Math 261A Midterm 1

Grader	CID.		
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1.	(10 points	) State whether	each assertion	is always true	(T)	) or sometimes false (	$(\mathbf{F})$	).
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- (a) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ The set of connected components  $\pi_0(G)$  of a Lie group is an abelian group.
- (b) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ The fundamental group  $\pi_1(G,e)$  of a Lie group is an abelian group.
- (c) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ A normal discrete subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G$  of a connected Lie group is abelian.
- (d) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ The universal cover of  $SL(2,\mathbb{C})$  is contractible.
- (e) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ The universal cover of  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  is contractible.
- (f) (1 point)  $\mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathfrak{so}(3,\mathbb{C})$ .
- (g) (1 point)  $\mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{R}) \simeq \mathfrak{so}(3,\mathbb{R})$ .
- (h) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ If G acts transitively on X, then the natural map  $\mathfrak{g} \to \operatorname{Vect}(X)$  is surjective.
- (i) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ If G acts freely on X, then the natural map  $\mathfrak{g} \to \operatorname{Vect}(X)$  is injective.
- (j) (1 point) \_\_\_\_ If G acts on X, and the natural map  $\mathfrak{g} \to \operatorname{Vect}(X)$  is injective, then G acts freely.
- 2. (10 points) Let  $SL(2,\mathbb{C})$  be the Lie group of  $2 \times 2$  complex matrices of determinant 1.
  - (a) (2 points) Describe the matrices in the Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{C})$ .

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

Consider the element

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

- (b) (2 points) Find the eigenvalues of the operator  $ad_H : \mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{C}) \to \mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{C})$ .
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) (2 points) Find a basis of corresponding eigenvectors.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) (2 points) Calculate the Killing form pairing  $\langle H, H \rangle_K$ .

- (d) \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) (2 points) Calculate the matrix of the Killing form with respect to your basis.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (10 points) (a) (2 points) State the Jacobi identity.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

Let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be a Lie algebra. Define the Lie ideal  $[\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{g}] = span\langle [v,w] \in \mathfrak{g} \,|\, v,w \in \mathfrak{g} \rangle$ . Calculate the Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{g}]$  for the following.

(b) (2 points) 
$$\mathfrak{gl}(2,\mathbb{C}) = \{A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) (2 points) 
$$\mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{C}) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(2,\mathbb{C}), tr(A) = 0\}$$

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

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(d) (2 points)  $\mathfrak{b} = \{ A \in \mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \text{ upper triangular} \}$ 

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

(e) (2 points)  $Vect(\mathbb{R}) = \{vector fields on \mathbb{R}\}\$ 

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (10 points) Let  $SL(2,\mathbb{R})$  be the Lie group of  $2 \times 2$  real matrices of determinant 1. Let  $\mathbb{CP}^1 = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$  be the Riemann sphere. Consider the action of  $SL(2,\mathbb{R})$  on  $\mathbb{CP}^1$  by fractional linear transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

(a) (2 points) List the orbits.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) (2 points) What is the stabilizer of z = 0?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) (2 points) What is the stabilizer of z = i?

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) (2 points) Calculate the image  $\tilde{v} \in \text{Vect}(\mathbb{CP}^1)$  of the vector  $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{R})$  under the infinitesimal action  $\mathfrak{sl}(2,\mathbb{R}) \to \text{Vect}(\mathbb{CP}^1)$ .

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

(e) (2 points) Calculate the image  $\tilde{v}_i \in T_0 \mathbb{CP}^1$  of the vector  $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$  under the restriction of the infinitesimal action  $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R}) \to T_0 \mathbb{CP}^1$  to  $0 \in \mathbb{CP}^1$ .

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

5. (10 points) Let G be a Lie group acting on a manifold X, and  $\mathfrak{g} \to \operatorname{Vect}(X), v \mapsto \tilde{v}$  the corresponding infinitesimal action. Define the moment map

$$\mu: T^*X \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$$
  $\langle \mu(x,\xi), v \rangle = \xi(\tilde{v}_x)$   $v \in \mathfrak{g}, \xi \in T_x^*X$ 

Calculate  $\mu$  in the following cases using the identification  $T^*\mathbb{R}^n \simeq \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$  to write the moment map in the form  $\mu(x,\xi)$ , for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ .

(a) (2 points) Standard action  $r \cdot x = rx$  of  $G = GL(1, \mathbb{R})$  on  $X = \mathbb{R}$ .

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) (2 points) Hyperbolic action  $r \cdot (x_1, x_2) = (rx_1, r^{-1}x_2)$  of  $G = GL(1, \mathbb{R})$  on  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$ .

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

For the following cases, use the identification  $T^*G \simeq G \times \mathfrak{g}^*$  induced by the identification  $TG \simeq G \times \mathfrak{g}$  given by right-invariant vector fields to write the moment map in the form  $\mu(g,\xi)$ , for  $g \in G, \xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ .

(c) (2 points) Trivial action of G on itself.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

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(d) (2 points) Left multiplication action of $G$ on itself.	
	(d)
(e) (2 points) Right multiplication action of $G$ on itself.	(%)
	(e)
	(0)