

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

$$(a) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{pmatrix}, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$$

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  $ad_H : \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ .

$$(b) \underline{\quad -2, 0, 2 \quad}$$

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

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(d) \underline{\quad 8 \quad}$$

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

$$(e) \underline{\quad \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad}$$

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

$$(a) [x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] + [y, [x, z]]$$

Let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be a Lie algebra. Define the Lie ideal  $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] = \mathrm{span}\langle [v, w] \in \mathfrak{g} \mid v, w \in \mathfrak{g} \rangle$ .

Calculate the Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$  for the following.

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

$$(b) \underline{\quad \mathbb{C} \quad}$$

- (c) (2 points)  $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C}) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C}), \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$  (c)           (0)
- (d) (2 points)  $\mathfrak{b} = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \text{ upper triangular}\}$  (d)            $\mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}$
- (e) (2 points)  $\text{Vect}(\mathbb{R}) = \{\text{vector fields on } \mathbb{R}\}$  (e)           (0)
4. (10 points) Let  $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$  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  $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$  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)            $\mathbb{RP}^1, \mathbb{H}^+, \mathbb{H}^-$
- (b) (2 points) What is the stabilizer of  $z = 0$ ? (b)            $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} r & u \\ 0 & r^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right\}, r \in \mathbb{R}^\times, u \in \mathbb{R}$
- (c) (2 points) What is the stabilizer of  $z = i$ ? (c)            $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \theta \in \mathbb{R}/2\pi$
- (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  $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{Vect}(\mathbb{CP}^1)$ . (d)            $\partial_z$
- (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  $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow T_0\mathbb{CP}^1$  to  $0 \in \mathbb{CP}^1$ . (e)           0
5. (10 points) Let  $G$  be a Lie group acting on a manifold  $X$ , and  $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Vect}(X), v \mapsto \tilde{v}$  the corresponding infinitesimal action. Define the moment map

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

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  $G = \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{R})$  on  $X = \mathbb{R}$ . (a)            $\mu_v(x, \xi) = x\xi$
- (b) (2 points) Hyperbolic action  $r \cdot (x_1, x_2) = (rx_1, r^{-1}x_2)$  of  $G = \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{R})$  on  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$ . (b)            $\mu_v(x, \xi) = x_1\xi_1 - x_2\xi_2$

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  $g \in G, \xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ .

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

(c)  $\mu(g, \xi) \equiv 0$

(d) (2 points) Left multiplication action of  $G$  on itself.

(d)  $\mu(g, \lambda) \equiv \xi$

(e) (2 points) Right multiplication action of  $G$  on itself.

(e)  $\mu(g, \lambda) \equiv Ad_g(\xi)$