

Příklad: $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ - bezstopé matice 2×2 (prosta algebra) (52)

• báze algebry je např.

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

• strukt. konstanty

$$[X_1, X_2] = 2X_2 \Rightarrow C_{12}^2 = 2 = -C_{21}^2$$

$$[X_1, X_3] = -2X_3 \Rightarrow C_{13}^3 = -2 = -C_{31}^3$$

$$[X_2, X_3] = X_1 \Rightarrow C_{23}^1 = 1 = -C_{32}^1$$

• adjungovaná reprezentace $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$

$$(\text{ad}(X_i))_{jk} = C_{ij}^k$$

$$\text{ad}(X_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ad}(X_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ad}(X_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• K-C metrika:

$$g_{ij} = \text{Tr}(\text{ad}(X_i)\text{ad}(X_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow diagonalizaci v bázi $X_1, X_{\pm} = X_2 \pm X_3$ dostáváme

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} X_1 \\ X_+ \\ X_- \end{matrix}$$

$$X_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \exp(tX_-) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{krůžnice } S^1$$

$$X_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \exp(tX_+) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh t & \sinh t \\ \sinh t & \cosh t \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{nehkompaktní}$$

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \exp(tX_1) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{varieta } M$$

\Rightarrow varieta $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ je $S^1 \times M$ (nic v DÚ)

• obecně tedy mohou psát pro každou $V \in \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$

(53)

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ -c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\downarrow \exp$

$\downarrow \exp$

(symbolicky matice nekompaktní! \otimes)

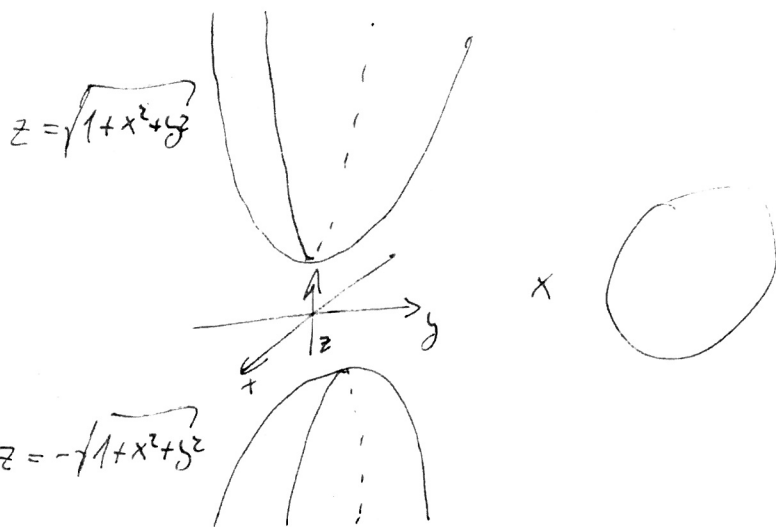
$$g = \begin{pmatrix} z+y & x \\ x & z-y \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \cosh c & \sinh c \\ -\sinh c & \cosh c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_r = \exp \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh r + \frac{a \sinh r}{r} & \frac{b \sinh r}{r} \\ \frac{b \sinh r}{r} & \cosh r - \frac{a \sinh r}{r} \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} z+y & x \\ x & z-y \end{pmatrix}$$

$(r^2 = a^2 + b^2)$

přítom det $g_r = 1 = z^2 - x^2 - y^2$

\Rightarrow varieta je $H^2 \times S^1$... hyperboloid \times kružnice



NB: exponenciací dostáváme jen $z = \cosh r > 0$!

\Rightarrow jen část $H^2_+ \times S^1$

\otimes $\begin{pmatrix} \cosh c & \sinh c \\ -\sinh c & \cosh c \end{pmatrix}$ je osovou podgrupou $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ izomorfní $SO(2)$

$\Rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R}) = SO(2) + g_1 \cdot SO(2) + \dots + g_n \cdot SO(2)$

\Rightarrow \forall prvky lze zapsat jako $g = A \cdot B$, kde

A je sym. mat a $B \in SO(2)$, přitom $\det A = \det B = 1$

$$A = (gg^T)^{1/2}$$

$$B = A^{-1}g$$

Cautan: pro proste grupy; $\exp(\text{kompaktní gen}) \times \exp(\text{nekomp. gen})$
pokrývá celou grupu