

Differential Geometry II: Analysis and Geometry on Manifolds

Exercise Sheet 14

(Lie algebras, subgroups, and homomorphisms)

due 15.2.2012

Exercise 1

5 points

For any skew-commutative algebra $(\mathfrak{g}, [\cdot, \cdot])$, we define the map $ad: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathfrak{g})$ by $ad(x)(y) = [x, y]$. Verify that the validity of the identity

$$[ad(x), ad(y)] = ad([x, y])$$

(where, as usual, the bracket on $\text{End}(\mathfrak{g})$ is the commutator) is equivalent to the validity of the Jacobi identity

$$[[x, y], z] + [[y, z], x] + [[z, x], y] = 0$$

for all $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Exercise 2

5 points

Let G be a Lie group and let H be an algebraic subgroup. Show that if there is an open neighborhood U of e in G so that $H \cap U$ is a smooth embedded submanifold of G , then H is a Lie subgroup of G .

Exercise 3

5 points

Let G be a Lie group. A vector field Y on G is right invariant if Y is R_a -related to itself for each $a \in G$. Prove that the set of right invariant vector fields on G forms a Lie algebra and is naturally isomorphic as a vector space to $T_e G$. Let $\varphi: G \rightarrow G$ be the diffeomorphism defined by $\varphi(a) := a^{-1}$. Prove that if X is left invariant vector field on G , then $\varphi_* X$ is the right invariant vector field whose value at e is $-X_e$. Prove that $X \mapsto \varphi_* X$ gives a Lie algebra isomorphism of the Lie algebra of left invariant vector field on G to the Lie algebra of right invariant vector fields on G .