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# Math 5303: Lie Groups and Lie Algebras

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— 3rd Assignment —  
due Sept. 21, 2007

**10.** We saw that, given a symmetric, positive matrix  $P \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ , there exists a symmetric, positive matrix  $P^{1/2}$  such that  $P^{1/2} \cdot P^{1/2} = P$ . Prove that  $P^{1/2}$  is unique.

**11.** Provide a proof of the polar decomposition theorem for  $\text{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ : Given  $A \in \text{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ , there exists a unique pair  $(U, P)$  with  $P$  self-adjoint and positive,  $U \in \text{SU}(n)$ , and  $A = UP$ .

**12.** For a matrix  $X = (X_{i,j}) \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , let  $\|X\| = \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^n |X_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2}$ . Use standard inequalities from elementary analysis to prove that

i)  $\|X + Y\| \leq \|X\| + \|Y\|$

ii)  $\|XY\| \leq \|X\| \cdot \|Y\|$

for all  $X, Y \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ .

**13.** Let  $V = \{M \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) : \text{tr}(M) = 0\}$ . The group  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$  acts on  $V$  via

$$(g, X) \mapsto gXg^{-1} \quad (g \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R}), X \in V).$$

This defines a homomorphism  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ . If we identify  $V$  with  $\mathbb{R}^3$  using the basis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

we obtain a homomorphism  $\varphi : \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{GL}(3, \mathbb{R})$ .

i) Compute  $\varphi$  explicitly and show that it is a homomorphism of Lie groups.

ii) Define a bilinear form on  $V$  by  $\langle X, Y \rangle = \text{tr}(XY)$ . Compute the matrix  $J$  of this bilinear form with respect to the above basis.

iii) Show that  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$  preserves the bilinear form, in the sense that  $\langle \varphi(g)X, \varphi(g)Y \rangle = \langle X, Y \rangle$  for all  $X, Y \in V$  and  $g \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ . Conclude that the image of  $\varphi$  lies in the special orthogonal group  $\text{SO}(J) := \{A \in \text{SL}(3, \mathbb{R}) : {}^tAJA = J\}$ .