

Groupes de Lie classiques : définitions (J-Y D)

Références

- S. HELGASON, « Differential geometry, Lie groups, and symmetric spaces », p. 444–447 ;
- A. W. KNAPP, « Lie groups beyond an introduction », p. 4–6 et p. 26–27.

Notations

On fixe $n, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ avec $p + q = n$ et $p \geq q$.

On pose : $J_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $I_{p,q} = \begin{pmatrix} I_p & 0 \\ 0 & -I_q \end{pmatrix}$ et $[I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{p,q} & 0 \\ 0 & I_{p,q} \end{pmatrix}$.

On notera l'algèbre de Lie d'un groupe classique avec les lettres gothiques minuscules correspondantes.

Groupes linéaires et spécial-linéaires

$$GL(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{g \in \mathfrak{M}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \det g \neq 0\}$$

$\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ représente le \mathbb{C} -espace vectoriel $\mathfrak{M}(n, \mathbb{C})$ muni du produit $[X, Y] \stackrel{\text{déf}}{=} XY - YX$

$$GL(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{g \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \bar{g} = g\}$$

$$\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \bar{X} = X\}$$

$$U^*(2n) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} GL(n, \mathbb{H}) \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} \{g \in GL(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid g J_n = J_n \bar{g}\}$$

$$\mathfrak{u}^*(2n) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{H}) \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid X J_n = J_n \bar{X}\}$$

$$SL(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{g \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \det g = 1\}$$

$$\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \text{tr } X = 0\}$$

$$SL(n, \mathbb{R}) = GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \cap SL(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) \cap \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$SU^*(2n) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} SL(n, \mathbb{H}) \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} GL(n, \mathbb{H}) \cap SL(2n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\mathfrak{su}^*(2n) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{H}) \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{H}) \cap \mathfrak{sl}(2n, \mathbb{C})$$

Groupes orthogonaux et spécial-orthogonaux

$$O(n, \mathbb{C}) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} O_{\mathbb{C}}(I_n) = \{g \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t g g = I_n\}$$

$$\mathfrak{o}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t X = -X\}$$

$$O(p, q) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} U_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{p,q}) = \{g \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid {}^t g I_{p,q} g = I_{p,q}\}$$

$$\text{et } O(n) = O(n, 0)$$

$$\mathfrak{o}(p, q) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid {}^t X = -I_{p,q} X I_{p,q}^{-1}\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} p \uparrow & & & \\ \downarrow & A & {}^t B & \\ & B & D & \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow & q \uparrow \end{matrix} \right\} \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid {}^t A = -A, {}^t D = -D$$

$$\text{et } \mathfrak{o}(n) = \mathfrak{o}(n, 0)$$

$$SO(n, \mathbb{C}) = O(n, \mathbb{C}) \cap SL(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \mathfrak{o}(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$SO(p, q) = O(p, q) \cap SL(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{et } SO(n) = SO(n, 0)$$

$$\mathfrak{so}(p, q) = \mathfrak{o}(p, q)$$

$$\text{et } \mathfrak{so}(n) = \mathfrak{o}(n)$$

Groupes unitaires et spécial-unitaires

$$U(p, q) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} U_{\mathbb{C}}(I_{p,q}) = \{g \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid g^* I_{p,q} g = I_{p,q}\}$$

$$\text{et } U(n) = U(n, 0)$$

$$\mathfrak{u}(p, q) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid X^* = -I_{p,q} X I_{p,q}^{-1}\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} p\uparrow & A & B^* \\ n\uparrow & B & D \\ \overleftarrow{p} & \overleftarrow{q} & \end{matrix} \right\} \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid A^* = -A, D^* = -D$$

$$\text{et } \mathfrak{u}(n) = \mathfrak{u}(n, 0)$$

$$SU(p, q) = U(p, q) \cap SL(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{et } SU(n) = SU(n, 0)$$

$$\mathfrak{su}(p, q) = \mathfrak{u}(p, q) \cap \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{et } \mathfrak{su}(n) = \mathfrak{su}(n, 0)$$

Groupes symplectiques

$$Sp(2n, \mathbb{C}) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} O_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n) = \{g \in GL(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t g J_n g = J_n\}$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{det}}=1$$

$$\mathfrak{sp}(2n, \mathbb{C}) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t X = -J_n X J_n^{-1}\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} n\uparrow & A & C \\ n\uparrow & B & -{}^t A \\ \overleftarrow{n} & \overleftarrow{n} & \end{matrix} \right\} \in \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t B = B, {}^t C = C$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{tr}}=0$$

$$Sp(2n, \mathbb{R}) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} O_{\mathbb{R}}(J_n) = Sp(2n, \mathbb{C}) \cap GL(2n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{det}}=1$$

$$\mathfrak{sp}(2n, \mathbb{R}) = \mathfrak{sp}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \cap \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{tr}}=0$$

Groupes d'automorphismes de formes hermitiennes ou antihermitiennes sur \mathbb{H}

$$Sp(p, q) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} U_{\mathbb{H}}(I_{p,q}) = \{g \in GL(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid g J_n = J_n \bar{g} \text{ et } g^* [I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}} g = [I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}}\}$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{det}}=1$$

$$\text{et } Sp(n) = Sp(n, 0)$$

$$\left(\text{Helgason considère : } \text{int} \begin{pmatrix} I_p & & & \\ & I_q & & \\ & & I_p & \\ & & & -I_q \end{pmatrix} \cdot Sp(p, q) = \{g \in Sp(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid g^* [I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}} g = [I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}}\} \right)$$

$$\mathfrak{sp}(p, q) = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid X J_n = J_n \bar{X} \text{ et } X^* = -[I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}} X [I_{p,q}]_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}\}$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{tr}}=0$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{matrix} n\uparrow & A & -\bar{B} \\ n\uparrow & B & \bar{A} \\ \overleftarrow{n} & \overleftarrow{n} & \end{matrix} \right\} \in \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid A = \begin{matrix} p\uparrow & U & V^* \\ q\uparrow & V & W \end{matrix}, U^* = -U, W^* = -W, B = \begin{matrix} p\uparrow & X & -{}^t Y \\ q\uparrow & Y & Z \end{matrix}, {}^t X = X, {}^t Z = Z$$

$$\text{et } \mathfrak{sp}(n) = \mathfrak{sp}(n, 0)$$

$$SO^*(2n) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} U_{\mathbb{H}}(j I_n) \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} GL(n, \mathbb{H}) \cap O(2n, \mathbb{C}),$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{det}}=1$$

$$\left(\text{Knapp considère : } \text{int} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -i I_n \\ I_n & i I_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot SO^*(2n) = GL(n, \mathbb{H}) \cap U(n, n) \right)$$

$$\mathfrak{so}^*(2n) \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} \mathfrak{u}_{\mathbb{H}}(j I_n) \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{H}) \cap \mathfrak{o}(2n, \mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} n\uparrow & A & -\bar{B} \\ n\uparrow & B & \bar{A} \\ \overleftarrow{n} & \overleftarrow{n} & \end{matrix} \right\} \in \mathfrak{gl}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t A = -A, B^* = B$$

$$\overleftarrow{\text{tr}}=0$$