

MAT 552

Introduction to

Lie Groups and Lie Algebras

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February 18, 2021

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Theorem. Given any $V \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ and any $p \in M$, there exists a unique integral curve

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This map is called the *flow* of V .

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I'll typically denote identity element by $e \in G$.

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Proof. Given any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{G}$, let

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So as $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{G}$ varies, we get an isomorphism

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Thus, as a vector space

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with an operation

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Thus, we have now shown that every Lie group G has an associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , with underlying vector space $T_e G$.

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Definition. The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of the Lie group G is by definition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \{\text{left-invariant vector fields on } G\}.$$

Proposition. *The Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ is naturally isomorphic to*

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In this example, we can solve explicitly for $\gamma(t)$:

For any $\mathbf{A} \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$, corresponding one-parameter subgroup is

$$\gamma(t) = e^{t\mathbf{A}}.$$