MAT 552

Introduction to

Lie Groups and Lie Algebras

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Killing form B is negative-definite.

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Theorem. Let G be a connected Lie group. Then G is compact and $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathbf{0}$ \iff Killing form B is negative-definite.

Recall, Killing form is defined by

 $B(X,Y) = \operatorname{tr}(Ad_X \circ Ad_Y)$

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Corollary. If G is any compact Lie group for which $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{g}) = 0$, then the fundamental group $\pi_1(G)$ is finite.

Theorem. If G is any compact Lie group, then G is finitely covered by

 $\mathbb{T}^k\times\widetilde{\mathsf{G}}$

for some $k \geq 0$, where $\widetilde{\mathsf{G}}$ is a compact simplyconnected Lie group with Lie algebra $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{z}$.

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Theorem (Myers). Let (M, g) be a complete Riemannian manifold such that

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for some constant C > 0. Then M is compact.

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Theorem. Let G be a connected Lie group. Then G is compact and $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathbf{0}$

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$$\Leftarrow$$
: Take $g = -B$.