

MAT 552

Introduction to

Lie Groups and Lie Algebras

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$$\nabla_X Y = \frac{1}{2}[X, Y]$$

for any pair of left-invariant vector fields

$$X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

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For Lie group \mathbf{G} with torsion-free bi-invariant ∇

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Sectional Curvature

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$$g(u, u) = g(v, v) = 1, \quad g(u, v) = 0$$

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$$K(\Pi) = g(u, \mathcal{R}_{uv}v)$$

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$$K(\Pi) = \frac{1}{4} \|[X, Y]\|^2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} K(\Pi) &= \frac{1}{4} \|[X, Y]\|^2 \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

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Ricci tensor of (M, ∇) defined by

$$\text{Ric}(v, w) := \quad (u \longmapsto \mathcal{R}_{uv}w)$$

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This makes it enough to know $\text{Ric}(v, v)$.

Riemannian case: $\text{Ric}(v, v)$ for unit vectors v .

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of Lie group G with bi-invariant g :

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of Lie group G with ∇ bi-invariant, torsion-free:

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of Lie group G with ∇ bi-invariant, torsion-free:

$$\text{Ric}(Y, Z) = -\frac{1}{4}B(Y, Z)$$

Ricci Curvature

of Lie group \mathbf{G} with ∇ bi-invariant, torsion-free:

$$\text{Ric}(Y, Z) = -\frac{1}{4}B(Y, Z)$$

where Killing form is defined by

$$B(Y, Z) = \text{tr}(Ad_Z \circ Ad_Y) = \text{tr}(Ad_Y \circ Ad_Z)$$