Graphical introduction to classical Lie algebras

Rafael Díaz* and Eddy Pariguan†

September 25, 2018

Abstract
We develop a graphical notation to introduce classical Lie algebras. Although this paper deals with well-known results, our pictorial point of view is slightly different to the traditional one. Our graphical notation is fairly elementary and easy to handle and, thus provides an effective tool for computations with classical Lie algebras. Moreover, it may be regarded as a first and foundational step in the process of uncovering the categorical meaning of Lie algebras.

1 Introduction
A first step in the study of an arbitrary category $\mathcal{C}$ is to define the appropriated set $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$ of isomorphisms classes of simple objects in $\mathcal{C}$. For example, an object $y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ of an abelian category $\mathcal{C}$ (see [5]) is said to be simple if in any exact sequence

$$0 \to x \to y \to z \to 0,$$

either $x$ is isomorphic to 0 or $z$ is isomorphic to 0. It is a remarkable fact that non-equivalent categories may very well have equivalent sets of isomorphisms classes of simple objects. Let us introduce a list of categories that at first seem to be utterly unrelated and yet the corresponding sets of simple objects are deeply connected.

1. $\text{WeylGroup} \subset \text{FinGroup} \subset \text{LieGroup} \subset \text{Group}$.

We denote by $\text{Group}$ the category whose objects are groups and whose morphisms are group homomorphisms. We let $\text{LieGroup}$ denote the subcategory of $\text{Group}$ whose objects are finite dimensional complex Lie groups. Morphism in $\text{LieGroup}$ are smooth group homomorphisms. We define $\text{FinGroup}$ to be the full subcategory of $\text{Group}$ whose objects are finite groups and $\text{WeylGroup}$ to be the full subcategory of $\text{Group}$ whose objects are Weyl groups.

*Work partially supported by UCV.
†Work partially supported by FONACIT.
$S(\text{Group})$ denotes the set of isomorphisms classes of groups having no proper normal subgroups. $S(\text{LieGroup})$ denotes the set of isomorphisms classes of Lie groups which are simple as groups and also are connected and simply connected. $S(\text{FinGroup})$ denotes the set of isomorphisms classes of finite simple groups. $S(\text{WeylGroup})$ denotes the set of isomorphisms class of Weyl groups, which can be taken to be $A_n = S_{n+1}$, $B_n = C_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n$, $D_n = \mathbb{Z}_{n-1}^2 \rtimes S_n$, where $S_n$ is the group of permutations in $n$ letters, and $E_6, E_7, E_8, F_4, G_2$ are so called exceptional groups.

2. $\text{LieAlg}$ denotes the category whose objects are finite dimensional complex Lie algebras, morphism are Lie algebra homomorphism. $S(\text{LieAlg})$ is the set of isomorphisms classes of simple Lie algebras, i.e., Lie algebras having no proper ideals.

3. $\text{Root}$ denotes the category of root systems.
   
   - Objects in $\text{Root}$ are triples $(V, \langle \ , \rangle, \Phi)$ such that  
     - $(V, \langle \ , \rangle)$ is an Euclidean space.
     - $\Phi$ is a finite set spanning $V$.
     - If $\alpha \in \Phi$ then $-\alpha \in \Phi$, but $k\alpha \notin \Phi$ if $k$ is any real number other then $\pm 1$.
     - For $\alpha \in \Phi$ the reflection $S_\alpha$ in the hyperplane $\alpha^\perp = \{x \in V : \langle x, \alpha \rangle = 0\}$ maps $\Phi$ to itself.
     - For $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi$, $A_{\alpha,\beta} = \frac{2\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle} \in \mathbb{Z}$.
   
   - Morphisms in $\text{Root}$ from $(V_1, \langle \ , \rangle_1, \Phi_1)$ to $(V_2, \langle \ , \rangle_2, \Phi_2)$ consists of linear transformations $T : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ such that $(T(x), T(y))_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1$ for all $x, y \in V_1$, and $T(\Phi_1) \subset \Phi_2$.
   
   - Suppose that $(V_i, \langle \ , \rangle_{V_i}, \Phi_i), i = 1, \ldots, n$ are root systems, then the direct sum $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i$ is an Euclidean vector space with inner product 
     $$\langle \ , \rangle_V = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \ , \rangle_{V_i}$$
     Moreover setting $\Phi = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n \Phi_i$, the triple $(V, \langle \ , \rangle_V, \Phi)$ becomes a root system called the direct sum of root systems $(V_i, \langle \ , \rangle_{V_i}, \Phi_i)$. $S(\text{Root})$ is the set of isomorphisms classes of simple root systems, i.e., root systems which are not isomorphic to the direct sum of two non-vanishing root systems.

4. $\text{Dynkin}$ denotes the category of Dynkin diagrams.
   
   - Objects in $\text{Dynkin}$ are called Dynkin diagrams and are non-directed graphs $\Delta$ with the following properties  
     - The set $V_\Delta$ of vertices of $\Delta$ is equal to $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ for some $n \geq 1$. 

   - The set $V_\Delta$ of vertices of $\Delta$ is equal to $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ for some $n \geq 1$. 

2
- The number of edges joining two vertices in $\Delta$ is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
- If vertices $i$ and $j$ are joined by 2 or 3 edges, then an arrow is chosen pointing either from $i$ to $j$, or from $j$ to $i$.
- The quadratic form 
  \[ Q(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \sum_{i \neq j} \sqrt{n_{ij}} x_i x_j \]
  where $(n_{ij})$ is the adjacency matrix of $\Delta$, i.e., $n_{ij}$ equal the number of edges from vertex $i$ to vertex $j$ is positive definite.

- Morphism in Dynkin from diagram $\Delta_1$ to diagram $\Delta_2$ consists of maps $\rho : V_{\Delta_1} \to V_{\Delta_2}$ such that $Q_2(x_{\rho(1)}, x_{\rho(2)}, \cdots, x_{\rho(n)}) = Q_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$.
- $S(\text{Dynkin})$ denotes the set of of isomorphisms classes of connected Dynkin diagrams

Next theorem gives an explicit characterization of $S(\text{Dynkin})$.

**Theorem 1.** $S(\text{Dynkin})$ consists of the Dynkin diagrams included in the following list

- $A_n, \ n \geq 1$
- $B_n, \ n \geq 2$
- $C_n, \ n \geq 3$
- $D_n, \ n \geq 4$
- $E_6$
- $E_7$
- $E_8$
- $F_4$
- $G_2$

Figure 1: Simple Dynkin diagrams.
We enunciate the following fundamental

**Theorem 2.** 1. \( \text{WeylGroup} \subset S(\text{FinGroup}) \subset S(\text{LieGroup}) \subset S(\text{Group}) \).

2. \( S(\text{LieGroup}) \cong S(\text{LieAlg}) \cong S(\text{Root}) \cong S(\text{Dynkin}) \to \text{WeylGroup} \).

Part 1 of Theorem 2 is obvious. Although we shall not give a complete proof of part 2 the reader will find in the body of this paper many statements that shed light into its meaning. The map \( S(\text{Dynkin}) \to \text{WeylGroup} \) is surjective but if fails to be injective. Diagrams \( B_n \) and \( C_n \) of the list above have both \( \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n \) as associated Weyl groups.

## 2 Lie Algebras

We proceed to consider in details the category of Lie algebras. First we recall the notion of a Lie group.

**Definition 3.** A group \((G, m)\) is said to be a Lie group if

1. \( G \) is a finite dimensional smooth manifold.

2. the map \( m : G \times G \to G \) given by \( m(a, b) = ab \), for all \( a, b \in G \), is smooth.

3. The map \( I : G \to G \) given by \( I(a) = a^{-1} \), for all \( a \in G \), is smooth.

**Definition 4.** A Lie algebra \((g, [ , ])\) over a field \( k \) is a vector space \( g \) together with a binary operation \([ , ] : g \times g \to g\), called the Lie bracket, satisfying

1. \([ , ]\) is a bilinear operation.

2. Antisymmetry: \([x, y] = -[y, x]\) for each \( x, y \in g \).

3. Jacobi identity: \([x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] + [y, [x, z]]\) for each \( x, y, z \in g \).

**Example 5.** A \( k \)-algebra \( A \) may be regarded as a Lie algebra \((A, [ , ])\), with bracket \([x, y] = xy - yx\) for all \( x, y \in A \). In particular \( \text{End}(V) \) is a Lie algebra for any \( k \)-vector space \( V \).

**Example 6.** Let \( M \) be a smooth manifold. The space \( \Gamma(M) = \{X : M \to TM, X(m) \in T_m M, m \in M\} \) of vector fields on \( M \) is a Lie algebra with the Lie bracket

\[
[X, Y] = X^i \frac{\partial Y^j}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} - Y^i \frac{\partial X^j}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}, \quad \text{for all } X, Y \in \Gamma(M).
\]

**Example 7.** Let \( G \) be a Lie group. The space \( T_0(G) \) tangent to the identity \( e \in G \) is a Lie algebra since \( T_0(G) \cong \Gamma(G)^G \) is a Lie subalgebra of \( \Gamma(G) \).
**Definition 8.** A morphism of Lie algebras \( \rho : g \rightarrow h \) is a linear map \( \rho \) from \( g \) to \( h \) such that \( \rho([x, y]) = [\rho(x), \rho(y)] \) for \( x, y \in g \). A representation \( \rho \) of a Lie algebra \( g \) on a \( k \)-vector space \( V \) is a morphism \( \rho : g \rightarrow \text{End}(V) \) of Lie algebras.

The functor

\[
T_e : \text{LieGroup} \rightarrow \text{LieAlg}
\]

\[
G \mapsto T_e(G)
\]

\[
\varphi : G \rightarrow H \mapsto d_e \varphi : T_e(G) \rightarrow T_e(H)
\]

induces an equivalence between \( S(\text{LieGroup}) \) and \( S(\text{LieAlg}) \).

**Definition 9.** For any Lie algebra \( g \) the adjoint representation \( \text{ad} : g \rightarrow \text{End}(g) \) is given by \( \text{ad}(x)(y) = [x, y] \) for all \( x, y \in g \).

**Definition 10.**

1. A subspace \( I \) of a Lie algebra \( g \) is called a Lie subalgebra if \( [x, y] \in I \) for all \( x, y \in I \).
2. A subalgebra \( I \) of \( g \) is said to be abelian if \( [x, y] = 0 \) for all \( x, y \in I \).
3. A subalgebra \( I \) of a Lie algebra \( g \) is called an ideal if \( [x, y] \in I \) for all \( x \in I \) and \( y \in g \).

**Example 11.** For any \( k \)-algebra the space of derivations of \( A \)
\( \text{Der}(A) = \{d : A \rightarrow A \mid d(xy) = d(x)y+xd(y) \text{ for all } x, y \in A\} \) is a Lie subalgebra of \( \text{End}(A) \).

**Definition 12.**

1. A Lie algebra \( g \) is called simple if it has no ideals other than \( g \) and \( \{0\} \).
2. A Lie algebra \( g \) is called semisimple if it has no abelian ideals other than \( \{0\} \).
3. A maximal abelian subalgebra \( h \) of \( g \) is called a Cartan subalgebra.

Next theorem is due to Cartan. A proof of it may be found in [3].

**Theorem 13.** Let \( g \) be a finite dimensional simple Lie algebra over \( \mathbb{C} \), then \( g \) is isomorphic to one of those in the list \( \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{E}_6, \mathfrak{E}_7, \mathfrak{E}_8, \mathfrak{F}_4 \) and \( \mathfrak{G}_2 \).

Algebras \( \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) and \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \) are called classical and will be explained using our graphical notation in Sections [5] [6] and [7]. The algebras \( \mathfrak{E}_6, \mathfrak{E}_7, \mathfrak{E}_8, \mathfrak{F}_4 \) and \( \mathfrak{G}_2 \) are called exceptional and the reader may find their definitions in [3].

**Definition 14.** The Killing form on \( g \) is the bilinear map \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : g \times g \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) given for all \( x, y \in g \) by \( \langle x, y \rangle = \text{tr}(\text{ad}(x) \circ \text{ad}(y)) \), where \( \circ \) denotes the product in \( \text{End}(g) \) and \( \text{tr} : \text{End}(g) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) is the trace map.

Denote by \( h^* \) the linear dual of vector space \( h \). The following proposition describes representations of abelian Lie algebras.
Proposition 15. Let $\mathfrak{h}$ be an abelian Lie algebra and $\rho : \mathfrak{h} \to \text{End}(V)$ a representation of $\mathfrak{h}$. Then $V$ admits a decomposition
\[ V = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi} V_{\alpha} \tag{1} \]
where for each $\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $V_{\alpha} = \{ x \in V : \rho(h)(x) = \alpha(h)x, \text{ for all } h \in \mathfrak{h} \}$, and $\Phi = \{ \alpha \in \mathfrak{h}^* : \mathfrak{h}_\alpha \neq 0 \}$.

Equation (1) is called the Cartan decomposition of the representation $\rho$ of $\mathfrak{h}$. Proposition 15 yields a map from $S(\text{LieAlg})$ into $S(\text{Root})$, which turns out to be a bijection, as follows. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a finite dimensional simple Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ a Cartan subalgebra. The Killing form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{h} \to \mathbb{C}$ restricted to $\mathfrak{h}$ is non-degenerated and makes the pair $(\mathfrak{h}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ an Euclidean space. The linear dual $\mathfrak{h}^*$ has an induced Euclidean structure, which we still denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ induced by the linear isomorphism $f : \mathfrak{h} \to \mathfrak{h}^*$ given by $f(x)(y) = \langle x, y \rangle$, for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{h}$.

The adjoint representation $\text{ad} : \mathfrak{h} \to \text{End}(\mathfrak{g})$ restricted to $\mathfrak{h}$ gives us a Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ where for each $\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}$, $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{ x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [h, x] = \alpha(h)x, \text{ for all } h \in \mathfrak{h} \}$ and $\Phi = \{ \alpha \in \mathfrak{h}^* : \mathfrak{h}_\alpha \neq 0 \}$. It is not difficult to show that the triple $(\mathfrak{h}^*, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \Phi)$ is a root system.

Definition 16. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a simple Lie algebra and let $\Phi$ the root systems associated to $\mathfrak{g}$. The group $W$ generated by all reflections $S_\alpha$ with $\alpha \in \Phi$, where $S_\alpha(\beta) = \beta - 2\frac{\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle} \alpha$, is known as the Weyl group associated to $\mathfrak{g}$.

One can show that there exists a subset $\Pi = \{ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n \}$ of $\Phi$ such that $\Pi$ is a basis of $\mathfrak{h}^*$ and each root $\alpha \in \Phi$ can be written as a linear combination of roots in $\Pi$ with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}$ which are either all non-negative or all non-positive. The set $\Pi$ is called a set of fundamental roots. The integers
\[ A_{ij} = 2\frac{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} \tag{2} \]
are called the Cartan integers and the matrix $A = (A_{ij})$ is called the Cartan matrix. Notice that $A_{ii} = 2$, and that for any $\alpha_i, \alpha_j \in \Pi$ with $i \neq j$, $S_{\alpha_i}(\alpha_j)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-combination of $\alpha_i$ and $\alpha_j$. Since the coefficient of $\alpha_j$ is 1, the coefficient associated to $\alpha_i$ in $S_{\alpha_i}(\alpha_j)$ must be a non-positive integer, i.e., $A_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\leq 0}$. The angle $\theta_{ij}$ between $\alpha_i, \alpha_j$ is given by the cosine formula
\[ \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle = \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle \alpha_j, \alpha_j \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos(\theta_{ij}). \]
Then we have
\[ 4 \cos^2(\theta_{ij}) = 2\frac{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_j, \alpha_j \rangle} \cdot 2\frac{\langle \alpha_j, \alpha_i \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle}, \]
and therefore $4 \cos^2(\theta_{ij}) = A_{ij}A_{ji}$. Let $n_{ij} = A_{ij}A_{ji}$ clearly $n_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n_{ij} \geq 0$. Since $-1 \leq \cos(\theta_{ij}) \leq 1$ the only possible values for $n_{ij}$ are $n_{ij} = 0, 1, 2$ or 3.

Definition 17. The Dynkin diagram $\Delta$ associated to a simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ is the graph $\Delta$ with vertices $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ in bijective correspondence with the set $\Pi$ of fundamental roots of $\mathfrak{g}$ such that
1. Vertices $i, j$ with $i \neq j$ are joined by $n_{ij} = A_{ij}A_i$ edges, where $A_{ij}$ is given by formula (2).

2. Between each double edge or triple we attach the symbol $<$, or the symbol $>$ pointing towards the shorter root with respect to Killing form.

Theorem 18. Consider the root decomposition of the simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ with respect to $\mathfrak{h}$. Let $\alpha \in \Phi$ be a root, for each nonzero $x_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ there is $x_{-\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ and $h_\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}$ such that $\alpha(h_\alpha) = 2$, $[x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}] = h_\alpha$, $[h_\alpha, x_\alpha] = 2x_\alpha$ and $[h_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}] = 2x_{-\alpha}$.

Theorem 18 implies that for any root $\alpha \in \Phi$, $x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}$ and $h_\alpha$ span a subalgebra $\mathfrak{s}_\alpha$ such that $\mathfrak{s}_\alpha \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$, see Section 4 for a definition of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$. This fact explains the distinguished role played by $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ in the representation theory of simple Lie algebras.

Definition 19. Let $\Phi \subset \mathfrak{h}$ be the root system associated with a simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$.

1. For any $\alpha \in \Phi$, the Cartan element $h_\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}$ given by Theorem 18 is called the coroot associated to root $\alpha$. $\Phi_c = \{h_\alpha : \alpha \in \Phi\}$ is the coroot system associated to $\mathfrak{h}$ and $\Pi_c = \{h_\alpha : \alpha \in \Pi\}$ is the set of fundamental coroots.

2. The elements $w_1, \ldots, w_n$ in $\mathfrak{h}^*$ given by the relations $w_i(h_j) = \delta_{ij}$, for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, where $h_j$ is the coroot associated to fundamental root $\alpha_j$, are called the fundamental weights.

One can recover a simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ from its associated Dynkin diagram $\Delta$ as follows: Let $n_{ij}$ be the adjacency matrix of $\Delta$. The relation $n_{ij} = A_{ij}A_i$ determines univocally the Cartan matrix $A_{ij}$. Consider the free Lie algebra generated by the symbols $H_1, \ldots, H_n, X_1, \ldots, X_n, Y_1, \ldots, Y_n$. Form the quotient of this free Lie algebra by the relations

\[
[H_i, H_j] = 0 \quad (\text{all } i, j); \quad [X_i, Y_i] = H_i \quad (\text{all } i); \quad [X_i, X_j] = 0 \quad (i \neq j);
\]

\[
[H_i, X_j] = A_{ij}X_j \quad (\text{all } i, j); \quad [H_i, Y_j] = -A_{ij}Y_j \quad (\text{all } i, j);
\]

and for all $i \neq j$,

\[
[X_i, X_j] = 0, \quad [Y_i, Y_j] = 0, \quad \text{if } A_{ij} = 0.
\]

\[
[X_i, [X_i, X_j]] = 0, \quad [Y_i, [Y_i, Y_j]] = 0 \quad \text{if } A_{ij} = -1.
\]

\[
[X_i, [X_i, [X_i, X_j]]] = 0, \quad [Y_i, [Y_i, [Y_i, Y_j]]] = 0 \quad \text{if } A_{ij} = -2.
\]

\[
[X_i, [X_i, [X_i, [X_i, X_j]]]] = 0, \quad [Y_i, [Y_i, [Y_i, [Y_i, Y_j]]]] = 0 \quad \text{if } A_{ij} = -3.
\]

Serre shows that the resulting Lie algebra is a finite-dimensional simple Lie algebra isomorphic to $\mathfrak{g}$. See [10] for more details.
2.1 Jacobian Criterion

Let $k$ be a field of characteristic zero and let $V$ be a finite dimensional $k$-vector space. Set $V = \langle e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n \rangle$ and $V^* = \langle x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \rangle$ such that $x_i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$. We have

$$ x_k \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_ie_i \right) = a_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n. $$

Any $f \in V^*$ is written as $f = b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \cdots + b_n x_n$. Denote by $S = S(V^*)$ the symmetric algebra of the dual space $V^*$ which can be identify with the polynomial ring $k[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]$.

Let $G$ be a finite group which acts on $V$. $G$ also acts on $V^*$, and thus it acts on $S = S(V^*)$ as follows

$$ S(V^*) \times G \rightarrow S(V^*) $$

$$(p,g) \mapsto p(g)$$

where $(pg)(v) = p(gv)$, for all $g \in G$, $p \in S(V^*)$, $v \in V$. The algebra

$$ k[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]^G = \{ p \in k[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n] : p(g) = p, \forall g \in G \}$$

is called the $G$-invariant subalgebra of $k[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]$.

**Definition 20.** Let $K$ be a field and $F$ a extension of $K$. Let $S$ be a subset of $F$. The set $S$ is algebraically dependent over $K$ if for any positive integer $n$ there is a polynomial non-zero $f \in k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ such that $f(s_1, \ldots, s_n) = 0$ for any different $s_1, \ldots, s_n \in S$. In otherwise $S$ is algebraically independent.

**Theorem 21.** Let $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]^W$ be the subalgebra of $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]$ consisting of $W$-invariant polynomials, then $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]^W$ is generated as an $\mathbb{C}$-algebra by $n$ homogeneous, algebraically independent elements of positive degree together with 1.

The idea of proof of Theorem 21 goes as follows: let $I$ be the ideal of $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]$ generated by all homogeneous $W$-invariant polynomials of positive degree. Using Hilbert’s Basis Theorem we may choose a minimal generating set $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_r$ for $I$ consisting of homogeneous $W$-invariant polynomials of positive degree. One can show that $r = n$ and furthermore $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]^W = \mathbb{C}[f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n]$.

**Proposition 22.** Let $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ and $g_1, \ldots, g_n$ be two sets of homogeneous, algebraically independent generators of $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]^W$ with degrees $d_i$ and $e_i$ respectively, then (after reordering) $d_i = e_i$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

The numbers $d_1, \ldots, d_n$ written in increasing order are called the degrees of $W$. Theorem 23 below is a simple criterion for the algebraic independence of polynomials $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ expressed in terms of the Jacobian determinant. We write $J(f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ for the determinant of the $n \times n$ matrix whose $(i, j)$-entry is $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}$.

**Theorem 23 (Jacobian criterion).** The set of polynomials $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ are algebraically independent over a field $k$ of characteristic zero if and only if $J(f_1, \ldots, f_n) \neq 0$. 

8
3 Graph and matrices

We denote by $\text{Digraph}^1(n,n)$ the vector space generated by bipartite directed graphs with a unique edge starting on the set $[n]$ and ending on the set $[n]$. We describe $\text{Digraph}^1(n,n)$ pictorially as follows

$$\text{Digraph}^1(n,n) = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{graph} \\ \text{with unique edge} \end{array}, 1 \leq i,j \leq n \right\rangle$$

where the symbol

$$\begin{array}{c} i \\ \overrightarrow{\text{graph}} \\ j \end{array}$$

denotes the graph whose unique edge starts at vertex at $i$ and ends at vertex $j$. We define a product on $\text{Digraph}^1(n,n)$ as follows

$$m \begin{array}{c} \text{graph} \\ \text{with unique edge} \end{array} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} m \begin{array}{c} \text{graph} \\ \text{with unique edge} \end{array}, & \text{if } j = k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$}

The trace on $\text{Digraph}^1(n,n)$ is defined as the linear functional $\text{tr} : \text{Digraph}^1(n,n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$\text{tr}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{graph} \\ \text{with unique edge} \end{array}\right) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{tr}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{graph} \\ \text{with unique edge} \end{array}\right) = 0$$

Algebra $\text{Digraph}^1(n,n)$ is isomorphic to $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ through the application

$$\text{Digraph}^1(n,n) \cong \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} i \\ \overrightarrow{\text{graph}} \\ j \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad E_{ij}$$

We will use this isomorphism to give combinatorial interpretation of results on $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ that are traditionally express in the language of matrices.
4 Linear special algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$

We begin studying the special linear algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$. It plays a distinguished role in the theory of Lie algebras. By definition we have

$$\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) = \{ A \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^2) : \text{tr}(A) = 0 \}.$$ 

As subspace of $\text{Digraph}^1(2,2)$, $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ is the following vector space

$$\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \subset \text{Digraph}^1(2,2)$$

We fix as Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ the 1-dimensional subspace

$$\mathfrak{h} = \left\{ a_1 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} + a_2 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \ a_1 + a_2 = 0 \right\}$$

The dual space is $\mathfrak{h}^* = (a_1, a_2)/\{a_1 + a_2 = 0\}$, where

$$a_i\left( \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \right) = \delta_{ij}$$

4.1 Root system of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$

Consider the projection map $(a_1, a_2) \rightarrow (a_1, a_2)/\{a_1 + a_2 = 0\}$. We still denote by $a_i$ the image of $a_i$ under the projection above. Now each $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ is of the form

$$h = a_1 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} + a_2 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \ a_1, a_2 \in \mathfrak{h}^*$$

Let us compute the roots

$$[a_1 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} + a_2 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}] = a_1 \left[ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \right] + a_2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \right] = a_1 \left( \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} + a_2 \left( \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} = a_1 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} - a_2 \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array} = (a_1 - a_2) \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Therefore the root system of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ is $\Phi = \{ a_1 - a_2, a_2 - a_1 \}$. Setting $\alpha = a_1 - a_2$ we have that the roots are $\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ and the set of fundamental roots is $\Pi = \{ \alpha \}$. In pictures
4.2 Coroot system of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$

Let $x_\alpha$ and $x_{-\alpha}$ be the covectors associated with the roots $\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ respectively.

\[
\alpha = a_1 - a_2 \quad , \quad x_\alpha = \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad x_{-\alpha} = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}
\]

A vector $h_\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}$ is said to be the coroot associated to the root $\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, if $h_\alpha = c[x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}]$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha(h_\alpha) = 2$. 

\[
h_\alpha = [x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}] = \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}
\]

since

\[
(a_1 - a_2) \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -2 \end{array} \right) = 2
\]

4.3 Killing form of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$

\[
\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \alpha(x)\alpha(y)
\]

\[
= 2(x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2)
\]

\[
= 2x_1y_1 + 2x_2y_2 - 2x_1y_2 - 2x_2y_1
\]

\[
= 2(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2) - 2(x_1 + x_2)(y_1 + y_2) + 2(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2)
\]

\[
= 4\text{tr}(xy).
\]

4.4 Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$

We have only one fundamental root, so the Dynkin diagram is just $\circ$.

5 Special linear algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$

Let us recall the special linear algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$

\[
\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}) = \{ A \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n) : \text{tr}(A) = 0 \}
\]

$\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ consider as a subspace of $\text{Digraph}^1(n, n)$ is following subspace
\[\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}) = \langle \frac{a_i}{i}, \frac{a_j}{j}, \frac{a_k}{k} ; 1 \leq i < j \leq n - 1 \rangle \]

### 5.1 Root system of \(\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})\)

We take as Cartan subalgebra the subspace of \(\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})\)

\[\mathfrak{h} = \left\{ a_1 \frac{a_i}{i} + \cdots + a_k \frac{a_k}{k} + \cdots + a_n \frac{a_n}{n} , \sum a_k = 0 \right\} \]

The dual space is \(\mathfrak{h}^* = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)/ (\sum a_i = 0)\), where

\[a_i \left( \frac{a_j}{j} \right) = \delta_{ij}\]

Consider the projection \(\langle a_1, \ldots, a_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle a_1, \ldots, a_n \rangle/(\sum a_k = 0)\). The image of \(a_i\) under the projection above is still denote by \(a_i\). Then vector \(h \in \mathfrak{h}\) can be written as

\[h = a_1 \frac{a_i}{i} + \cdots + a_i \frac{a_i}{i} + \cdots + a_n \frac{a_n}{n}\]

Let us compute the root system

\[\left[ a_i \frac{a_j}{j} + \cdots + a_i \frac{a_j}{j} + \cdots + a_j \frac{a_j}{j} \right] = a_i \frac{a_j}{j} \frac{a_j}{j} - a_j \frac{a_j}{j} \frac{a_j}{j} = (a_i - a_j) \frac{a_j}{j} \frac{a_j}{j}\]

Also

\[\left[ a_j \frac{a_i}{i} + \cdots + a_j \frac{a_i}{i} + \cdots + a_i \frac{a_i}{i} \right] = a_j \frac{a_i}{i} \frac{a_i}{i} - a_i \frac{a_i}{i} \frac{a_i}{i} = (a_j - a_i) \frac{a_i}{i} \frac{a_i}{i}\]

Thus the root system of \(\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})\) is \(\Phi = \{ a_i - a_j, a_j - a_i, 1 \leq i < j \leq n - 1 \} \subset \mathfrak{h}^*\). The set of fundamental roots is \(\Pi = \{ a_i - a_{i+1} , i = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \}\). In pictures for \(n = 2, 3\) and 4 the root systems look like

\[\text{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \quad \text{sl}_3(\mathbb{C}) \quad \text{sl}_4(\mathbb{C})\]

12
Consider the linear map

\[ T : \text{Digraph}^1(n, n) \rightarrow \text{Digraph}^1(n, n) \]

sending each directed graph into its opposite graph. Clearly \( T \) is an antimorphism, i.e, \( T(ab) = T(b)T(a) \), for all \( a, b \in \text{Digraph}^1(n, n) \). For example,

\[ T : \begin{array}{c}
\circ \rightarrow \circ \\
\circ \rightarrow \circ
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\circ \rightarrow \circ \\
\circ \rightarrow \circ
\end{array} \]

Notice that negative roots can be obtained from the positive ones through an application of \( T \).

### 5.2 Coroots and weights for \( \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}) \)

1. Coroot associated to the root \( a_i - a_j \)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
- 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

2. Coroot associated to the root \( a_j - a_i \)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
- 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The set of fundamental coroots has the form \( \Pi_c = \{ h_i - h_{i+1}, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \} \) where

\[
h_i - h_{i+1} = 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
- 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The set of fundamental weights is \( w_i = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_i \) since

\[
(a_1 + \cdots + a_i) \left( 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
- 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\right)
= 1
\]

\[
(a_1 + \cdots + a_i) \left( 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
- 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\right)
= 1 - 1 = 0
\]

\[
(a_1 + \cdots + a_i) \left( 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
- 
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{c}
\circ \\
\circ
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\right)
= 0
\]
5.3 The Killing form of $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$

Let $x$ and $y$ in $\mathfrak{h}$. Set

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \alpha(x)\alpha(y) = \sum_{i<j} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) + \sum_{i<j} (x_j - x_i)(y_j - y_i) = 2 \sum_{i<j} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) = 2 \left( \sum_{i<j} x_i y_i + \sum_{i<j} x_j y_j - \sum_{i<j} x_i y_j - \sum_{i<j} x_j y_i \right) = 2 \left( \sum_{i<j} (n - i)x_i y_i + \sum_{i<j} (i - 1)x_i y_i + \sum x_i y_i \right) = 2 \text{tr}(xy).$$

5.4 Weyl group of $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$

Consider the fundamental roots $\alpha_i = a_i - a_{i+1}, \ i = 1, \ldots, n-1$ and $S_{\alpha_i}$ the reflection associated to the fundamental root $\alpha_i$. Let $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $h_{\alpha_i}$ be the coroot associated to the fundamental root $\alpha_i$. By definition we have $S_{\alpha_i}(h) = h - \alpha_i(h)h_{\alpha_i}$

$$S_{\alpha_i}(h) = a_1 + \cdots + a_i - a_{i+1} + \cdots + a_n = -(a_i - a_{i+1}) \left( \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1} \right)$$

so we see that reflections $S_{\alpha_i}$ has the form

$$S_{\alpha_i} \left( \frac{1}{i} \right) = \frac{1}{k}, \ k \neq i, i + 1$$

$$S_{\alpha_i} \left( \frac{1}{i+1} \right) = \frac{1}{i+1}$$

$$S_{\alpha_i} \left( \frac{1}{1} \right) = 1$$

Therefore the Weyl group $A_n$ associated with $\mathfrak{sl}_{n+1}(\mathbb{C})$ is the symmetric group on $n$ letters

$$A_n = \langle S_{\alpha_i} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n-1 \rangle = S_n.$$
5.5 Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ and Cartan matrix.

Using equation (2) one can checks that the Cartan matrix associated to the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix}
2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
-1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \ldots & 0 \\
& & & & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

The Dynkin diagram associated to $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is $A_{n-1}, \ n \geq 2$

5.6 Invariant polynomials for $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$

Consider the action of $S_{n+1}$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ given by

$$S_{n+1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$(\pi, x) \mapsto (\pi x)_{\pi^{-1}(i)}$$

notice that the permutation $(ij)$ acts as a reflection on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ since

$$(ij)(x_i - x_j) = x_j - x_i = -(x_i - x_j)$$

$$(ij)(x) = x, \text{ si } x \in (x_i - x_j)^{\perp} \text{ (es decir } x_i = x_j)$$

Since $S_{n+1}$ is generated by transpositions $(i \ i+1), \ i = 1, \ldots, n$, then $S_{n+1}$ is an example of what is called a reflection group. Recall that a linear action of a group $G$ on a vector space $V$ is said to be effective if the only fixed point is 0. The action of $S_{n+1}$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ fixes points in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ lying on the straight line $\{(x, x, \ldots, x) | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Thus the action of $A_n$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ fails to be effective. If we instead let $A_n$ act on the hyperplane $V = \{(x_1 \ldots x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} | x_1 + \cdots + x_{n+1} = 0\}$ then the action becomes effective. Consider the power symmetric functions

$$f_i = x_i^{i+1} + \cdots + x_{n+1}^{i+1}, \ 1 \leq i \leq n.$$ 

Each $f_i$ is $S_{n+1}$-invariant, and together the power symmetric functions form a set of basic invariants. This fact can be proven as follows: first notice that

$$\text{gr}(f_1)\text{gr}(f_2)\cdots\text{gr}(f_n) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n(n+1) = (n+1)! = |S_{n+1}| = |A_n|.$$
Next, it is easy to compute the Jacobian \( J(f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_n) \) yielding the nonvanishing polynomial

\[
J(f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_n) = (n + 1)! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{i=1}^{n}(x_1 + \cdots + 2x_i + \cdots + x_n)
\]

Finally, use the Jacobian criterion.

6 Symplectic Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \)

Recall that the symplectic Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{sp}_{2n} \) is defined as

\[
\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) = \{ X : X^tS + SX = 0 \}.
\]

Here \( S \in M_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) is the matrix

\[
S = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & I_n \\
-I_n & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Equivalently,

\[
\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & -A^t \end{pmatrix} ; A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \text{ and } B = B^t, C = C^t \right\}
\]

\( \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) as a subspace of \( \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n) \) is given by

\[
\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) = \langle 1 \leq i < j \leq n \rangle
\]

We take as a Cartan subalgebra of \( \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) the following subspace

\[
\mathfrak{h} = \langle h_k = 1 \leq i < j \leq n \rangle
\]

6.1 Root system of \( \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \)

Consider \( h \in \mathfrak{h} \)

\[
h = \sum a_i \left( \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
-1
\end{pmatrix}
\right)
\]
where \(\{a_i\}\) denotes base of \(\mathfrak{h}^*\) dual to the given base of \(\mathfrak{h}\). Let us define

\[
T : \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n) \rightarrow \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n)
\]

to be the linear map that sends each directed graph into its opposite. Clearly \(T\) is an antihomorphism, i.e, \(T(ab) = T(b)T(a)\) for all \(a, b \in \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n)\). For example, We will compute explicitly the positive roots. To obtain the negative roots it is enough to apply the transformation \(T\) to each positive root.

\[
\sum a_k \left( \frac{\mathcal{R}_i}{n_k} - \frac{\mathcal{R}_j}{n_k} \right) = (a_i - a_j) \left( \frac{\mathcal{R}_i}{n_k} - \frac{\mathcal{R}_j}{n_k} \right).
\]

Thus the root system of \(\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})\) is \(\Phi = \{a_i - a_j, a_j - a_i, a_i + a_j, -a_j + a_i, 2a_i, -2a_i \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}\).

The set of fundamental roots is \(\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\}\) where \(\alpha_i = a_i - a_{i+1}, i = 1, \ldots, n - 1\) and \(\alpha_n = 2a_n\). In pictures, the root system of \(\mathfrak{sp}_6(\mathbb{C})\) looks like

![Root System of \(\mathfrak{sp}_6(\mathbb{C})\)](image)

### 6.2 Coroots and weights of \(\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})\)

1. Coroot associated to the root \(a_i - a_j\)

\[
\left[ \frac{\mathcal{R}_i}{n_k} - \frac{\mathcal{R}_j}{n_k}, \frac{\mathcal{R}_j}{n_k} - \frac{\mathcal{R}_i}{n_k} \right] = (\frac{\mathcal{R}_i}{n_k} - \frac{\mathcal{R}_j}{n_k}) - (\frac{\mathcal{R}_j}{n_k} - \frac{\mathcal{R}_i}{n_k}) = h_i - h_j
\]

\(h_i - h_j\) is the coroot associated to the root \(a_i - a_j\), since \((a_i - a_j)(h_i - h_j) = 2\).

2. Coroot associated to the root \(a_i + a_j\)
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_i^{n+i} & a_j^{n+j} \\ a_{i+1} & a_{j+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_i & h_j \\ h_i & h_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$h_i + h_j$ is the coroot associated to the root $a_i + a_j$, since $(a_i + a_j)(h_i + h_j) = 2$.

3. Coroot associated to the root $2a_i$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_i^{n+i} \\ a_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_i \\ h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

We conclude that $\Phi_c = \{h_i - h_j, h_j - h_i, h_i + h_j, -h_i - h_j, h_i, -h_i, 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$ is the coroot system of $\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$. The set of fundamental coroots is given by $\Pi_c = \{h_i - h_{i+1}, h_n; 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$ where

$$h_i - h_{i+1} = \begin{bmatrix} h_i - h_{i+1} \\ h_i - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$h_n = \begin{bmatrix} h_n \\ h_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

The fundamental weights are $w_i = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_i$ since

$$(a_1 + \cdots + a_i) \\{ \begin{bmatrix} h_i - h_{i+1} \\ h_i - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} h_i - h_{i+1} \\ h_{i+1} - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} \} = 1$$

$$(a_1 + \cdots + a_i) \\{ \begin{bmatrix} h_i - h_{i+1} \\ h_i - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} h_{i+1} - h_{i+1} \\ h_{i+1} - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} \} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$(a_1 + \cdots + a_i) \\{ \begin{bmatrix} h_i - h_{i+1} \\ h_i - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} h_{i+1} - h_{i+1} \\ h_{i+1} - h_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} \} = 0$$

### 6.3 Killing form of $\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

Let $x$ and $y$ be in $\mathfrak{h}$, we have

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \alpha(x)\alpha(y)$$

$$= \sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) + \sum_{i \neq j} (x_i + x_j)(y_i + y_j) + 2 \sum_i (2x_i)(2y_i)$$

$$= 4(n+1) \sum x_i y_i$$

$$= 4(n+1) \text{tr}(xy).$$
6.4 Weyl group of $\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

Consider the fundamental roots of the form $\alpha_i = a_i - a_{i+1}$. Similarly to the $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$, it is easy to check that they generate a copy of $S_n$. Let us compute the reflection associated to the root $\alpha_n = 2a_n$. Given $h \in \mathfrak{h}$, we have that $S_{\alpha_n}(h) = h - \alpha_n(h)h_{\alpha_n}$, where $h_{\alpha_n}$ is the coroot associated to the root $\alpha_n$

$$S_{\alpha_n}(h) = \sum a_i \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) - 2a_n \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) = a_1 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \cdots - a_n \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n} \right).$$

This reflections are the sign changes and they generate a copy of the group $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$. Altogether the Weyl group associated to $\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ is

$$C_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n.$$

6.5 Cartan matrix and Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

$$C_n = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ldots & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

There are $n$ vertices in this case, one for each fundamental root. The Killing form is $\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1} \rangle = 1$, if $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$ and $\langle \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n \rangle = 2$. Moreover $\langle \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1} \rangle < \langle \alpha_n, \alpha_n \rangle$, and thus the Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ has the form

$$C_n, \ n \geq 3 \hspace{1cm} \begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot \end{array}$$

6.6 Invariant functions under the action of $C_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n$

Let us recall that the group structure on $\mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n$ is given by

$$(a, \pi)(b, \sigma) = (a \cdot \pi(b), \pi \circ \sigma)$$

where $(\pi b)_i = b_{\pi^{-1}(i)}$.

**Proposition 24.** $\mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n$ acts on $\mathbb{R}^n$ as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 
\mathbb{Z}_2^n \times S_n \times \mathbb{R}^n & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R}^n \\
((a, \pi)x) & \mapsto & ((a, \pi)x)_i = a_i x_{\pi^{-1}(i)}
\end{array}$$
Consider the polynomials
\[ f_i = x_1^{2i} + x_2^{2i} + \cdots + x_n^{2i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \]
Each polynomial \( f_i \) is invariant under the action of \((\mathbb{Z}_2)^n \rtimes S_n\) given by
\[(f(a, \pi))(x) = f((a, \pi)x).\]
The set of invariants
\[
\begin{align*}
    f_1 &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \\
    f_2 &= x_1^4 + x_2^4 + \cdots + x_n^4 \\
    &\vdots \\
    f_n &= x_1^{2n} + x_2^{2n} + \cdots + x_n^{2n}
\end{align*}
\]
is a basic set. This follows from the Jacobian criterion since
\[
\text{gr}(f_1)\text{gr}(f_2)\cdots\text{gr}(f_n) = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n = 2^n n! = |\mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n|
\]
and
\[
J = 2^n n! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j^2 - x_i^2) \neq 0.
\]

7 Orthogonal Lie Algebra \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \)

Recall that the \(2n\)-orthogonal Lie Algebra is defined as follows
\[
\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) = \{ X : X^t S + SX = 0 \}
\]
where \( S \in M_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) is the matrix
\[
S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\]
Explicitly
\[
\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & -A^t \end{pmatrix} : A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \text{ and } B = -B^t, C = -C^t \right\}.
\]
\( \mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) as a subspace of \( \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n) \) is given by
\[
\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\langle \mathbb{1} - \mathbb{1}, \quad \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}, \quad \mathbf{i}^\perp - \mathbf{j}^\perp, \quad \mathbf{i}^{n+j} - \mathbf{j}^{n+j}, \quad \mathbf{i}^{n+j} - \mathbf{j}^{n+j}, \quad \mathbf{i}^j - \mathbf{j}^j \right\rangle.
\]
where \( 1 \leq i < j \leq n \). We fix \( \mathfrak{h} \) the Cartan subalgebra of \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) to be
\[ h = \langle h_k = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n+k} \rangle, \quad k = 1, \ldots, n \]

### 7.1 Root System of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

Let \( h \in \mathfrak{h} \)

\[ h = \sum a_k \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \]

where \( \{a_i\} \) is the base of \( \mathfrak{h}^* \) dual to the natural base of \( \mathfrak{h} \). As for the case of the symplectic algebra we define a map \( T : \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n) \rightarrow \text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n) \). \( T \) sends a given graph to its opposite if it does not cross the vertical line, and to minus its opposite if it crosses the vertical line. We have again that \( T(ab) = T(b)T(a) \) For example,

\[ T : \begin{array}{c}
\text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n)
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{Digraph}^1(2n, 2n)
\end{array} \]

Let us find out the positive roots

\[ \sum a_k \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right), \quad \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{n+i} \quad \sum a_k \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right), \quad \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{n+i} \]

\[ \sum a_k \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right), \quad \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{n+i} \]

To get the negative roots it is enough to apply \( T \) to the positive roots. Therefore the root system is \( \Phi = \{a_i - a_j, a_j - a_i, a_i + a_j, -a_i - a_j, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \) and the fundamental roots can be taken to be \( \Pi = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\} \) where \( \alpha_i = a_i - a_{i+1}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n-1 \) and \( \alpha_n = a_{n-1} + a_n \)

### 7.2 Coroots and weights of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

1. Coroot associated to the root \( a_i - a_j \)

\[ \left( \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{n+i}, \frac{1}{j} - \frac{1}{n+j} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{n+i} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{j} - \frac{1}{n+j} \right) = h_i - h_j \]

in this case \( (a_i - a_j)(h_i - h_j) = 2 \), thus \( h_i - h_j \) is the coroot associated to the root \( a_i - a_j \).

2. Coroot associated to the root \( a_i + a_j \)
\[
\left[ \begin{array}{c}
\frac{n+i}{n} - \frac{n+i}{n+1} \\
\frac{n+i}{n+1} - \frac{n+i}{n+j}
\end{array} \right] = - \left( \frac{n+i}{n} - \frac{n+i}{n+1} \right) - \left( \frac{n+i}{n+1} - \frac{n+i}{n+j} \right) = -h_i - h_j
\]

since \((a_i + a_j)(-h_i - h_j) = -2, h_i + h_j\) is the coroot associated to the root \(a_i + a_j\).

We concluded that \(\Phi_c = \{h_i - h_j, h_j - h_i, h_i + h_j, -h_i - h_j, 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}\) is the coroot system of \(\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})\). The set of fundamental coroots is given by \(\Pi_c = \{h_i - h_{i+1}, h_{n-1} + h_n; 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}\) where

\[
h_i - h_{i+1} = \left( \frac{n+i}{n} - \frac{n+i}{n+1} \right) - \left( \frac{n+i}{n+1} - \frac{n+i}{n+j} \right)
\]

and

\[
h_{n-1} + h_n = \left( \frac{n+i}{n-1} - \frac{n+i}{2n-1} \right) + \left( \frac{n+i}{n} - \frac{n+i}{n} \right)
\]

The fundamental weights are given by \(w_i = a_1 + \cdots + a_i, \ i = 1, \cdots, n-1\) and \(w_n = \frac{a_1 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n}{2}\) In a similar as for \(\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})\) one can prove that \(w_i(h_j - h_{j+1}) = \delta_{ij}\). For \(w_n\) we get

\[
\begin{aligned}
\frac{(a_1 + \cdots + a_n)}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{n+i}{n-1} - \frac{n+i}{2n-1} \right) + \left( \frac{n+i}{n} - \frac{n+i}{n} \right) \right\} &= 1 \\
\frac{(a_1 + \cdots + a_n)}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{n+i}{n} - \frac{n+i}{n+i} \right) - \left( \frac{n+i}{n+i} - \frac{n+i}{n+i+1} \right) \right\} &= 0
\end{aligned}
\]

### 7.3 Killing form of \(\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})\)

Let \(x\) and \(y\) be in \(\mathfrak{h}\)

\[
\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \alpha(x)\alpha(y)
\]

\[
= \sum_{i \leq j} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) + \sum_{i \leq j} (x_i + x_j)(y_i + y_j) + \sum_{j \leq i} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j)
\]

\[
+ \sum_{j \leq i} (x_i + x_j)(y_i + y_j)
\]

\[
= \sum_{i \neq j} 2x_i y_j + 2x_i y_j
\]

\[
= 4(n-1) \sum x_i y_i
\]

\[
= 4(n-1) \text{tr}(xy).
\]
7.4 Weyl group of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

Consider the fundamental roots $\alpha_i = a_i - a_{i+1}$. Just as for $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$, the associated reflections associated to these roots generate the group $S_n$. We compute the reflections associated to the roots $\alpha_n = a_{n+1} + a_n$. Given $h \in \mathfrak{h}$, we have $S_{\alpha_n}(h) = h - \alpha_n(h)h_{\alpha_n}$ where $h_{\alpha_n}$ is the coroot associated to the root $\alpha_n$

$$S_{\alpha_n}(h) = \sum a_i \left( \frac{x_{\alpha_i} - x_{\alpha_{i+1}}}{x_{\alpha_i} - x_{\alpha_{i+1}}} \right) - (a_{n-1} + a_n) \left( \frac{x_{\alpha_{n-1}} - x_{\alpha_n}}{x_{\alpha_{n-1}} - x_{\alpha_n}} \right) + \left( \frac{x_{\alpha_n} - x_{\alpha_n+1}}{x_{\alpha_n} - x_{\alpha_n+1}} \right) =$$

$$a_1 \left( \frac{x_{\alpha_1} - x_{\alpha_2}}{x_{\alpha_1} - x_{\alpha_2}} \right) + \cdots - a_n \left( \frac{x_{\alpha_n} - x_{\alpha_{n-1}}}{x_{\alpha_n} - x_{\alpha_{n-1}}} \right) - a_{n-1} \left( \frac{x_{\alpha_{n-1}} - x_{\alpha_n}}{x_{\alpha_{n-1}} - x_{\alpha_n}} \right)$$

This reflection corresponds to a change of sign. Thus we have that the Weyl group associated with $\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ is

$$D_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^{n-1} \rtimes S_n$$

7.5 Cartan matrix and Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$.

$$D_n = \begin{pmatrix}
2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
-1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
0 & \ldots & 2 & -1 & -1 \\
0 & \ldots & -1 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & \ldots & -1 & 0 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

The Dynkin diagram has $n$ vertices corresponding with the fundamental roots. The Killing has the form $\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1} \rangle = 1$, if $i = 1, \ldots, n-2$, $\langle \alpha_{n-2}, \alpha_{n-1} \rangle = 1$, $\langle \alpha_{n-2}, \alpha_n \rangle = 1$ and $\langle \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n \rangle = 0$. Thus the Dynkin diagram $\mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

$$D_n, \ n \geq 4 \quad \cdots \quad \text{for } D_n$$

7.6 Invariant functions under the action of $\mathbb{Z}_2^{n-1} \rtimes S_n$

Consider the polynomials

$$f_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j^{2i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$f_n = x_1 \cdots x_n$$

clearly each $f_i$ is invariant under the action of $\mathbb{Z}_2^{n-1} \rtimes S_n$. It is easy to check that

$$\text{gr}(f_1) \text{gr}(f_2) \cdots \text{gr}(f_n) = 2^{n-1} n! = |\mathbb{Z}_2^{n-1} \rtimes S_n|$$
and
\[ J = (-2)^{n-1}(n-1)! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j^2 - x_i^2) \neq 0, \]
so the Jacobian criterion tells us that \( f_1, \ldots, f_n \) is a basic set of invariants.

## 8 Orthogonal algebra \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \)

We orthogonal odd algebra
\[ \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) = \{ X : X^t S + SX = 0 \} \]
where \( S \in M_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \) is of the form
\[ S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n & 0 \\ I_n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \]
In an explicit form
\[ \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B & -H^t \\ C & -A^t & -G^t \\ G & H & 0 \end{pmatrix} : A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{C}), H, G \in M_{1 \times n}(\mathbb{C}), 0 \in \mathbb{C} \ y B = -B^t, C = -C^t \right\} \]
\( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \) as a subspace of \( \text{Digraph}^1(2n+1, 2n+1) \) is given by
\[ \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} i-j & i+j \\ 1 & n+1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} i & j \\ 1 & n+1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} i-j & i+j \\ n+1 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} i & j \\ n+1 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} i-j & i+j \\ j & n+1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} i & j \\ j & n+1 \end{array} \end{array} : 1 \leq i < j \leq n \right\} \]

Let us fix \( \mathfrak{h} \) a Cartan subalgebra of \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \)
\[ \mathfrak{h} = \langle \begin{array}{cc} i & j \\ k & n+k \end{array} : k = 1, \ldots, n \rangle \]

### 8.1 Root system of \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \)

Let \( h \in \mathfrak{h} \),
\[ h = \sum a_k \begin{array}{cc} i & j \\ k & n+k \end{array} \]
where \( \{a_i\} \) is a base of \( \mathfrak{h}^* \) dual to the natural base of \( \mathfrak{h} \). We compute the positive roots. The negative roots are obtained by applying the following antimorphism to the positive roots.
\( T : \text{Digraph}^1(2n+1, 2n+1) \rightarrow \text{Digraph}^1(2n+1, 2n+1) \). For example
8.2 Coroots and weights of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C})$

1. Coroots associated to the root $a_i - a_j$

\[
\left[ \sum a_k \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{i} - \frac{\alpha_k}{n+j} \right), \frac{\alpha_j}{i} - \frac{\alpha_j}{n+j} \right] = \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{i} - \frac{\alpha_i}{n+j} \right) - \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{j} - \frac{\alpha_j}{n+j} \right) = h_i - h_j
\]

Since $(a_i - a_j)(h_i - h_j) = 2$, we see that $h_i - h_j$ is the coroot associated to the root $a_i - a_j$.

2. Coroot associated to the root $a_i + a_j$

\[
\left[ \sum a_k \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{i+j} - \frac{\alpha_k}{n} \right), \frac{\alpha_j}{i+j} - \frac{\alpha_j}{n} \right] = \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{i} - \frac{\alpha_i}{n} \right) - \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{j} - \frac{\alpha_j}{n} \right) = -h_i - h_j
\]

Here $(a_i + a_j)(-h_i - h_j) = -2$, and thus $h_i + h_j$ is the coroot associated to the root $a_i + a_j$.

3. Coroot associated to the root $a_i$

\[
\left[ \sum a_k \left( \frac{\alpha_{2n+1}^{i+j}}{2n+1} - \frac{\alpha_{2n+1}^{i+n}}{2n+1} \right), \frac{\alpha_{2n+1}^{i+j}}{2n+1} - \frac{\alpha_{2n+1}^{i+n}}{2n+1} \right] = -\left( \frac{\alpha_i}{i} - \frac{\alpha_i}{n+i} \right) = -h_i
\]

Thus $2h_i$ is the coroot associated to the root $a_i$. 
We have that \( \Phi_c = \{ h_i - h_j, h_j - h_i, h_i + h_j, -h_i - h_j, 2h_i, -2h_i, 1 \leq i < j \leq n \} \) is the coroot system of \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \). The set of fundamental coroot has the form \( \Pi_c = \{ h_i - h_{i-1}, 2h_n; 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \} \) where

\[
h_i - h_{i+1} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right)
\]

and

\[
h_{n-1} + h_n = \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right)
\]

The fundamental weights are \( w_i = a_1 + \cdots + a_i, \ i = 1, \cdots, n - 1 \) and \( w_n = a_1 + \cdots + a_n \). In a similar fashion to the \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \) case we have that \( w_i(h_j - h_{j+1}) = \delta_{ij} \) and \( w_i(2h_n) = \delta_{in} \).

### 8.3 Killing form of \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \)

Given \( x \) and \( y \) in \( \mathfrak{h} \)

\[
\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \alpha(x)\alpha(y)
= \sum_{i \leq j} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) + \sum_{i \leq j} (x_i + x_j)(y_i + y_j) + \sum_{j \leq i} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j)
+ \sum_{j \leq i} (x_i + x_j)(y_i + y_j) + \sum_i x_iy_i + \sum_i (2x_i)(2y_i)
= (4n - 2) \sum xiy_i
= (4n - 2)\text{tr}(xy)
\]

### 8.4 Weyl group of \( \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \)

Consider the fundamental roots \( \alpha_i = a_i - a_{i+1} \). Just like for \( \mathfrak{sl}_{n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \), the reflections associated to these roots generate the symmetric group \( S_n \). Let us analyze the reflection associated to the root \( \alpha_n = a_n \). Let \( h \in \mathfrak{h} \), we have \( S_{\alpha_n}(h) = h - \alpha_n(h)h_{\alpha_n} \) where \( h_{\alpha_n} \) is the coroot associated to the root \( \alpha_n \)

\[
S_{\alpha_n}(h) = \sum a_i \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right) - 2a_n \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right) = a_1 \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right) + \cdots - a_n \left( \begin{array}{cc} & \cdot \end{array} \right)
\]
This reflections represent sign changes and generate the group $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$, therefore the Weyl group associated with $\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C})$ is

$$B_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rtimes S_n$$

### 8.5 Cartan matrix and Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C})$.

The diagram has $n$ vertices, one for each fundamental root. The killing form is given by $\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1} \rangle = 1$, if $i = 1, \ldots, n - 1$ and $\langle \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n \rangle = 2$. Furthermore $\langle \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1} \rangle > \langle \alpha_n, \alpha_n \rangle$, and thus, the Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C})$ has form

$$B_n, \ n \geq 2 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$$

### Acknowledgment

Thanks to Manuel Maia for helping us with Latex.

### References

[1] Theodor Bröcker, Tammo Tom Dieck. *Representations of Compact Lie Groups*. Springer-Verlag, New York 1985.

[2] Roger Carter, Graeme Segal y Ian Macdonald. *Lecture on Lie groups and Lie algebras*. Students Texts 32, London Mathematical Society, 1995.

[3] Williams Fulton, Joe Harris. *Representation Theory. A first course*. Springer-Verlag, New York 1991.

[4] I.M. Gelfand. *Lectures on linear algebra*, Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company. Huntington, New York, 1978.

[5] S. Gelfand and Y. Manin *Methods of homological algebra*. Second edition. Springer Monographs in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2003.

[6] James E. Humphreys. *Introductions to Lie Algebras and Representation theory*. Springer-Verlag, New York 1972.
[7] James E. Humphreys. *Reflection Groups and Coxeter Groups*. Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics 29. Cambridge University Press, 1990.

[8] Eduard Looijenga. *Root Systems and Elliptic Curves*, Mathematisch Instituut, Toernooiveld, Driehuizerweg 200, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Springer-Verlag, 1976.

[9] A.L. Onishchik and E.B. Vinberg. *Lie groups and Lie algebras II*, Encyclopaedia of Mathematical Sciences. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1990.

[10] J-P. Serre. *Complex semisimple Lie algebras*. Springer-Verlag, New York 1977.

[11] P. Slodowy. *Groups and Special Singularities*, Mathematisches Seminar, Universität Hamburg, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany.

[12] P. Slodowy. *Platonic Solids, Kleinian Singularities, and Lie Groups*, Mathematisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Wegelerstraße 10, D-5300 Bonn, W. Germany.

[13] A.N. Varchenko, S.V. Chmutov. *Finite irreducible groups, generated by reflections are monodromy groups of suitable Singularities and Lie Groups*.

Rafael Díaz. Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC). radiaz@ivic.ve
Eddy Pariguan. Universidad central de Venezuela (UCV). eddyp@euler.ciens.ucv.ve