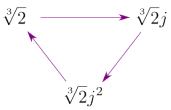
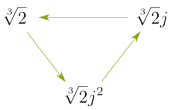
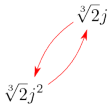
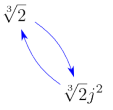
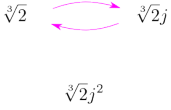


**What is...Lie theory?**

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Or: Subfields of mathematics 26

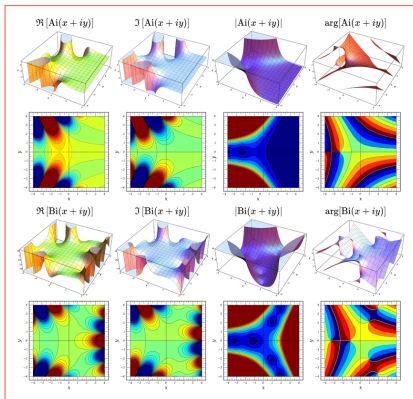
## The discrete groups

$\sqrt[3]{2}$ $\sqrt[3]{2}j$ <i>No Change</i> $\sqrt[3]{2}j^2$ $\sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}$ $j \rightarrow j$	 $\sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}j$ $j \rightarrow j$	 $\sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}j^2$ $j \rightarrow j$
 $\sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}$ $j \rightarrow j^2$	 $\sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}j$ $j \rightarrow j^2$	 $\sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}j^2$ $j \rightarrow j^2$

- ▶ Galois theory = study of symmetries of polynomial equations  $p(x) = 0$
- ▶ The appearing groups are discrete/finite groups like symmetric groups
- ▶ Idea The difficulty of the group  $\iff$  difficulty of finding solutions to  $p(x) = 0$

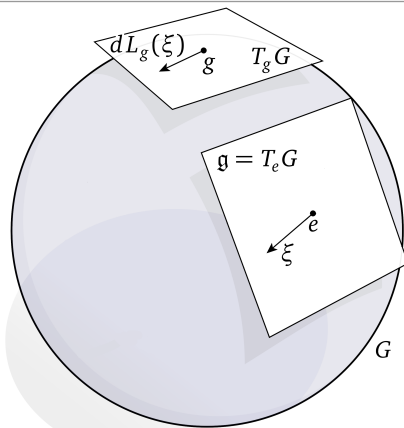
# The continuous groups

Airy function :



- ▶ Lie theory = study of symmetries of differential equations  $p(x) = 0$
- ▶ The appearing groups are continuous groups like  $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$
- ▶ Idea The difficulty of the group  $\leftrightarrow$  difficulty of finding solutions to  $p(x) = 0$
- ▶ Example The Galois-type group of the Airy equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - xy = 0$  is  $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$

## From continuous to linear



- ▶ **Observation** The continuous groups (call them Lie groups  $G$ ) are actually easier than the discrete groups
- ▶ **Observation** The Lie groups are smooth manifolds
- ▶ **Idea** Study their tangent space (call them Lie algebras  $\mathfrak{g}$ ) - these are now linear objects and part of linear algebra

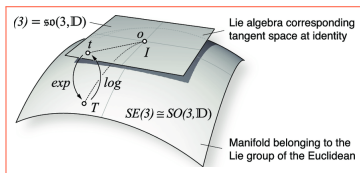
## Enter, the theorem

Lie group-Lie algebra correspondence Say our ground field is  $\mathbb{R}$  (char. 0)

- (i) Every Lie group  $G$  has an associated Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$
- (ii)  $G \cong H$  as Lie groups  $\Rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{h}$  as Lie algebras
- (iii)  $G, H$  are simply connected:  $G \cong H$  as Lie groups  $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{h}$  as Lie algebras

Thus, Lie groups and Lie algebras are essentially the same

- ▶ Even better The representation theory of  $G$  and  $\mathfrak{g}$  are also essentially the same
- ▶ The maps between them are exp and log

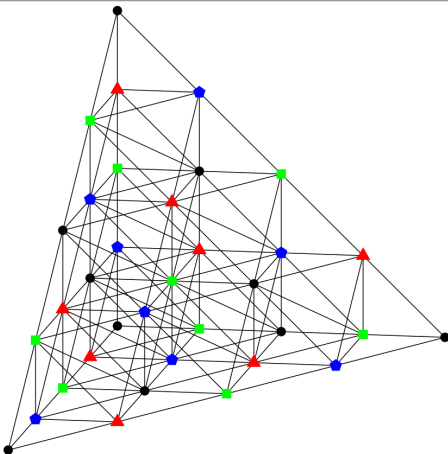


- ▶ Lie theory answers similar questions!

## Its even 'just' combinatorics

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$SL_4(\mathbb{C})$  weights:



- 
- ▶ Moral Symmetries differential equations are determined by linear objects
  - ▶ Even better Lie algebras are essentially determined by root/weight systems
  - ▶ These are very rigid and almost purely combinatorial in nature

**Thank you for your attention!**

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I hope that was of some help.