## Using modular Lie algebras to compute with algebraic groups

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## Linear algebraic groups

A subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_{n}(k)$ defined by polynomial equations eg: $\mathrm{GL}_{n}(k), \mathrm{SL}_{n}(k)$, group of lower triangular matrices, group of lower unitriangular matrices

We are mostly interested in reductive groups, for now

## Lie "correspondence"

Char 0: connected linear algebraic groups $\longleftrightarrow$ Lie algebras
This breaks down in characteristic $p$

The classification uses algebraic geometry and group theory
These are not very useful for computation

## TU/e

## Conjugating semisimple elements

$G$ connected reductive linear algebraic group over $k$
$T_{0}$ standard maximal torus
$s \in G(\bar{k})$ semisimple
Wish to find $\quad x \in G(\bar{k}) \quad$ s.t. $\quad s^{x} \in T_{0}$

Outline algorithm

- $L=L(G), \quad M=C_{L}(s)$
- $H$ a Cartan subalgebra of $M$ [de Graaf]
- find Chevalley bases of $L$ w.r.t. $H$ and $H_{0}$
- we now have $a \in \operatorname{Aut}(L)$ s.t. $\quad H^{a}=H_{0}$
- decompose $a=x b \quad$ s.t. $\quad x \in G(\bar{k})$ and $H_{0}^{b}=H_{0}$
- now $s^{x} \in T_{0}$


## Rational conjugation

Rational tori:
$T_{w}$ for $w$ a class representatives in the Weyl group $W$
$s \in G(k)$ semisimple
Wish to find $\quad x \in G(k)$ and $w \in W \quad$ s.t. $\quad s^{x} \in T_{w}$

## Outline algorithm

- $L=L(G), \quad M=C_{L}(s)$
- $H$ a maximally split Cartan subalgebra of $M$
- find $w$ corresponding to $H$
- find "standard" bases of $L$ w.r.t. $H$ and $H_{w}=L\left(T_{w}\right)$
- we now have $a \in \operatorname{Aut}(L)(k)$ s.t. $H^{a}=H_{w}$
- decompose $a=x b \quad$ s.t. $\quad x \in G(k)$ and $H_{w}^{b}=H_{w}$
- now $s^{x} \in T_{w}$


## Computing a splitting Cartan subalgebra

$k$ finite
$L=L(G)$ for some $k$-split connected reductive $G$

Outline algorithm

- repeatedly take random semisimple $s \in L$ until $M=C_{M}(s)$ is split
- recurse until $M$ is a torus


## First wish: restriction map

Efficient computation of the $p$-map
$\left[x^{p}, y\right]=(\operatorname{ad} x)^{p} y \quad \Longrightarrow \quad$ can compute $x^{p}+Z(L)$ in time $O\left(d^{3} \log (p)\right)$
the $s_{i}$ involve at least $O(p)$ Lie multiplications

## Second wish: recognition

- Statistical
- Name
- Constructive

Characteristics 2 and 3

## Third wish: automorphisms

Find the automorphism group of a Lie algebra Decompose automorphisms

## References

- de Graaf, Ivanyos, and Rónyai,

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- Cohen and Murray,

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