

Using modular Lie algebras to compute with algebraic groups

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Linear algebraic groups

A subgroup of $\operatorname{GL}_n(k)$ defined by polynomial equations

eg: $GL_n(k)$, $SL_n(k)$, 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 \boldsymbol{p}

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



Conjugating semisimple elements

G connected reductive linear algebraic group over k T_0 standard maximal torus

 $s\in G(\bar{k})$ semisimple $\label{eq:semisimple} {\rm Wish \ to \ find} \qquad x\in G(\bar{k}) \quad {\rm s.t.} \quad s^x\in T_0$



Outline algorithm

- L = L(G), $M = C_L(s)$
- 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. $H^a = H_0$
- decompose a = xb s.t. $x \in G(\bar{k})$ 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 $x \in G(k)$ and $w \in W$ s.t. $s^x \in T_w$



Outline algorithm

- L = L(G), $M = C_L(s)$
- • ${\cal H}$ a maximally split Cartan subalgebra of ${\cal M}$
- \bullet find w corresponding to H
- find "standard" bases of L w.r.t. H and $H_w = L(T_w)$
- we now have $a \in \operatorname{Aut}(L)(k)$ s.t. $H^a = H_w$
- $\bullet \text{ decompose } a = xb \quad \text{ s.t. } \quad x \in G(k) \ \text{ and } \ H^b_w = H_w$
- 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
- \bullet recurse until M is a torus



First wish: restriction map

Efficient computation of the $p\operatorname{-map}$

 $[x^p,y] = (\operatorname{ad} x)^p y \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \operatorname{can \ compute} \ x^p + Z(L) \ \text{in time} \ O(d^3 \log(p))$

the s_i involve at least O(p) Lie multiplications



Second wish: recognition

- Statistical
- Name
- Constructive

Characteristics $2 \ {\rm and} \ 3$



Third wish: automorphisms

Find the automorphism group of a Lie algebra Decompose automorphisms



References

- de Graaf, Ivanyos, and Rónyai, *Computing Cartan subalgebras of Lie algebras*, Appl. Algebra Engrg. Comm. Comput. 7(5) 339–349
- Cohen and Murray, *Algorithm for Lang's Theorem*, www.win.tue.nl/~smurray