The character table for E_8

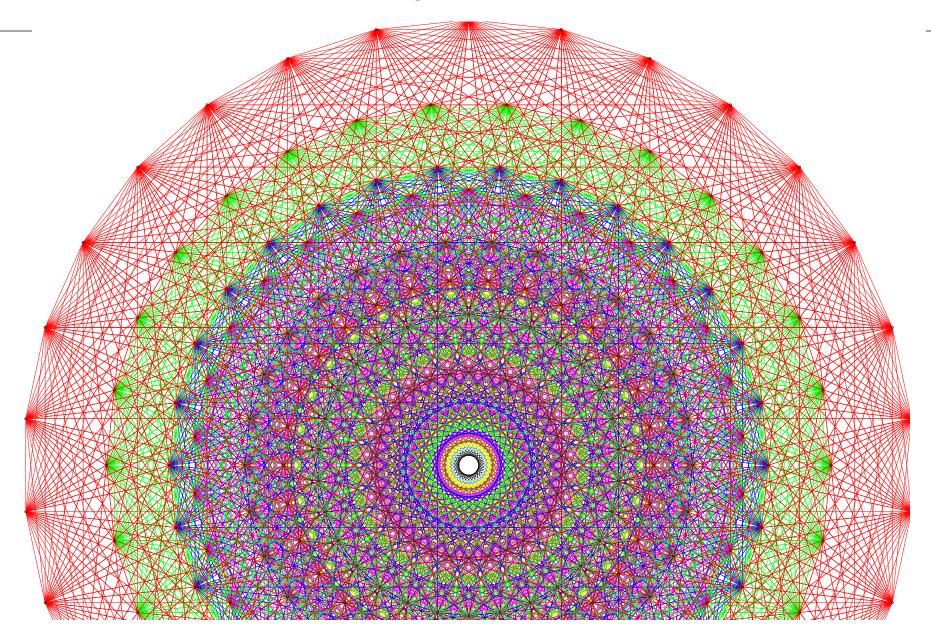
or

how we wrote down a 453060×453060 matrix and found happiness

David Vogan

Department of Mathematics, MIT

Root system of E_8



The Atlas members:

Jeffrey Adams
Dan Barbasch
Birne Binegar
Bill Casselman
Dan Ciubotaru
Fokko du Cloux
Scott Crofts
Tatiana Howard
Marc van Leeuwen
Alfred Noel

Alessandra Pantano Annegret Paul Siddhartha Sahi Susana Salamanca John Stembridge Peter Trapa David Vogan Wai-Ling Yee Jiu-Kang Yu

American Institute of Mathematics National Science Foundation

www.aimath.org www.nsf.gov

www.liegroups.org

The Atlas members:



The story in code:

At 9 a.m. on January 8, 2007, a computer finished writing sixty gigabytes of files: Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials for the split real group $G(\mathbb{R})$ of type E_8 . Their values at 1 are coefficients in irreducible characters of $G(\mathbb{R})$. The biggest coefficient was 11,808,808, in

$$152q^{22} + 3472q^{21} + 38791q^{20} + 293021q^{19}$$

$$+ 1370892q^{18} + 4067059q^{17} + 7964012q^{16} + 11159003q^{15}$$

$$+ 11808808q^{14} + 9859915q^{13} + 6778956q^{12} + 3964369q^{11}$$

$$+ 2015441q^{10} + 906567q^9 + 363611q^8 + 129820q^7$$

$$+ 41239q^6 + 11426q^5 + 2677q^4 + 492q^3 + 61q^2 + 3q$$

Its value at 1 is 60,779,787.



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- Kazhdan and who?

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- Sixty gigabytes? Which byte do I care about?
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Excellent questions. Since it's my talk, I get to rephrase them a little.

What's a Lie group?

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- How do you write a character table?

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 - A description of all the representations.
- How do you write a character table?
 - RTFM (by Weyl, Harish-Chandra, Kazhdan/Lusztig).

So what did you guys do exactly?

- So what did you guys do exactly?
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- So what did you guys do exactly?
 - We read TFM.

Here are longer versions of those answers.

A continuous family of symmetries.

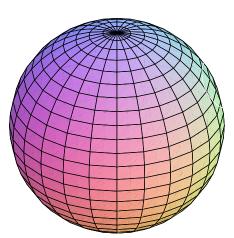
A continuous family of symmetries.

Example. Rotations of the sphere

A continuous family of symmetries.

Example. Rotations of the sphere

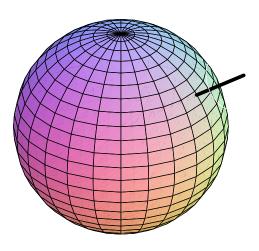
To make a rotation of a two-dimensional sphere, pick



A continuous family of symmetries.

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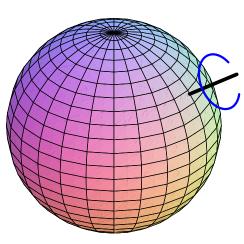
axis of rotation

(2-diml choice: point on sphere)

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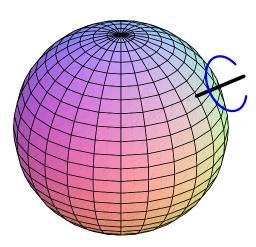


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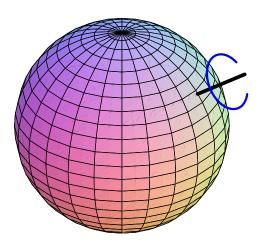
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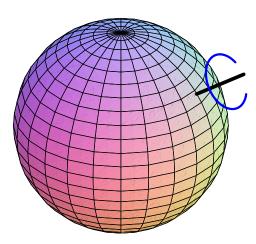
Representations of this group \infty periodic table.

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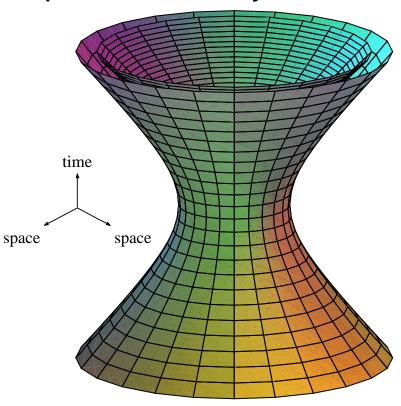
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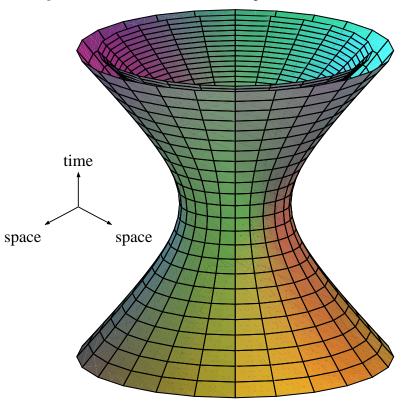
Other groups other geometries, other physics...

Special relativity concerns a different geometry...

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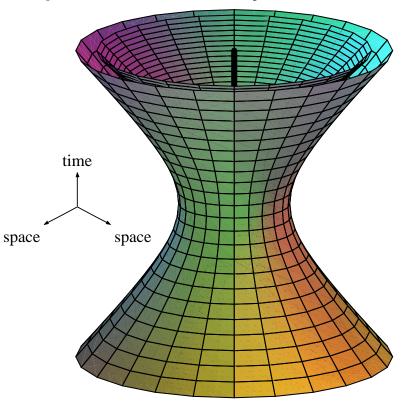


Special relativity concerns a different geometry...



Two essentially different kinds of symmetry:

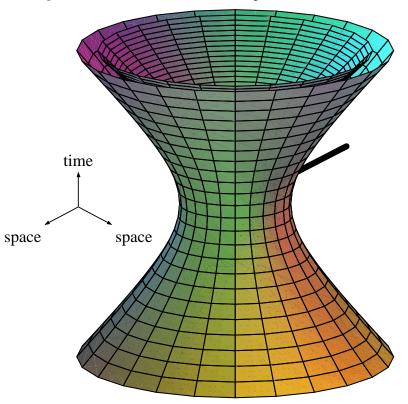
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rotation around time-like vector

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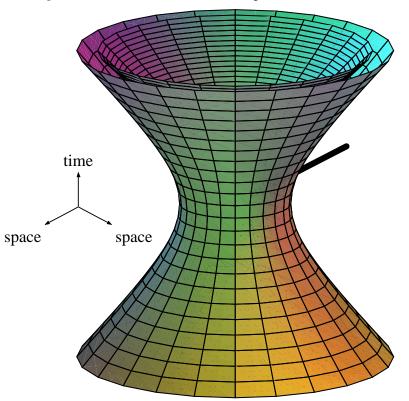


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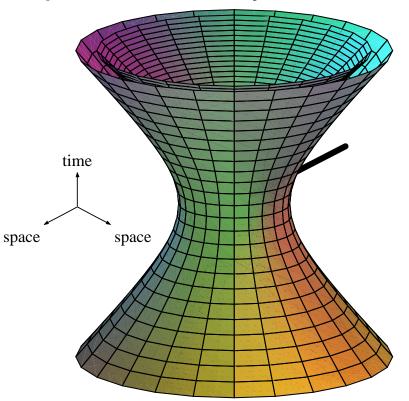
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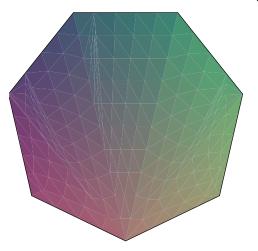
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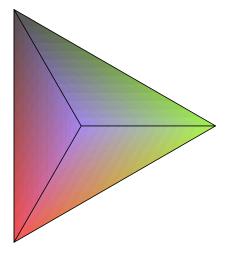
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Representations « relativistic physics.

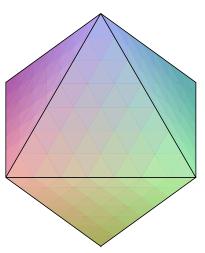
One for every regular polyhedron.



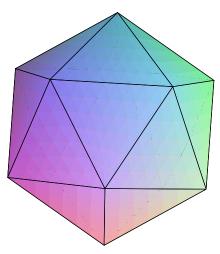
2D polygons: classical groups.



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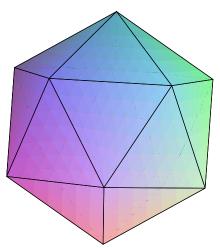


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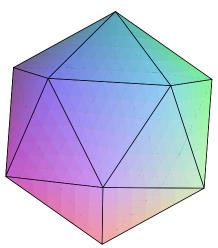
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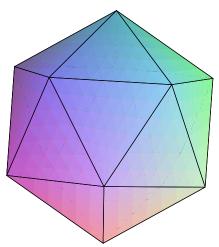


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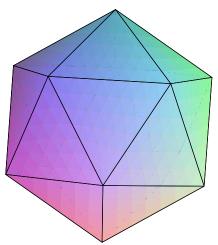


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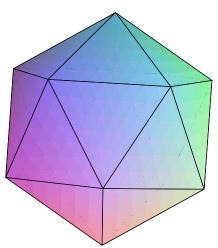


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- Building general Lie groups from simple is hard.

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• Split E_8 . This is the tough one.

A way to change under symmetry.

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This time what we do is actually less complicated.

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This time what we do is actually *less* complicated.

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First Lie group is 1-dimensional: symmetry in time.

Means all possible ways to change in time: hard.

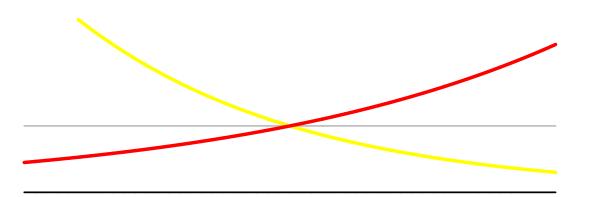
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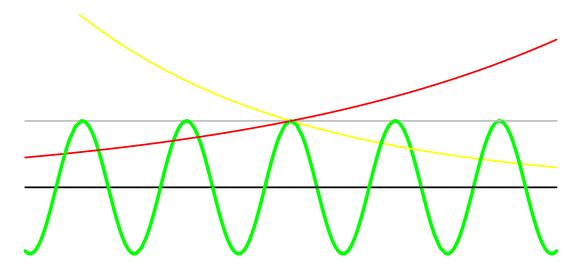
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- Exponential growth or decay.



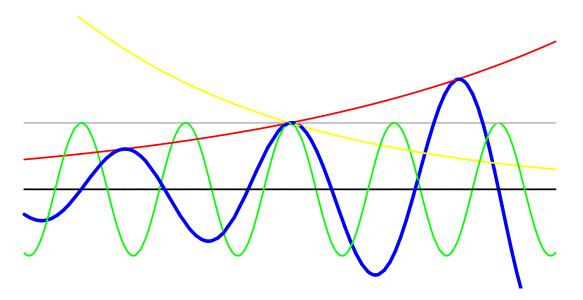
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- Oscillation.



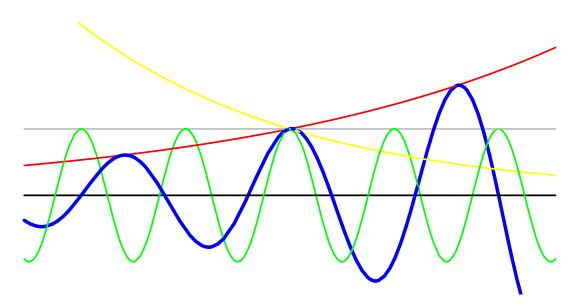
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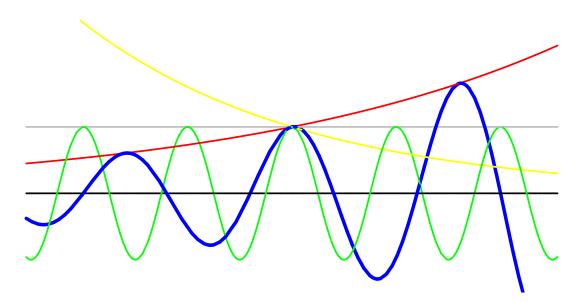


That's all the irreducible representations for time symmetry. Given by two real numbers: growth rate, frequency.

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$$\frac{df}{dt} = z \cdot f$$



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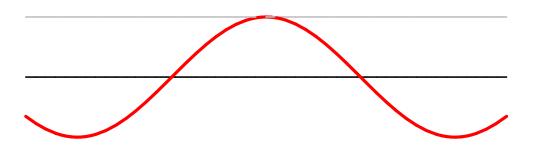
Irreducible representations are simplest kinds of change repeating after unit time. Examples:

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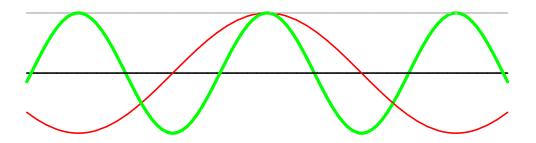
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- Oscillation with frequency F = 1



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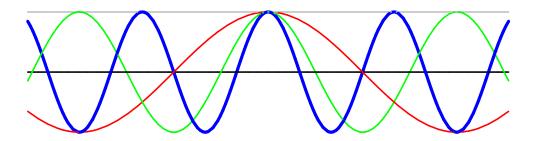
- No change: trivial representation.
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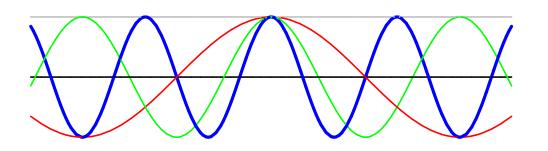


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That's all the irreducible repns for compact time symmetry. Given by one integer: frequency.

Next simplest Lie group is rotations of the sphere.

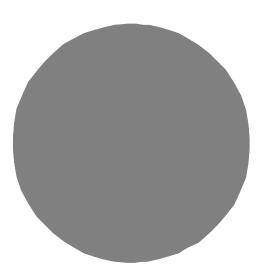
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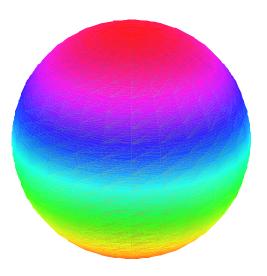
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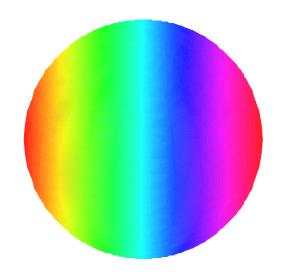


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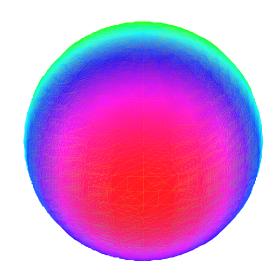
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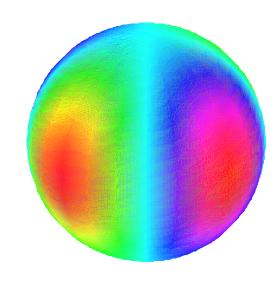
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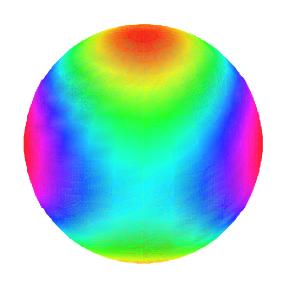
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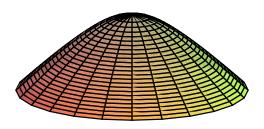
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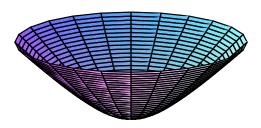


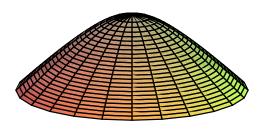


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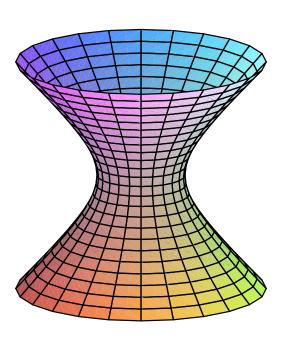




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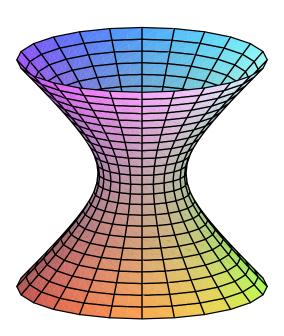
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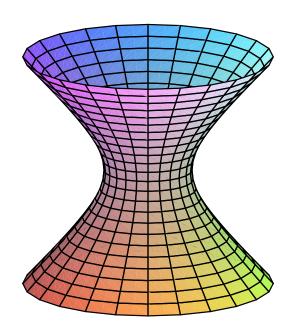
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That's all irreducible representations for the Lorentz group: two families, indexed by integer F or complex number z.

Representations are infinite-dimensional, except principal series $z=\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots$

Each representation identified by a few magic numbers, like...

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 Mathematical basis of integers in quantum physics.

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... but discrete series $f = -1/4, -3/4 \Leftrightarrow$ quantum harmonic oscillator.

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- Langlands (1970): Character matrix is upper triangular matrix of integers, ones on diagonal.



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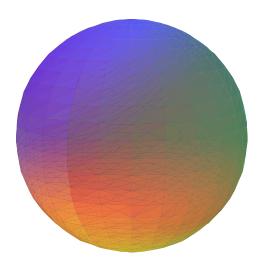
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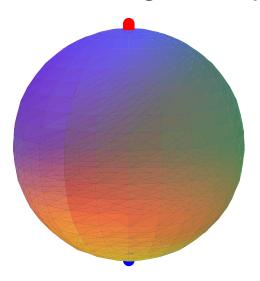
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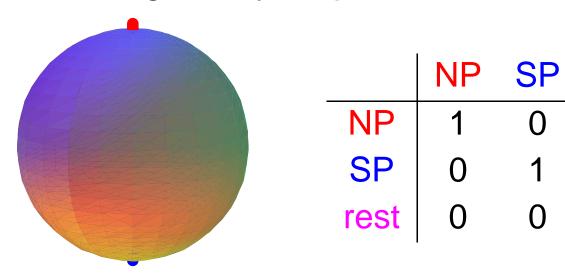
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Sphere divided in 3 parts: north pole, south pole, rest.

rest

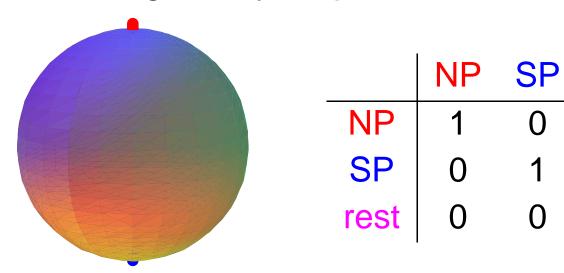
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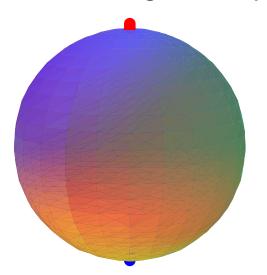
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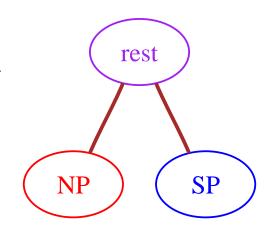


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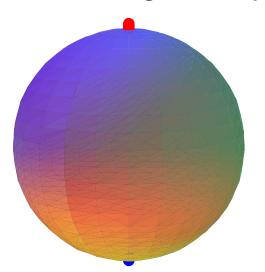


	NP	SP	rest
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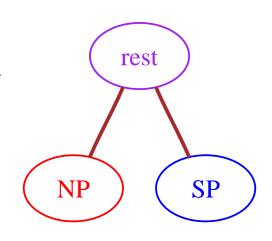


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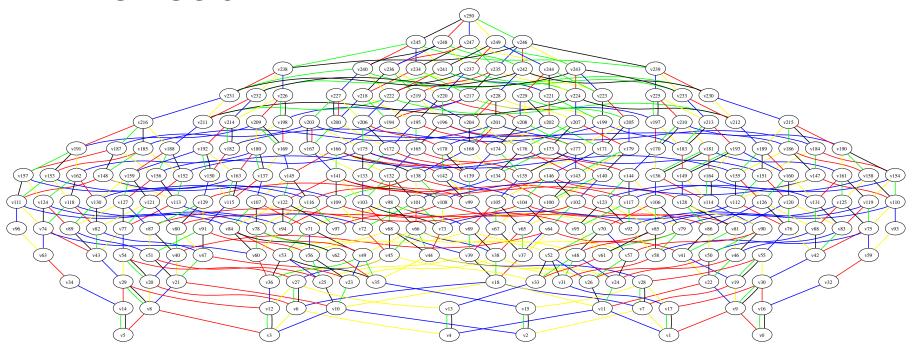
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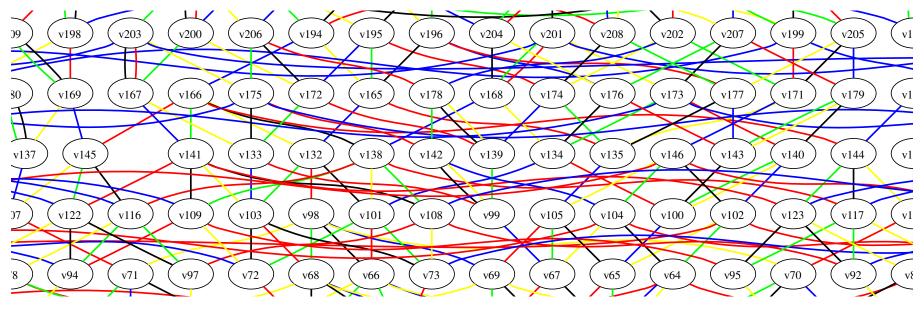
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Graph for group SO(5,5) (corresponding to equilateral \triangle).

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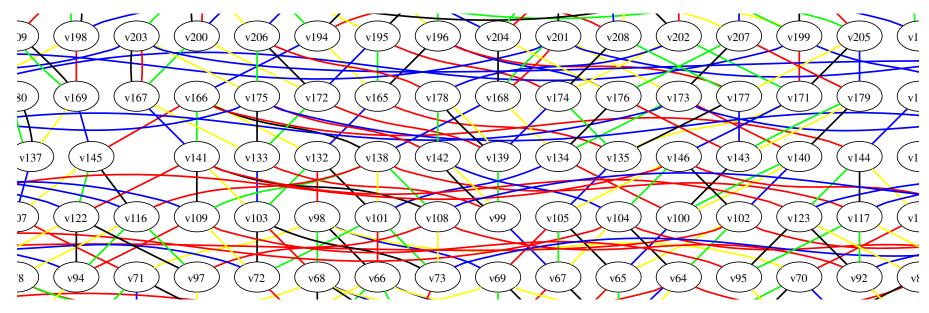


closeup view

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 E_8 : 453,060 vertices \rightsquigarrow pieces of 240-dimensional flag variety.

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- One hard calculation for each primitive pair (x, y).

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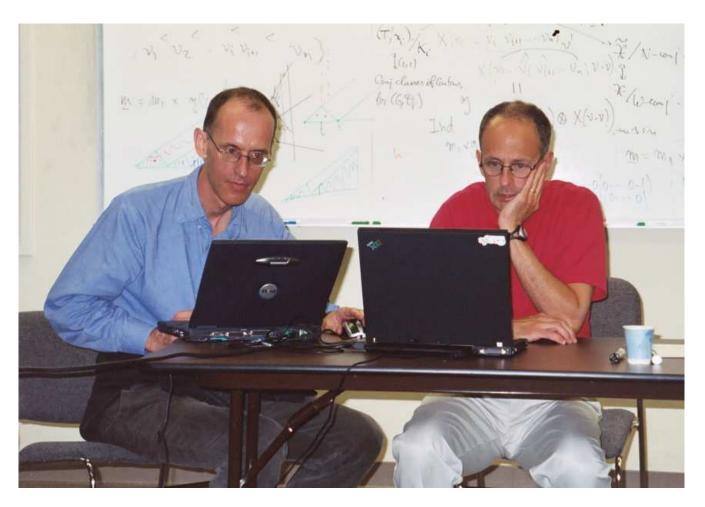
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For E_8 , the big sum averages about 150 nonzero terms.



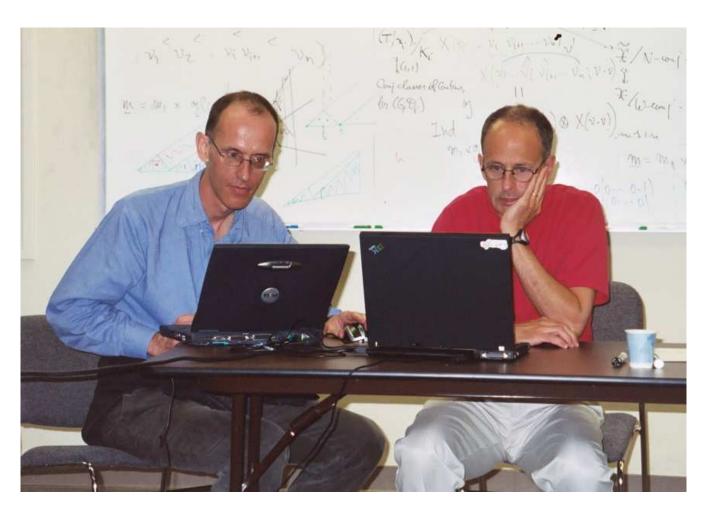




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Look for polynomial in store, add if it's a new one	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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Big unknown: number of distinct polys.

TASK	COMPUTER RQMT
Make graph: 453,060 nodes, 8 edges from each	250M RAM, 10 minutes
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Writing to disk took two days. Investigating why \rightsquigarrow output bug, so mod 251 character table no good.

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One little computation for each of 13 billion coeffi cients.

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Fokko was startled by this remark, but not at a loss for words. "I don't know about you, but I'm having the time of my life!"

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Fokko du Cloux

December 20, 1954-November 10, 2006