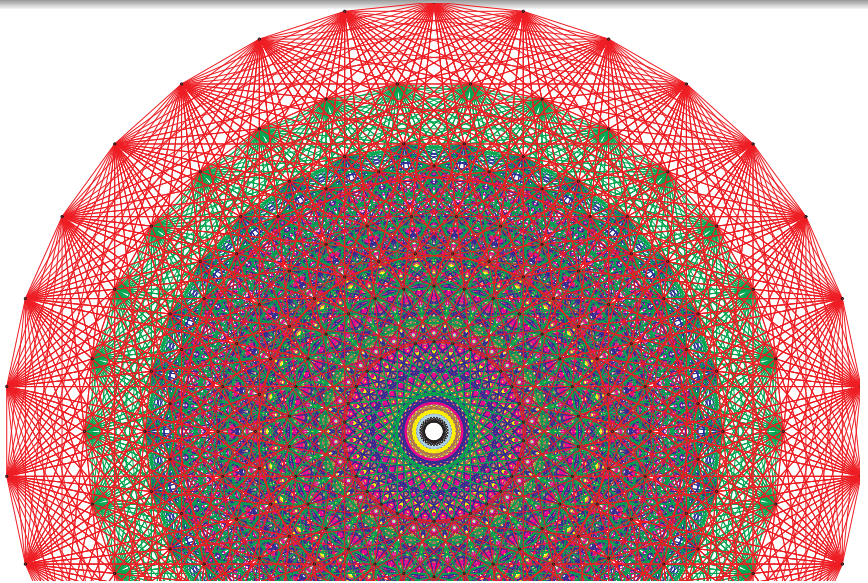


# Atlas de Groups de Lie et Représentations



[www.liegroups.org](http://www.liegroups.org)

$E_8$



## Atlas Project Members

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Dan Barbasch (Cornell)

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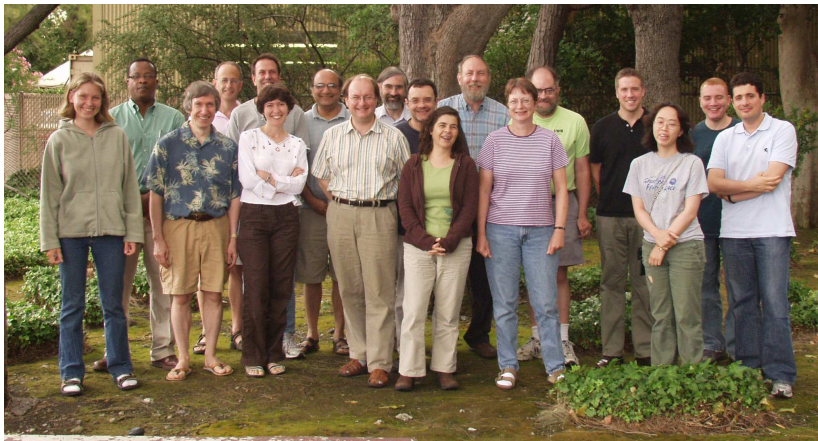
David Vogan (MIT)

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Jiu-Kang Yu (Purdue)

Gregg Zuckerman (Yale)

Funded by the [National Science Foundation](#)  
[American Institute of Mathematics](#)



Atlas Workshop, July 2007  
Palo Alto, California

$E_8$  is a Lie group

Lie groups are the mathematics of Symmetry

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Evariste Galois  
France, 1811-1832  
Groups



Sophus Lie  
Norway, 1842-1899  
Lie groups

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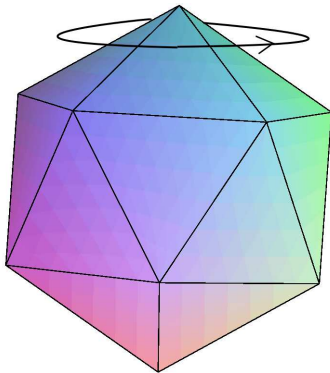
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# SYMMETRY GROUPS MYDATE1800S

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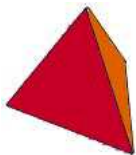


# SYMMETRY GROUPS OF THE PLATONIC SOLIDS 1800s

Platonic Solid

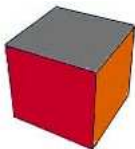
Symmetry group

Number of symmetries



$A_4$  (even 4-permutations)

12



$S_4$  (4-permutations)

24



$A_5$  (even 5-permutations)

60

# APPLICATIONS OF SYMMETRY

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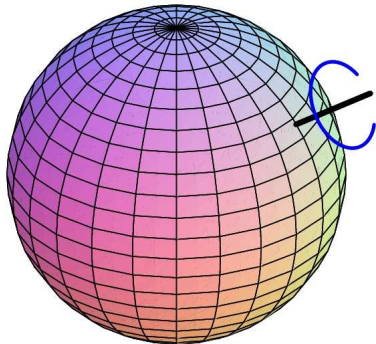
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- Architecture, painting, textiles, music...

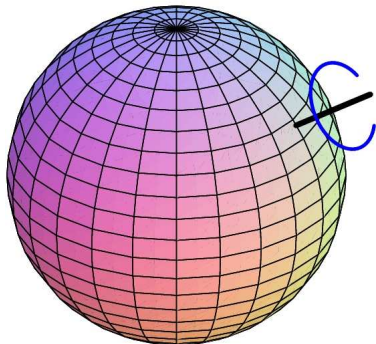


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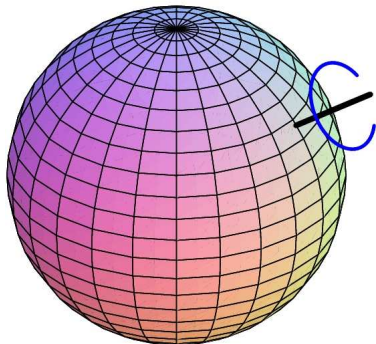


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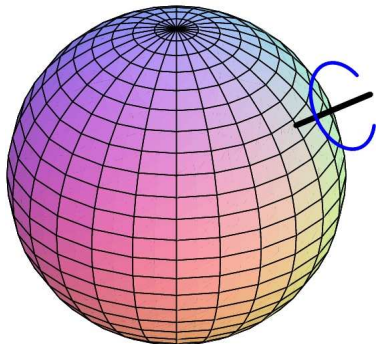
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This is the **Rotation Group**  $SO(3)$ , a **3 dimensional** Lie group

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What are all the ways a single Lie group  $G$  can appear as the symmetry group of something?

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The periodic table is explained by representations of  $SO(3)$



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a **representation** of the **Lie group**  $\{e^{i\theta} \mid 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\}$  (the circle)

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**Goal of the Atlas of Lie Groups and Representations:**

**Use computers to help find the Unitary Dual**

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I'll discuss where we are, with an emphasis on our recent calculation of  $E_8$ .

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Fokko du Cloux  
Université de Lyon  
(author of **Coxeter** software)

Abstract Mathematics

Lie Groups

Representation Theory

Abstract Mathematics → Algorithm  
Lie Groups Combinatorial Set  
Representation Theory





The **first arrow** requires someone with very high level knowledge of both the mathematics and computers.

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Character table of  $A_5$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & \tau & \bar{\tau} \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & \bar{\tau} & \tau \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tau = \text{Golden Ratio } \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\bar{\tau} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

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Just like for the genome, it can be **very hard** to extract this information: difficult problems in **data mining**

Here are some Lie groups

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(3) The symplectic group  $Sp(2n)$  (arising in quantum mechanics):

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<b>Group</b>	<b>Dimension</b>
--------------	------------------

$G_2$	14
-------	----

$F_4$	52
-------	----

$E_6$	78
-------	----

$E_7$	133
-------	-----

$E_8$	248
-------	-----

These are the **exceptional groups**

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**Some physicists** think that  $E_8$  plays an important role in mathematical physics and **string theory**: as a symmetry group of the laws of the universe

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In November 2005 Fokko computed the KLV matrix for all exceptional groups **except**  $E_8$ .

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In June 2006 Marc switched from other atlas tasks to working on  $E_8$

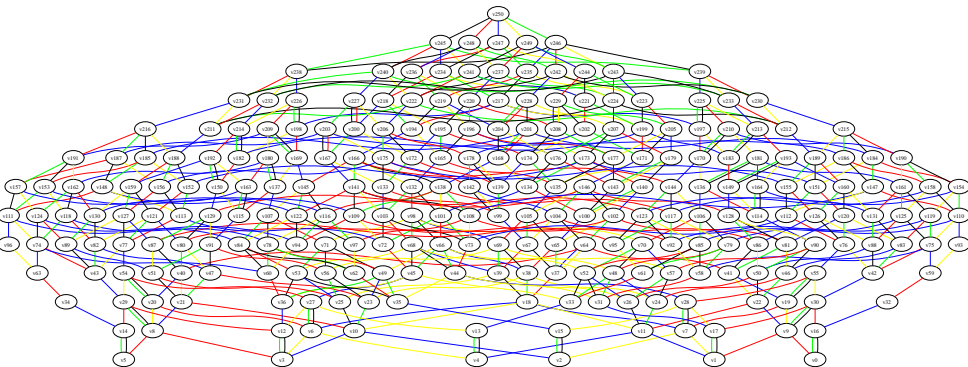


By May of 2006, Fokko was confined to his bed in Lyon. With help from friends and his dedicated life assistant Ange he continued to work on the software, using a video projector pointed at the ceiling, operated remotely by his collaborators.

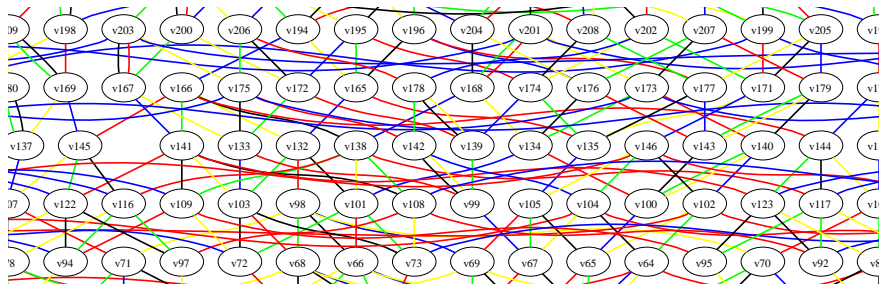
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Graph for  $SO(5,5)$  with 251 vertices

Closeup of  $SO(5, 5)$  graph

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(degree  $\leq 31$ )

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$$M(0,0)$$

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$$M(0,3) \leftarrow M(1,3) \leftarrow M(2,3) \leftarrow M(3,3)$$

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The constants  $c(x', y')$  are very complicated

Compute  $M(x, y)$  in terms of the **previously computed**  $M(x', y')$ :

$$M(x, y) = \sum_{x', y'} c(x', y') M(x', y')$$

M(0,0)						
M(0,1)	M(1,1)					
M(0,2)	M(1,2)	M(2,2)				
M(0,3)	M(1,3)	M(2,3)	M(3,3)			
M(0,4)	M(1,4)	M(2,4)	M(3,4)	M(4,4)		
M(0,5)	M(1,5)	M(2,5)	M(3,5)	M(4,5)	M(5,5)	

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**Average number of non-zero terms: 150**

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NOT parallelizable



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Hope: the coefficients are  $\leq 2^{32} \simeq 4$  billion (4 bytes of storage)

With some luck, and hard work, it looks like we'll need

**1,000 gigabytes of RAM**

(your PC has about 1 gigabyte of RAM)

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64 gigabytes of RAM/75 GB of swap/16 processors

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Should we buy such a machine, for about \$150,000?

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Do calculation 4 times: mod 251, mod 253, mod 255, and mod 256

Combine the answer using the Chinese Remainder Theorem:

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$$\text{Least Common Multiple}(251,253,255,256) = 4,145,475,840$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{mod } 251 \\ \text{mod } 253 \\ \text{mod } 255 \\ \text{mod } 256 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{mod } 4,145,475,840$$



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Dec. 22	256	crash	
Dec. 22	256	complete	11 hours

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Dec. 6	251	crash	
Dec. 19	251	complete	16 hours
Dec. 22	256	crash	
Dec. 22	256	complete	11 hours
Dec. 26	255	complete	12 hours

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Dec. 6	251	crash	
Dec. 19	251	complete	16 hours
Dec. 22	256	crash	
Dec. 22	256	complete	11 hours
Dec. 26	255	complete	12 hours
Dec. 27	253	crash	



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Dec. 6	251	crash	
Dec. 19	251	complete	16 hours
Dec. 22	256	crash	
Dec. 22	256	complete	11 hours
Dec. 26	255	complete	12 hours
Dec. 27	253	crash	
Jan. 3	253	complete	12 hours

We now have 132 gigabytes of data  
(19 gigabytes data + 14 gigabytes index)  $\times 4$

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 19G Jan 9 2007 E8coef-mod251
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 19G Jan 8 2007 E8coef-mod253
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 19G Jan 8 2007 E8coef-mod255
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 19G Jan 6 2007 E8coef-mod256

-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 14G Jan 8 2007 E8mat-mod251
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 14G Jan 6 2007 E8mat-mod253
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 14G Jan 5 2007 E8mat-mod255
-rw-r--r-- 1 root atlas 14G Jan 6 2007 E8mat-mod256
```

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(Avec une impression normale, ces données couvriraient Lyon)

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$$152q^{22} + 3,472q^{21} + 38,791q^{20} + 293,021q^{19} + 1,370,892q^{18} + \\ 4,067,059q^{17} + 7,964,012q^{16} + 11,159,003q^{15} + \\ 11,808,808q^{14} + 9,859,915q^{13} + 6,778,956q^{12} + 3,964,369q^{11} + \\ 2,015,441q^{10} + 906,567q^9 + 363,611q^8 + 129,820q^7 + \\ 41,239q^6 + 11,426q^5 + 2,677q^4 + 492q^3 + 61q^2 + 3q$$

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Value of this polynomial at  $q=1$ : 60,779,787

# SOME KLV POLYNOMIALS

$q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}3q^{15}3q^{14}q^{13}7q^{12}5q^{11}8q^{10}7q^9+12q^8+10q^7+8q^6+10q^5+5q^4+4q^3+2q^2+2q+1$   
 $q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}4q^{15}2q^{14}7q^{13}11q^{12}10q^{11}5q^{10}9q^9+8q^8+6q^7+2q^6+6q^5+5q^4+2q^3+q+1$   
 $q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}4q^{15}4q^{14}12q^{13}11q^{12}13q^{11}15q^{10}12q^9+10q^8+9q^7+9q^6+7q^5+4q^4+q^3+q^2+q$   
 $q^{20}2q^{19}2q^{18}q^{17}2q^{12}6q^{11}10q^{10}12q^9+12q^8+12q^7+11q^6+9q^5+7q^4+5q^3+3q^2+q$   
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 $q^{18}2q^{17}4q^{16}6q^{15}7q^{14}10q^{13}12q^{12}18q^{11}22q^{10}26q^9+26q^8+23q^7+19q^6+13q^5+9q^4+6q^3+3q^2+q$   
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Fokko du Cloux

December 20, 1954 - November 10, 2006



# WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

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We now want to use this data to answer some questions, for any Lie group  $G$ :

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- 5 What does this tell us about number theory and automorphic forms?

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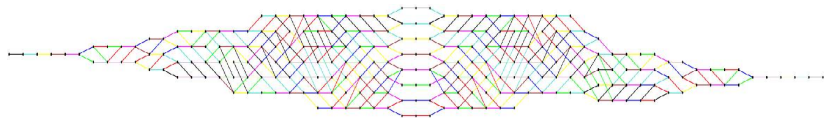
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[www.liegroups.org](http://www.liegroups.org)