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by

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ABSTRACT. — Let \( t_n \oplus u(n) \) be the semi-direct sum of an abelian Lie algebra with the Lie algebra of unitary group \( U(n) \). It is shown that an invariant of \( u(n + 1) \) is also an invariant of \( t_n \oplus u(n) \) if \( \phi: t_n \oplus u \rightarrow u(n + 1) \) is an expansion. Sixth-order invariants of semi-direct sum algebra are calculated by this method.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this note we discuss the problem of constructing invariants of inhomogeneous unitary group using a short-cut method which is specifically useful for the calculation of higher-order invariants and Casimir operators which are needed for the representation theory.

There are various methods of constructing invariants of the inhomogeneous unitary group. We use a method first given by Rosen [1] to compute some of the invariants of the inhomogeneous orthogonal group and which was later generalized by Nagel and Shah [2] to include all cases of inhomogeneous symplectic and orthogonal groups. We start from the Lie algebra of the group \( T_n \otimes U(n_1, n_2) \) which is the semidirect product of \( n \)-dimensional translation with \( U(n_1, n_2) \) group. This is expanded to \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) such that the generators of \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) are functions of the generators of \( t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2) \). Here \( t_n \) and \( u(n_1, n_2) \) are the Lie algebras corresponding to the groups \( T_n \) and \( U(n_1, n_2) \). From the Casimir operator of \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \), which is easy to calculate, we extract invariants of \( t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2) \) by using a lemma given below.

In Sec. II, we describe the construction of the generators of the algebra \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) and give the commutation relations. Sec. III describes the method of calculation. In Sec. IV we apply this method to calculate the sixth-order invariants of \( t_n \oplus u(n) \).
II. EXPANSION OF $u(n_1, n_2) \oplus u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$

In order to use the expansion process in the computation of invariants, we first have to define it. Let $g$ be a Lie algebra. Consider the universal enveloping algebra $e(Ig)$ of $Ig$ in its polynomial form. Here, $Ig$ represents an inhomogeneous algebra, being a semidirect sum of an abelian part $I$ and a semisimple algebra $g$. Now extend the polynomial algebra $e(Ig)$ to an algebra $e_e(Ig)$ such that not only complex numbers appear as coefficients but also functions $f(C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_N)$ with $C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_N$ being elements in $e(Ig)$ generating its centre. Then an injective homomorphism $\varphi$ of a Lie algebra $\bar{g}$ into $e_e(Ig)$, i.e.,

$$\varphi : \bar{g} \to e_e(Ig)$$

is called an $Ig$ realization [3] in $e_e(Ig)$ or an expansion. One should note that, applying the later given mappings $\varphi$ to the Lie algebras of the classical groups, one obtains $\bar{g}$ of the same type as $g$ except their dimensions. The method is equally applicable to compact as well as noncompact groups.

We consider $n_2, n = n_1 + n_2$, is the real Lie algebra of complex unitary transformations of an $n$-dimensional vector space $V_n$. The generators of $t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2)$ are

\[
\begin{align*}
L_{\mu\nu} &= -L_{\nu\mu} \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \ldots, n), \\
Q_{\mu\nu} &= +Q_{\nu\mu}, \\
R_{\mu} \text{ and } S_{\mu},
\end{align*}
\]

with the metric $g^{\mu\nu}$ given by

\[
g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
+1 & +1 & \cdots & +1 \\
+1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\
\cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
+1 & +1 & \cdots & +1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

whereas the commutation relations are

\[
\begin{align*}
[L_{\mu\nu}, L_{\lambda\sigma}] &= g_{\nu\lambda}L_{\mu\sigma} - g_{\lambda\mu}L_{\nu\sigma} + g_{\nu\sigma}L_{\lambda\mu} - g_{\lambda\sigma}L_{\nu\mu} \\
[L_{\mu\nu}, Q_{\lambda\sigma}] &= g_{\nu\lambda}Q_{\mu\sigma} - g_{\lambda\mu}Q_{\nu\sigma} + g_{\nu\sigma}Q_{\lambda\mu} - g_{\lambda\sigma}Q_{\nu\mu} \\
[Q_{\mu\nu}, Q_{\lambda\sigma}] &= -g_{\nu\lambda}L_{\mu\sigma} - g_{\lambda\mu}L_{\nu\sigma} + g_{\nu\sigma}L_{\lambda\mu} + g_{\lambda\sigma}L_{\nu\mu} \\
[L_{\mu\nu}, S_{\lambda}] &= g_{\nu\lambda}S_{\mu} - g_{\lambda\mu}S_{\nu} \\
[Q_{\mu\nu}, R_{\lambda}] &= -g_{\nu\lambda}S_{\mu} - g_{\lambda\mu}S_{\nu} \\
[Q_{\mu\nu}, S_{\lambda}] &= g_{\nu\lambda}R_{\mu} + g_{\lambda\mu}R_{\nu} \\
[L_{\mu\nu}, R_{\lambda}] &= g_{\nu\lambda}R_{\mu} - g_{\lambda\mu}R_{\nu}
\end{align*}
\]
Following [4], we construct the generators of the Lie algebra \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) as an \( \mathfrak{u}(n) \) realization via the following mapping \( \varphi \) (the generators of \( \varphi u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) are denoted as \( L'_{\mu \nu} \), etc.):

\[
\begin{align*}
L'_{\mu \nu} &= L_{\mu \nu} ; \\
L'_{n+1, \nu} &= R_{\nu} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{-T^2}} \bar{R}_{\nu} \\
Q'_{n+1, \nu} &= S_{\nu} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{-T^2}} \bar{S}_{\nu} \\
Q'_{n+1, n+1} &= \frac{-V}{T^2}
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[
T^2 = (g_{n+1,n+1})^{-1}(R_\mu R^\mu + S_\mu S^\mu)
\]

\[
\bar{R}_{\nu} = \{ S^\mu L_{\mu \nu} + R^\mu Q_{\mu \nu} \}
\]

\[
\bar{S}_{\nu} = \{ -R^\mu L_{\mu \nu} + S^\mu Q_{\mu \nu} \}
\]

and

\[
V = \{-2R^\mu S^\nu L_{\mu \nu} + R^\mu R^\nu Q_{\mu \nu} + S^\mu S^\nu Q_{\mu \nu} \}.
\]

The braces \( \{ \, , \} \) mean that each term is to be symmetrized in \( R_\mu \) and \( S_\mu \) with respect to \( L_{\mu \nu} \), \( Q_{\mu \nu} \), \( \bar{R}_{\nu} \) and \( \bar{S}_{\nu} \) but not relative to one another, and divided by the number of terms needed for symmetrization. An invariant and a Casimir operator are defined as follows:

**Invariant**: let \( I(L_{\mu \nu}, Q_{\mu \nu}, S_\mu, R_\mu) \) be a homogeneous polynomial in \( L_{\mu \nu}, Q_{\mu \nu}, S_\mu \) and \( R_\mu \). Then \( I \) is said to be an invariant if it commutes with all \( L_{\mu \nu}, Q_{\mu \nu}, S_\mu \) and \( R_\mu \). The order of an invariant is the order of the polynomial.

**Casimir operator**: a Casimir operator is an invariant which cannot be expressed as a linear combination of lower-order invariants. In general, an \( m^{th} \)-order Casimir operator \( C_m(G) \) for a group \( G \) is

\[
C_m(G) = X_{\mu_1 \mu_2} X_{\mu_2 \mu_3} \cdots X_{\mu_m \mu_1}
\]

where \( X_{\mu_\mu_j} \) are the generators of the Lie algebra of \( G \).

### III. COMPUTATION OF INVARIANTS OF \( \mathfrak{u}(n_1, n_2) \)

Let \( g_i \in \mathfrak{u}(n_1, n_2) \) which is expanded to \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) and let \( h_i \in u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) such that \( h_i = h_i(g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_N) \) where \( N = n(n + 1)/2 \).

The Casimir operators of \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) are functions of \( g_1, \ldots, g_N \) since

\[
C_m(h_1, \ldots, h_M) = C_m(g_1, \ldots, g_N)
\]

where \( C_m \) is the \( m^{th} \)-order Casimir operator of \( u(n_1, n_2 + 1) \) and \( M \) is the
number of generators of $u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$. Let $X_1$ be an invariant of $t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2)$, then

$$[X_1, L_\mu] = 0 = [X_1, Q_{\mu \nu}]; \quad [X_1, R_\mu] = 0 = [X_1, S_\mu].$$

Let $X_2$ be an invariant of $u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$, then we have

$$[X_2, L'_\mu] = 0; \quad [X_2, Q'_{\mu \nu}] = 0; \quad [X_2, L'_{\mu, n+1}] = 0; \quad [X_2, Q'_{\mu, n+1}] = 0.$$

**Lemma.** — If $u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$ is realized in $\mathfrak{g}_n(t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2))$ through the expansion $\varphi$, then any operator $X$ commuting with $h_n \in u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$ also commutes with $g_i \in t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2)$.

**Proof.** — The generators $L'_{\mu \nu}, Q'_{\mu \nu}, L'_{\mu, n+1}$ and $Q'_{\mu, n+1}$ are, by construction, functions of $S_\mu$ and $Q_{\mu \nu}$. One can verify that any operator $X$ which satisfies the relation satisfied by $X_2$ also satisfies the relation satisfied by $X_1$.

We show that $[R_{\mu}, X]$ and $[S_\mu, X]$ are zero as follows. Consider the commutator $[Q'_{\mu, n+1}, X]$ and substitute for $I_{\mu, n+1}$ to get

$$[Q'_{\mu, n+1}, X] = \frac{1}{T^2} \left\{ -2 R^a S^b L_{\mu \nu} + R^a R^b Q_{\mu \nu} + S^a S^b Q_{\mu \nu}, X \right\}$$

which reduces to an expression involving commutators of the type $[R^a S^b, X], [R^a R^b, X]$ and $[S^a S^b, X]$ because $[L_{\mu \nu}, X]$ and $[Q_{\mu \nu}, X]$ vanish due to (A). Now $[L_{n+1, \nu}, X] = 0$ implies that

$$[\lambda^{-1} R_{\nu}, \{ S^a L_{\mu \nu} + R^a Q_{\mu \nu} \}, X] = 0$$

or

$$\lambda^{-1} [R_{\nu}, X] + \{ \{ S^a L_{\mu \nu} + R^a Q_{\mu \nu} \}, X \} = 0.$$

Notice that we have divided by $\lambda$ the last three equations of (A). Now we may remark that if $X = X(\alpha) = \sum_i \alpha_i X_i$; $i = 0, 1 \ldots$ with parameter $\alpha$, and if $I$ is another operator independent of $\alpha$, then $I$ commutes with $X_i$ if and only if it commutes with $X(\alpha)$. This means that

$$[R_{\nu}, X] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [\{ S^a L_{\mu \nu} + R^a Q_{\mu \nu} \}, X] = 0.$$

Using further the commutation relations of $L_{\mu \nu}$ and $Q_{\mu \nu}$ with $X$, we have also $[S^a, X] = 0$. So, if $X$ is an invariant of $u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$ then it is also an invariant of $t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2)$. Q. E. D.

**IV. SIXTH-ORDER INVARIANTS OF $t_n \oplus u(n_1, n_2)$**

Using the method developed in Sec. III, starting from the second-order Casimir operator of $u(n_1, n_2 + 1)$ we determine invariants of second,
fourth and sixth order for the Lie algebra $\text{u}(n_1, n_2)$. The second-order Casimir operator of $\text{u}(n_1, n_2 + 1)$ is

$$C_2(\text{u}(n_1, n_2 + 1)) = C_2(\text{u}(n_1, n_2)) + 2Q_{n+1,1}^L + (Q_{n+1,n+1}^L)^2.$$ 

In polynomial form one can have

$$C_2(\text{u}(n_1, n_2 + 1)) = \sum \mu^i A_i$$

where $\mu$ is some parameter related to $\lambda$. Substituting from equations (A) and using commutation relations we have the following invariants (all the indices are written as subscripts because for simplicity we take $g_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu}$):

$$A_1 = 2[S_\mu S_\mu - R_\mu R_\mu]$$

$$A_2 = 2[S_\mu S_\nu Q_{\mu\nu} - R_\mu R_\nu Q_{\mu\nu} + (2n + 1)R_\mu S_\mu - R_\mu S_\nu L_{\mu\nu}]$$

$$A_3 = 2[8S_\mu R_\nu Q_{\mu\nu} L_{\lambda\nu} - S_\mu S_\nu L_{\mu\nu} - R_\mu R_\nu Q_{\mu\nu} Q_{\lambda\nu} - 2R_\mu S_\nu Q_{\mu\nu} L_{\lambda\nu} + R_\mu S_\nu Q_{\lambda\nu} + (n + 2)R_\mu S_\nu Q_{\mu\nu} + (7n + 9)(n - 1)S_\mu S_\mu + n(n + 1)R_\mu R_\mu]$$

$$+ 4R_\mu R_\nu S_\sigma S_\sigma L_{\lambda\nu} - 4R_\mu R_\nu S_\sigma L_{\mu\nu} Q_{\lambda\sigma} - 4R_\mu S_\nu S_\sigma L_{\mu\nu} Q_{\lambda\sigma}$$

$$+ R_\mu R_\nu R_\sigma R_\rho Q_{\mu\nu} Q_{\rho\sigma} + 2R_\mu R_\nu S_\lambda S_\sigma Q_{\mu\nu} Q_{\lambda\sigma} + S_\mu S_\nu S_\lambda S_\sigma Q_{\mu\nu} Q_{\lambda\sigma}$$

$$+ 4R_\mu R_\nu S_\sigma S_\rho Q_{\mu\sigma} - 4R_\mu R_\nu R_\rho S_\sigma Q_{\nu\rho} + 4R_\mu S_\nu S_\sigma S_\rho Q_{\mu\sigma} - 4R_\mu S_\nu S_\sigma S_\rho Q_{\nu\rho}.$$

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