The character table for E_8

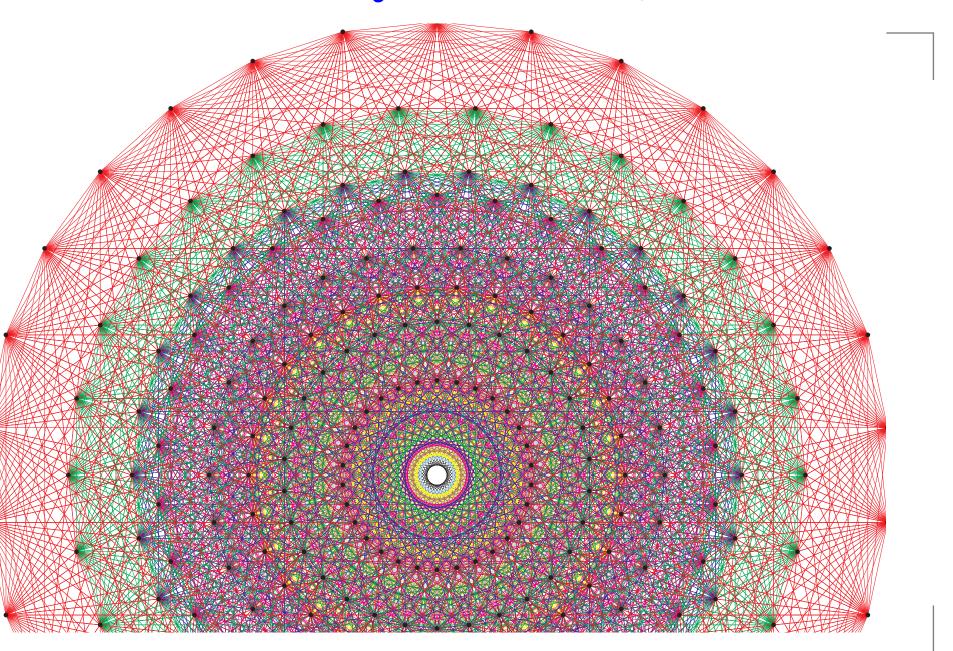
or

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:

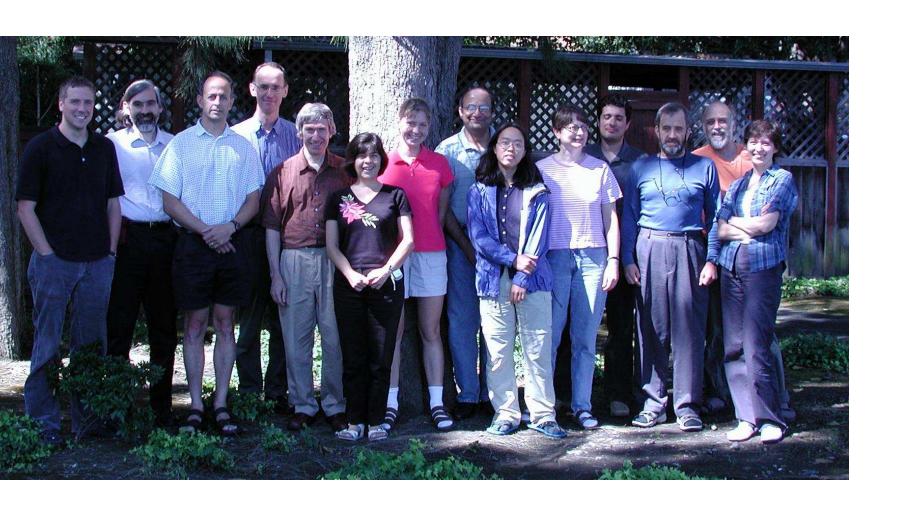
Jeffrey Adams
Dan Barbasch
Birne Binegar
Bill Casselman
Dan Ciubotaru
Fokko du Cloux
Scott Crofts
Tatiana Howard
Marc van Leeuwen
Alfred Noel

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

American Institute of Mathematics www.aimath.org
National Science Foundation 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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- What is E_8 anyway?
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- Excellent questions. Since it's my talk, I get to rephrase hem a little.

What's a Lie group?

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- How do you write a character table?
 - RTFM (by Weyl, Harish-Chandra, Kazhdan/Lusztig).

So what did you guys do exactly?

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- So what did you guys do exactly?
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Here are longer versions of those answers.

A continuous family of symmetries.

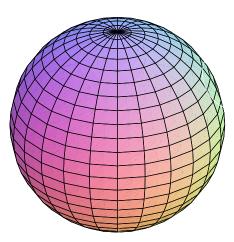
A continuous family of symmetries.

Example. Rotations of the sphere

A continuous family of symmetries.

Example. Rotations of the sphere

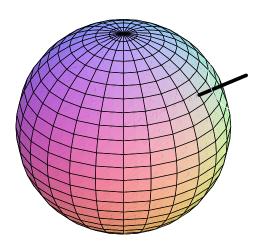
To make a rotation of a two-dimensional sphere, pick



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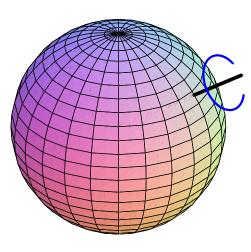
axis of rotation

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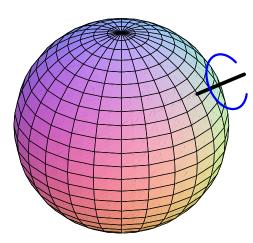


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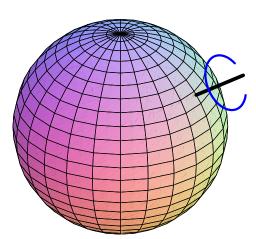
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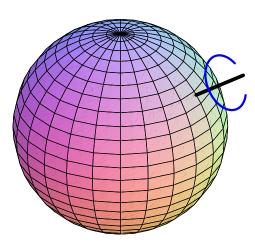
Representations of this group \(\rightarrow \) periodic table.

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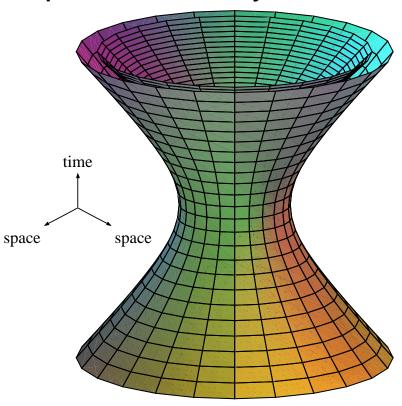
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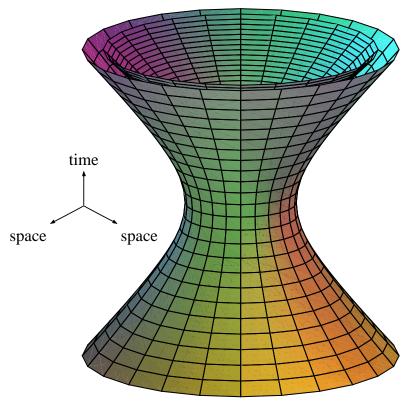
Other groups « other geometries, other physics...

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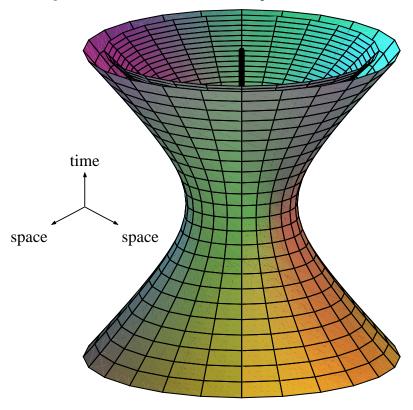


Special relativity concerns a different geometry...



Two essentially different kinds of symmetry:

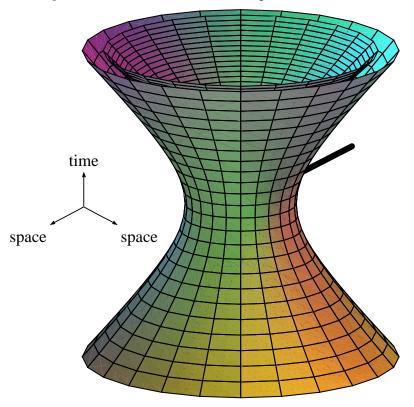
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rotation around time-like vector

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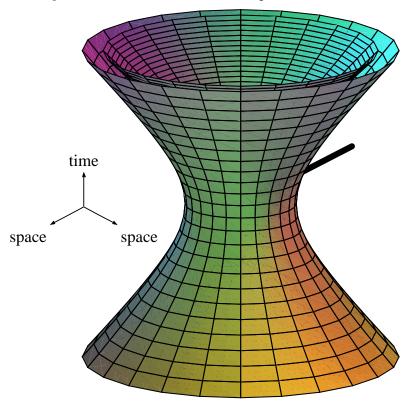


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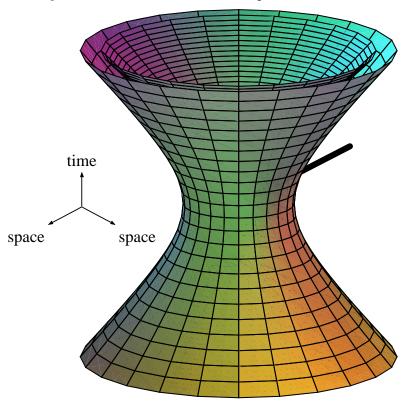
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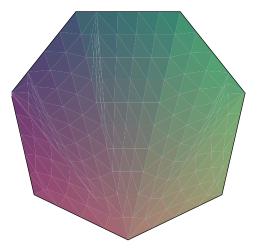
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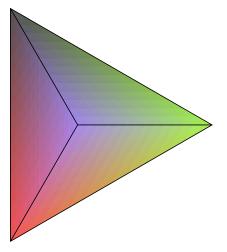
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Representations « relativistic physics.

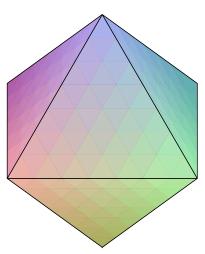
One for every regular polyhedron.



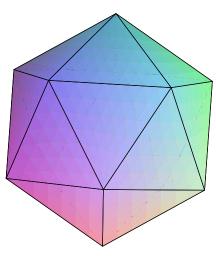
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- **●** Tetrahedron: E_6 , dimension 78.

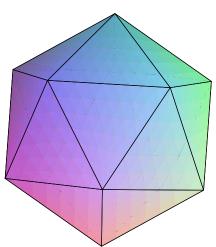


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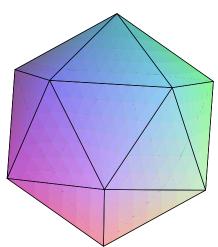
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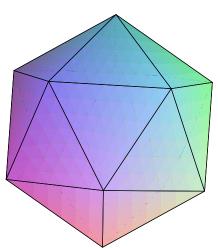


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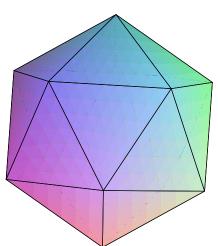


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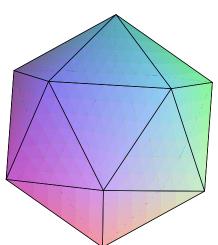


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- Building general Lie groups from simple is hard.

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In atlas shorthand, a 73410×73410 matrix. One entry:

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

Means all possible ways to change in time: hard.

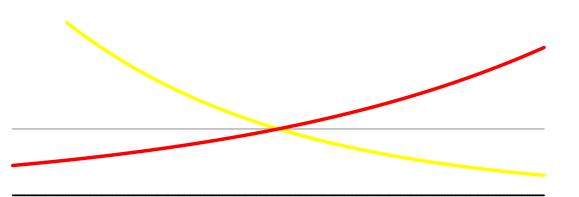
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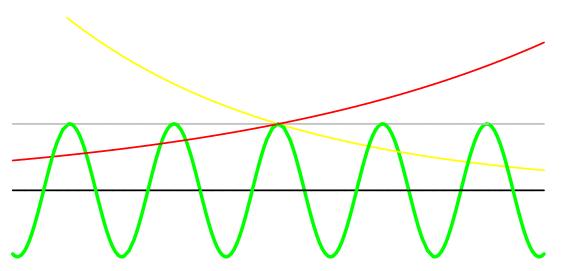
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- Exponential growth or decay.



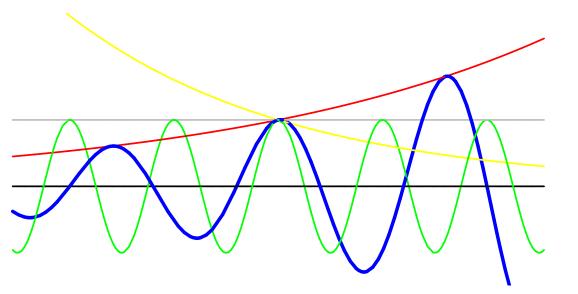
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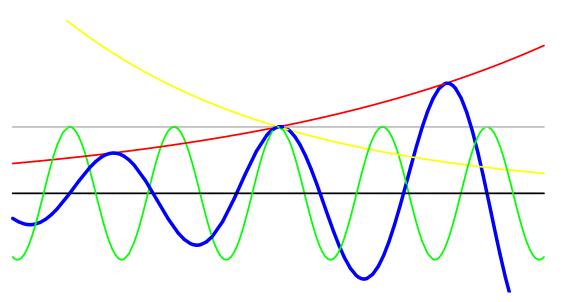
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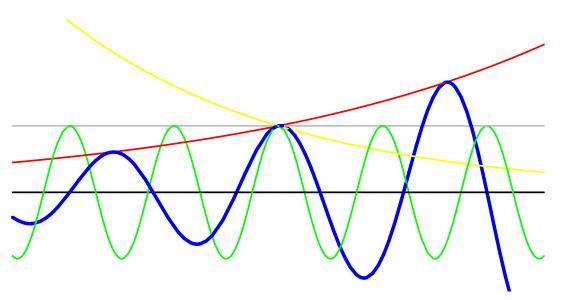


That's all the irreducible representations for time symmetry. Given by two real numbers: growth rate, frequency.

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

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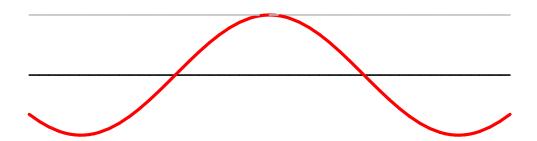
Irreducible representations are simplest kinds of change repeating after unit time. Examples:

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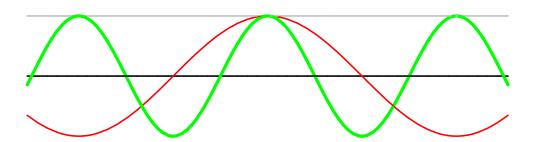
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- Oscillation with frequency F = 1



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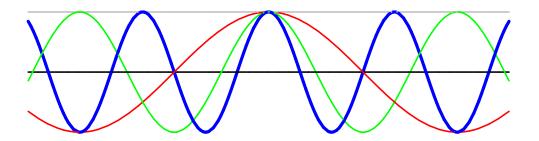
- No change: trivial representation.
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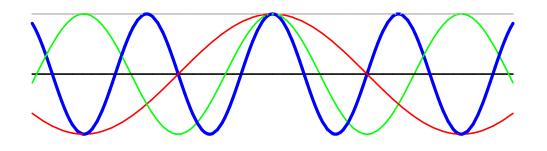


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That's all the irreducible repns for compact time symmetry. Given by one integer: frequency.

Next simplest Lie group is rotations of the sphere.

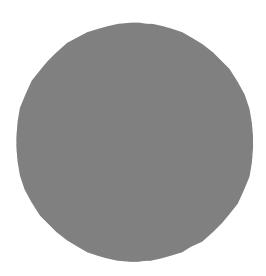
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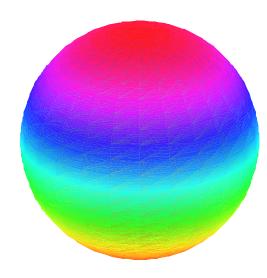
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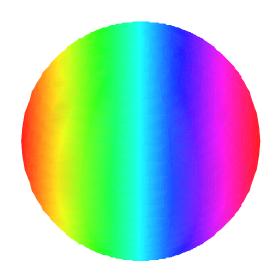


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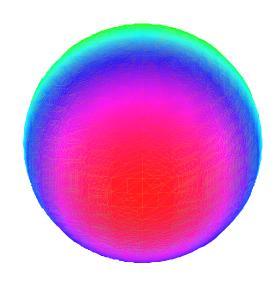
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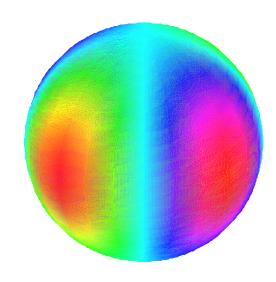
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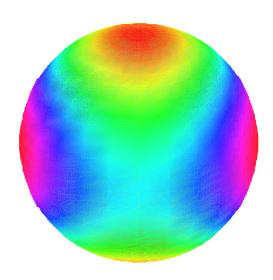
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This repn has dimension 2F + 1.



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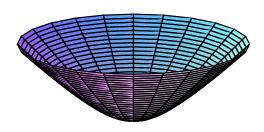
This repn has dimension 2F + 1.

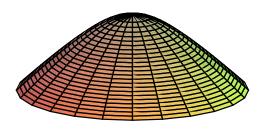
That's all irreducible representations for the rotation group. Given by one integer F: frequency.

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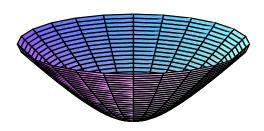


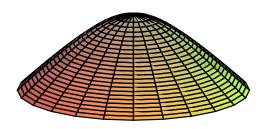


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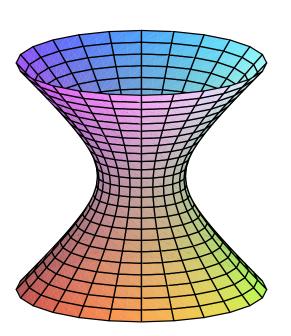
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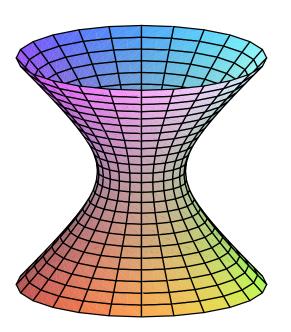
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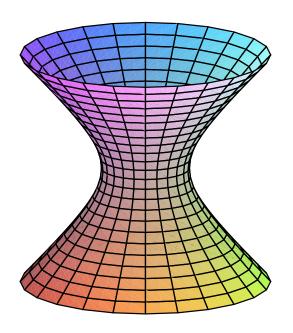
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That's all irreducible representations for the Lorentz group: two families, indexed by integer F or complex number z.

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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The character table for $E_{\rm Q}$ – p. 18/33

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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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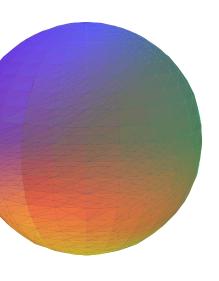
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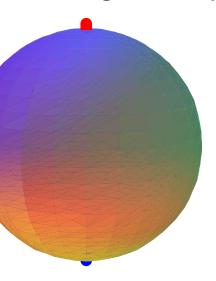
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Flag variety is sphere.



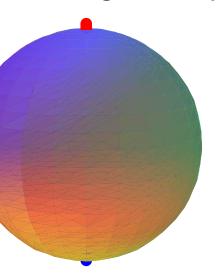
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Sphere divided in 3 parts: north pole, south pole, rest.

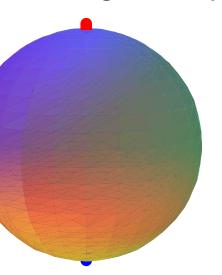
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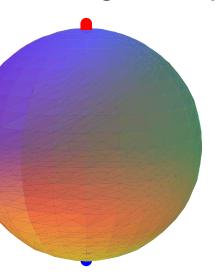
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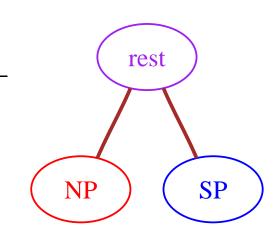
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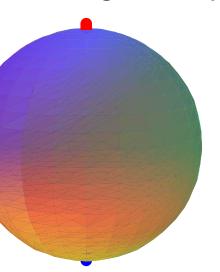


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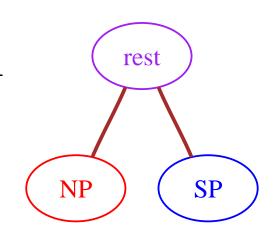


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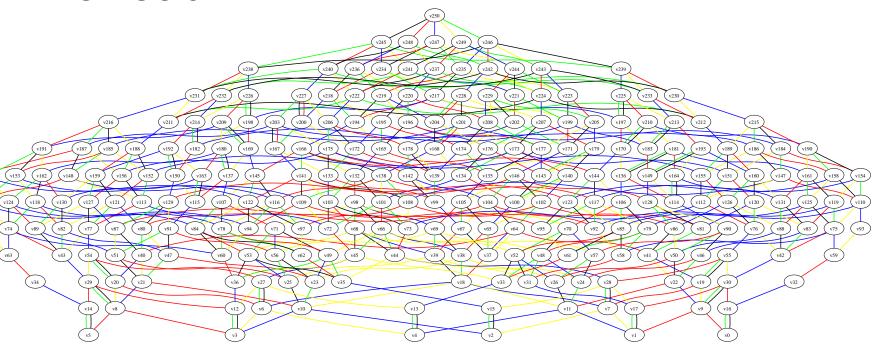
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 - For big groups: let graph tell you what algebra to do.

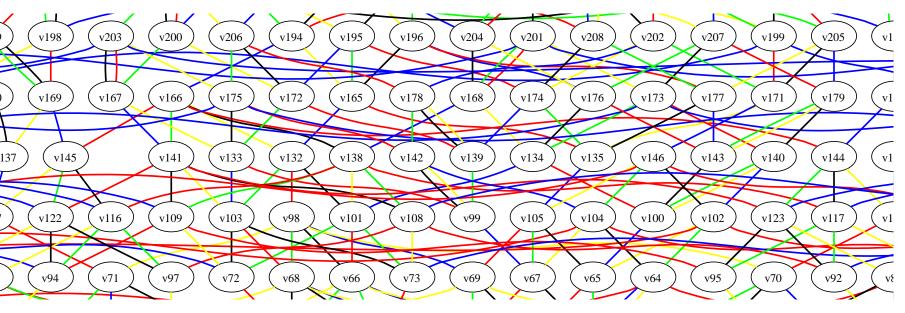
We read TFM.

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

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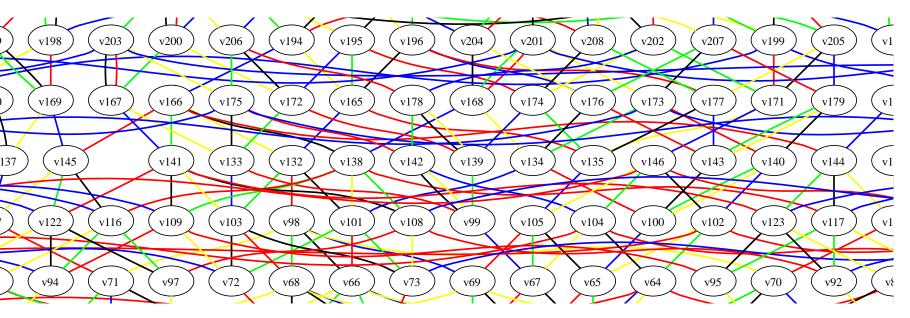


closeup view

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251 vertices $\rightsquigarrow 251$ pieces of 40-dimensional flag variety.

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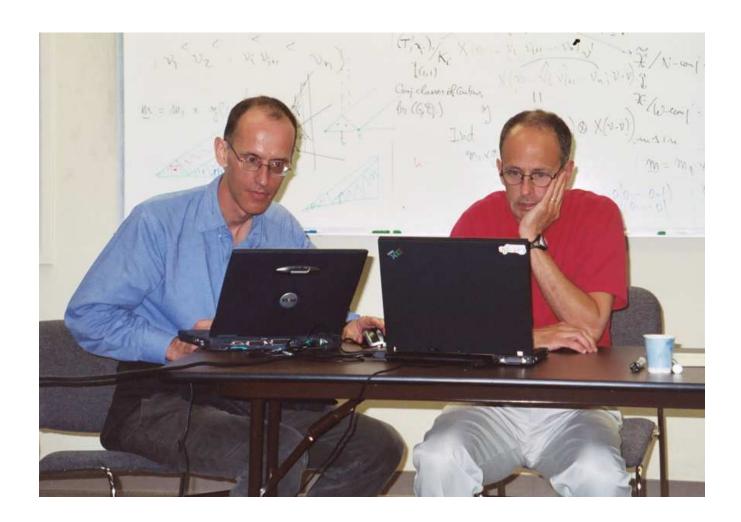
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For E_8 , the big sum averages about 150 nonzero terms.



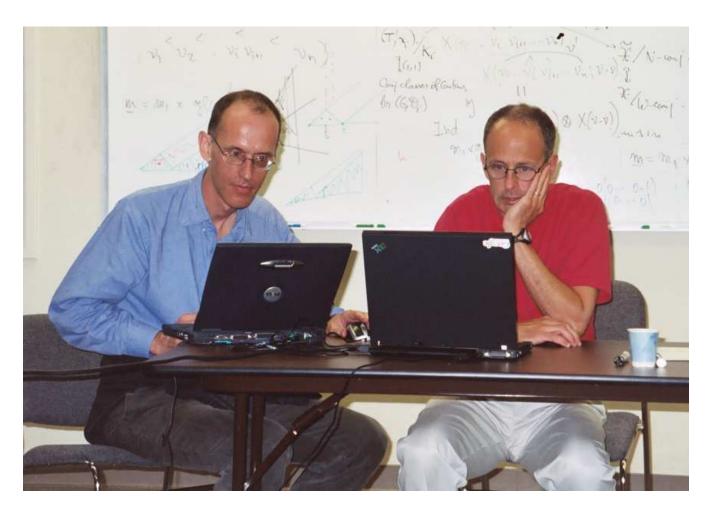




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COMPUTER RQMT
250M RAM, 10 minutes
450M RAM, few seconds
Fetch few kB from memory, few thousand integer ops
$\frac{4}{\frac{\text{bytes}}{\text{coef}}} \times \frac{20}{\frac{\text{coefs}}{\text{poly}}} \times \frac{??}{\text{polys}} \text{RAM}$

TASK	COMPUTER RQMT
Make graph: 453,060 nodes, 8 edges from each	250M RAM, 10 minutes
List primitive pairs of vertices: 6,083,626,944	450M RAM, few seconds
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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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The character table for $E_{\rm R}$ – p. 31/33

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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