

Algebraic Groups Homework 2

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Exercise 0.0.1 (Exercise II.2.1.9). Using the exercise from the previous homework, compute $T_e \mathrm{SL}_n$.

Exercise 0.0.2 (Exercise II.3.4.1). Let k be a field of characteristic not two and let ω be a symplectic form over a field k , then prove that

$$\mathrm{Sp}(V, \omega)(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(V, \omega)(A/I)$$

is surjective for any k -algebra A and an ideal I such that $I^2 = 0$. Describe an isomorphism between the tangent space of $\mathrm{Sp}(V, \omega)$ and $(\mathrm{Sym}^2 V)^\vee$.

Exercise 0.0.3 (Exercise II.3.4.2). Let k be a field of characteristic not two; assume the classification of symmetric bilinear forms over an algebraically closed field (they are all equivalent). Prove that the $\mathrm{O}(V, q)$'s are all smooth. Conclude that $\mathrm{SO}(V, q)$'s are also smooth and describe their tangent spaces.

Exercise 0.0.4 (Exercise III.1.2.2). Let A be an abelian group and let A^{ds} be the category whose objects are elements of A and there is no non-trivial morphisms. The category of **A-graded vector spaces** is the category $\mathrm{Fun}(A^{\mathrm{ds}}, \mathrm{Vect}_k)$.

(1) The group algebra of A is the algebra $k[A]$ whose elements are of the form

$$\sum_{a \in A} c_a a \quad \text{the sum is finite,}$$

and addition is given componentwise

$$\sum_{a \in A} c_a a + \sum_{a' \in A} b_{a'} a' := \sum_{a \in A} (c_a + b_a) a$$

and multiplication is given by

$$\left(\sum_{a \in A} c_a a \right) \left(\sum_{a' \in A} b_{a'} a' \right) = \sum_a \sum_{a'} c_a b_{a'} (a + a').$$

Prove that $k[A]$ is naturally a Hopf algebra. Write the corresponding group scheme as \mathbb{G}^A (note that $\mathbb{G}^{\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{G}_m$).

(2) Prove that we have an equivalence of categories

$$\mathrm{Fun}(A, \mathrm{Vect}_k) \simeq \mathrm{Rep}(\mathbb{G}^A).$$

We note that the diagram A^{ds} only depends on the order of A ; what will distinguish them is the additive structure which will be reflected on the tensor structure of $\text{Fun}(A^{\text{ds}}, \text{Vect}_k)$, an idea that we will elaborate upon.

Exercise 0.0.5 (Exercise III.1.2.3). We will work through the representation of \mathbb{G}_a .

(1) observe that a representation of \mathbb{G}_a gives rise to a map

$$\rho : V \rightarrow V \otimes k[\mathbb{T}];$$

hence we write $\rho(v) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \rho_i(v) \otimes t^i$. This means we have maps

$$\rho_i : V \rightarrow V \quad i \geq 0.$$

Use the condition on the coaction to deduce that: $\rho_0 = \text{id}$ and that

$$\rho_i \rho_j = \binom{i+j}{i} \rho_{i+j}.$$

(2) In characteristic zero, prove that $\rho_n = \frac{1}{n!} \rho_1^n$.

(3) Prove that, in characteristic zero, the category of \mathbb{G}_a -representation is the same thing as the category of locally nilpotent endomorphisms: k -vector spaces V equipped with an endomorphism \mathbb{T} such that for any $v \in V$ $\mathbb{T}^k v = 0$ for $k \gg 0$.

Exercise 0.0.6 (Exercise B.1.0.12). Check that $\text{Rep}(G)$ is abelian. In other words, verify that:

- $\text{Rep}(G)$ has a zero object.
- $\text{Rep}(G)$ admits biproducts.
- Every map in $\text{Rep}(G)$ has an additive inverse.
- Every map has a kernel and cokernel.
- The natural map $\text{coker}(\ker f) \rightarrow \ker(\text{coker } f)$ is an isomorphism for every map f in $\text{Rep}(G)$.