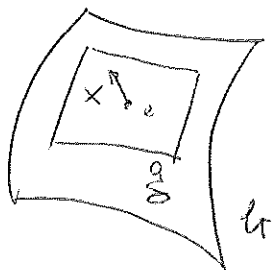


* Ancora sull'interpretazione di $[X, Y]$

ERRATUM - muova pagina

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}_+(n, \mathbb{R}) \quad e = I$$

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R}) = M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \quad \ni X \quad [,] = \text{commutatore}$$



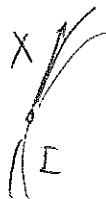
$$g_X = I + tX + o(t)$$

$$g_X = g_X(t)$$

curva in \mathfrak{g}

con velocità

$$\dot{g}_X(0) = X$$



(campo vettoriale fondamentale)

$$X^\# \Big|_A = A \cdot X$$

$$= A \cdot X^\# \Big|_I$$

$\mathfrak{gl}_+(n, \mathbb{R})$

in particolare $g_X = e^{tX} = 1 + tX + \frac{t^2}{2} X^2 + \dots$

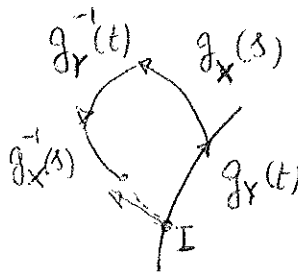
s. gruppo ad un parametro generato da X

campo vett. invariante a sinistra

mult. \equiv azione sinistra di \mathfrak{g} su se stesso

calcoliamo

$$g_X^{-1} \circ g_Y^{-1} \circ g_X \circ g_Y$$



$$= (g_Y \circ g_X)^{-1} g_X \circ g_Y$$

$$g_X \circ g_Y = (I + sX + \dots)(I + tY + \dots)$$

$$= I + sX + tY + stXY + \dots$$

$$g_Y \circ g_X = I + \underbrace{sX + tY + stYX + \dots}_{\xi}$$

$$(g_Y \circ g_X)^{-1} = I - sX - tY - stYX + stXY + stYX + \dots$$

t, s piccoli

$$= I - sX - tY + stXY + \dots$$

$$\dot{g} = g \cdot X$$

$$g^{-1} \dot{g} = X$$

$$g^{-1} dg \equiv \text{forme di Maurer-Cartan}$$

Maurer-Cartan: X invar. a sinistra in cost.

$$(hg)^{-1} d(hg) = g^{-1} h^{-1} h dg = g^{-1} dg$$

(serie geometrica)

$$(1 + \xi)^{-1} = 1 - \xi + \xi^2 - \dots$$

↑ ↑

NUOVA PAGINA: calcolo più dettagliato

$$(g_Y \cdot g_X)^{-1} (g_X \cdot g_Y) = \begin{pmatrix} (I - sX - tY + stXY + \dots) \\ (I + sX + tY + stXY + \dots) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= I + stXY + \cancel{stXY} - \cancel{stXY} - stYX + \dots$$

$$= I + st[X, Y] + \dots$$

Pertanto

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial t} \right|_{\substack{s=0 \\ t=0}} = [X, Y],$$

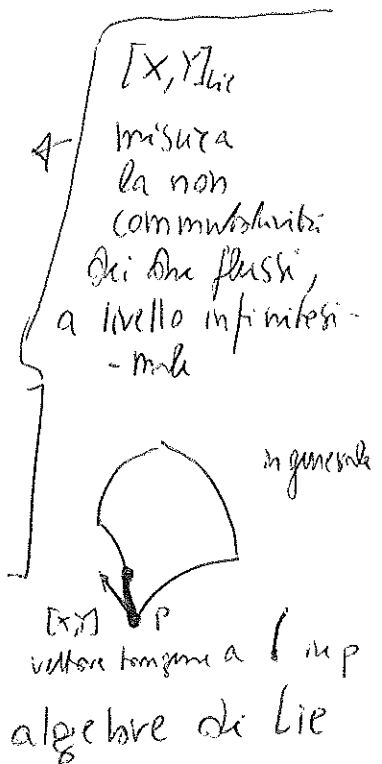
commutatore

$$= [X, Y]_{\text{Lie bracket}}$$

si può anche porre

$$\begin{aligned} s &\approx \sqrt{s} \\ t &\approx \sqrt{s} \end{aligned} \quad s > 0$$

e alla fine ... $I + \textcircled{s}[X, Y] + \dots$



$$\mathfrak{g} \cong \text{Lie}(\mathcal{G})$$

$[,]$ commutatore
 $[,]$ Lie bracket

lavorando in coordinate come prima, si conclude facilmente.

$$\begin{aligned} X &\approx \xi^i \partial_i \\ Y &\approx \eta^j \partial_j \end{aligned}$$