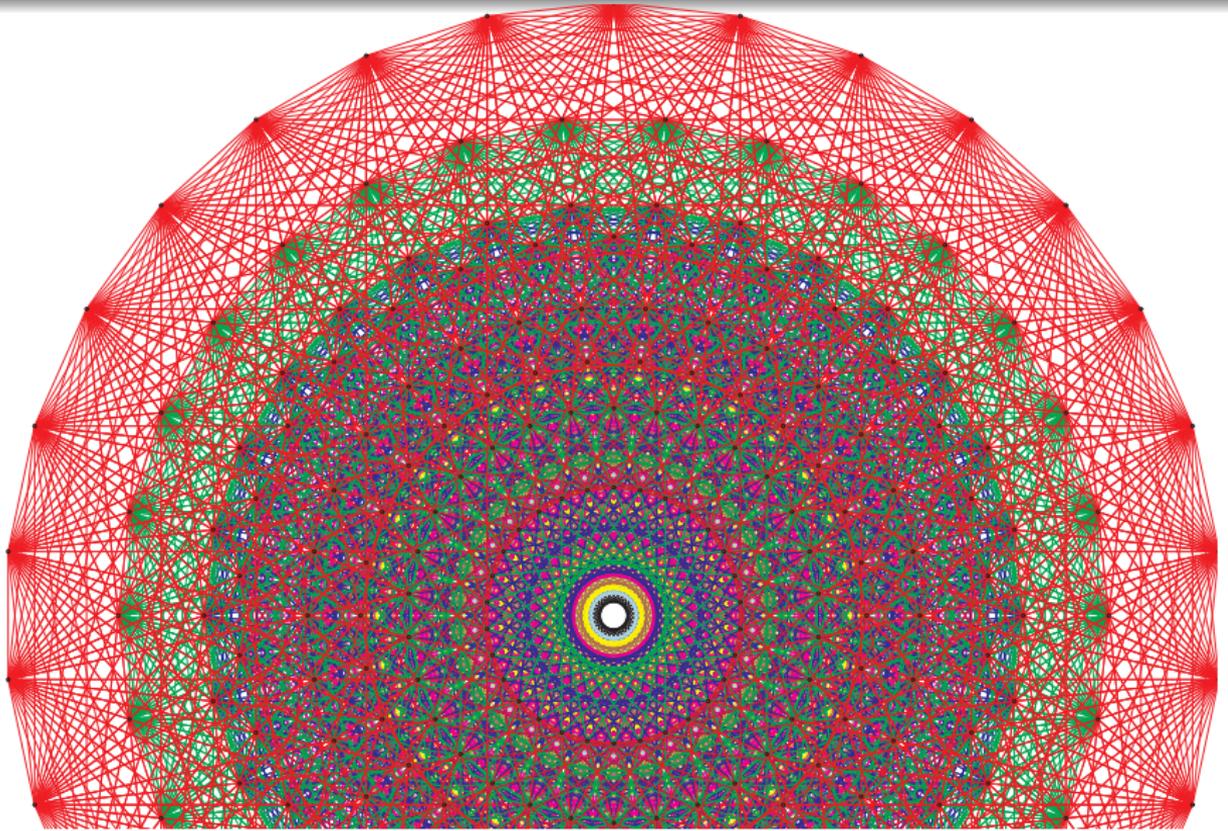


Atlas de Groups de Lie et Représentations



www.liegroups.org

E_8



Atlas Project Members

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Dan Barbasch (Cornell)

Birne Binengar (Oklahoma)

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Fokko du Cloux (Lyon)

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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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Lie groups are the mathematics of Symmetry



Evariste Galois
France, 1811-1832
Groups



Sophus Lie
Norway, 1842-1899
Lie groups

An object is *symmetric* if it looks the same from different directions.

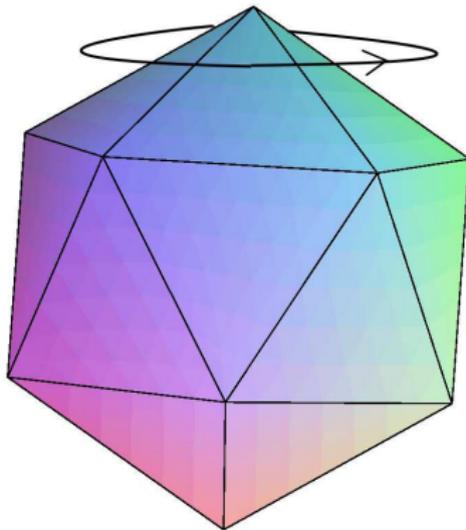
An object is **symmetric** if it looks the same from different directions.

The **Symmetry Group** of an object is all of the ways you can move it, and have it look the same.

SYMMETRY GROUPS MYDATE1800S

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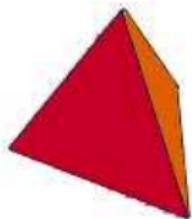


SYMMETRY GROUPS OF THE PLATONIC SOLIDS 1800s

Platonic Solid

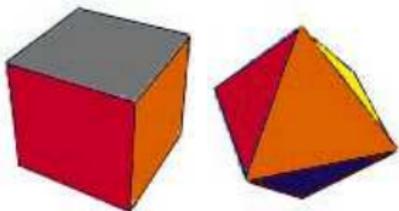
Symmetry group

Number of symmetries



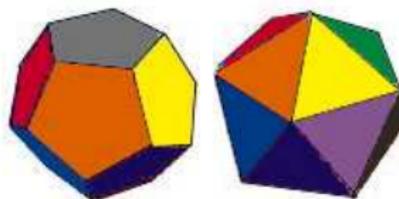
A_4 (even 4-permutations)

12



S_4 (4-permutations)

24



A_5 (even 5-permutations)

60

APPLICATIONS OF SYMMETRY

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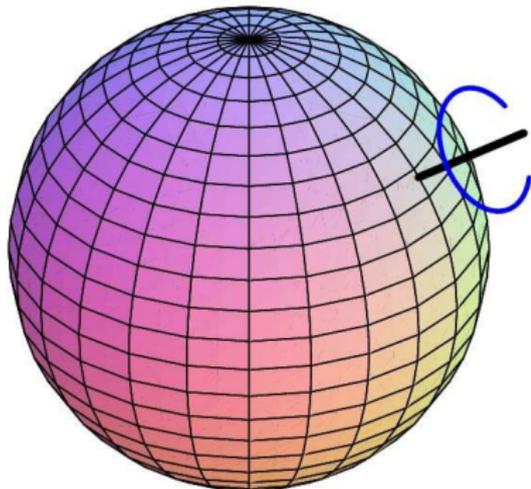
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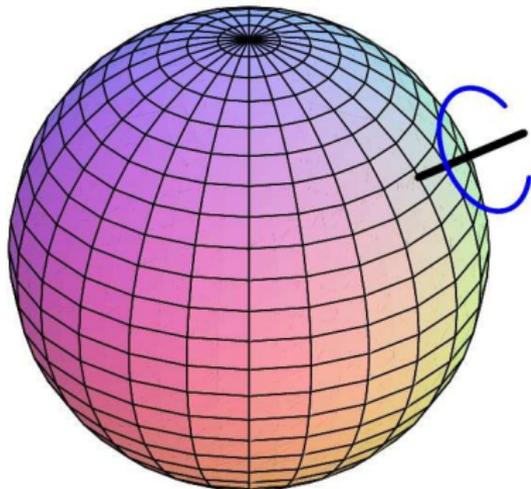
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- Architecture, painting, textiles, music...

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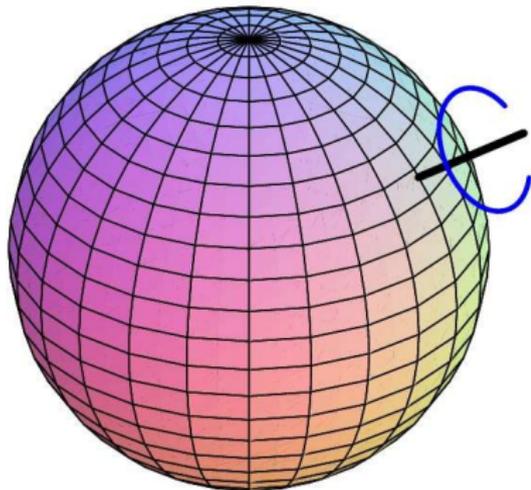


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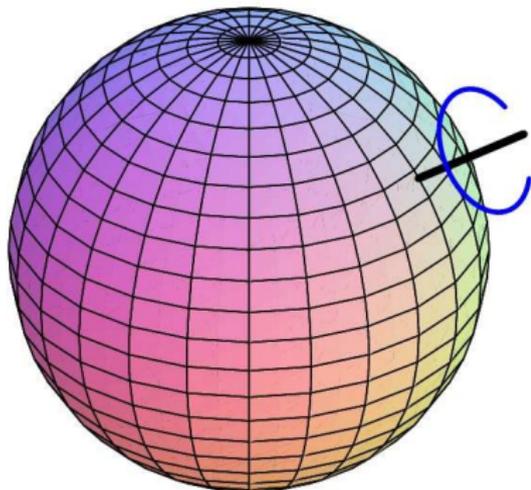
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This is the **Rotation Group** $SO(3)$, a **3 dimensional** Lie group

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

EXAMPLE: REPRESENTATION OF A_5

Here is how one element of A_5 (even permutations of 5 elements) appears in two different representations:

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5-dimensional cube

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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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The **Unitary Dual** of G is the collection of all of its irreducible unitary representations.

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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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- It requires new methods in computer science (unprecedented problems in algorithms and computation)

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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):

$$C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots$$

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| Group | Dimension |
|--------------|------------------|
|--------------|------------------|

| | |
|-------|----|
| 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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Compute the Character Table of E_8

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

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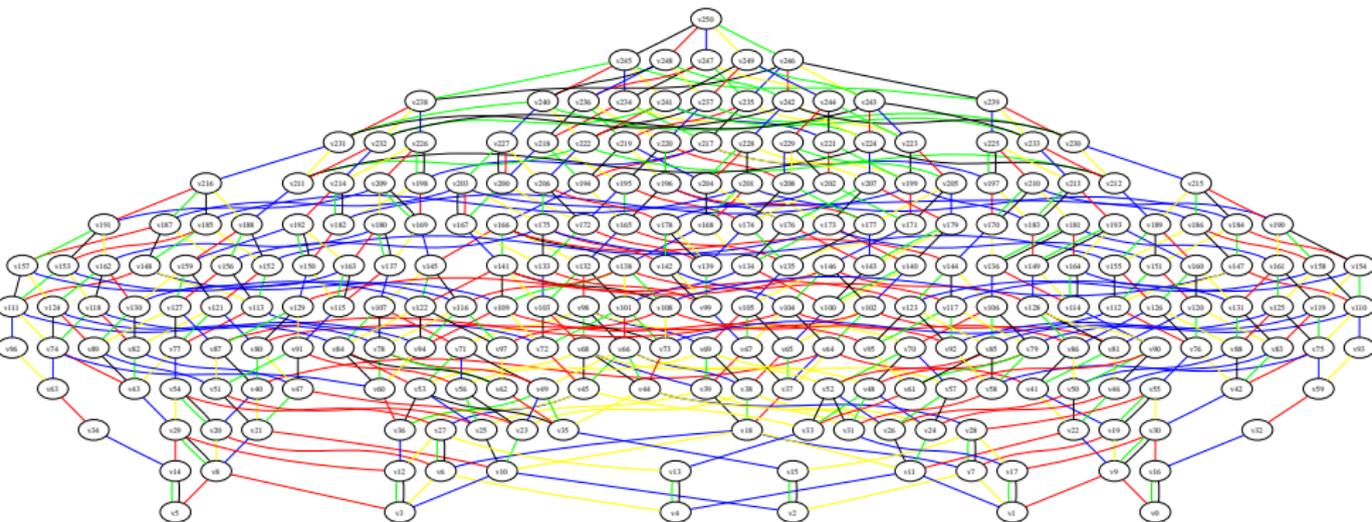
In June 2006 Marc switched from other atlas tasks to working on E_8



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.

Input: graph S with 453,060 vertices (one for each irreducible representation of E_8)

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

Closeup of $SO(5, 5)$ graph

Output: Matrix $M = M(x, y)$ of KLV polynomials, with one row and column for every $x \in S$

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$$M(x, y) = 1 + q + 37q^7 + 19q^{22} + 101q^{31}$$

(degree ≤ 31)

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$$M(0,0)$$

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

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

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

$$M(0,4) \leftarrow M(1,4) \leftarrow M(2,4) \leftarrow M(3,4) \leftarrow M(4,4)$$

...

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| M(0,3) | M(1,3) | M(2,3) | M(3,3) | | |
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Average number of non-zero terms: 150

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All accessible from a single processor

Problem: To compute $M(x, y)$ you need to use (potentially)
all of the previously computed $M(x', y')$

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NOT parallelizable

How much RAM do we need?

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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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Calculate coefficients **mod 256** (divide all numbers by 256, keep only the remainder)

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

By early December Marc van Leeuwen had converted the code to run `mod n`

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| Date | mod | Status | Result |
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| Dec. 6 | 251 | crash | |
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| Dec. 22 | 256 | crash | |

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| Date | mod | Status | Result |
|---------|-----|----------|----------|
| Dec. 6 | 251 | crash | |
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| Dec. 22 | 256 | crash | |
| Dec. 22 | 256 | complete | 11 hours |

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

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

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

SOME KLV POLYNOMIALS

$$\begin{aligned} & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{13}q^{12}q^{11}q^{10}q^9q^{12}q^8q^{10}q^7q^9q^{12}q^8q^{10}q^7q^8q^6q^{10}q^5q^4q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{14}q^{15}q^{14}q^{13}q^{11}q^{12}q^{10}q^{11}q^5q^{10}q^9q^8q^8q^6q^7q^2q^6q^5q^4q^2q^3q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{14}q^{15}q^{14}q^{12}q^{13}q^{11}q^{12}q^{13}q^{11}q^{15}q^{10}q^{12}q^9q^{10}q^8q^9q^7q^9q^6q^7q^5q^4q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{20}q^{19}q^{18}q^{17}q^{17}q^{12}q^{16}q^{11}q^{10}q^{10}q^{12}q^9q^{12}q^8q^{12}q^7q^{11}q^6q^9q^5q^7q^4q^5q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{20}q^{19}q^{18}q^{17}q^{17}q^{12}q^{16}q^{11}q^{10}q^{10}q^{12}q^9q^{12}q^8q^{13}q^7q^{12}q^6q^9q^5q^7q^4q^5q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{20}q^{19}q^{18}q^{17}q^{17}q^{12}q^{16}q^{11}q^{10}q^{10}q^{12}q^9q^{13}q^8q^{14}q^7q^{12}q^6q^9q^5q^7q^4q^5q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{20}q^{19}q^{18}q^{17}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^{14}q^{10}q^{14}q^9q^4q^8q^4q^7q^4q^6q^2q^5q^4q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{15}q^{14}q^{12}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^6q^{10}q^{10}q^9q^{12}q^8q^{11}q^7q^9q^6q^7q^5q^5q^4q^2q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{12}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^7q^{10}q^{11}q^9q^{13}q^8q^{11}q^7q^9q^6q^7q^5q^5q^4q^2q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^2q^{10}q^3q^9q^6q^8q^6q^7q^4q^6q^6q^5q^6q^4q^3q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{18}q^{17}q^{14}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^9q^{13}q^{11}q^{12}q^{13}q^{11}q^{14}q^{10}q^{16}q^9q^{16}q^8q^{14}q^7q^{10}q^6q^9q^5q^6q^4q^3q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{18}q^{17}q^{14}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^9q^{13}q^{11}q^{12}q^{13}q^{11}q^{15}q^{10}q^{17}q^9q^{17}q^8q^{14}q^7q^{11}q^6q^9q^5q^6q^4q^3q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{18}q^{17}q^{14}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{10}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{18}q^{11}q^{22}q^{10}q^{26}q^9q^{26}q^8q^{23}q^7q^{19}q^6q^{13}q^5q^9q^4q^6q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{20}q^{19}q^{18}q^{17}q^{17}q^{12}q^{16}q^{11}q^{10}q^{10}q^{13}q^9q^{14}q^8q^{14}q^7q^{12}q^6q^9q^5q^7q^4q^5q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^{10}q^9q^8q^3q^7q^4q^6q^6q^5q^4q^4q^5q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{13}q^{13}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^7q^{10}q^6q^9q^8q^8q^7q^2q^6q^4q^5q^3q^4q^2q^3q^2q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{10}q^{12}q^{11}q^{11}q^{13}q^{10}q^{17}q^9q^{18}q^8q^{18}q^7q^{15}q^6q^{13}q^5q^8q^4q^5q^3q^4q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^{13}q^{10}q^{14}q^9q^{14}q^8q^6q^7q^2q^6q^6q^5q^3q^4q^2q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{16}q^{12}q^{13}q^{11}q^{11}q^{10}q^{17}q^9q^{22}q^8q^{14}q^7q^7q^6q^{13}q^5q^{10}q^4q^3q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{15}q^{12}q^{12}q^{11}q^6q^{10}q^5q^9q^7q^8q^9q^7q^{11}q^6q^{11}q^5q^9q^4q^6q^3q^3q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{16}q^{13}q^{15}q^{12}q^{15}q^{11}q^{15}q^{10}q^{14}q^9q^{18}q^8q^{11}q^7q^7q^6q^{10}q^5q^6q^4q^3q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{25}q^{21}q^{18}q^{17}q^{16}q^{14}q^{13}q^{13}q^{12}q^{11}q^3q^{10}q^4q^9q^8q^6q^5q^2q^2q \\ & q^{25}q^{21}q^{18}q^{17}q^{16}q^{14}q^{13}q^{13}q^{12}q^{11}q^4q^{10}q^4q^9q^8q^2q^6q^5q^2q^2q \\ & q^{25}q^{21}q^{20}q^{18}q^{18}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{14}q^{12}q^{11}q^{10}q^3q^9q^3q^8q^7q^2q^5q^2q^4q^1 \\ & q^{25}q^{23}q^{21}q^{20}q^{19}q^{18}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{15}q^{10}q^2q^9q^3q^8q^2q^7q^2q^6q^5q^4q^4q^2q^2q \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{14}q^{13}q^{11}q^{12}q^{10}q^{11}q^5q^{10}q^9q^8q^8q^6q^7q^2q^6q^6q^5q^5q^4q^2q^3q^1 \\ & q^{18}q^{17}q^{14}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^9q^{13}q^{11}q^{12}q^{13}q^{11}q^{14}q^{10}q^{15}q^9q^{15}q^8q^{13}q^7q^{10}q^6q^8q^5q^6q^4q^3q^3q^2q^2q^1 \\ & q^{19}q^{17}q^{16}q^{15}q^{14}q^{15}q^{13}q^{12}q^{14}q^{11}q^{13}q^{10}q^7q^9q^7q^8q^2q^7q^2q^6q^4q^5q^3q^4q^2q \end{aligned}$$



Fokko du Cloux

December 20, 1954 - November 10, 2006

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The E_8 calculation is just the beginning of the story...

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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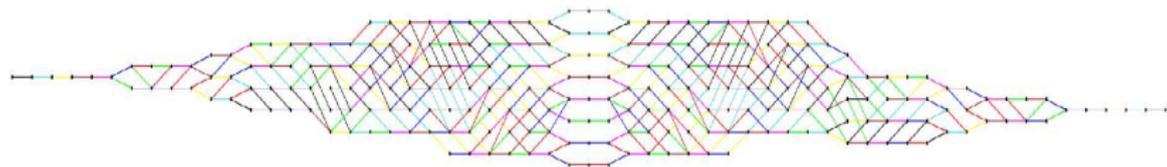
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