

THE INVARIANT POLYNOMIAL ALGEBRAS FOR THE GROUPS $ISL(n)$ AND $ISp(n)$

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§0. Main theorems

This paper is a continuation to the previous one [3]. We shall show that, for the inhomogeneous linear group $ISL(n+1, R)$ (resp. $ISp(n, R)$), the coadjoint invariant polynomial algebra is generated by one (resp. n) algebraically independent element. We shall state our results more precisely.

(i) $ISL(n+1, R)$, ($n \geq 1$).

We can consider the following vector space \mathfrak{S}_n to be a subspace of the dual space realized as in Section 1 of the Lie algebra of $ISL(n+1, R)$;

$$\mathfrak{S}_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 0 & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_{21} & & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \vdots & \\ & \ddots & & y_{n+1, n} & 0 \\ & & & & y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Let $t = (\prod_{k=1}^n y_{k+1, k}^k) y_{n+1}^{n+1}$ be a polynomial function on \mathfrak{S}_n . Denote by \mathcal{I}_n the C -algebra of the coadjoint invariant polynomial functions on the dual space of the Lie algebra of $ISL(n+1, R)$.

THEOREM 1. *The restriction map of \mathcal{I}_n into the set of polynomials on \mathfrak{S}_n is an injective algebra-homomorphism, whose image is $C[t]$.*

(ii) $ISp(n, R)$ ($n \geq 1$).

In this case we can consider the following vector space \mathfrak{S}_n to be a subspace of the dual space realized as in Section 2 of the Lie algebra of $ISp(n, R)$;