

LIE ALGEBRA COHOMOLOGY AND GENERATING FUNCTIONS

ALEXEI TOLPYGO

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Abstract

Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a simple Lie algebra, V an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, W the Weyl group and $\mathfrak{b}$ the Borel subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}$, $\mathfrak{n} = [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$, $\mathfrak{h}$ the Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}$. The Borel-Weil-Bott theorem states that the dimension of $H^i(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ is equal to the cardinality of the set of elements of length i from W . Here a more detailed description of $H^i(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ as an $\mathfrak{h}$ -module is given in terms of generating functions.

Results of Leger and Luks and Williams who described $H^i(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ for $i \leq 2$ are generalized: $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \Lambda^*(\mathfrak{n}))$ and $\dim H^i(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ for $i \leq 3$ are calculated and $\dim H^i(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ as function of i and rank $\mathfrak{g}$ is described for the classical series.

Introduction

The main field is $\mathbb{C}$ and all the algebras and modules considered are finite dimensional over $\mathbb{C}$. It is well known, that the standard cochain complex $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = \bigoplus C^k(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ is isomorphic to the space of linear maps from $\Lambda^*\mathfrak{n}$ into V ; so

$$C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \cong (\Lambda^*\mathfrak{n})' \otimes V, \quad (0.4)$$

where prime denotes the dualization and the sign $*$ is reserved to denote the direct sum: for example, H^* denotes $\bigoplus_k H^k$, $E_1^{*,*} = \bigoplus_{i,j} E_1^{ij}$, $E_1^{i,*} = \bigoplus E_1^{i,j}$, etc.

Let $\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ denote the matrix with the numbers a_i on its main diagonal, the other elements being 0.

Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a (semi)simple Lie algebra, V an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, W the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$ its Borel subalgebra; $\mathfrak{n} = [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$. According to the Borel-Weil-Bott (BWB) theorem [5] (whose different proofs are presented, with increasing clarity, e.g., in [11], [1], [4]), we have

$$\dim H^i(\mathfrak{n}; V) = |W_i|, \quad (0.1)$$

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where $|S|$ denotes the cardinality of S and W_i is the set of elements from W of length i , see [6]. We hope there will be no confusion of the cardinality of a set with the modulus of a polynomial introduced below.

In addition to $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules, $\mathfrak{n}$ has a lot of natural modules which are not $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules but which admit a $\mathfrak{b}$ -module structure; and in this paper we will study such modules. The most interesting is the adjoint module $\mathfrak{n}$, and our main aim is to calculate cohomology with values in it. In particular, we will show (Theorem 7.6), that if $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$, i.e., $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(r+1)$, then

$$\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = (r+1)! \frac{r^2 + 9r + 2}{12}.$$

Our methods can be generalized to embrace other $\mathfrak{b}$ -modules.

Let V be an arbitrary $\mathfrak{b}$ -module; we will analyze the action of the Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$ on the cochain complex $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$. This complex is a direct sum of its weight subspaces C_ν^* where $\nu \in \mathfrak{h}'$. In §2 we will derive a formula for the generating function:

$$F(t, x) = \sum_{k, \nu} \dim C_\nu^k \cdot t^k \cdot x^\nu. \quad (2.4)$$

The guiding idea in what follows is that, first, the coboundary operator d preserves each subcomplex $C_\nu^* = \oplus_k C_\nu^k$ and, second,

$$\sum_k (-1)^k \dim H_\nu^k = \sum_k (-1)^k \dim C_\nu^k. \quad (0.2)$$

Therefore,

$$\dim H^* \geq \sum_\nu \left| \sum_k (-1)^k \dim C_\nu^k \right|. \quad (0.3)$$

Inequality (0.3) coincides with the inequality (2.5) and we will investigate for which modules this inequality becomes an equality. The modules for which the equality is attained are called *blue* ones.¹

In §4 we will show that any irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module V is blue, and in §6 we prove the same for $V = \mathfrak{n}$, if $\mathfrak{g}$ is of type A_r .

If V is a blue module, one can calculate its cohomology simply by counting the coefficients of the function $G(x) = F(-1, x)$. In §7 we will calculate in this way $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ and $\dim H^k(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ for $k \leq 3$. In §8 we will establish some properties of $\dim H^k(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ regarded as a function of k and $\text{rk } \mathfrak{g}$.

In §9 we will discuss the results and problems for $\mathfrak{g} \neq A_r$.

I do not know any other investigations concerning $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$, where V is not a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, except calculations of Leger and Luks [12] and Williams [21], where $H^2(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ and $H^1(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ for V equal to either $\mathfrak{n}$, or its dual, $\mathfrak{n}'$, or $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{n}$ are calculated.

¹As opposed to *yellow* modules, the colors chosen to match the two colors of the banner of the independent Ukraine.

Some results of this paper were announced in [15], see also [16]–[19]. They were delivered at the seminars of A. L. Onishchik-É. B. Vinberg and D. A. Leites in 1978/79.

§1. Generating Functions

1.1

Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$ be an r -tuple. For $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_r) \in \mathbb{R}^r$, we set $x^\nu = x_1^{\nu_1} \dots x_r^{\nu_r}$. In this paper, except for §§8–9, a *polynomial* is an expression $P(x) = \sum_{\nu} a_{\nu} \cdot x^{\nu}$ with real or complex coefficients, where ν runs over some finite set of real vectors.

For a polynomial P , we define its support as $N_P = \{\nu \in \mathbb{R}^r \mid a_{\nu} \neq 0\}$ and its *modulus* as $|P(x)| = \sum_{\nu \in N_P} |a_{\nu}|$. We call P a *convex polynomial* if N_P is a set of vertices of a convex polyhedral.

If $P(t, x)$ is a polynomial in two groups of indeterminates and $t^0 = (t_1^0, \dots, t_s^0)$ a vector with numerical coordinates, we denote by $|P(t^0, x)|$ the modulus of the polynomial obtained from $P(t, x)$ by replacing t with t^0 .

1.2. Proposition. *If $P = \sum a_{\nu} x^{\nu}$ and $Q = \sum b_{\nu} x^{\nu}$ are polynomials, then*

- (i) $|P \cdot Q| \leq |P| \cdot |Q|$;
- (ii) *For any monomial $Q = x^{\nu}$, we have $|P \cdot Q| = |P|$.*
- (iii) *If P is convex and b_{ν} are integers, then $|P \cdot Q| \geq |P|$.*

Proof. Statements (i) and (ii) are obvious. Now let P be convex and $\mu \in N_P$. Then there exists a linear form $\varphi \in (\mathbb{R}^r)'$ such that $\varphi(\mu) > \varphi(\nu)$ for all $\nu \in N_P$, $\nu \neq \mu$. We can find $\lambda \in N_Q$ such that $\varphi(\lambda) \geq \varphi(\nu')$ for any $\nu' \in N_Q$; then $\varphi(\lambda + \mu) > \varphi(\nu + \nu')$ and, therefore, $\lambda + \mu \neq \nu + \nu'$ for any $\nu \in N_P$, $\nu' \in N_Q$. So if $P \cdot Q = \sum c_{\nu} x^{\nu}$, then $|c_{\lambda + \mu}| = |a_{\mu} \cdot b_{\lambda}| \geq |a_{\mu}|$.

Thus, for any $\mu \in N_P$ we have found a vector $\lambda + \mu \in N_{P \cdot Q}$ such that $|c_{\lambda + \mu}| \geq |a_{\mu}|$. Clearly, if $\mu \neq \mu_1$ then $\mu + \lambda \neq \mu_1 + \lambda_1$. Hence,

$$|P \cdot Q| = \sum_{\nu \in N_{P \cdot Q}} |c_{\nu}| \geq \sum_{\mu \in N_P} |c_{\lambda + \mu}| \geq \sum_{\mu \in N_P} |a_{\mu}| = |P|. \quad \square$$

1.3

If a polynomial Q is obtained from P by an affine change of indeterminates, we will write $P \sim Q$.

Proposition. *If $P \sim Q$, then $|P| = |Q|$.*

Proof. The translation of the origin to the point ν corresponds to the multiplication of P by x^{ν} , so we may use Proposition 1.2(ii). Now, given a homogeneous change of indeterminates, let $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_r)$, where $\pi_i = \sum_j a_{ij} \nu_j$. Then we may denote:

$$y_i = \prod_j x_j^{b_{ij}}, \text{ where } (b_{ij}) = (a_{ij})^{-1}.$$

Clearly, $y^\pi = x^\nu$. This means that the change of indeterminates transforms a monomial $a_\nu x^\nu$ into some other monomial with the same coefficient a_ν . Now our statement is obvious. $\square$

It is easy to see that the correspondence between the monomial x^ν and the δ -function δ_ν establishes an isomorphism of the polynomial ring and the group ring of $\mathbb{R}^r$. It will be more convenient for us to operate with the polynomial ring: to substitute numerical values of variables is more natural for polynomials.

1.4

Now let $\mathfrak{h}$ be an r -dimensional commutative Lie algebra and V an $\mathfrak{h}$ -module. Let V be semisimple, i.e., let V have a basis $v_1, \dots, v_m$ such that $h \cdot v_i = \mu_i(h) \cdot v_i$ for any $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ and some $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m) \in (\mathfrak{h}')^m$.

We will also assume that $\mathfrak{h}$ has a basis $h_1, \dots, h_r$ such that all the numbers $\mu_i(h_j)$ are real. Then we may consider the generating function of the $\mathfrak{h}$ -module V :

$$A_V(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m x^{\mu_i} \quad (1.1)$$

This generating function coincides with the character of module V in the terminology of [7]: if $V = \oplus V_\nu$ is the decomposition of V into its weight subspaces, then, obviously,

$$A_V(x) = \sum_{\nu} \dim V_\nu \cdot x^\nu = \text{ch } V. \quad (1.2)$$

If $V = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} V^k$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$ -graded module, we will consider the generating function

$$A_V(t, x) = \sum_{k, \nu} \dim V_\nu^k \cdot t^k \cdot x^\nu \quad (1.3)$$

where t is one more (one-dimensional) indeterminate.

1.5. Proposition. *Let U and V be two semisimple $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules, $A_U(x)$ and $A_V(x)$ their generating functions (1.1). Then the $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules $U \oplus V$, $U \otimes V$, V' and $\Lambda^* V = \bigoplus \Lambda^k V$ are also semisimple and their generating functions are given by the formulas*

$$A_{U \oplus V} = A_U + A_V, \quad (1.4)$$

$$A_{U \otimes V} = A_U \cdot A_V, \quad (1.5)$$

$$A_{V'}(x) = A_V(x^{-1}) = \sum_i x^{-\mu_i}, \quad (1.6)$$

$$A_{\Lambda^* V}(t, x) = \prod_i (1 + t \cdot x^{\mu_i}). \quad (1.7)$$

Proof is obvious.

§2. $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -modules

2.1

Now let $\mathfrak{n}$ be an arbitrary Lie algebra and V any $\mathfrak{n}$ -module. A pair (D, A) is a *derivation* of V compatible with D if D is a derivation of $\mathfrak{n}$ and $A : V \longrightarrow V$ is a linear transformation such that

$$A(n \cdot v) = n \cdot Av + Dn \cdot v \text{ for any } n \in \mathfrak{n}, v \in V. \quad (2.1)$$

Obviously such derivations form a Lie algebra, which we denote by $\mathfrak{der}(V)$. There is a projection: $(D, A) \mapsto D$ from $\mathfrak{der}(V)$ on $\mathfrak{der}(\mathfrak{n})$; its kernel consists of all pairs $(0, A)$, where $A : V \longrightarrow V$ commutes with the $\mathfrak{n}$ -action on V . This projection gives us the action of $\mathfrak{der}(V)$ on $\mathfrak{n}$, and, therefore, we can define the action of $\mathfrak{der}(V)$ on the cochain complex $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ by the standard formula

$$((D, A)f)(n_1, \dots, n_k) = Af((n_1, \dots, n_k) - \sum f((n_1, \dots, Dn_i, \dots, n_k)). \quad (2.2)$$

The standard calculation shows that the coboundary operator $d : C^k \longrightarrow C^{k+1}$ commutes with this action of $\mathfrak{der}(V)$ on $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$. So this action induces an action of $\mathfrak{der}(V)$ on $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$.

2.2

Now, let $\mathfrak{b}$ be Lie algebra, $\mathfrak{n}$ - ideal in $\mathfrak{b}$, and let V be a $\mathfrak{b}$ -module (so V is an $\mathfrak{n}$ -module as well). For any $b \in \mathfrak{b}$ let D_b be the restriction of $\text{ad } b$ onto $\mathfrak{n}$ and A_b the action of b on V . Then

$$b \mapsto (D_b, A_b) \quad (2.3)$$

is a homomorphism $\mathfrak{b} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{der}(V)$. So $\mathfrak{b}$ naturally acts on $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ and on $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$. It is well known that every Lie algebra trivially acts on its (co)homology, so $\mathfrak{n}$ trivially acts on $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$, and we may regard the above $\mathfrak{b}$ -action as the action of $\mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{h}$ on $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$.

2.3

Henceforth we will assume that $\mathfrak{b}$ is a semidirect sum of its ideal $\mathfrak{n}$ and a commutative subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$. Then any $\mathfrak{b}$ -module is at the same time an $\mathfrak{h}$ -module and an $\mathfrak{n}$ -module. We will call V a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module if

- (i) V is a $\mathfrak{b}$ -module and
- (ii) V has a basis of $\mathfrak{h}$ -eigenvectors $v_1, \dots, v_m$ with real weights in some fixed basis of $\mathfrak{h}$.

The weight of v_i will be denoted by $\mu_i \in \mathfrak{h}'$. We will assume that all the modules to be studied are $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -modules; in particular, we will assume that the adjoint representation of $\mathfrak{h}$ on $\mathfrak{n}$ is semisimple; let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathfrak{h}'$ be the weights of this representation.

2.4

Let $C^* = \bigoplus_{\nu} C_{\nu}^* = \bigoplus_{k, \nu} C_{\nu}^k$ be the decomposition of the graded $\mathfrak{h}$ -module $C^* = C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$. Set $a_{k\nu} = \dim C_{\nu}^k$.

Theorem. Let $F_V(t, x) = \sum_{k, \nu} a_{k\nu} \cdot t^k \cdot x^\nu$ be the generating function of $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$.

Then

$$F_V(t, x) = \prod_i (1 + t \cdot x^{-\lambda_i}) \cdot A_V(x). \quad (2.4)$$

Proof. Since $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ is isomorphic to $(\Lambda^* \mathfrak{n})' \otimes V$ as a graded $\mathfrak{h}$ -module (formula (0.3)), our theorem follows from Proposition 1.5. $\square$

2.5

Set $b_\nu = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} (-1)^k a_{k\nu}$ and $c_{k\nu} = a_{k\nu} - a_{k+1\nu} - a_{k-1\nu}$; let $G_V(x) = \sum b_\nu \cdot x^\nu$. Obviously, $G_V(x) = F_V(-1, x)$.

Theorem. In the above notations

$$\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \geq |G_V|; \quad (2.5)$$

$$\dim H_\nu^k \geq c_{k\nu}; \quad (2.6)$$

$$\dim H^k \geq \sum_\nu \max(0, c_{k\nu}). \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. Denote by H_ν^k is the cohomology of the complex

$$\dots \longrightarrow C_\nu^{k-1} \longrightarrow C_\nu^k \longrightarrow C_\nu^{k+1} \longrightarrow \dots$$

Clearly,

$$\dim H_\nu^k \geq \dim C_\nu^k - \dim C_\nu^{k-1} - \dim C_\nu^{k+1} = c_{k\nu},$$

and we obtain (2.6). It immediately implies (2.7).

To prove formula (2.5), let us apply (0.2) to the complex C_ν^* . We get

$$|b_\nu| = \left| \sum_k (-1)^k \dim C_\nu^k \right| = \left| \sum_k (-1)^k \dim H_\nu^k \right| \leq \sum_k \dim H_\nu^k = \dim H_\nu^*. \quad (2.8)$$

Hence, $\dim H^* = \sum_\nu \dim H_\nu^* \geq \sum |b_\nu| = |G|$. $\square$

2.6. Corollary. If $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \dots, \lambda_n \neq 0$ and V is a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module, then $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \neq 0$.

Proof. If $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = 0$, then $|G| = 0$ and so $G(x) \equiv 0$. Since $G(x) = F(-1, x)$, we see from (2.4) that some of the vectors $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ vanish. $\square$

The assumption on V to be a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module is essential. If $\mathfrak{b}$ is a two-dimensional non-commutative Lie algebra, $\mathfrak{n} = [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$ is the one-dimensional Lie algebra and V is one-dimensional non-trivial $\mathfrak{n}$ -module, then $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = 0$ even if $\lambda \neq 0$.

2.7. Corollary. Let $z^0 = (z_1^0, \dots, z_s^0)$ be a set of complex numbers, $|z_i^0| \leq 1$ for all i , and $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{r-s})$ some variables. Then $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \geq |G(z^0, y)|$.

§3. The spectral sequence. The term E_1^{ij}

3.1

If $V = \mathbb{C}$ is the trivial $\mathfrak{b}$ -module, then $A_V(x) = 1$. So $F_{\mathbb{C}}(t, x) = \prod_i (1 + t \cdot x^{\lambda_i})$, and we can write

$$F_V(t, x) = F_{\mathbb{C}}(t, x)A_V(x). \quad (3.1)$$

Our purpose in this section is to set an analogous formula (3.5) for the generating functions of cohomology.

3.2

Let V be a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module. Assume that V admits a filtration

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_m \supset V_{m-1} \supset \dots \supset V_1 \supset V_0 = \{0\} \text{ such that } \dim V_i = i \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{b}V_i &\subset V_i; \quad \mathfrak{n}V_i \subset V_{i-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

If (3.2) is fulfilled, V is said to be a *nilmodule*. One can easily see that if there exists an $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ such that $\lambda_i(h) > 0$ for all i , then any such $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module V is a nilmodule.

Denote: $C^{(i)} = \{\varphi \in C^* \mid \text{Im} \varphi \subset V_i\}$. Then the sets $C^{(i)}$ forms a filtration of C^* , and this filtration generates a spectral sequence [9]. Let us calculate its first term E_1^{ij} .

3.3. Theorem. $E_1^{ij} \cong H^i(\mathfrak{n})$ as linear spaces for all j such that $0 \leq j \leq \dim V - 1$.

Proof. The main rule for calculating E_1 is to replace the filtered complex with the graded one. In our case this means to substitute the graded module V_{gr} in place of the filtered module V . So $E_1^{ij} \cong H^i(\mathfrak{n}; V_{j+1}/V_j) \cong H^i(\mathfrak{n})$. $\square$

Usually, the differentials d_k in the spectral sequence map E_k^{ij} to $E_k^{i+1-k, j+k}$, and $\bigoplus_j E_{\infty}^{i-j, j}$ is the graded module associated with the filtered module H^i . But our method of filtration does not coincide with the standard one: here d_k maps E_k^{ij} to $E_k^{i+1, j+k}$, and the graded module associated with $H^i(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ is $\bigoplus_{j=0}^{m-1} E_{\infty}^{ij} = E_{\infty}^{i*}$.

3.4. The action of $\mathfrak{b}$ on the spectral sequence

Theorem. The action of $\mathfrak{b}$ on C^* induces an action of $\mathfrak{b}$ on E_k^{ij} for all i, j, k . This action commutes with d_k and its restriction on $\mathfrak{n}$ is trivial.

Proof. Substitution of V_{gr} for V means that we regard the elements of V_{i-1} as “infinitesimals” as compared with the elements of V_i . (One can use the language of contracted representations [13], [2] to give the formal proof.) We know that d commutes with the action of $\mathfrak{b}$. So it commutes “even more so” if we neglect infinitesimals, and E_1^* admits a $\mathfrak{b}$ -module structure. The second of the formulas (3.2) shows that $\mathfrak{n}$ acts trivially on V_{gr} and, therefore, $\mathfrak{n}$ acts trivially on E_1^* (hence, $\mathfrak{n}$ acts trivially on E_k^*). Thus we have proved the theorem for $k = 1$. It remains to regard the infinitesimals up to the k -th order as negligible ones which gives the proof for any k . $\square$

3.5. Main result of this section

Let $h_{k\nu} = \dim H_\nu^k(\mathfrak{n})$ and let

$$P(t, x) = \sum_{k, \nu} h_{k\nu} \cdot t^k \cdot x^\nu \quad (3.3)$$

be the generating function for the graded $\mathfrak{h}$ -module $H^*(\mathfrak{n})$.

Theorem. *Let V be a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -nilmodule and V_i the terms of the corresponding filtration. Then the generating function $D(t, s, x)$ of the graded $\mathfrak{b}$ -module $E_1^* = \oplus E_{1\nu}^{ij}$ is given by the formula*

$$D_V(t, s, x) = P(t, x) \cdot \sum_j s^j \cdot x^{\mu_j}, \quad (3.4)$$

where μ_j is the weight of V_{j+1}/V_j .

Proof. Obviously, $D(t, s, x) = \sum_j s^j \cdot D_j(t, x)$, where D_j is the generating function for E_1^{*j} . Now let u_1 be the weight vector from E_1^{*j} and u_0 its representative in $E_0^{*j} = (\Lambda^* \mathfrak{n})' \otimes (V_{j+1}/V_j)$.

We see that the weights of u_1 and u_0 coincide, and are equal to $\lambda = \mu_j$, where λ is the weight of some cohomology class from $H^*(\mathfrak{n})$. So, by multiplying $P(t, x)$ by x^{μ_j} , we obtain $D_j(t, x)$. This implies (3.4). $\square$

3.6. Corollary. E_1^* is isomorphic to $H^*(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes V$ as $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules.

Proof follows from the fact that the generating functions of these two $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules coincide. $\square$

3.7

The function $D(t, s, x)$ is not invariant since one can consider filtration of V with respect to different s 's. So hereafter we will suppress the parameter s and use the function $Q(t, x) = D(t, 1, x)$. Obviously,

$$Q_V(t, x) = P(t, x) \cdot A_V(x). \quad (3.5)$$

So Q only depends on the algebra $\mathfrak{b}$ and module V over it.

3.8. Proposition. $Q_V(-1, x) = G_V(x)$.

Proof. Applying formula (2.8) to the complex $C^*(\mathfrak{n})$ we see that $P(-1, x) = F_{\mathbb{C}}(-1, x)$. Now it remains to use the definition of $G(x)$ and formulas (3.1), (3.5). $\square$

Therefore, hereafter we will use the function Q_V instead of F_V .

3.9

We will also consider the function $R(x) = Q(1, x)$. Clearly, $|R(x)| = |Q(t, x)| = \dim E_1^*$. So we see that

$$|G_V(x)| \leq \dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \leq |R_V(x)|. \quad (3.6)$$

Let $r_\nu = \dim E_{1\nu}^*$. Then $R(x) = \sum r_\nu \cdot x^\nu$. We will call $r_\nu = r_\nu(V)$ the ν -multiplicity of the module V , and $r(V) = \max_\nu r_\nu(V)$ the multiplicity of V .

3.10

Recall [4] that for the nilradical $\mathfrak{n}$ of $\mathfrak{b}$, there exists a free resolution of the trivial $\mathfrak{b}$ -module such that $Q_V(t, x)$ is the generating function for the corresponding cochain complex for any V . We will only use a much simpler, trivial fact that $\dim H_\nu^k \leq \dim E_{1\nu}^{k*}$; in particular, if $E_{1\nu}^{k*} = 0$, then $H_\nu^k = 0$.

§4. The Blue Modules and the Borel-Weil-Bott Theorem

4.1

Now we will study the following question: when the inequality (2.5) becomes equality? Let us give an appropriate definition.

A $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module V is a ν -blue module if

$$\dim H_\nu^* = |b_\nu| \quad (4.1)$$

and V is a blue module if it is ν -blue for all the ν .

So V is a blue module if and only if $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = |G_V|$.

4.2. Proposition. *Let V be a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module and $\nu \in \mathfrak{h}'$ a weight of V . The module V is ν -blue if and only if $H_\nu^k = 0$ for all even k or for all odd k .*

Proof. Since $b_\nu = \sum_k (-1)^k \dim H_\nu^k$, then V is ν -blue if and only if

$$\sum_k \dim H_\nu^k = \left| \sum_k (-1)^k \dim H_\nu^k \right|.$$

So all the nonzero terms in the right-hand side must have the same sign. $\square$

4.3. Proposition. *In the above notations any of the following conditions is sufficient for V to be ν -blue:*

- (i) $C_\nu^k \neq 0$ for no more than one k .
- (ii) $H_\nu^k \neq 0$ for no more than one k .
- (iii) $\dim C_\nu^* \leq 1$.
- (iv) $r_\nu \leq 1$.
- (v) $\dim H_\nu^* \leq 1$.

Proof. This is an easy corollary of Proposition 4.2 since any of the conditions (i)-(v) is stronger than the condition of Proposition 4.2.

4.4

Hereafter we will consider the situation discussed in Introduction: $\mathfrak{b}$ is the Borel subalgebra of some semisimple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$, $\mathfrak{h}$ and $\mathfrak{n}$ are the Cartan subalgebra and the nilradical of $\mathfrak{b}$, respectively. Let $R_+ = \{\alpha_i\}_{i \in I}$ be the set of positive roots of $\mathfrak{g}$, $R_- = -R_+$, $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_i$ and W the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{g}$.

Clearly, if U is a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, then U is a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -nilmodule. So we can apply all the previous results to U . The weights of U will be denoted by β_j for $j = 1, \dots, m$.

Theorem. *If U is an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, then U is a blue $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module.*

Proof will be given in sec. 4.5–4.8. (One can prove that any finite dimensional $\mathfrak{g}$ -module is blue.)

4.5

We see that

$$G_V(x) = \prod_{i \in I} (1 - x^{-\alpha_i}) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m x^{\beta_j}. \quad (4.2)$$

Let us change the variables by setting $\pi = 2\nu - \rho$. Then $G_V(x)$ transforms into an equivalent function $\tilde{G}_V$, and, clearly,

$$\tilde{G}_V(x) = \prod_{i \in I} (x^{\alpha_i} - x^{-\alpha_i}) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m x^{2\beta_j}. \quad (4.3)$$

In what follows we will operate in these new variables.

4.6. Lemma. *If $U = \mathbb{C}$ is the trivial $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, then*

$$G_{\mathbb{C}}(x) = \sum_{w \in W} (-1)^{l(w)} \cdot x^{w\rho}, \quad (4.4)$$

where $l(w)$ is the length of $w \in W$, see [6]. Moreover, $|G_{\mathbb{C}}| = |W|$.

Proof. One sees that the Weyl formula [7]

$$\prod_{i \in I} (x^{\alpha_i} - x^{-\alpha_i}) = \sum_{w \in W} (-1)^{l(w)} \cdot x^{w\rho} \quad (4.5)$$

coincides with (4.4). To prove the second statement, we must show that $w_1\rho \neq w_2\rho$ if $w_1 \neq w_2$, because in this case there are $|W|$ different monomials in the right hand side of (4.4). But this follows from the well known fact that ρ lies strictly inside a Weyl chamber. $\square$

4.7. Lemma. $G_V \geq |W|$ for any $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module.

Proof. Clearly, $|w\rho| = |\rho|$ for any w . So, by Lemma 4.6 the set $N_{G_{\mathbb{C}}}$ lies on the sphere of radius $|\rho|$ and, therefore, $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a convex polynomial. It remains to apply Proposition 1.2 (iii). $\square$

4.8

Now, by the BWB theorem, if U is an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, then $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) = |W|$. With Lemma 4.7, we have:

$$|W| \leq G_U \leq \dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) = |W| \quad (4.6)$$

which implies that all the inequalities are equalities. So U is blue, and the proof of Theorem 4.4 is completed. $\square$

4.9. Corollary. $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \geq |W|$ for any $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module V .

Proof follows from Lemma 4.7. $\square$

4.10

Now we can give a convenient formula for the introduced in sec. 3.5 function $P(t, x)$. It follows from formula (4.4) and the fact that $\mathbb{C}$ is a blue module that for a function $m(w)$ we have

$$P(t, x) = \sum_{w \in W} x^{w\rho} \cdot t^{m(w)}. \quad (4.7)$$

Proposition. $m(w)$ in formula (4.7) coincides with $l(w)$.

Proof. It is well known [6] that the length of w coincides with $\text{card}(wR_+ \cap R_-)$. So let $l = l(w)$ and let $w\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} = \{-\alpha_1, -\alpha_2, \dots, -\alpha_l, \alpha_{l+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\}$. Then

$$w\rho = \frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_1 - \dots - \alpha_l + \alpha_{l+1} + \dots + \alpha_n).$$

Let us open the brackets in the left hand side of (4.5). We can get the monomial $x^{w\rho}$ only if we take each second summand from the first l factors, and each first summand from all the other factors since the degree of any other monomial is less than that corresponding to $w\rho$ with respect to the Weyl chamber containing $w(\rho)$. Now, consider the corresponding to G function $\tilde{F}_{\mathbb{C}}(t, x) = \prod (x^{\alpha_i} + tx^{-\alpha_i})$; similarly, if we want to get the term $x^{w\rho}t^m$, we must take each second summand from the first l factors. Thus, we get the term $x^{w\rho}t^l$. $\square$

Finally, we obtain:

$$P(t, x) = \sum_w t^{l(w)} x^{w\rho}. \quad (4.8)$$

4.11. Theorem. Let U be an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, ν an arbitrary weight. Then

- (i) $\dim H_{\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) \leq 1$.
- (ii) $H_{\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) \neq 0 \iff \dim C_{\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) = 1$. So $\dim C_{\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; U)$ is either even or is equal to 1 for any ν .
- (iii) Inequality (2.7) is an equality.
- (iv) Let λ_+ be the highest weight of U , and $\sigma = \rho + \lambda_+$. Then the generating function $P_U(t, x) := \sum_{k, \nu} \dim H_{\nu}^k(\mathfrak{n}; U) \cdot t^k \cdot x^{\nu}$ is given by the formula

$$P_U(t, x) = \sum_{w \in W} x^{w\sigma} \cdot t^{l(w)}. \quad (4.9)$$

Proof is an easy consequence of the proof of Theorem 4.4 and Proposition 4.10. $\square$

4.12

It might be useful sometimes to have an explicit formula for $P(t, x)$ when $\mathfrak{g}$ is any classical simple Lie algebra. Taking W and ρ from [6] we obtain Table 1.

If $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$, we see that $l(w)$ is equal to the number of inversions in the lower row of the permutation $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & r \\ i_0 & i_1 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix}$.

4.13

Now we can find a convenient formula for the ν -multiplicity on any $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module V . Let

$$M_\nu = \{(w, j) \mid w \in W, j = 1, \dots, m, w\rho + \beta_j = \nu\}.$$

Let L be the projection of M_ν on $\{1, \dots, m\}$.

Proposition. $r_\nu = \text{card } M_\nu = \text{card } L_\nu$.

Proof. The first equality immediately follows from formulas (3.5) and (4.3) because $R(x) = Q(1, x)$. Now if $w_1\rho + \beta_{j_1} = w_2\rho + \beta_{j_2}$ and $w_1 \neq w_2$, then, as we have seen, $w_1\rho \neq w_2\rho$ and so $j_1 \neq j_2$. This gives the second equality. $\square$

Equivalently, we may describe r_ν as

$$r_\nu = \text{card } \{\mu \in N_{A_V} \mid \nu - \mu = w\rho \text{ for some } w\}.$$

§5. Subquotients**5.1**

We will say that a module V is a *subquotient* of U if V is isomorphic to a quotient module of a submodule of U (in particular, if V is a submodule or quotient module of U). We clearly see that if V is any $\mathfrak{b}$ -module in a $\mathfrak{b}$ -subquotient of some $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, then V is a $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -nilmodule.

Hereafter we will assume that all the modules are $\mathfrak{b}$ -subquotients of a (usually irreducible) $\mathfrak{g}$ -module. Let U be a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, V its subquotient; then we may regard $C^*(\mathfrak{g}; U)$ as a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, and $C^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{U})$, $E_1^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{U})$, $H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{U})$, where $\tilde{U} = U$ or V , are its subquotients.

5.2

In what follows the letter U will always denote some $\mathfrak{g}$ -module and V its $\mathfrak{b}$ -subquotient. Let $V_0 \supset V_1$ be $\mathfrak{b}$ -submodules of U such that $V = V_0/V_1$. In U , we may find $\mathfrak{h}$ -submodules V_2 and V_3 , complementary to V_1 in V_0 and to V_0 in U , respectively. Evidently, $A_V(x) = A_{V_2}(x)$ and $V \cong V_2$, as $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules; we will identify these modules, if necessary. We see also that the V_i are $\mathfrak{b}$ -subquotients of U and $U \cong V_1 + V_2 + V_3$ as $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules; so

$$A_U(x) = A_{V_1}(x) + A_{V_2}(x) + A_{V_3}(x). \quad (5.1)$$

The number $cr_\nu(V, U) = r_\nu(U) - r_\nu(V)$ is called the ν -comultiplicity of V with respect to U . Formula (5.1) implies that

$$E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) \cong E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_1) + E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_2) + E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_3),$$

so

$$cr_\nu(V, U) = r_\nu(V_1) + r_\nu(V_3). \quad (5.2)$$

5.3. Proposition. *Let U be an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, V its $\mathfrak{b}$ -subquotient and ν some weight such that $r_\nu(U) \neq 1$. Then*

- (i) $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \leq r_\nu(V)$;
- (ii) $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \leq cr_\nu(V, U)$.

Proof. (i) is clear, because

$$\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \leq \dim E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = r_\nu(V).$$

In particular, this means that $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_i) \leq r_\nu(V_i)$. Now, consider the exact sequence $0 \longrightarrow V_1 \longrightarrow V_0 \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow 0$. The corresponding exact cohomology sequence shows that

$$\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \leq \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_1) + \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_0). \quad (5.3)$$

But the exact sequence $0 \longrightarrow V_0 \longrightarrow U \longrightarrow V_3 \longrightarrow 0$ shows that $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_0) \cong H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_3)$, since $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) = 0$ by Theorem 4.11 (ii). So $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_0) \leq r_\nu(V_3)$ and $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_1) \leq r_\nu(V_1)$. Now it only remains to apply formulas (5.3) and (5.2). $\square$

If $r_\nu(U) = 1$, then (ii) fails but we clearly see that in this case $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = r_\nu(V)$ for any V .

5.4. Proposition. *Let U , V , and ν be as in Proposition 5.3.*

- (i) *If $r_\nu(V) \cdot cr(V, U) = 0$, then $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = 0$.*
- (ii) *If $r_\nu(V)$ or $cr(V, U)$ is equal to 1, then $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = 1$.*
- (iii) *V is ν -blue in all the cases mentioned in (i), (ii).*

Proof. Since $r_\nu(U)$ is even, $r_\nu(V)$ and $cr(V, U)$ are either simultaneously even or simultaneously odd and the same is true for $r_\nu(V)$ and $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$.

So Proposition 5.3 implies (i) and (ii). Now (iii) is a consequence of Proposition 4.3 (v). $\square$

5.5. Proposition. *If U is an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module and $r_\nu(U) \leq 2$, then any $\mathfrak{b}$ -submodule of U is ν -blue. In particular, if $r(U) \leq 2$, then any $\mathfrak{b}$ -submodule of U is blue.*

Proof. If $r_\nu(U) = 1$, we have to apply Proposition 4.3 (iv), otherwise we can apply Proposition 5.4 (iii), because $r_\nu(V) \leq 1$ or $cr_\nu(V, U) \leq 1$. $\square$

We see that the proposition is true if $r_\nu(U) \leq 3$, but such generalization is inessential, because we know that $\dim E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; U)$ is either even or is equal to 1.

5.6. Proposition. *Let U be an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, V its $\mathfrak{b}$ -submodule and $\tilde{V} = U/V$. Then V is ν -blue $\iff \tilde{V}$ is ν -blue for any ν .*

Proof. Let $G_U(x) = \sum b_\nu x^\nu$, $G_V(x) = \sum b'_\nu x^\nu$ and $G_{\tilde{V}} = \sum b''_\nu x^\nu$ be the generating functions of the corresponding modules. As $A_U(x) = A_V(x) + A_{\tilde{V}}(x)$, we easily see that $G(x) = G_V(x) + G_{\tilde{V}}(x)$. So $b_\nu = b'_\nu + b''_\nu$. Now we have to study two cases:

- (1) If $b_\nu \neq 0$, then $\dim C_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; U) = 1$ (Theorem 4.11 (ii)), and both V and $\tilde{V}$ are ν -blue by Proposition 4.3 (ii).
- (2) If $b_\nu = 0$, then $b'_\nu = |b''_\nu|$. But in this case $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}, U) = 0$, and the exact sequence $0 \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow U \longrightarrow \tilde{V} \longrightarrow 0$ shows that $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \cong H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{V})$. So $b'_\nu = \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V)$ if and only if $b''_\nu = \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}, \tilde{V})$. $\square$

5.7. Proposition. *Let U be an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module, ν one of its weights, V and V_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, as in sec. 5.2. Suppose that V is ν -blue and $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) \geq \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_1) + \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_3)$. Then both V_1 and V_3 are ν -blue.*

Proof. Let G_U , G_{V_1} , G_V , and G_{V_3} be the generating functions for U , V_1 , $V \cong V_2$ and V_3 respectively. Then, as earlier, $b_\nu = b'_\nu + b''_\nu + b'''_\nu = b'_\nu + b'''_\nu \pm \dim H^*_\nu(\mathfrak{n}; V)$. As the case $b_\nu \neq 0$ is trivial, we may suppose $b_\nu = 0$, so

$$\dim H^*_\nu(\mathfrak{n}; V) = |b'_\nu + b'''_\nu| \leq |b'_\nu| + |b'''_\nu| \leq \dim H^*_\nu(\mathfrak{n}; V_1) + \dim H^*_\nu(\mathfrak{n}; V_3).$$

Hence, all the inequalities are equalities and (4.1) holds for V_1 , V_3 . $\square$

5.8. Proposition. *A $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -module V is blue if and only if so is V' . Moreover, $r(V) = r(V')$.*

Proof. By formula (1.6) the generating functions corresponding to V and V' are

$$G_V(x) = P(-1, x) \cdot A_V(x) \quad \text{and} \quad G_{V'}(x) = P(-1, x) \cdot A_V(x^{-1}).$$

So we can change variables $x \mapsto x^{-1}$ and write:

$$|G_{V'}(x)| = |P(-1, x) \cdot A_V(x^{-1})| = |P(-1, x^{-1}) \cdot A_V(x)|.$$

But $P(-1, x) = G_{\mathbb{C}}(x) = \prod (x^{\alpha_i} - x^{-\alpha_i})$, so we easily see that $P(-1, x^{-1}) = \pm P(-1, x)$. Therefore $G_{V'}(x^{-1}) = \pm G_V(x)$ and so $|G_{V'}| = |G_V|$. On the other hand, it is well known that $(H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V))' \cong H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V')$ so $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V) = \dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V')$. The rest is clear. $\square$

Problem. *Is it true that if V is ν -blue, then V' is ν -blue?*

In the rest of the paper we will use the methods developed above to calculate certain cohomology.

§6. The adjoint representation of $\mathfrak{n}$ is blue for $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$

This section is devoted to the proof of the following theorem:

6.1. Theorem. *Let $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$ and $\mathfrak{n}$ the nilradical of its Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{b}$. Then $\mathfrak{n}$, the adjoint $\mathfrak{n}$ -module, is blue.*

Proof will be given in sec. 6.2–6.9.

6.2

Recall that for $A_r = \mathfrak{sl}(r+1)$ we have: $\mathfrak{b}$ is the algebra of upper triangular matrices, $\mathfrak{h}$ the algebra of diagonal matrices and $\mathfrak{n}$ the algebra of strictly upper triangular matrices. We use the natural coordinates: if $h \in \mathfrak{h}$, then $h = \text{diag}(h_0, \dots, h_r)$ with $\sum h_i = 0$; let $\nu = (\nu_0, \dots, \nu_r)$ be the dual coordinates on $\mathfrak{h}'$. So ν has $r+1$ coordinates instead of r but such coordinates are more convenient.

We begin with a technical lemma. Let U_{r+1} be the standard representation of $\mathfrak{g}$ in the $(r+1)$ -dimensional space.

Lemma. $r(U_{r+1}) = 2$.

Proof. Obviously, the weights of U_{r+1} are $\beta_j = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ with a 1 in the j th slot. Set $x^{\beta_j} = x_j$. Using Table 1, we obtain:

$$R_{U_{r+1}}(x) = \sum x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_r}^r (x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_r). \quad (6.1)$$

Simplifying, we get

$$R_{U_{r+1}}(x) = \sum x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_{r-1}}^{r-1} x_{i_r}^{r+1} + 2 \sum_{0 \leq k \leq r-1; i_k < i_{k+1}} x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{k-1} x_{i_k}^{k+1} x_{i_{k+1}}^{k+1} x_{i_{k+2}}^{k+2} \dots x_{i_r}^r.$$

So $\max_{\nu} r_{\nu}(U_{r+1}) = 2$. $\square$

6.3

According to Propositions 5.5 and 5.4, we have:

Corollary. *Any $\mathfrak{b}$ -subquotient U_{r+1} is a blue module. Moreover, if V is a subquotient of U_{r+1} and $r_{\nu}(V) = 2$, then $H_{\nu}^*(V) = 0$.*

6.4

Now, let us return to the module $\mathfrak{n}$. We will have to consider also the modules $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$, and the modules $\mathfrak{b}_- = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{n}$, $\mathfrak{n}_- = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}$ and $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{n}$. Obviously, $\mathfrak{g}$ is an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -module and all the other modules are its subquotients. We have also the isomorphisms of $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules:

$$\mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}, \quad \mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}, \quad \mathfrak{b}_- \cong \mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h}.$$

We see from formula (1.4) that it suffices to find the generating functions for $\mathfrak{n}_-$, $\mathfrak{h}$, and $\mathfrak{n}$.

The only weight of $\mathfrak{h}$ is zero, so $x^{\nu} = 1$.

Now, if ν is a weight of $\mathfrak{n}$ or $\mathfrak{n}_-$, then $x^{\nu} = x_i x_j^{-1}$ for $i \neq j$, and ν is the weight of $\mathfrak{n}$ if and only if $i > j$, see [7]. Hence,

$$A_{\mathfrak{n}}(x) = \sum_{i>j} x_i x_j^{-1}; \quad (6.2)$$

$$A_{\mathfrak{h}}(x) = r; \quad (6.3)$$

$$A_{\mathfrak{n}_-}(x) = \sum_{i>j} x_i^{-1} x_j = A_{\mathfrak{n}}(x^{-1}). \quad (6.4)$$

Now, consider the functions $R_V(x)$ for $V \in \{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{n}_-\}$. Recall that $L_{\nu} = \{j \mid \nu = w\rho + \beta_j\}$ for any ν (Proposition 4.13), or, equivalently, $x^{w\rho} x^{\beta_j} = x^{\nu}$. We know (Table 1) that $x^{w\rho} = x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_r}^r$ and either $x^{\beta_j} = x_k x_1^{-1}$ or $x^{\beta_j} = 1$. Multiplying these, we obtain the following monomials:

- 1) $x_{i_0}^0 x_{i_1}^1 \dots x_{i_r}^r$.
- 2) $x_{i_0}^{-1} x_{i_1}^1 \dots x_{i_{r-1}}^{r-1} x_{i_r}^{r+1}$.
- 3) $x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{k-1} x_{i_k}^k x_{i_{k+1}}^k x_{i_{k+2}}^{k+2} \dots x_{i_{r-1}}^{r-1} x_{i_r}^{r+1}$ for $0 \leq k \leq r-2$.

In what follows, for brevity, we will not write explicitly the “normal” factors, i.e., factors $x_{i_j}^k$ with $k = j$.

- 4) $x_{i_0}^{-1} \dots x_{i_k}^{k+1} x_{i_{k+1}}^{k+1} \dots$ for $1 \leq k \leq r-1$.
- 5) $\dots x_{i_{k-1}}^k x_{i_k}^k x_{i_{k+1}}^k \dots$ for $1 \leq k \leq r-1$.
- 6) $\dots x_{i_{k-1}}^k x_{i_k}^k \dots x_{i_l}^l x_{i_{l+1}}^l \dots$ for $1 \leq k \leq r$ and $0 \leq l \leq r-1$ such that $\{k-1, k\} \cap \{l, l+1\} = \emptyset$.

It is important to note that in cases **3**, **4** we can assume that $i_k < i_{k+1}$; similarly, in case **5** we will assume $i_{k-1} < i_k < i_{k+1}$ and in case **6** that $i_{k-1} < i_k$ and $l_l < i_{l+1}$. We do not assume that $k < l$.

6.5

Let us study the ν -multiplicity of the above mentioned modules for any ν of types **1** – **6**.

1) One can obtain the monomial $x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_r}^r$ by multiplying the same monomial by 1 for $V = \mathfrak{h}$ or by multiplying $\dots x_{i_{k+1}}^k x_{i_k}^{k+1} \dots$ by $x_{i_{k+1}} x_{i_k}^{-1}$ (here $0 \leq k \leq r-1$ and V is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{n}$ if $i_{k+1} > i_k$ or $\mathfrak{n}_-$ otherwise). It follows that $r_\nu(\mathfrak{h}) = r$ and $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) + r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = r$. Since $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}) = 1$ and $\mathfrak{h} \simeq \mathbb{C} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}$, as $\mathfrak{b}$ -module, it follows that $\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{h}) = r \dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}) = r$. Now Proposition 5.7 shows that both $\mathfrak{n}$ and $\mathfrak{n}_-$ are ν -blue.

Clearly, if ν is of types **2** – **6**, then $r_\nu(\mathfrak{h}) = 0$.

Now, let $X_\nu = \{x^\beta \mid \beta \in L_\nu\}$. Hence, we have a one-to-one correspondence between L_ν and X_ν (this does not hold for $\mathfrak{h}$, because the multiplicity of the weight zero is greater than 1), so $r_\nu(V) = \text{card } X_\nu$, where ν is of types **2-6** and $V \in \{\mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{n}_-, \mathfrak{g}\}$.

2) $x_{i_0}^{-1} \dots x_{i_r}^{r+1} = x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_r}^r (x_{i_0}^{-1} x_{i_r})$. Obviously, this is the only way to get this monomial; so $X_\nu = \{x_{i_0}^{-1} x_{i_r}\}$, and $r_\nu(\mathfrak{g}) = 1$.

3) Clearly, $\dots x_{i_k}^k x_{i_{k+1}}^k \dots x_{i_r}^{r+1}$ can be obtained by multiplying $x^{w\rho}$ by $x_{i_k}^{-1} x_{i_r}$ or by $x_{i_{k+1}}^{-1} x_{i_r}$. So $r_\nu(\mathfrak{g}) = \text{card } \{x_{i_k}^{-1} x_{i_r}, x_{i_{k+1}}^{-1} x_{i_r}\} = 2$.

4) is similar to 3). So $X_\nu = \{x_{i_0}^{-1} x_{i_k}, x_{i_0}^{-1} x_{i_{k+1}}\}$, and $r_\nu(\mathfrak{g}) = 2$.

5) Here $X_\nu = \{x_{j_1}^{-1} x_{j_2}\}$, where $j_1, j_2 \in \{i_{k-1}, i_k, i_{k+1}\}$. So $r_\nu(\mathfrak{g}) = \text{card } X_\nu = 6$.

6) $X_\nu = \{x_{j_1}^{-1} x_{j_2}\}$, where $j_2 \in \{i_{k-1}, i_k\}$ and $j_1 \in \{i_l, i_{l+1}\}$. So $r_\nu(\mathfrak{g}) = 4$.

6.6. Lemma. $\mathfrak{n}$ is ν -blue if ν is of types **1** – **4**.

Proof. Lemma was already proved for ν of type **1**. For the types **2** – **4** it is a corollary of Proposition 5.5. $\square$

6.7

We have not yet proved the theorem for the types **5** and **6**. Here we will deal with type **5**.

Let $x^\nu = \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^k x_{i_k}^k x_{i_{k+1}}^k \dots$, where $i_k < i_k < i_{k+1}$. If $x^\nu = x^{w\rho} x^\beta$, then there are three weights β which belong to $\mathfrak{n}$:

$$1) x^\beta = x_{i_{k-1}}^{-1} x_{i_k};$$

$$2) x^\beta = x_{i_k}^{-1} x_{i_{k+1}};$$

$$3) x^\beta = x_{i_{k-1}}^{-1} x_{i_{k+1}}.$$

Thus, $x^{w\rho}$ is, respectively,

$$\dots x_{i_k}^{k-1} x_{i_{k+1}}^k x_{i_{k-1}}^{k+1} \dots \quad (6.5)$$

$$\dots x_{i_{k+1}}^{k-1} x_{i_{k-1}}^k x_{i_k}^{k+1} \dots \quad (6.6)$$

$$\dots x_{i_{k+1}}^{k-1} x_{i_k}^k x_{i_{k-1}}^{k+1} \dots \quad (6.7)$$

Let s be the number of inversions in the transposition $(i_0 \dots i_r)$. Then $(i_0 \dots i_k i_{k+1} i_{k-1} \dots i_r)$ has $s+2$ inversions. So if $x^{w\rho}$ is given by (6.5), then $l(w) = s+2$. Similarly, $l(w) = s+2$ for (6.6) and $l(w) = s+3$ for (6.7). This means that $\dim E_{1\nu}^{s+2,*}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 2$ and $\dim E_{1\nu}^{s+3,*}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 1$. So there are two possibilities:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{either} & \dim H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 2 \text{ and } \dim H_\nu^{s+3}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 1; \\ \text{or} & \dim H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 1 \text{ and } \dim H_\nu^{s+3}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 0. \end{array}$$

But similar considerations show that $\dim E_{1\nu}^{1,*}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}_-) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } l = s+1, \\ 1 & \text{if } l = s, \\ 0 & \text{if } l \neq s, s+1. \end{cases}$

In particular, $E_{1\nu}^{s+2,*}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}_-) = 0$ and so $H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}_-) = 0$. Since $E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{h}) = 0$, we have $H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{b}_-) = H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}_-) = 0$.

Now it remains to use the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{b}_- \longrightarrow 0.$$

We see that $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{g}) = 0$ because $r_\nu(\mathfrak{g}) = 6 \neq 1$, and the corresponding cohomology sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{b}_-) \longrightarrow H_\nu^{s+3}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) \longrightarrow H_\nu^{s+3}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{g}) \longrightarrow \dots$$

shows that $H_\nu^{s+3}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 0$. Thus, the case 2) takes place and

$$\dim H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = \dim H_\nu^{s+2}(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = 1. \quad (6.8)$$

Hence, $\mathfrak{n}$ is ν -blue by Proposition 4.3 (v).

6.8

Finally, let ν be of type **6**, $x = \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^k x_{i_k}^k \dots x_{i_l}^l x_{i_{l+1}}^l \dots$. We have to study 6 subcases:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (a) & i_{k-1} < i_k < i_l < i_{l+1} & (d) & i_l < i_{k-1} < i_k < i_{l+1} \\ (b) & i_{k-1} < i_l < i_k < i_{l+1} & (e) & i_l < i_{k-1} < i_{l+1} < i_k \\ (c) & i_{k-1} < i_l < i_{l+1} < i_k & (f) & i_l < i_{l+1} < i_{k-1} < i_k \end{array}$$

Recall that we have assumed that $i_l < i_{l+1}$, $i_{k-1} < i_k$. The elements of

$$X_\nu = \{x_{i_{k-1}} x_{i_l}^{-1}, x_{i_k} x_{i_l}^{-1}, x_{i_{k-1}} x_{i_{l+1}}^{-1}, x_{i_k} x_{i_{l+1}}^{-1}\}$$

belong partly to $X_\nu(\mathfrak{n})$ and partly to $X_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-)$, namely:

- (a) all the weights belong to $\mathfrak{n}_-$, so $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = 0$, and $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = 4$.
- (b) ν belongs to $\mathfrak{n}$ if and only if $x = x_{i_k} x_{i_l}^{-1}$; the remaining three weights belong to $\mathfrak{n}_-$ and so $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = 1$, while $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = 3$.
- (c) $X_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = \{x_{i_k} x_{i_l}^{-1}, \text{ and } x_{i_k} x_{i_{l+1}}^{-1}\}$; hence, $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = 2$, and $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = 2$.
- (d) $X_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = \{x_{i_k} x_{i_l}^{-1}, \text{ and } x_{i_{k-1}} x_{i_{l+1}}^{-1}\}$, hence, $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = 2$.

The cases (e) and (f) are opposite to (b) and (a), respectively, so we have:

$$(e) \quad r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = 3 \text{ and } r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = 1 \quad (f) \quad r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = 4 \text{ and } r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = 0.$$

Clearly, $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}_-) = cr_\nu(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{g})$. So, by Proposition 5.4, $\mathfrak{n}$ is ν -blue in cases (a), (b), (e) and (f).

6.9

It remains to study cases **6(c)**, **6(d)**. Let ν be of type **6(c)**. The corresponding to $X_\nu(\mathfrak{n})$ eigenvectors in $\mathfrak{n}$ are the elementary matrices $E_{i_k i_l}$ and $E_{i_k i_{l+1}}$.

Now let V_j be the $\mathfrak{b}$ -submodule of $\mathfrak{n}$ which consists of matrices with first j rows zero and $\tilde{V}_j = V_{j-1}/V_j$. We may identify this subquotient with the linear space of matrices with all the rows zero, except the j th row. So this $\mathfrak{n}$ -module is isomorphic to U'_{r+1} , cf. sec. 6.2. To demonstrate the $\mathfrak{b}$ -isomorphism of these modules, one has to add the constant weight λ such that $x^\lambda = x_j$.

We see that $r_\nu(\mathfrak{n}) = r_\nu(\tilde{V}_{i_k}) = 2$. Obviously, Lemma 6.2 holds for the dual module U'_{r+1} , so $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{V}_{i_k}) = 0$. Since $\dim E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = \dim E_{1\nu}^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{V}_{i_k})$, they are isomorphic. So $H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = H_\nu^*(\mathfrak{n}; \tilde{V}_{i_k}) = 0$, and $\mathfrak{n}$ is ν -blue.

Similar arguments (take columns instead of rows) show that $\mathfrak{n}$ is ν -blue if ν is of type **6(d)**.

Thus, we proved Theorem 6.1 for all the ν . $\square$

6.10. Corollary. $\mathfrak{b}$ - $\mathfrak{n}$ -modules $\mathfrak{b}$, $\mathfrak{n}_-$, and $\mathfrak{b}_-$ are blue.

Proof. As follows from (6.4), $\mathfrak{n}_-$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{n}'$, $\mathfrak{b}_-$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{n}$, and $\mathfrak{n}_- \cong \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}$. Now apply Propositions 5.6, 5.8. $\square$

§7. Dimensions of the cohomology with the coefficients in the adjoint module

7.1

In §§7 and 8 we still assume that $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$ and preserve the notations of the previous sections. We will also need many new notations: for any $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & r \\ i_0 & \cdots & i_r \end{pmatrix}$ set

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(w) &= |\{j \mid i_j < i_{j+1}\}|; \\ h_2(w) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i_0 < i_r, \\ 0 & \text{if } i_0 > i_r; \end{cases} \\ h_3(w) &= |\{j \mid i_j < i_r < i_{j+1}\}|; \\ h_4(w) &= |\{j \mid i_j < i_0 < i_{j+1}\}|; \\ h_5(w) &= |\{j \mid i_{j-1} < i_j < i_{j+1}\}|; \\ h_6(w) &= |\{(k, l) \mid i_{k-1} < i_l < i_k < i_{l+1}\}| = |\{(k, l) \mid i_l < i_{k-1} < i_{l+1} < i_k\}|. \end{aligned} \quad (7.1)$$

Further, for any $\mathbf{N} \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ set $h_{\mathbf{N}} = \sum_{w \in W} h_{\mathbf{N}}(w)$.

Finally, let $W_l = \{w \in W \mid l(w) = l\}$, and denote: $h_{\mathbf{N}}(l) = \sum_{N \in W_l} h_{\mathbf{N}}(w)$. For $l < 0$ set $h_{\mathbf{N}}(l) = 0$.

7.2. Theorem. $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + 2h_6$.

7.3. Theorem.

$$\begin{aligned} \dim H^k(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) &= h_1(k-1) + h_2(k) + h_3(k-1) + \\ &+ h_4(k-1) + h_5(k-2) + h_6(k-2) + h_6(k-1). \end{aligned}$$

7.4. Proof of Theorems 7.2, 7.3

Consider, for example, type **1**. If

$$x^\nu = x_{i_0}^0 \dots x_{i_r}^r = x_j \cdot x_k^{-1} \cdot x^{w\rho}, \text{ where } x^{\beta j} = x_j \cdot x_k^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n},$$

then, as we have seen, $j = i_{s+1}$, $k = i_s$ and $j > k$. So $w \in W_{l+1}$ for all j, k , and the number of admissible pairs (j, k) is equal to the number of indices s such that $i_{s+1} > i_s$, i.e., to $h_1(w)$. So we see that $\sum_\nu \dim H_\nu^*$, where ν runs over type **1** vectors,

is equal to h_1 . If we want to find $\sum_\nu \dim H_\nu^k$, we must take $l+1 = k$, so $w \in W_{k-1}$.

Similar considerations for other types lead us to Table 2. Theorems 7.2, 7.3 are its direct consequences. $\square$

7.5

We have subdivided the set of weights into several subsets according to their types. Set $H_{\mathbf{N}}^* = \bigoplus_{\nu \in \mathbf{N}} H_\nu^*$ for any type **N** from Table 2. Let us find $\dim H_{\mathbf{N}}^*$.

1) for $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & r \\ i_0 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix}$, set $\bar{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & r \\ i_r & i_{r-1} & \dots & i_0 \end{pmatrix}$. Then, clearly, $h_1(\bar{w}) = r - h_1(w)$. Since the map $w \mapsto \bar{w}$ is a one-to-one,

$$h_1 = \sum_{w \in W} h_1(w) = \sum_{w \in W} h_1(\bar{w}) = \sum_{w \in W} (r - h_1(w)) = r \cdot |W| - h_1;$$

hence,

$$\dim H_1^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = h_1 = \frac{1}{2} r \cdot (r+1)! \quad (7.2)$$

2) Clearly, $i_0 < i_r$ in the half of the cases, hence,

$$\dim H_2^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = h_2 = \frac{1}{2} |W| = \frac{(r+1)!}{2} \quad (7.3)$$

3) Let us fix j . Then $|\{w \mid i_j < i_r < i_{j+1}\}| = \frac{1}{6} |W|$. So $\dim H_3^* = h_3$ is equal to the sum of such numbers for all j such that $1 \leq j \leq r-1$. Hence,

$$\dim H_3^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = h_3 = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq r-1} \frac{|W|}{6} = \frac{(r-1)}{6} \cdot (r+1)! \quad (7.4)$$

4), 5) Obviously $h_3 = h_4$ (moreover, $h_3(k) = h_4(k)$ for any k), hence,

$$\dim H_4^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = h_4 = \frac{(r-1)}{6} \cdot (r+1)! \quad (7.5)$$

The same formula is true for H_5 :

$$\dim H_5^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = h_5 = \frac{(r-1)}{6} \cdot (r+1)! \quad (7.6)$$

because in all the cases **3** – **5** we have to order 3 indices in the transposition.

6) Similarly, fix k and l . Then there are $\frac{1}{24} |W|$ transpositions which satisfy the

condition $i_{k-1} < i_l < i_k < i_{l+1}$. So

$$\dim H_{\mathbf{6}(b)}^* = \sum_{(k,l)} \frac{|W|}{24} = \dim H_{\mathbf{6}(e)}^*.$$

There are $(r-1) \cdot (r-2)$ pairs (k, l) such that $\{k-1, k\} \cap \{l, l-1\} = \emptyset$. So

$$\dim H_{\mathbf{6}}^*(\mathbf{n}; \mathbf{n}) = 2h_{\mathbf{6}} = \frac{(r-1)(r-2)}{12}(r+1)! \quad (7.7)$$

7.6. Theorem. $\dim H^*(\mathbf{n}; \mathbf{n}) = \frac{1}{12}(r^2 + 9r + 2)(r+1)!$.

Proof: formulas (7.2)–(7.7). □

7.7

From Theorem 7.3 one can deduce $\dim H^k(\mathbf{n}; \mathbf{n})$ for small k :

Theorem.

$$\dim H^k(\mathbf{n}; \mathbf{n}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = 0 \text{ and } r > 0 \\ 2r & \text{if } k = 1 \text{ and } r > 1 \\ (3r^2 + 3r - 4)/2 & \text{if } k = 2 \text{ and } r > 2 \\ \frac{2}{3}r^3 + 2r^2 - \frac{11}{3}r - 1 & \text{if } k = 3 \text{ and } r > 3 \end{cases}$$

If $r = 2$, then $\dim H^2 = 5$, $\dim H^3 = 2$. If $r = 3$, then $\dim H^3 = 21$.

Proof of this theorem also consists in studying different types of transpositions with 1, 2 or 3 inversions. It is trivial, but cumbersome, so we omit it. □

§8. The behavior of $h(r, k) = \dim H^k(\mathbf{n}; \mathbf{n})$ as a function of k and $r = \text{rk} \mathfrak{g}$

8.1. Theorem. If k is fixed and r is sufficiently great, then for some rational in k functions $c_l(k)$ we have

$$h(r, k) = \sum_{0 \leq l \leq k} c_l(k) \cdot r^{k-1}. \quad (8.1)$$

Proof will be given in sec. 8.2–8.8. In sec. 8.2–8.6 we fix a permutation $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & r \\ i_0 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix}$. Let $l = l(w)$ and $X = \{0, 1, \dots, r\}$.

8.2

Let $\sigma_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & i-1 & i & \dots & r \\ 0 & \dots & i & i-1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix}$, where $i = 1, \dots, r$, be the standard generators of W . By definition of length, w is a product of l generators: $w = \sigma_{i_1} \sigma_{i_2} \dots \sigma_{i_l}$. Let $K = \{i_1, \dots, i_l\}$. Let us subdivide K into subsets $K_1, \dots, K_m$ so that

- (i) if $|i_a - i_b| \leq 1$ (in particular, if $i_a = i_b$), then i_a, i_b belong to the same K_j ;

(ii) if on the contrary, there is an integer i such that $i_a < i < i_b$ and none of i_j is equal to i , then i_a and i_b belong to distinct sets K_j .

Clearly, (i) and (ii) define the subsets K_t uniquely, up to permutation. It is well known that if i and j belong to distinct sets K_t , then $\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i$. Thus we can write

$$w = w_1 w_2 \dots w_m, \quad (8.2)$$

where w_j is the product of the generators which belong to K_j . Such a representation of w is a canonical one, and $w_i w_j = w_j w_i$ for all i, j .

8.3

Let us fix j and consider K_j and the corresponding permutation w_j . It follows from the definition of K_j that there exist integers $k < l$ such that K_j contains σ_i (perhaps, more than once) if and only if $k < i \leq l$ and the segments $[k, l]$ have no common elements for distinct sets K_j . We will call $B_j = \{k, k+1, \dots, l\}$ the *block corresponding to K_j* . One easily sees that B_j is w -invariant and that

$$w_j(i) = \begin{cases} w(i) & \text{if } i \in B_j \\ i & \text{if } i \notin B_j \end{cases}. \quad (8.3)$$

So w and w_j give the same permutation of $\{k, \dots, l\}$. Let us denote by w_B the corresponding permutation of $\{0, \dots, l-k\}$; so

$$w_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & l-k \\ i_k - k & \dots & i_l - k \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8.4)$$

8.4. Lemma. *Let $B_1, \dots, B_m$ be the blocks of w , then*

- i) $l(w_{B_j}) \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{card} B_j$ for any j .
- ii) $l(w) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} l(w_{B_j})$.

Proof. Since $w = \sigma_{i_1} \dots \sigma_{i_l}$ is a minimal representation of w as the product of generators, we easily deduce that $i \in X$ belongs to some block if and only if i forms an inversion with some i_1 from the same block. This gives us (i).

Now, the elements of distinct blocks do not form inversions, and the number of inversions in the restriction of w onto B and in w_B coincide. This implies (ii). $\square$

8.5. Lemma. *Let $B_1, \dots, B_m$ be the blocks of w , and $r_j = \text{card} B_j$. Then*

$$h_1(w) = r + m - \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} r_j + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} h_1(w_{B_j}). \quad (8.5)$$

Proof. Let $Z = \{j \mid i_j < i_{j+1}\}$, so $h_1(w) = |Z|$. Let $Z_1 = X \setminus \cup B_j$ and let Z_2 be the set of last elements of blocks: $i \in Z_2$ if and only if there exists a B_j equal to $\{k, \dots, i\}$. Then, clearly

$$|Z_1| = r + 1 - \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} r_j, \quad |Z_2| = m, \quad Z_1 \cap (Z \cup Z_2) = (Z_1 \cup Z_2) \setminus \{r\} \quad (8.6)$$

and it is always true that $r \in Z_1 \cup Z_2$. Finally, let $i \in Z$, $i \notin Z_1 \cup Z_2$. Then i and $i + 1$ belong to some block $B = \{k, \dots, l\}$. So

$$|Z_1 \setminus (Z \cup Z_2)| = \sum_B h_1(w_B). \quad (8.7)$$

Now (8.5) is a direct consequence of (8.6) and (8.7). $\square$

8.6

We can get similar formulas for functions $h_2(w), \dots, h_6(w)$; for example, we see that if $r > 2l$, then $h_2(w) = 1$. We won't need the exact formulas, so we shall formulate the corresponding result as follows.

Call B a *block of type 1* if $B \ni 0$, of *type 2* if $B \ni r$ or of *type 3* if $0, r \notin B$, respectively. (Lemma 8.4 (i) implies that if $r > 2l$, then B cannot simultaneously contain 0 and r .) Let Ω be the set of all the w_B for given types of blocks. We will say that Ω is a *structure on the Weyl group* W , and that w is a *permutation of the structure* Ω .

Lemma. *In what follows the c_i depend only on Ω and do not depend on w or r :*

$$h_2(w) = c_2 = 1, \quad h_3(w) = c_3, \quad h_4(w) = c_4, \quad h_5(w) = r + c_5, \quad h_6(w) = c_6. \quad (8.8)$$

Proof is similar to that of Lemma 8.5, and we omit it. $\square$

Note, however, the difference between h_1, h_5 and the other four functions. This difference is due to the fact that if $i \notin \cup B_j$, then the inequalities $i_i < i_{i+1}$ and $i_{i-1} < i_i < i_{i+1}$ hold, and other inequalities in formulas (7.1) do not hold.

8.7

Let Ω be a structure on W , and $W(r, \Omega)$ the set of all permutations of $\{0, \dots, r\}$ with the given structure Ω . We will consider $f(r, \Omega) = |W(r, \Omega)|$ as a function of r, Ω for a fixed Ω .

Lemma. $f(r, \Omega) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} \alpha_k r^k$, where $\alpha_N \neq 0$ and N is equal to the number of blocks of type 3 in Ω .

Proof. First, suppose, that $\Omega = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$, all the w_i are of type 3, and no two pairs of them coincide. Then there is a one-to-one correspondence between the permutations of the structure Ω and the arrangements of the sets $B_1, \dots, B_m$ of given lengths $a_1, \dots, a_m$ from $\{1, \dots, r - 1\}$. It is well-known that the number of such arrangements is equal to

$$\frac{(r - 1 + m - \sum_j a_j)!}{(r - 1 - \sum_j a_j)!}. \quad (8.9)$$

So it is a polynomial in r of degree m .

If we have blocks of type 1 or 2, then their places are fixed, and we have to place the remaining blocks. So $f(r, \Omega)$ is still a polynomial in r whose degree is equal to the number of blocks of type 3.

Finally, if $w_1 = w_2 = \dots = w_{b_1}$, $w_{b_1+1} = \dots = w_{b_1+b_2}$, and so on, we have to divide (8.9) by $\prod_i (b_i)!$. $\square$

8.8

Now we are ready to finish the proof of the theorem. Let Ψ_l be the set of all structures with l inversions. Lemma 8.4 shows that Ψ_l is finite and does not depend on r if r is sufficiently large. We know (Lemmas 8.5, 8.6) that the functions $h_i(w)$ depend only on Ω , i.e., $h_i(w) = h_i(\Omega)$.

So we may rewrite Theorem 7.3 so that every summand in it takes the form

$$h_i(l) = \sum_{\Omega \in \Psi_l} h_i(\Omega) f(t, \Omega). \quad (8.10)$$

Every summand is a polynomial and their number does not depend on r . Applying Theorem 7.3 we complete the proof. $\square$

8.9. Theorem. *Let $c_l(k)$ be the coefficients in (8.1). Then $(k-l)! \cdot c_l(k)$ is a polynomial in k .*

Proof. It is clear from formulas (8.10), (8.9), that $k! \cdot c_l(k)$ is a polynomial. But if $l > k$ then the term of degree $k-l$ vanishes, so $c_l(k) = 0$. $\square$

8.10

Let us find $c_0(k)$. Clearly, we must consider only two terms in Theorem 7.3:

$$\dim H^k(\mathbf{n}; \mathbf{n}) = \sum_{\Omega \in \Psi_l} f(r, \Omega) \cdot h_2(\Omega) + \sum_{\Omega \in \Psi_l} f(r, \Omega) \cdot h_1(\Omega) + \dots \quad (8.11)$$

because the degrees of the terms denoted by dots are $< k$. We know, that $h_2(\Omega) = 1$ and $h_1(\Omega) = r + C$. Hence, the terms in (8.11) have degree k if and only if Ω consists of the maximal number of blocks (k for the first term and $k-1$ for the second one, respectively).

But then every block has only one inversion, so $\Omega = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ and $|\Omega|$ is equal to k or $k-1$. Then

$$f(r, \Omega) = \binom{r - |\Omega| + 1}{|\Omega|} = \frac{r^{|\Omega|}}{|\Omega|!} + \dots \quad (8.12)$$

So

$$c_0(k) = \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} = \frac{1}{k!} \cdot (k+1). \quad (8.13)$$

8.11

Using the same method, one can prove that

$$c_1(k) = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{k^2 - 1}{2}; \quad c_2(k) = \frac{1}{(k-2)!} \cdot \frac{3k^3 - k^2 - 92k + 116}{24}. \quad (8.14)$$

For example,

$$\dim H^3(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = \frac{4}{3!}r^3 + \frac{4}{2!}r^2 - \frac{88}{24}r + \dots$$

which coincides with Theorem 7.7;

$$\dim H^4(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = \frac{5}{24}r^4 + \frac{5}{4}r^3 - \frac{19}{6}r^2 + \dots$$

§9. Some other results and problems

9.1

The most natural generalization of the problems solved in this paper is to study $\mathfrak{g} \neq A_r$. I also studied the other classical algebras and G_2 . Their study is much more complicated than that of A_r because one has to consider more cases. The values of $|G_{\mathfrak{n}}|$ are given in Table 3.

Moreover, I know, that $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n}) = |G_{\mathfrak{n}}|$ in all these cases except $\mathfrak{g} = D_r$. The main difficulty is that a straightforward analogue of Lemma 6.2 fails for D_r (see below).

Problem. Calculate $\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \mathfrak{n})$ for $\mathfrak{g} = D_r$ as well as for the exceptional algebras.

9.2

Now let us discuss other modules. The classical Lie algebras A_r, B_r, C_r, D_r have standard (identity) representations, whose dimensions are $r+1, 2r+1, 2r$ and $2r$, respectively. Their multiplicities (see 3.9) are equal to 2 for the types A, B, C and 4 for the type D . We will analyze these representations elsewhere; here I only give the main result. For simplicity we assume $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$, the same results hold for the types B and C .

Let $v_0, \dots, v_r$ be the standard basis of U_{r+1} . Then all the $\mathfrak{b}$ -submodules are generated by $V_i = \text{Span}(v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_r)$ for $0 \leq i \leq r$. Let $V_{ij} = V_i/V_{j+1}$; clearly, $\dim V_{ij} = j+1-i$. Set $l = \dim V_{ij}$. Then

$$\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; V_{ij}) = |W| \cdot \frac{l(r+2-l)}{r+1} \quad (9.1)$$

and $\dim H^k(\mathfrak{n}; V_{ij})$ for a fixed k does not depend on i, j, l if $i > k, l > k, r-j > k$. This dimension is a polynomial in r and its degree is equal to k .

It is worth to note that $\dim H^*$ grows as $|W| \cdot \dim V$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ and the growth of $\dim H^k$ is a polynomial one. Moreover, $\dim H^*$ has a single formula for all r , great and small, whereas $\dim H^k$ has such formula only for sufficiently large r .

9.3

Finally, Table 4 gives $\dim H(\mathfrak{n}; \Lambda^* \mathfrak{n})$ for different types of $\mathfrak{g}$.

Problem. Study the growth of $\dim H(\mathfrak{n}; \Lambda^* \mathfrak{n})$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ for various series of matrix algebras $\mathfrak{g}$; first, for $\mathfrak{g} = A_r$.

Table 1

$\mathfrak{g}$	ρ	$P(t, x)$
A_r	$(1 \ 2 \ \dots \ r)$	$\sum x_{i_0}^0 x_{i_1}^1 \dots x_{i_r}^r t^{l(w)}$
B_r	$(\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{3}{2} \ \frac{5}{2} \ \dots \ \frac{2r-1}{2})$	$\sum x_{i_1}^{\pm 1/2} \dots x_{i_r}^{\pm (2r-1)/2} t^{l(w)}$
C_r	$(1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \dots \ r)$	$\sum x_{i_1}^{\pm 1} \dots x_{i_r}^{\pm r} t^{l(w)}$
D_r	$(0 \ 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ (r-1))$	$\sum x_{i_1}^0 x_{i_2}^{\pm 1} \dots x_{i_r}^{\pm (r-1)} t^{l(w)}$

Table 2

ν	Dim $E_{1\nu}^{k*}$ for different k				H^*
	$k = l$	$k = l + 1$	$k = l + 2$	$k = l + 3$	
I	0	$h_I(w)$	0	0	$\dim H^{l+1} = h_I(w)$
II (a) $i_0 < i_r$	1	0	0	0	$\dim H^l = 1$
(b) $i_0 > i_r$	0	0	0	0	$H^* = 0$
III (a) $i_j < i_{j+1} < i_r$	1	1	0	0	$H^* = 0$
(b) $i_j < i_r < i_{j+1}$	0	1	0	0	$\dim H^{l+1} = 1$
(c) $i_r < i_j < i_{j+1}$	0	0	0	0	$H^* = 0$
IV (a) $i_0 < i_j < i_{j+1}$	1	1	0	0	$H^* = 0$
(b) $i_0 < i_j < i_{j+1}$	0	1	0	0	$\dim H^{l+1} = 1$
(c) $i_0 < i_j < i_{j+1}$	0	0	0	0	$H^* = 0$
V	0	0	2	1	$\dim H^{l+2} = 1$
VI (a)	0	0	0	0	$H^* = 0$
(b)	0	0	1	0	$\dim H^{l+2} = 1$
(c)	0	1	1	0	$H^* = 0$
(d)	0	1	1	0	$H^* = 0$
(e)	0	2	1	0	$\dim H^{l+1} = 1$
(f)	1	2	1	0	$H^* = 0$

Table 3

$\mathfrak{g}$	A_r	B_r	C_r	D_r	G_2
$\frac{1}{ W } G_n $	$\frac{r^2 + 9r + 2}{12}$	$\frac{2r^2 + 10r - 1}{12}$	$\frac{2r^2 + 8r + 3}{12}$	$\frac{2r^2 + 7r + 3}{12}$	34

Table 4

$\mathfrak{g}$	A_1	A_2	A_3	B_2	G_2
$\dim H^*(\mathfrak{n}; \Lambda^* \mathfrak{n})$	4	36	600	68	220

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Alexei Tolpygo
mleites@mathematik.su.se; tolpygo@kcpik.org.ua

Department of Mathematics,
University of Stockholm,
Roslagsv. 101, Kräftriket hus 6, SE-106 91, Stockholm,
Sweden;