

Left invariant flat projective structures on Lie groups and prehomogeneous vector spaces

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ABSTRACT. We show the correspondence between left invariant flat projective structures on Lie groups and certain prehomogeneous vector spaces. Moreover by using the classification theory of prehomogeneous vector spaces, we classify complex Lie groups admitting irreducible left invariant flat complex projective structures. As a result, direct sums of special linear Lie algebras $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k)$ admit left invariant flat complex projective structures if the equality $4 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 4m_1m_2 \cdots m_k = 0$ holds. These contain $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$, $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3)$, $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(11)$ for example.

1. Introduction

A flat real projective structure on a real manifold is a maximal atlas whose charts take values in the real projective space and coordinate changes are projective transformations (cf. [7]). This definition exactly agrees with the familiar one using projective equivalence classes of connections, which is explained in §2 of this paper. A flat real projective structure on a real Lie group is said to be *left invariant* if coordinate expressions of left translations are projective transformations (see §2). Likewise on complex Lie groups we can consider left invariant flat complex projective structures by taking the complex projective space as a model space. In this paper on real (resp. complex) Lie groups we always consider left invariant flat real (resp. complex) projective structures, and we abbreviate each geometric structure to real (resp. complex) IFPS.

Then there arises a natural question; on a given Lie group, is there an IFPS or not? Concerning this problem, Agaoka [1], Urakawa [20], Elduque [4] proved that a real simple Lie group admits a real IFPS if and only if its Lie algebra is $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbf{R})$ or $\mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$ ($n \geq 1$). However concerning real and complex semisimple Lie groups, the classification problem is open.

In this paper by using the theory of prehomogeneous vector spaces, we give an answer to this classification problem under one restriction on geometric

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structures called irreducibility (cf. Definition 4.5). Note that IFPSs are divided into two groups, that is, irreducible IFPSs and reducible ones. Our main theorem is stated in the following form:

THEOREM 1.1. *A complex Lie group admits an irreducible complex IFPS if and only if its Lie algebra is of the form*

$$\mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k)$$

where $a = 2, 3$, or 5 ($k \geq 1, m_i \geq 1$) and satisfies the equality

$$(**) \quad a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \dots m_k = 0.$$

These Lie algebras include an infinite number of Lie algebras: $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$, $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3)$, $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(11)$, $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(41) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(11)$, etc. (cf. Remark 1 in §7).

To prove Theorem 1.1, we establish a one-to-one correspondence between IFPSs and prehomogeneous vector spaces, the latter being a purely algebraic object introduced by M. Sato [16]. He called a triplet (G, ρ, V) a prehomogeneous vector space (abbrev. PV) if G is a connected linear algebraic group over algebraically closed field K and ρ is a rational representation of G on a finite dimensional K -vector space V such that V admits a Zariski-open G -orbit. In this paper we consider only PVs over the complex number field.

For a PV (G, ρ, V) , its infinitesimal form $(\mathfrak{g}, d\rho, V)$ satisfies the condition that there exists $v \in V$ such that $d\rho(\mathfrak{g})v = V$ (cf. [10]). We can show that a complex IFPS induces a Lie algebra representation satisfying the same condition as that of infinitesimal PVs. In this context we prove that IFPSs correspond to infinitesimal PVs.

The paper is organized as follows. The first half of the paper, which consists of §2–§4, is a geometric preliminary for proving the correspondence between IFPSs and infinitesimal PVs. In §5 we introduce the notion of PV, and prove this correspondence. In §6 we prepare some important notions on PV concerning classifications of PVs. Finally in §7 we prove Theorem 1.1 by using a classification of certain irreducible PVs by Sato and Kimura [17].

2. (G, X) -structures and flat Cartan structures

A flat complex projective structure on a complex manifold M is a special case of (G, X) -structures, which will be defined in the following. Let G be a complex Lie group, and let X be a connected complex homogeneous space of G . Then by the Liouville theorem (cf. [3, Proposition 1.5.2]), the action of G on X is locally determined. Namely, for $g \in G$ if there exists a nonempty open subset U of X such that g gives the identity transformation of U , then g gives

the global identity transformation of X . From now on we assume that G acts on X effectively. Thus if g gives a local identity transformation of X , then g is equal to the unit element of G . Accordingly we identify an element g of G with the transformation on some open set of X induced by g . We assume that $\dim M = \dim X$.

DEFINITION 2.1 ([7]). *A (G, X) -structure on M is a maximal atlas $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ of M such that*

- (1) φ_α maps U_α biholomorphically onto an open subset of X .
- (2) For every pair (α, β) with $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$ and each connected component C of $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$, there exists $\tau(C; \beta, \alpha) \in G$ such that $\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}|_{\varphi_\alpha(C)}$ equals the restriction of $\tau(C; \beta, \alpha)$ to $\varphi_\alpha(C)$.

Two atlases are said to be equivalent if they are compatible. Then note that a maximal atlas corresponds to an equivalence class of an atlas.

In the following we fix a point $x \in X$, and denote the isotropy subgroup at x by G' . Then we can identify X with the quotient space G/G' . In order to prove the correspondence between IFPSs and PVs, in this section we generally show that (G, X) -structures on M correspond to flat Cartan structures of type G/G' on M , which will be defined as follows: We denote the Lie algebra of G by \mathfrak{g} , and the Lie algebra of G' by \mathfrak{g}' .

DEFINITION 2.2 ([11]). *Let $\pi_P : P \rightarrow M$ be a principal G' bundle, and let ω be a \mathfrak{g} -valued 1-form on P . We say that (P, ω) is a Cartan structure of type G/G' on M if*

- (1) $R_a^* \omega = \text{Ad}(a^{-1})\omega$ for $a \in G'$,
- (2) $\omega(A^*) = A$ for $A \in \mathfrak{g}'$, where A^* is the fundamental vector field corresponding to A .
- (3) For $u \in P$, $\omega_u : T_u P \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ gives a linear isomorphism.

A 1-form ω of a Cartan structure (P, ω) is called a Cartan connection. A Cartan structure (P, ω) is said to be flat if the equality $d\omega + \frac{1}{2}[\omega, \omega] = 0$ holds. Cartan structures (P, ω) and (P', ω') on M are said to be isomorphic (via identity transformation of M) if there exists a bundle isomorphism $\phi : P \rightarrow P'$ such that $\phi^* \omega' = \omega$, and ϕ induces the identity transformation of M . We call ϕ an isomorphism of Cartan structures. We denote this equivalence relation by $(P, \omega) \sim (P', \omega')$.

Now (G, X) -structures correspond to isomorphism classes of flat Cartan structures (P, ω) as follows:

THEOREM 2.3. *There is a one-to-one correspondence between the set of (G, X) -structures on M and the set of isomorphism classes of flat Cartan structures of type G/G' on M .*

PROOF. We shall construct a map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : \{(G, X)\text{-structure on } M\} \\ \rightarrow \{\text{flat Cartan structure of type } G/G' \text{ on } M\}/\sim. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a (G, X) -structure on M . First we construct a principal fiber bundle P . As a chart of M let us choose $\varphi_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) \subset X$. Then the principal fiber bundle $\pi : G \rightarrow X = G/G'$ induces a principal fiber bundle $\pi : \pi^{-1}(\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha)) \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha)$. We denote $\pi^{-1}(\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha))$ by \tilde{U}_α . Through φ_α we obtain a principal fiber bundle $\pi_\alpha : \tilde{U}_\alpha \rightarrow U_\alpha$. Let ω be the Maurer-Cartan form of G . Then ω induces a Cartan connection ω_α on \tilde{U}_α by setting $\omega_\alpha := \omega|_{\tilde{U}_\alpha}$. Hence we obtain a family of Cartan structures $\{(\tilde{U}_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$.

We denote by $\tau(C; \beta, \alpha)$ a coordinate change $\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$ on a connected component C of $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$. Let U_γ be another coordinate neighborhood, and let D and E be connected components of $U_\beta \cap U_\gamma$ and $U_\gamma \cap U_\alpha$ respectively. If $C \cap D \cap E \neq \emptyset$, then we have $\tau(D; \gamma, \beta)\tau(C; \beta, \alpha) = \tau(E; \gamma, \alpha)$. This follows from the fact that the action of G on X is locally determined (see the beginning of this section). Let $g \in \tilde{U}_\alpha$, and $h \in \tilde{U}_\beta$. We express $g \sim h$ if $\pi_\alpha(g) = \pi_\beta(h)$ and $h = \tau(C; \beta, \alpha)g$ on a connected component C of $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ containing $\pi_\alpha(g)$. Then this is an equivalence relation in the set $\bigsqcup_{\alpha \in A} \tilde{U}_\alpha$. Hence we obtain a quotient space $P := \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in A} \tilde{U}_\alpha / \sim$. Then note that we have the natural inclusion $\iota : \tilde{U}_\alpha \rightarrow P$.

We show that P is a principal G' bundle over M . Let us define a projection $\pi_P : P \rightarrow M$ by $\pi_P(\iota(g)) = \pi_\alpha(g)$ for $g \in \tilde{U}_\alpha$, and define a group action of G' on P by $\iota(g)a := \iota(ga)$ for $a \in G'$. A local trivialization of P is derived from that of \tilde{U}_α with its complex structure. These are well defined and satisfy the conditions of principal fiber bundles.

Secondly we construct a flat Cartan connection ω_P on P . Here note that any tangent vector at $\iota(g)$ of P is given by $d\iota(X)$ for some $X \in T_g \tilde{U}_\alpha$. Now we define a 1-form ω_P on P by $\omega_P(d\iota(X)) := \omega_\alpha(X)$ for $X \in T_g \tilde{U}_\alpha$. Then ω_P is well defined. Since ω_α is a flat Cartan connection on \tilde{U}_α , ω_P gives a flat Cartan connection on P . As a result we have obtained a flat Cartan structure (P, ω_P) of type G/G' on M .

Finally we show that equivalent atlases of (G, X) -structure induce isomorphic Cartan structures. Let two atlases $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ and $\{(V_\lambda, \psi_\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in A}$ belong to the same (G, X) -structure. Then each atlas on M induces a Cartan structures (P, ω_P) and $(P', \omega_{P'})$ respectively. We define a bundle map $f : P \rightarrow P'$ by $f(\iota(g)) = \iota(\tau(C; \lambda, \alpha) \cdot g)$ for $g \in \tilde{U}_\alpha$ and $\pi_\alpha(g) \in V_\lambda$ such that $\pi_\alpha(g) \in C \subset U_\alpha \cap V_\lambda$. Then f is well defined, and moreover f is a holomorphic bundle isomorphism. We can easily verify that $f^*\omega_{P'} = \omega_P$, and that f induces the identity transformation of M . Hence (P, ω_P) is isomorphic to

$(P', \omega_{P'})$, and consequently we obtain a map $\Phi : \{(G, X)\text{-structure on } M\} \rightarrow \{\text{flat Cartan structure of type } G/G' \text{ on } M\}/\sim$.

Next we shall construct a map

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi : \{\text{flat Cartan structure of type } G/G' \text{ on } M\}/\sim \\ \rightarrow \{(G, X)\text{-structure on } M\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let (P, ω_P) be a flat Cartan structure of type G/G' on M . Let $\pi_P : P \rightarrow M$ be its projection. The Maurer-Cartan form ω of G is a \mathfrak{g} -valued 1-form satisfying the structure equation $d\omega + \frac{1}{2}[\omega, \omega] = 0$, which ω_P also satisfies. Hence for any $u \in P$, there exists a neighborhood U of $\pi_P(u)$ and a bundle isomorphism $\tilde{f} : \pi_P^{-1}(U) \rightarrow V$, where V is an open subset of G , such that $\tilde{f}^*\omega = \omega_P$ (cf. [3], p. 74). Therefore \tilde{f} induces a biholomorphic mapping of base spaces $f : U \rightarrow \pi(V)$. Suppose that \tilde{f}' is another bundle isomorphism $\tilde{f}' : \pi_{P'}^{-1}(U') \rightarrow V'$ such that $\pi_P(u) \in U'$, and $\tilde{f}'^*\omega = \omega_P$. Let $f' : U' \rightarrow \pi(V')$ be its inducing map. For an element g of G , we denote its left translation by L_g . Then for a connected component C of $U \cap U'$, there exists a unique element $g \in G$ such that $\tilde{f}' = L_g \circ \tilde{f}$ on $\pi_P^{-1}(C)$ (cf. [3], p. 74). Hence by setting $\tau(C; U', U) := g$, the equality $f' \circ f^{-1} = \tau(C; U', U)$ holds on $f(C)$. Consequently we obtain an atlas $\{(U, f)\}$ of (G, X) -structure on M .

Next we suppose that flat Cartan structures (P, ω_P) and $(P', \omega_{P'})$ are isomorphic. Then we can verify that two atlases of (G, X) -structure on M induced by (P, ω_P) and $(P', \omega_{P'})$ are equivalent. Hence we obtain a map $\Psi : \{\text{flat Cartan structure of type } G/G' \text{ on } M\}/\sim \rightarrow \{(G, X)\text{-structure on } M\}$.

Two maps Φ and Ψ obtained above satisfy $\Phi \circ \Psi = \Psi \circ \Phi = id$. Hence Theorem 2.3 has been proved. \square

Let M be a complex manifold, and let ψ be a biholomorphic map of M . Let (P, ω) and (P', ω') be flat Cartan structures of type G/G' on M , and let $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ and $\{(U'_\lambda, \varphi'_\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in A}$ be the induced (G, X) -structures on M respectively. We say that (P, ω) and (P', ω') are isomorphic via ψ if there exists a bundle isomorphism $\tilde{\psi} : P \rightarrow P'$ such that $\tilde{\psi}^*\omega' = \omega$ which induces ψ . On the other hand we say that $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ and $\{(U'_\lambda, \varphi'_\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in A}$ are equivalent via ψ if $\psi : M \rightarrow M$ satisfies the following condition: for each connected component C of $U_\alpha \cap \psi^{-1}(U'_\lambda)$ there exists an element g of G such that the composite $\varphi'_\lambda \circ \psi \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$ equals g on $\varphi_\alpha(C)$. Then we can verify that (P, ω) and (P', ω') are isomorphic via ψ if and only if $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ and $\{(U'_\lambda, \varphi'_\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in A}$ are equivalent via ψ .

Next we shall consider left invariant (G, X) -structures on a complex Lie group L . For an element a of L we denote the left translation of L by L_a .

DEFINITION 2.4. A (G, X) -structure $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ on L is said to be left invariant if for any $a \in L$ and each connected component C of $U_\alpha \cap L_a^{-1}(U_\beta)$, there exists an element g of G such that the composite $\varphi_\beta \circ L_a \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}|_{\varphi_\alpha(C)}$ equals the restriction of g to $\varphi_\alpha(C)$.

In terms of Cartan structures, left invariance is described by the following:

DEFINITION 2.5 ([15]). Let (P, ω) be a Cartan structure of type G/G' on L . Then (P, ω) is said to be left invariant if there exists a left action $L \times P \ni (a, u) \rightarrow L'_a(u) \in P$ satisfying the following conditions: For any $a \in L$, L'_a is a bundle isomorphism such that $\pi_P \circ L'_a = L_a \circ \pi_P$ and $L_a^{!*} \omega = \omega$.

Let (P, ω) and (P', ω') be left invariant Cartan structures on L . We suppose that they are isomorphic as Cartan structures, thus there exists an isomorphism of Cartan structures $\phi: (P, \omega) \rightarrow (P', \omega')$. Then note that we have $\phi \circ L'_a = L'_a \circ \phi$ for $a \in L$.

THEOREM 2.6. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the set of left invariant (G, X) -structures on L and the set of isomorphism classes of left invariant flat Cartan structures of type G/G' on L .

PROOF. We show that the maps Φ and Ψ in the proof of Theorem 2.3 preserve left invariance.

Let $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an atlas of a left invariant (G, X) -structure on L . We suppose that in Theorem 2.3, $\Phi(\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\})$ is given by an isomorphism class of (P, ω_P) , where $P = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in A} \tilde{U}_\alpha / \sim$ and $\omega_P(d\iota(X)) = \omega_\alpha(X)$ for $X \in T_g \tilde{U}_\alpha$. Then for $a \in L$, the left translation L_a induces a bundle isomorphism $L'_a: P \rightarrow P$ defined by $L'_a(\iota(g)) = \iota((\varphi_\beta \circ L_a \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) \cdot g)$ for $g \in \tilde{U}_\alpha$ and $\beta \in A$ such that $a\pi_\alpha(g) \in U_\beta$. Indeed this definition is well defined. Furthermore we can verify that $\pi_P \circ L'_a = L_a \circ \pi_P$, and $L_a^{!*} \omega = \omega$. Consequently Φ preserves left invariance.

Next we show that Ψ preserves left invariance. Let (P, ω_P) be a left invariant flat Cartan structure of type G/G' on L . Recall that in the proof of Theorem 2.3, (P, ω_P) induces a set $\{\tilde{f}_\alpha: \pi_P^{-1}(U_\alpha) \rightarrow G\}_{\alpha \in A}$ such that $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha = L$. Then this set induces an atlas $\{(U_\alpha, f_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ of (G, X) -structure on L . For any $a \in L$ there is a bundle isomorphism $L'_a: P \rightarrow P$ such that $L_a^{!*} \omega_P = \omega_P$, therefore $\tilde{f}_\beta \circ L'_a \circ \tilde{f}_\alpha^{-1}$ preserves the Maurer-Cartan form ω of G . Hence for each connected component C of $U_\alpha \cap L_a^{-1}(U_\beta)$, the left translation $\tilde{f}_\beta \circ L'_a \circ \tilde{f}_\alpha^{-1}$ is given by a unique element g of G on $\tilde{f}_\alpha(\pi_P^{-1}(C))$. From this fact, we can verify that the induced map $f_\beta \circ L_a \circ f_\alpha^{-1}$ is given by g on $f_\alpha(C)$.

Therefore the atlas $\{(U_\alpha, f_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is left invariant. Since left invariance is preserved in the equivalence relation of atlases, we can conclude that Ψ preserves left invariance.

We have proved that two maps Φ and Ψ preserve left invariance. Since Ψ is an inverse map of Φ , Theorem 2.6 has been proved. \square

Theorems 2.3 and 2.6 are valid also in the real C^∞ category. Let N be a real manifold. Then we can consider (G, X) -structures and Cartan structures similarly to the complex case. Concerning Theorem 2.3, in [3, p. 75] it has been stated that a (G, X) -structure exists on N if and only if there exists a flat Cartan structure of type G/G' on N .

Here let us consider the real projective geometry $(PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}), P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}))$ for example. Then $P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})$ is connected and $PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})$ acts on $P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})$ effectively. Thus we can apply these theorems to $(PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}), P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}))$ -structures on a real manifold N . Let us fix the point $o = [0, \dots, 0, 1] \in P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})$, and denote the isotropy subgroup at o by $PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})_o$. Then the real projective space $P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})$ is expressed as $PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})/PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})_o$.

In our definition a flat real projective structure on N is a $(PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}), P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}))$ -structure on N , which corresponds to an isomorphism class of a flat Cartan structure (P, ω) of type $PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})/PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})_o$ on N .

On the other hand there is a more familiar definition of flat real projective structures, which is defined to be a projective equivalence class of a projectively flat torsionfree affine connection. In this case we can see that there is a one-to-one correspondence between the set of projective equivalence classes of projectively flat torsionfree affine connections on N and the set of isomorphism classes of flat Cartan structures of type $PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})/PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})_o$ on N by using the results of Tanaka [19] which is quoted in [1, p. 131]. Hence there is also a one-to-one correspondence between the set of $(PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}), P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}))$ -structures on N and the set of projective equivalence classes of projectively flat torsionfree affine connections on N . That is the reason why we call a $(PGL(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}), P(\mathbf{R}^{n+1}))$ -structure a flat real projective structure.

3. Left invariant flat Cartan structures and transversal embeddings

Let L be a complex Lie group, and let \mathfrak{l} be its Lie algebra. In this section we prove that left invariant flat Cartan structures of type G/G' on L correspond to certain injective Lie algebra homomorphisms of \mathfrak{l} to \mathfrak{g} , which we call transversal embeddings (cf. Theorem 2.3 in [15]). Recall that $\dim \mathfrak{l} = \dim \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}'$.

DEFINITION 3.1. *Let $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a complex Lie algebra homomorphism. Then we call f a transversal embedding (of \mathfrak{l} into \mathfrak{g}) if the induced linear map $\bar{f} : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}'$ is a linear isomorphism.*

Let \mathfrak{g}_{-1} be a complementary subspace of \mathfrak{g}' in \mathfrak{g} . We denote by f_{-1} the \mathfrak{g}_{-1} -component of f . Let $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a complex Lie algebra homomorphism. Then f is a transversal embedding if and only if $f_{-1}(\mathfrak{l}) = \mathfrak{g}_{-1}$.

For a real Lie group L with its Lie algebra \mathfrak{l} , it was shown in Theorem 2.2 of [15] that a left invariant flat real Cartan structure (P, ω) of type G/G' on L induces a real Lie algebra homomorphism $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. The construction of the homomorphism f is essentially taken from [1]. We have the same assertion for a complex Lie group L , as we briefly outline its proof. Let (P, ω) be a flat complex Cartan structure of type G/G' on the complex Lie group L . Since (P, ω) is left invariant, there is a left action of L on P , i.e. $L \times P \ni (a, u) \mapsto L'_a(u) \in P$. We fix an element \hat{o} of P such that $\pi_P(\hat{o})$ is equal to the unit element e of L . We define a map $j : L \rightarrow P$ by $j(a) = L'_a(\hat{o})$. Now let us consider the \mathfrak{g} -valued 1-form $j^*\omega$ on L . The 1-form $j^*\omega$ is left invariant, since j is compatible with the left action of L and $L'_a{}^*\omega = \omega$. Thus we obtain a linear map $j^*\omega : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. We denote this linear map by f . Then f is a Lie algebra homomorphism if and only if (P, ω) is flat.

Furthermore we can show that f is a transversal embedding.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Any left invariant flat Cartan structure (P, ω) of type G/G' on L induces a transversal embedding $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.*

PROOF. As we have seen above (P, ω) induces a Lie algebra homomorphism $f = j^*\omega : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ by Theorem 2.2 in [15]. Since the map $j : L \rightarrow P$ satisfies $\pi \circ j = id$, we have $j_*(T_e L) \oplus T_{\hat{o}}\pi^{-1}(\hat{o}) = T_{\hat{o}}P$. Since the Cartan connection ω gives a linear isomorphism $\omega_{\hat{o}} : T_{\hat{o}}P \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, we have $\omega(j_*(T_e L)) \oplus \mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{g}$. Hence $f(\mathfrak{l})$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}'$, which implies that the induced linear map $\bar{f} : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}'$ is an isomorphism. Consequently f is a transversal embedding. \square

DEFINITION 3.3. *We say that transversal embeddings f_1 and f_2 are equivalent if there exists $g \in G'$ such that $f_2 = \text{Ad}(g)f_1$. We denote this equivalence relation by $f_1 \sim f_2$.*

We denote the equivalence class of a simply transitive embedding f by $[f]$.

LEMMA 3.4. *Isomorphic left invariant flat Cartan structures of type G/G' on L induce equivalent transversal embeddings.*

PROOF. Let (P_i, ω_i) be a left invariant flat Cartan structure of type G/G' on L ($i = 1, 2$). Then by Proposition 3.2 each (P_i, ω_i) induces a transversal embedding f_i . Now we assume that (P_1, ω_1) is isomorphic to (P_2, ω_2) . Then there exists a bundle isomorphism $\phi : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ such that $\phi^*\omega_2 = \omega_1$, and $\phi \circ L'_a = L'_a \circ \phi$. Let \hat{o}_i be a fixed element of P_i such that $\pi(\hat{o}_i) = e$. Then there exists $g \in G'$ such that $\phi(\hat{o}_1) = \hat{o}_2 \cdot g$. The left action of L on P_i induces

a map $j_i : L \rightarrow P_i$ by $j_i(a) = L'_a(\hat{\sigma}_i)$. Then we have $\phi \circ j_1 = R_g \circ j_2$. Hence we have $f_1 = j_1^* \omega_1 = j_1^* \phi^* \omega_2 = (R_g \circ j_2)^* \omega_2 = \text{Ad}(g^{-1}) j_2^* \omega_2 = \text{Ad}(g^{-1}) f_2$. \square

By combining Proposition 3.2 and Lemma 3.4 we obtain a map

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta : \{ \text{left invariant flat Cartan structure of type } G/G' \text{ on } L \} / \sim \\ \rightarrow \{ \text{transversal embedding } f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \} / \sim. \end{aligned}$$

We denote the equivalence class of a Cartan structure (P, ω) by $[(P, \omega)]$.

PROPOSITION 3.5. Θ is bijective.

PROOF. First we show that Θ is injective. Let (P_i, ω_i) be a left invariant flat Cartan structure of type G/G' on L ($i = 1, 2$). We suppose that $\Theta([(P_1, \omega_1)]) = \Theta([(P_2, \omega_2)])$. Then by the definition of Θ there exists $g \in G'$ such that $j_2^* \omega_2 = \text{Ad}(g) j_1^* \omega_1$. We define a map $\phi : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ by $\phi(j_1(a)h) = j_2(a)gh$ for $h \in G'$. We prove that ϕ gives an isomorphism between (P_1, ω_1) and (P_2, ω_2) . We can easily verify that $\phi \circ j_1 = R_g \circ j_2$, and $\phi \circ L'_a = L'_a \circ \phi$ for $a \in L$. Next we show that ϕ preserves Cartan connections. Any tangent vector of P_1 can be uniquely expressed in the form $R_{h^*}(j_{1*}X + Z^*)$ where $X \in T_a L$, $Z \in \mathfrak{g}'$ and $h \in G'$. Then $\phi^* \omega_2(j_{1*}X) = \omega_2(R_{g^*} j_{2*}X) = \text{Ad}(g^{-1}) j_2^* \omega_2(X) = \text{Ad}(g^{-1}) \text{Ad}(g) j_1^* \omega_1(X) = \omega_1(j_{1*}X)$. Moreover for $u \in P$, $\phi^* \omega_2(Z_u^*) = \omega_2(\phi_* Z_u^*) = \omega_2(Z_{\phi(u)}^*) = Z = \omega_1(Z_u^*)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^* \omega_2(R_{h^*}(j_{1*}X + Z^*)) &= \text{Ad}(h^{-1}) \phi^* \omega_2(j_{1*}X + Z^*) \\ &= \text{Ad}(h^{-1}) \omega_1(j_{1*}X + Z^*) \\ &= \omega_1(R_{h^*}(j_{1*}X + Z^*)). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\phi^* \omega_2 = \omega_1$, which implies that (P_1, ω_1) is isomorphic to (P_2, ω_2) .

Secondly we show that Θ is surjective. Let $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a transversal embedding. We shall construct a map $j : L \rightarrow P$. Fix a linear frame $\tilde{\sigma}$ at the unit element e of L . Then a left invariant frame field $\{L_{a^*} \tilde{\sigma}\}_{a \in L}$ gives a complete parallelism on L . Hence L has an $\{e\}$ -structure \tilde{L} , i.e. an $\{e\}$ -reduction of the frame bundle of L . Let $h : \tilde{L} \rightarrow P$ be an extension of \tilde{L} by the injective homomorphism $\{e\} \rightarrow G'$. We define a map $\tilde{j} : L \rightarrow \tilde{L}$ by $\tilde{j}(a) = L_{a^*}(\tilde{\sigma})$. We denote a composite $h \circ \tilde{j}$ by j . Then for the natural projection π we have $\pi \circ j = id$. By using the map j , we construct a left invariant flat Cartan connection ω on P such that $j^* \omega = f$, following the proof of Theorem 2.12 in [1]. For $a \in L$ any tangent vector at $j(a)$ can be uniquely written in the form $j_* X + A^*$ where $X \in T_a L$, and $A \in \mathfrak{g}'$. We set $\omega_{j(a)}(j_* X + A^*) := f(X) + A$, and extend it to any point of P by $\omega_{j(a)g} := \text{Ad}(g^{-1}) R_{g^{-1}}^* \omega_{j(a)}$ for $a \in L$ and $g \in G'$. Then (P, ω) gives a flat Cartan structure of type G/G' , and obviously $j^* \omega = f$.

Next we show that (P, ω) is left invariant. Any point $u \in P$ is uniquely expressed in the form $u = j(b)g$ ($b \in L, g \in G'$). We define a map $L'_a : P \rightarrow P$ by $L'_a(j(b)g) = j(ab)g$. Then L'_a gives a bundle isomorphism of P . L'_a defines a left action of L on P and satisfies $\pi \circ L'_a = L_a \circ \pi$. We can easily verify that $L'_a{}^* \omega = \omega$ for $a \in L$. Hence (P, ω) is left invariant. If we set $h(\tilde{\theta}) = \hat{\theta}$, then (P, ω) induces f . Therefore Θ is surjective. \square

REMARK 3.6. Let G be a connected and simply connected real Lie group. Then for a real homogeneous space G/G' Martin Mendez and Torres Lopera [15, Theorem 2.3] proved the following result: Let A/B a real homogeneous space satisfying $\dim G/H = \dim A/B$ with its tangent space $\mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{b}$. Then they proved that there exists an invariant flat Cartan structure of type A/B on the homogeneous space G/H if and only if there exists a Lie algebra homomorphism $f : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}$ such that $f(\mathfrak{h}) \subset \mathfrak{b}$ and the induced map $\hat{f} : \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{b}$ is an isomorphism.

By combining Theorem 2.6 and Proposition 3.5 we obtain the following Theorem:

THEOREM 3.7. *There is a one-to-one correspondence between the set of left invariant (G, X) -structures on L and the set of equivalence classes of transversal embeddings of \mathfrak{l} into \mathfrak{g} .*

REMARK 3.8. Kim [9, Theorem 2.4] proved a similar result: A connected and simply connected real Lie group L admits a (G, X) -structure if and only if there exists a Lie algebra homomorphism $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ satisfying the following condition: for the isotropy subalgebra \mathfrak{g}_x at some $x \in X$, we have $f(\mathfrak{l}) \cap \mathfrak{g}_x = 0$. This condition is equivalent to the one that f is a Lie algebra homomorphism of \mathfrak{l} such that $\tilde{f} : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}_x$ is a linear isomorphism for some $x \in X$.

On a real manifold we can consider (G, X) -structures similarly to the complex case. Let G be a real Lie group, and X be its connected homogeneous space. As in the complex case we suppose that G acts on X effectively. Then all the assertions we have proved are true in the real C^∞ category. Here we explain the relationship between complex geometric structures and real geometric structures.

Let G be a complex Lie group, and let G' be its closed complex subgroup. We assume that G/G' admits a real form G_r/G'_r . Namely, G_r (resp. G'_r) is a real Lie group whose Lie algebra is a real form \mathfrak{g}_r (resp. \mathfrak{g}'_r) of \mathfrak{g} (resp. \mathfrak{g}'). Moreover we suppose that G_r/G'_r is connected, and G_r acts on G_r/G'_r effectively.

Firstly, we consider a left invariant $(G, G/G')$ -structure on a complex Lie group L . By Theorem 3.7 we have the corresponding transversal embedding

$f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. Assume that \mathfrak{l} has a real form \mathfrak{l}_r , and let L_r be a real Lie group whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{l}_r . Furthermore we suppose that f has a real form $f_r : \mathfrak{l}_r \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_r$. Then f_r gives a transversal embedding, and therefore L_r admits a left invariant $(G_r, G_r/G'_r)$ -structure.

Conversely we suppose that a left invariant $(G_r, G_r/G'_r)$ -structure is given on a real Lie group L . Let $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_r$ be its corresponding transversal embedding. We denote by \mathfrak{l}^C the complexification of \mathfrak{l} . Let L^C be a complex Lie group having \mathfrak{l}^C as its Lie algebra. Then the complexification $f^C : \mathfrak{l}^C \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ gives a transversal embedding. Hence L^C admits a left invariant $(G, G/G')$ -structure.

4. IFPSs and corresponding Lie algebra homomorphisms

From now on we consider left invariant flat complex projective structures on a complex Lie group L of dimension n . We assume that G is the complex projective transformation group $PGL(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}) = GL(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})/\mathbb{C}^\times I$, and G' is the isotropy subgroup at the point $o = [0, \dots, 0, 1]$ of the complex projective space $P(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$. Note that G/G' is connected and G acts on G/G' effectively. A $(PGL(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}), P(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}))$ -structure on a complex manifold is called a flat complex projective structure. We rewrite Theorem 3.7 for left invariant flat complex projective structures.

The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, which is decomposed into $\mathfrak{g}_{-1} \oplus \mathfrak{g}'$ as follows:

$$\mathfrak{g}_{-1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| u \in \mathbb{C}^n \right\},$$

$$\mathfrak{g}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ \xi & -\text{tr } B \end{pmatrix} \middle| B \in \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbb{C}^n), \xi \in \mathbb{C}^{n*} \right\}.$$

A Lie algebra homomorphism $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is a transversal embedding if and only if f satisfies $f(\mathfrak{l})e_{n+1} \oplus \langle e_{n+1} \rangle = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ where e_{n+1} is the $(n+1)$ -th vector of the standard basis. From Theorem 3.7, therefore, we obtain a one-to-one correspondence between the set {complex IFPS on L } and the set {complex Lie algebra homomorphism $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \mid f(\mathfrak{l})e_{n+1} \oplus \langle e_{n+1} \rangle = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ }/ \sim . Agaoka proved almost the same result in the real case ([1], Theorem 2.12). He defined a flat real projective structure not by atlases but by linear connections. In [1] a real Lie algebra homomorphism $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ corresponding to a real IFPS is called a (P)-homomorphism. The condition of (P)-homomorphism is equivalent to the condition $f(\mathfrak{l})e_{n+1} \oplus \langle e_{n+1} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. In the following we shall describe this condition in a slightly generalized form. We denote by π the natural projection $\pi : \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})/\mathbb{C}I_{n+1}$. For an element P of

$GL(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ (resp. v of \mathbf{C}^{n+1}) we denote by \bar{P} (resp. \bar{v}) its projection onto $PGL(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ (resp. $P(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$).

DEFINITION 4.1. *Let f, g be Lie algebra homomorphisms from \mathfrak{l} to $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$, and let v, w be vectors of \mathbf{C}^{n+1} . We say that (f, v) and (g, w) are equivalent if there exists $P \in GL(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ such that $\pi \circ g = \text{Ad}(\bar{P})(\pi \circ f)$ and $\bar{w} = \bar{P}\bar{v}$. We denote this equivalence relation by $(f, v) \sim (g, w)$.*

We denote the equivalence class of (f, v) by $[(f, v)]$. In the following lemma an equivalence relation in the latter set is the one given in Definition 3.3.

LEMMA 4.2. *There is a one-to-one correspondence between the set*

$$\{(f, v) \mid f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1}) \text{ is a Lie algebra homomorphism of } \mathfrak{l}, v \in \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$$

$$\text{such that } f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}\} / \sim$$

$$\text{and the set } \{f' : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1}) \mid f' \text{ is a transversal embedding}\} / \sim.$$

PROOF. Let $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ be a Lie algebra homomorphism and let v be a vector of \mathbf{C}^{n+1} such that $f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$. There exists an element $P \in GL(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ such that $Pv = e_{n+1}$. Then the map $f' := \text{Ad}(\bar{P})(\pi \circ f) : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism and satisfies $f'(\mathfrak{l})e_{n+1} \oplus \langle e_{n+1} \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$. Hence by setting $\sigma([f, v]) = [f'] = [\text{Ad}(\bar{P})(\pi \circ f)]$, we obtain the map

$$\sigma : \{(f, v) \mid f \text{ is a Lie algebra homomorphism } \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1}), v \in \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$$

$$\text{such that } f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}\} / \sim$$

$$\rightarrow \{\text{homomorphism } f' : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1}) \mid f'(\mathfrak{l})e_{n+1} \oplus \langle e_{n+1} \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}\} / \sim.$$

This map σ is well defined, and clearly surjective. To show that σ is injective, suppose that $\sigma([f, v]) = \sigma([g, w])$. By definition there exist $P, Q \in GL(\mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ such that $\sigma([f, v]) = [\text{Ad}(\bar{P})(\pi \circ f)]$ and $\sigma([g, w]) = [\text{Ad}(\bar{Q})(\pi \circ g)]$. From the assumption we have $\bar{A} \in G'$ such that $\text{Ad}(\bar{Q})(\pi \circ g) = \text{Ad}(\bar{A}) \text{Ad}(\bar{P})(\pi \circ f)$. Hence we have $\pi \circ g = \text{Ad}(\bar{Q}^{-1}\bar{A}\bar{P})(\pi \circ f)$. We can easily check that $\bar{Q}^{-1}\bar{A}\bar{P}\bar{v} = \bar{w}$, and therefore (g, w) is equivalent to (f, v) . Hence σ is injective. \square

From Theorem 3.7 and Lemma 4.2, we obtain the following:

THEOREM 4.3. *There is a one-to-one correspondence between the set*

{complex IFPS on L } and the set

$$\{(f, v) \mid f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathbf{C}^{n+1}) \text{ is a Lie algebra homomorphism and } v \in \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$$

$$\text{such that } f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}\} / \sim.$$

REMARK 4.4. In the real case we have the same assertion. The corresponding condition $f(1)v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ has been obtained by Urakawa [20, p. 348].

DEFINITION 4.5. Let $\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a complex IFPS on L . We suppose that $\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ corresponds to an equivalence class $[(f, v)]$ in Theorem 4.3. We say that the complex IFPS $\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is irreducible (resp. reducible) if f is irreducible (resp. reducible).

5. Prehomogeneous vector spaces and IFPSs

In this section, we explain that complex IFPSs on a complex Lie group correspond to certain prehomogeneous vector spaces. The notion of prehomogeneous vector space is originally introduced by Sato [16] in an algebraic setting as follows: Let G be a connected linear algebraic group over an algebraically closed field K , and let $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be its finite dimensional rational representation on a K -vector space V . In this paper we call this triplet (G, ρ, V) an algebraic triplet over K . In [16] the algebraic triplet (G, ρ, V) is called a prehomogeneous vector space if V has a Zariski-open G -orbit. In this paper we assume that an algebraic triplet always means an algebraic triplet over \mathbf{C} .

In [17] the prehomogeneity of algebraic triplets has been rephrased using a terminology of Lie algebras as follows: Let (G, ρ, V) be an algebraic triplet, and let $(\mathfrak{g}, d\rho, V)$ be its infinitesimal form. Then $\rho(G)v$ is Zariski-open if and only if $d\rho(\mathfrak{g})v = V$ (cf. [17, p. 35]). A point v is said to be generic if v belongs to a Zariski-open orbit. For a generic point $v \in V$, the isotropy subgroup G_v at v is called a generic isotropy subgroup, and its Lie algebra is denoted by \mathfrak{g}_v , i.e. $\mathfrak{g}_v = \text{Lie}(G_v) = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid d\rho(X)v = 0\}$. Note that $d\rho(\mathfrak{g})v = V$ if and only if $\dim \mathfrak{g} - \dim \mathfrak{g}_v = \dim V$.

From now on we consider prehomogeneous vector spaces in the infinitesimal category, and unless otherwise stated we always assume that Lie algebras and their representations are defined over the complex number field \mathbf{C} . Let (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) be a triplet composed of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and its representation f on V . In this paper we say that (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is an (infinitesimal) PV if there exists $v \in V$ such that $f(\mathfrak{g})v = V$. This condition is the infinitesimal expression of prehomogeneity of the PVs. We also call such an element v a generic point. Note that all generic elements form a Zariski-open dense subset of V . We say that (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is algebraic if it is a differential of some algebraic triplet (G, F, V) over \mathbf{C} . Then note that an algebraic triplet (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is an (infinitesimal) PV in our sense if and only if (G, F, V) is a PV. A triplet (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is said to be irreducible if f is irreducible, and said to be faithful if

f is faithful. In the following we denote the general linear Lie algebra by $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ instead of $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathbf{C}^n)$. When \mathfrak{h} is a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$, we denote the identity representation $\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ of \mathfrak{h} by A_1 , and denote its dual representation by A_1^* .

In Theorem 4.3 we showed that a complex IFPS on L corresponds to an equivalence class $[(f, v)]$, where $f : \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n+1)$ is a Lie algebra representation and satisfies $f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$. Let A_1 be the identity representation of $\mathfrak{gl}(1)$, and extend the representation f to the tensor product $f \otimes A_1$. Since the tensor product $\mathbf{C}^{n+1} \otimes \mathbf{C}$ is linearly isomorphic to \mathbf{C}^{n+1} , we obtain the extended representation $f \otimes A_1 : \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n+1)$. Then we have $f \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1))v = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$ and therefore $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes A_1, \mathbf{C}^{n+1})$ is a PV. Note that for any non-trivial representation $\alpha : \mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(1)$, the tensor product $f \otimes \alpha$ also gives a PV. Here we introduce the following notion:

DEFINITION 5.1. *Let α be a non-trivial representation $\mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(1)$, and $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes \alpha, V)$ a PV. Then we say that $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes \alpha, V)$ is a PV of type IFPS if it satisfies $\dim \mathfrak{l} + 1 = \dim V$.*

REMARK 5.2. Let α and β be non-trivial representations $\mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(1)$. Then note that the triplet $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes \alpha, V)$ is a PV of type IFPS if and only if $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes \beta, V)$ is a PV of type IFPS. In the following we frequently use the identity representation A_1 as a non-trivial representation of $\mathfrak{gl}(1)$. By the definition if a PV $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes \alpha, V)$ is of type IFPS, then $f \otimes \alpha$ is faithful.

By the above consideration, if (f, v) satisfies $f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$, then $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes A_1, V)$ is a PV of type IFPS and v is a generic point. Conversely if $(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes A_1, V)$ is a PV of type IFPS and v is its generic point, then (f, v) satisfies $f(\mathfrak{l})v \oplus \langle v \rangle = \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$. Therefore from Theorem 4.3 we have the following corollary: Let L be a complex Lie group, and let \mathfrak{l} be its Lie algebra.

COROLLARY 5.3. *There is a one-to-one correspondence between the set {complex IFPS on L } and the set $\{(f \otimes A_1, v) \mid (\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes A_1, V) \text{ is a PV of type IFPS, } v \text{ is a generic point of } V\} / \sim$.*

A representation $f \otimes A_1$ is irreducible if and only if f is irreducible. Hence an irreducible complex IFPS corresponds to an equivalence class $[(f \otimes A_1, v)]$ such that $f \otimes A_1$ is irreducible.

EXAMPLE 5.4. Let us consider a triplet (a): $(\mathfrak{gl}(2), 3A_1, V)$, where $3A_1$ is the 3-symmetric product of A_1 , and therefore we have $\dim V = 4$ (see [17, p. 47] about this example). Then $3A_1$ is expressed by matrices as follows:

$$3A_1\left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 3\gamma & 2\alpha + \delta & 2\beta & 0 \\ 0 & 2\gamma & \alpha + 2\delta & 3\beta \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & 3\delta \end{pmatrix}.$$

By taking $(1, 0, 0, 1)$ as a generic point, it is easily seen that the triplet (a) is a PV. Moreover both $\mathfrak{gl}(2)$ and $3A_1$ are decomposed into $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1)$ and $3A_1 \otimes A_1$, and $\dim \mathfrak{gl}(2) = 4 = \dim V$. Therefore the triplet (a): $(\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), 3A_1 \otimes A_1, V(4))$ is of type IFPS. This fact implies that $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ admits an (irreducible) complex IFPS.

6. Some notions on Prehomogeneous vector space

In Theorem 1.1 we classify complex Lie groups admitting an irreducible complex IFPS. To prove Theorem 1.1 it is sufficient to classify irreducible infinitesimal PVs of type IFPS from Corollary 5.3. In this section we prepare some notions on PV useful for classifications of PVs. Especially we introduce two notions of castling transform and isomorphism, which were already considered in [17] by using the terminology of algebraic groups. We prove some properties on these concepts needed later for our classification.

Sato and Kimura ([17, p. 37]) proved the following proposition in the algebraic setting. We denote by $V(n)$ an n -dimensional vector space, and denote by A_1 the identity representation of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$.

PROPOSITION 6.1. *Let f be a representation of a complex Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} on $V(m)$. For any n satisfying $m > n \geq 1$, the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n), f \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$ is a PV.
- (2) $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n), f^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n))$ is a PV, where f^* is the dual representation of f .

Generic isotropy subalgebras of these PVs have the same dimensions.

PROOF. The idea of the proof is based on that of Proposition 7 in [17]. First we deduce (2) from (1). Suppose that $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n), f \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$ is a PV. Then there exists $w \in V(m) \otimes V(n)$ such that

$$f \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n))w = V(m) \otimes V(n).$$

We identify $V(m) \otimes V(n)$ with $\underbrace{V(m) \oplus \cdots \oplus V(m)}_n$, and note that

$$f \otimes A_1(H, A)x = f(H)x + x'A$$

for $x = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in V(m) \otimes V(n)$, $H \in \mathfrak{h}$, $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n)$. We fix a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_n, e_{n+1}, \dots, e_m\}$ of $V(m)$ such that $w = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$. We denote its dual basis by $\{e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*, e_{n+1}^*, \dots, e_m^*\}$. When we set $w^\perp := (e_{n+1}^*, \dots, e_m^*)$, w^\perp gives a

vector of $V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)$. From the assumption we have

$$f \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n))_w = f(\mathfrak{h}) \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathfrak{gl}(n) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{gl}(n) \\ M(m-n, n) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $M(m-n, n)$ denotes the set of $(m-n) \times n$ matrices. Hence $f(\mathfrak{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} * & | & * \\ M(m-n, n) & | & * \end{pmatrix}$, which implies that $f^*(\mathfrak{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} * & | & M(n, m-n) \\ * & | & * \end{pmatrix}$.

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} f^* \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n))_{w^\perp} &= \begin{pmatrix} * & | & M(n, m-n) \\ * & | & * \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-n} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-n} \end{pmatrix} \mathfrak{gl}(m-n) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} M(n, m-n) \\ * \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathfrak{gl}(m-n) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n). \end{aligned}$$

Secondly to deduce (1) from (2), it suffices to apply the result we have just obtained to this case.

Next we show that $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n))_w$ is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n))_{w^\perp}$. Let (H, A) be an element of $\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ such that $f(H)$ is of the form $f(H) = \begin{pmatrix} B & | & C \\ D & | & E \end{pmatrix}$. Then $f \otimes A_1(H, A)_w = f(H)_w + w {}^t A = \begin{pmatrix} B \\ D \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} {}^t A \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Hence $(H, A) \in (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n))_w$ if and only if $D = 0$, $B + {}^t A = 0$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n))_w &= \{(H, A) \in \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n) \mid f(H) = \begin{pmatrix} -{}^t A & | & * \\ 0 & | & * \end{pmatrix}\} \\ &\cong \{H \in \mathfrak{h} \mid f(H) = \begin{pmatrix} * & | & * \\ 0 & | & * \end{pmatrix}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Likewise, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n))_{w^\perp} &= \{(H, A') \in \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n) \mid f^*(H) = \begin{pmatrix} * & | & 0 \\ * & | & -{}^t A' \end{pmatrix}\} \\ &= \{(H, A') \in \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n) \mid f(H) = \begin{pmatrix} * & | & * \\ 0 & | & A' \end{pmatrix}\} \\ &\cong \{H \in \mathfrak{h} \mid f(H) = \begin{pmatrix} * & | & * \\ 0 & | & * \end{pmatrix}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n))_w \cong (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n))_{w^\perp}$. □

We call the correspondence (1) \leftrightarrow (2) a *c-transformation* in this paper. We can easily verify that *c-transformations* preserve irreducibility, by using the following fact: Let $(\mathfrak{g}_1, f_1, V_1)$ and $(\mathfrak{g}_2, f_2, V_2)$ be irreducible triplets. Then the tensor product $f_1 \otimes f_2$ is irreducible if and only if both f_1 and f_2 are irreducible.

Now we consider the triplet $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n), f \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$ which satisfies $\dim \mathfrak{h} + n^2 = mn$. This triplet is equal to the triplet $(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f \otimes A_1 \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n) \otimes V(1))$. In this context if this triplet is of type IFPS, then the *c-transformation* of this triplet gives again a PV of type IFPS. Indeed

$$(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n), f \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$$

is *c-transformed* into the triplet

$$(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m-n), f^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)),$$

which is equal to

$$(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), f^* \otimes A_1 \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n) \otimes V(1)).$$

Since we have $\dim \mathfrak{h} + (m-n)^2 = m(m-n)$, it follows that the last triplet is of type IFPS.

EXAMPLE 6.2. Let us illustrate the *c-transformations* by using the Example 5.4. The triplet (a): $(\mathfrak{gl}(2), 3A_1, V(4))$ is naturally identified with $(\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), 3A_1 \otimes A_1, V(4) \otimes V(1))$. Hence by a *c-transformation* of the triplet (a) we obtain the triplet $(\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(3), 3A_1^* \otimes A_1, V(4)^* \otimes V(3))$. This triplet is equal to $(\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), 3A_1^* \otimes A_1 \otimes A_1, V(4)^* \otimes V(3) \otimes V(1))$, which is of type IFPS.

DEFINITION 6.3 ([10, p. 245]). *Two triplets (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) and $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ (not necessarily PVs) are said to be isomorphic if there exists a Lie algebra isomorphism $\sigma : \rho(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \rho'(\mathfrak{g}')$ and a linear isomorphism $\tau : V \rightarrow V'$ satisfying $\sigma \circ \rho(X) = \tau \rho'(X) \tau^{-1}$ for any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$. This relation is denoted by $(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) \cong (\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$.*

Note that when (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) and $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ are isomorphic, they are said to be strongly equivalent in [17, p. 36]. Moreover in [17, p. 36], the isomorphism of triplets is defined by using the terminology of algebraic groups as follows: Let (G, ρ, V) and (G', ρ', V') be algebraic triplets. Then we denote $(G, \rho, V) \cong (G', \rho', V')$ if there exists a rational isomorphism $\sigma : \rho(G) \rightarrow \rho'(G')$ and a linear isomorphism $\tau : V \rightarrow V'$ satisfying $\sigma \circ \rho(g) = \tau \rho'(g) \tau^{-1}$ for any $g \in G$. Clearly by differentiating σ , we obtain the isomorphism $d\sigma : (Lie(G), d\rho, V) \rightarrow (Lie(G'), d\rho', V')$, and we have $(Lie(G), d\rho, V) \cong (Lie(G'), d\rho', V')$ in the above sense.

For example, let (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) be an arbitrary triplet. We denote the natural inclusion $\rho(\mathfrak{g}) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ by ι . Then obviously we have $(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) \cong (\rho(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$.

Note that the isomorphism \cong is an equivalence relation. We call the equivalence class of (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) an isomorphism class of (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) , and denote it by $[(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V)]$. Let \mathfrak{h} and \mathfrak{h}' be subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}' respectively. We say that $\rho(\mathfrak{h})$ corresponds to $\rho'(\mathfrak{h}')$ (via σ) if $\sigma(\rho(\mathfrak{h})) = \rho'(\mathfrak{h}')$.

REMARK 6.4. Consider two isomorphic triplets $(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) \cong (\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$. Then we have the following:

- (1) If (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is a PV, then $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is also a PV.
- (2) If (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is irreducible, then $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is also irreducible.

However note that \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}' are not necessarily isomorphic as Lie algebras.

We use the following proposition in §7.

PROPOSITION 6.5. *Let (G, ρ, V) and (G', ρ', V') be algebraic triplets, and let $(\mathfrak{g}, d\rho, V)$ and $(\mathfrak{g}', d\rho', V')$ be the induced triplets respectively. If $(\mathfrak{g}, d\rho, V) \cong (\mathfrak{g}', d\rho', V')$, then we have $(G, \rho, V) \cong (G', \rho', V')$.*

PROOF. Since ρ is a rational representation and G is a connected algebraic group, its image $\rho(G)$ is also a connected linear algebraic subgroup of $GL(V)$ (cf. [6, p. 102]). Thus $\rho'(G')$ is also one of $GL(V')$. From the assumption, there exists a Lie algebra isomorphism $\sigma: d\rho(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow d\rho'(\mathfrak{g}')$ and a linear isomorphism $\tau: V \rightarrow V'$ such that $\sigma(d\rho(X)) = \tau d\rho(X)\tau^{-1}$ for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Now we define the map $\tilde{\sigma}: \rho(G) \rightarrow GL(V')$ by $\tilde{\sigma}(\rho(g)) = \tau\rho(g)\tau^{-1}$ for $g \in G$. Then $\tilde{\sigma}$ is a rational isomorphism, and its differential $d\tilde{\sigma}$ is equal to σ . Thus the image $\tilde{\sigma}(\rho(G))$ is a connected linear algebraic subgroup of $GL(V')$. Moreover its Lie algebra is $\sigma(d\rho(\mathfrak{g})) = d\rho'(\mathfrak{g}')$, it follows that $\tilde{\sigma}(\rho(G)) = \rho'(G')$. Hence $(G, \rho, V) \cong (G', \rho', V')$. \square

Here we prove some elementary properties on isomorphism of triplets we shall use later.

PROPOSITION 6.6.

- (1) *Suppose that $(\mathfrak{g}, f, V) \cong (\mathfrak{g}', f', V')$ and $(\mathfrak{h}, g, W) \cong (\mathfrak{h}', g', W')$. Then $(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, f \otimes g, V \otimes W) \cong (\mathfrak{g}' \oplus \mathfrak{h}', f' \otimes g', V' \otimes W')$.*
- (2) *Let $(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, f \otimes g, V \otimes W)$ and $(\mathfrak{g}' \oplus \mathfrak{h}', f' \otimes g', V' \otimes W')$ be irreducible triplets. Suppose that these triplets are isomorphic and $f \otimes g(\mathfrak{g})$ corresponds to $f' \otimes g'(\mathfrak{g}')$. Then $(\mathfrak{g}, f, V) \cong (\mathfrak{g}', f', V')$.*
- (3) *Consider faithful triplets (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) and $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$. If these triplets are isomorphic, then \mathfrak{g} is isomorphic to \mathfrak{g}' as a Lie algebra.*
- (4) *Let α and β be non-trivial representations $\mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(1)$. Then $(\mathfrak{gl}(1), \alpha, V(1))$ is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{gl}(1), \beta, V(1))$.*

- (5) Let \mathfrak{h} be a semisimple Lie algebra. Then any triplet (\mathfrak{h}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to its dual $(\mathfrak{h}, \rho^*, V^*)$.

PROOF. (1) From the assumption there exist isomorphisms $\phi: f(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow f'(\mathfrak{g}')$, $\psi: g(\mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow g'(\mathfrak{h}')$, and linear isomorphisms $\tau: V \rightarrow V'$, $v: W \rightarrow W'$ such that $\phi \circ f(X) = \tau f(X) \tau^{-1}$ and $\psi \circ g(Y) = v g(Y) v^{-1}$ for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $Y \in \mathfrak{h}$. We define a map

$$\phi \otimes \psi: f \otimes g(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow f' \otimes g'(\mathfrak{g}' \oplus \mathfrak{h}')$$

by $f(X) \otimes I_W + I_V \otimes g(Y) \mapsto \phi \circ f(X) \otimes I_{W'} + I_{V'} \otimes \psi \circ g(Y)$. Then this mapping is well defined, and we can easily check that this is a Lie algebra isomorphism. Moreover for $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \otimes \psi \circ f \otimes g(X, Y) &= \phi \circ f(X) \otimes I_{W'} + I_{V'} \otimes \psi \circ g(Y) \\ &= \tau \otimes v (f \otimes g(X, Y)) (\tau \otimes v)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we obtain our claim.

(2) From the assumption, we have $(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, f \otimes g, V \otimes W) \cong (\mathfrak{g}' \oplus \mathfrak{h}', f' \otimes g', V' \otimes W')$. Hence there exist an isomorphism $\sigma: f \otimes g(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow f' \otimes g'(\mathfrak{g}' \oplus \mathfrak{h}')$ and a linear isomorphism $\tau: V \otimes W \rightarrow V' \otimes W'$ such that

$$\sigma(f(X) \otimes I_W + I_V \otimes g(Y)) \tau(x) = \tau((f(X) \otimes I_W + I_V \otimes g(Y))(x))$$

for $(X, Y) \in \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}$ and $x \in V \otimes W$. Since $f \otimes g(\mathfrak{g})$ corresponds to $f' \otimes g'(\mathfrak{g}')$, σ is restricted to the isomorphism $f(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes I_W \rightarrow f'(\mathfrak{g}') \otimes I_{W'}$. Let ι be the natural isomorphism $f(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow f(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes I_W$ defined by $f(X) \mapsto f(X) \otimes I_W$ for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, and let ι' be the natural isomorphism $f'(\mathfrak{g}') \rightarrow f'(\mathfrak{g}') \otimes I_{W'}$ defined by the same way. We denote by the same symbol σ the composite of isomorphisms

$$f(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow f(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes I_W \rightarrow f'(\mathfrak{g}') \otimes I_{W'} \rightarrow f'(\mathfrak{g}'),$$

which is equal to $\iota'^{-1} \circ \sigma \circ \iota$.

Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be a basis of W . Since (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is irreducible, $(\mathfrak{g}, f \otimes I_W, V \otimes e_1)$ is an irreducible \mathfrak{g} -submodule of $V \otimes W$. Then we have the natural \mathfrak{g} -isomorphism $\phi: V \rightarrow V \otimes e_1$ defined by $\phi(v) = v \otimes e_1$. Since $f(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes I_W$ is isomorphic to $f'(\mathfrak{g}') \otimes I_{W'}$ via σ and we have $\sigma(f(X) \otimes I_W) \tau(v \otimes e_1) = \tau(f(X) \otimes I_W (v \otimes e_1))$ for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $v \in V$, it follows that $(\mathfrak{g}', f' \otimes I_{W'}, \tau(V \otimes e_1))$ is also an irreducible \mathfrak{g}' -submodule of $V' \otimes W'$. Let $\{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ be a basis of W' . Then $V' \otimes W'$ is decomposed into the direct sum of equivalent irreducible \mathfrak{g}' -submodules $V' \otimes e'_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V' \otimes e'_n$. We note that $f'(\mathfrak{g}')$ is reductive with at most one-dimensional center $\{\lambda I_{V'} \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{C}\}$ because f' is irreducible (cf. [17, p. 2]). Thus concerning the triplet $(\mathfrak{g}', f' \otimes I_{W'}, V' \otimes W')$, its image $f' \otimes I_{W'}(\mathfrak{g}') = f'(\mathfrak{g}') \otimes I_{W'}$ is reductive whose center

is contained in $\{\lambda I_{V' \otimes W'} \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{C}\}$. It follows that $(\mathfrak{g}', f' \otimes I_{W'}, V' \otimes W')$ is completely reducible. Since $(\mathfrak{g}', f' \otimes I_{W'}, \tau(V \otimes e_1))$ is an irreducible \mathfrak{g}' -submodule of $V' \otimes W'$, there exists a \mathfrak{g}' -isomorphism $\tau(V \otimes e_1) \rightarrow V' \otimes e'_1$ since $V' \otimes W'$ is the direct sum of equivalent irreducible \mathfrak{g}' -submodules $V' \otimes e'_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V' \otimes e'_{n'}$ as stated before.

This gives the sequence of \mathfrak{g}' -isomorphisms

$$\tau(V \otimes e_1) \rightarrow V' \otimes e'_1 \rightarrow V',$$

and we denote the composite of these by ψ . By using ψ let us consider the composite $\psi \circ \tau \circ \phi$, which gives a linear isomorphism $V \rightarrow V'$. Then for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $v \in V$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(f(X))\psi \circ \tau \circ \phi(v) &= \psi(\sigma(f(X) \otimes I_W)\tau \circ \phi(v)) \\ &= \psi \circ \tau(f(X) \otimes I_W(\phi(v))) \\ &= \psi \circ \tau \circ \phi(f(X)v). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(\mathfrak{g}, f, V) \cong (\mathfrak{g}', f', V')$.

(3) From the assumption there exists a Lie algebra isomorphism $\sigma : \rho(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \rho'(\mathfrak{g}')$. We set $\phi := \rho'^{-1} \circ \sigma \circ \rho$, then ϕ gives a Lie algebra isomorphism from \mathfrak{g} to \mathfrak{g}' .

(4) Since $\alpha(\mathfrak{gl}(1)) = \beta(\mathfrak{gl}(1)) = \mathfrak{gl}(1)$, we immediately obtain our claim.

(5) The triplet (\mathfrak{h}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to the algebraic triplet $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota, V)$. We will prove this fact in Proposition 7.1. Thus there exists an algebraic triplet $(\tilde{H}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ such that its infinitesimal form is $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota, V)$. Then it has been proved that $(\tilde{H}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ is isomorphic to its dual $(\tilde{H}, \tilde{\iota}^*, V^*)$ (cf. [10, p. 245]). Since the infinitesimal form of $(\tilde{H}, \tilde{\iota}^*, V^*)$ is equal to $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota^*, V^*)$, by differentiation we have $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota, V) \cong (\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota^*, V^*)$. Moreover this triplet $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota^*, V^*)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{h}, \rho^*, V^*)$. Hence we have $(\mathfrak{h}, \rho, V) \cong (\mathfrak{h}, \rho^*, V^*)$. \square

By combining two notions isomorphism and c-transformation, a castling transform is defined in [17]. This is an important tool for classification of irreducible PVs.

DEFINITION 6.7 ([17, p. 39]). *Two triplets (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) and $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ (not necessarily PVs) are said to be castling transforms of each other when there exist a triplet $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\rho}, V(m))$ and a positive number n with $m > n \geq 1$ such that*

$$(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) \cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$$

and

$$(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V') \cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n), \tilde{\rho}^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)).$$

A triplet (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is said to be reduced if there is no castling transform $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ of (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) with $\dim V' < \dim V$.

Note that if two triplets (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) and $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ are isomorphic, then (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is reduced if and only if $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is reduced.

Similarly to the case of isomorphism \cong , castling transform is originally defined by using the terminology of algebraic groups (see [17, p. 39]). Concerning Definition 6.7, let us consider the transformations:

- (1) $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$
- (2) $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n), \tilde{\rho}^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)),$

and

- (1)* $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1^*, V(m) \otimes V(n)^*)$
- (2)* $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n), \tilde{\rho}^* \otimes A_1^*, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)^*).$

We call each correspondence $(1) \leftrightarrow (2)$, $(1)^* \leftrightarrow (2)^*$ an sc-transformation. Now concerning a triplet $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$, suppose that there exist a Lie algebra \mathfrak{l} and its representation $f: \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V(m))$ such that $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1)$ and $\tilde{\rho} = f \otimes \alpha$, where α is a non-trivial representation $\mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(1)$. We suppose that this triplet is a PV. Then from (1) and (4) of Proposition 6.6,

$$(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), f \otimes \alpha \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(1) \otimes V(n))$$

is isomorphic to

$$(\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), f \otimes A_1 \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(1) \otimes V(n)).$$

It follows that by Proposition 6.1

- (1) $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$ is a PV if and only if
- (2) $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n), \tilde{\rho}^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n))$ is a PV.

Moreover by the same way we can show that $(1)^*: \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1^*$ is a PV if and only if $(2)^*: \tilde{\rho}^* \otimes A_1^*$ is a PV. Hence as before we see that a PV of type IFPS is transformed into another PV of type IFPS by any sc-transformation.

DEFINITION 6.8 ([17, p. 39]). *Two triplets (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) and $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ are said to be castling equivalent when one is obtained from the other by a finite number of castling transforms. We call this equivalence class a castling class.*

For any triplet (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) , since $\dim V$ is finite, its castling class has at least one reduced triplet. Furthermore we can prove that the castling class of an irreducible triplet contains only one reduced triplet up to isomorphism. For

the proof see [17, p. 39]. By applying the same argument of [17, p. 39] to the infinitesimal version, we obtain the assertion. Actually we do not use this result, and we omit its proof here.

We use the following assertions in §7 to determine all triplets that are castling equivalent to reduced ones.

PROPOSITION 6.9. *Let (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) be a faithful irreducible triplet. Then for any castling transform $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ of (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) , there exists an sc-transformation of (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$.*

PROOF. From the assumption there exists a triplet $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\rho}, V(m))$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) &\cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n)) \quad \text{and} \\ (\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V') &\cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n), \tilde{\rho}^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)). \end{aligned}$$

Then by the definition of isomorphism of triplets, there exist an isomorphism $\sigma : \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n)) \rightarrow \rho(\mathfrak{g})$ and $\tau : V(m) \otimes V(n) \rightarrow V$ such that

$$\sigma(\tilde{\rho}(X) \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes Y)\tau(v) = \tau((\tilde{\rho}(X) \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes Y)(v))$$

for $(X, Y) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n)$ and $v \in V(m) \otimes V(n)$. Now we claim that there exists a (reductive) ideal \mathfrak{h} of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ such that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n)$ and $\sigma(\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})) = \rho(\mathfrak{h})$ and $\sigma(\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{sl}(n))) = \rho(\mathfrak{sl}(n))$. First since ρ is faithful, we have the sequence of isomorphisms of Lie algebras

$$\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \rho(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n))$$

given by $\sigma^{-1} \circ \rho$. Next we observe that $\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n))$ is equal to the direct sum of Lie algebras $\tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}) \otimes I_n \oplus I_m \otimes \mathfrak{sl}(n)$. Therefore by putting $\mathfrak{h} = (\sigma^{-1} \circ \rho)^{-1}(\tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}) \otimes I_n)$, we obtain a decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n)$. Moreover we can easily see that $\sigma(\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})) = \rho(\mathfrak{h})$ and $\sigma(\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{sl}(n))) = \rho(\mathfrak{sl}(n))$. Then there exist irreducible representations $f : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V(k))$ and $g : \mathfrak{sl}(n) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V(l))$ such that $\rho = f \otimes g$ (cf. [10, p. 236]). Hence $(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) = (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), f \otimes g, V(k) \otimes V(l))$. Note that σ is restricted to the isomorphisms $\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}) \rightarrow f \otimes g(\mathfrak{h})$ and $\tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{sl}(n)) \rightarrow f \otimes g(\mathfrak{sl}(n))$. Then by (2) in Proposition 6.6, we have $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\rho}, V(m)) \cong (\mathfrak{h}, f, V(k))$ and $(\mathfrak{sl}(n), A_1, V(n)) \cong (\mathfrak{sl}(n), g, V(l))$, thus especially $m = k$ and $n = l$. Since g is an irreducible representation of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ with degree n , g is equivalent to the identity representation A_1 or its dual A_1^* . Therefore $(\mathfrak{g}, \rho, V) = (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), f \otimes A_1^{(*)}, V(m) \otimes V(n)^{(*)})$. Thus (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) can be sc-transformed into the triplet:

$$(6.1) \quad (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m-n), f^* \otimes A_1^{(*)}, V(m)^* \otimes V(m-n)^{(*)}).$$

Since $(\mathfrak{h}, f, V(m)) \cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\rho}, V(m))$, we have $(\mathfrak{h}, f^*, V(m)^*) \cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\rho}^*, V(m)^*)$. On the other hand $(\mathfrak{sl}(m-n), A_1^*, V(m-n)^*) \cong (\mathfrak{sl}(m-n), A_1, V(m-n))$

from (5) of Proposition 6.6. Hence the triplet (6.1) is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ by (1) of Proposition 6.6. Therefore the proposition follows. \square

Since sc-transformations preserve faithfulness of triplets, we have the following:

COROLLARY 6.10. *Let (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) be a faithful irreducible triplet. Suppose that a triplet $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) . Then there exists a triplet obtained by a finite number of sc-transformations from (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) which is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$.*

7. Classification of irreducible PVs of type IFPS

In this section we shall prove Theorem 1.1. For this purpose it is sufficient to classify isomorphism classes of irreducible infinitesimal PVs of type IFPS (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) by Corollary 5.3 and (3) in Proposition 6.6. Here Sato and Kimura [17] have classified isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible PVs (G, F, V) . In the following we show that by differentiating isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible PVs (G, F, V) , we can directly obtain a classification of isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible infinitesimal PVs. First we show the following proposition:

PROPOSITION 7.1.

- (1) *Let \mathfrak{h} be a semisimple Lie algebra. Then for any triplet (\mathfrak{h}, ρ, V) , the triplet $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota, V)$ is algebraic.*
- (2) *Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra, and let $f : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ be an irreducible representation. Then the triplet $(f(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$ is algebraic.*

PROOF. (1) First we show that $\rho(\mathfrak{h})$ is algebraic, i.e., there exists a connected linear algebraic group $\tilde{H} \subset GL(V)$ such that $Lie(\tilde{H}) = \rho(\mathfrak{h})$. To see this, let H be a simply connected complex Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} , and let $\tilde{\rho}$ be the representation $H \rightarrow GL(V)$ such that $d\tilde{\rho} = \rho$. Then H is algebraic and $\tilde{\rho}$ is a rational representation (cf. [5, p. 30–31]). Therefore $\tilde{\rho}(H)$ is a connected linear algebraic group (cf. [6, p. 102]), and its Lie algebra is $\rho(\mathfrak{h})$. Then the inclusion $\tilde{\iota} : \tilde{\rho}(H) \hookrightarrow GL(V)$ is a rational representation of $\tilde{\rho}(H)$, and $d\tilde{\iota}$ is equal to the inclusion $\iota : \rho(\mathfrak{h}) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$. Hence $(\tilde{\rho}(H), \tilde{\iota}, V)$ is an algebraic triplet whose infinitesimal form is $(\rho(\mathfrak{h}), \iota, V)$.

(2) From the assumption $f(\mathfrak{g})$ is a reductive Lie algebra with at most one-dimensional center. First we consider the case that $f(\mathfrak{g})$ is semisimple. Then from the claim (1), the triplet $(f(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$ itself is algebraic.

Next we consider the case that $f(\mathfrak{g})$ has a one dimensional center $\langle I_V \rangle$. We denote the semisimple part of $f(\mathfrak{g})$ by \mathfrak{h} , then we have $f(\mathfrak{g}) =$

$\mathfrak{h} \oplus \langle I_V \rangle$. From the claim (1) there exists a connected linear algebraic group H whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{h} . Concerning the connected algebraic group $H \times GL(1)$, we define the map $A_1 \otimes A_1 : H \times GL(1) \rightarrow GL(V)$ by $A_1 \otimes A_1(a, \lambda) = \lambda a$. This is an algebraic group homomorphism, therefore its image $A_1 \otimes A_1(H \times GL(1))$ is a connected linear algebraic group of $GL(V)$ (cf. [6, p. 102]). By differentiating $A_1 \otimes A_1$, we obtain a Lie algebra representation $A_1 \otimes A_1 : \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$. Hence the image $A_1 \otimes A_1(H \times GL(1))$ has the Lie algebra $A_1 \otimes A_1(\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1))$, and this is equal to $f(\mathfrak{g})$. Consequently we obtain the algebraic triplet $(A_1 \otimes A_1(H \times GL(1)), \iota, V)$ whose infinitesimal form is equal to $(f(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$. \square

Now we claim that the set of isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible infinitesimal PVs is given from the set of isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible PVs. To see this we define the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} : \{ \text{reduced irreducible PV } (G, F, V) \} /_{\cong} \\ \rightarrow \{ \text{reduced irreducible infinitesimal PV } (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) \} /_{\cong} \end{aligned}$$

by differentiation, i.e., $\mathcal{A}([(G, F, V)]) = [(Lie(G), dF, V)]$. Then we can verify that this map is well defined. Here we show that a reduced triplet is mapped into a reduced triplet: Let (G, F, V) be a reduced irreducible triplet, and we put $(\mathfrak{g}, f, V) := (Lie(G), dF, V)$. We assume that (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is not reduced, thus there exists a triplet $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\rho}, V(m))$ and a positive number n with $m > n \geq 1$ such that

$$(\mathfrak{g}, f, V) \cong (\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \tilde{\rho} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$$

and $mn > m(m - n)$. The last triplet is isomorphic to the triplet

$$(7.1a) \quad (\tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n), \iota \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n)).$$

Since $\tilde{\rho}$ is irreducible, by (2) of Proposition 7.1 $(\tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}), \iota, V(m))$ is algebraic, i.e., there exists an algebraic triplet $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ whose infinitesimal form is $(\tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}), \iota, V(m))$. Now let $A_1 : SL(n) \rightarrow GL(n)$ be the identity representation of $SL(n)$, and we consider the triplet

$$(7.1A) \quad (\tilde{G} \times SL(n), \tilde{\iota} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n)).$$

Then this is algebraic because $\tilde{G} \times SL(n)$ is naturally regarded as a connected linear algebraic subgroup of $GL(m + n)$, and $\tilde{\iota} \otimes A_1$ is a rational representation of $\tilde{G} \times SL(n)$. Moreover by differentiating the triplet (7.1A), we obtain the triplet (7.1a). Since the triplet (7.1a) is isomorphic to (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) , by Proposition 6.5 we have $(G, F, V) \cong (\tilde{G} \times SL(n), \tilde{\iota} \otimes A_1, V(m) \otimes V(n))$. Hence $(\tilde{G} \times SL(m - n), \tilde{\iota}^* \otimes A_1, V(m)^* \otimes V(m - n))$ is a castling transform of (G, F, V) . From the hypothesis we have $mn > m(m - n)$, and therefore

(G, F, V) is not reduced. This is a contradiction. Hence we conclude that (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is reduced.

Now we show that Δ is injective. Suppose that $\Delta([(G, F, V)]) = \Delta([(G', F', V')])$. Then their infinitesimal forms $(Lie(G), dF, V)$ and $(Lie(G'), dF', V')$ are isomorphic. Hence by Proposition 6.5, we have $(G, F, V) \cong (G', F', V')$. Therefore Δ is injective.

Next we show that Δ is surjective. Let (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) be a reduced irreducible infinitesimal PV. Then the triplet (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) is isomorphic to $(f(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$, and this triplet is algebraic by (2) in Proposition 7.1. Hence there exists an algebraic triplet $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ whose infinitesimal form is $(f(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$. Now suppose that $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ is not reduced, thus there exists a castling transform $(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\iota}', V')$ of $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ such that $\dim V' < \dim V$. Then by differentiating these triplets, we obtain a castling transform $(Lie(\tilde{G}'), d\tilde{\iota}', V')$ of (\mathfrak{g}, f, V) . This is a contradiction. Hence $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ is a reduced irreducible algebraic triplet whose infinitesimal form is $(f(\mathfrak{g}), \iota, V)$. Since $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\iota}, V)$ is a PV, Δ is surjective. Hence we conclude that Δ is bijective.

Now we begin our classification. Note that any irreducible PV of type IFPS is isomorphic to a PV of type IFPS of the form $(I \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1), \rho \otimes A_1, V)$ because $(\mathfrak{gl}(1), \alpha, V(1))$ is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{gl}(1), A_1, V(1))$ and we have (1) of Proposition 6.6. Furthermore its image $\rho \otimes A_1(I \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(1))$ is a reductive Lie algebra with one dimensional center because $\rho \otimes A_1$ is faithful (cf. Remark 5.2). Hence we shall investigate only such PVs. Here we note that isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible PVs (G, ρ, V) with one-dimensional center are classified in [17, p. 141]. By differentiating the triplets in the classification [17, p. 141], we obtain a classification of isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible infinitesimal PVs. From this classification we choose all reduced irreducible PVs of type IFPS, then we can obtain a classification of isomorphism classes of reduced irreducible PVs of type IFPS. The result is the following:

- (a) $(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2), A_1 \otimes 3A_1, V(1) \otimes V(4))$
- (b) $(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2), A_1 \otimes 2A_1 \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(6) \otimes V(2))$
- (c) $(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(5) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(4), A_1 \otimes A_2 \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(10) \otimes V(4))$

Here nA_1 is the n -th symmetric product of A_1 , and A_2 is the second exterior product of A_1 .

Now let us consider the triplet of the form

$$(7.2) \quad (\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a-1), A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(a-1)),$$

where a is a positive integer and A is an irreducible representation of $\mathfrak{sl}(a)$ with degree $2a$. Then the triplets (a)–(c) are equal to the triplets (7.2) for $a = 2, 3$,

or 5 where A is the corresponding irreducible representation. Note that $\mathfrak{sl}(1) = 0$.

In order to complete our classification, it is sufficient to determine all triplets that are castling equivalent to the triplets (a)–(c). For this purpose we shall prove Proposition 7.2. In the following we assume that m_i is a positive natural number.

PROPOSITION 7.2. *Let a be 2, 3, or 5. Let (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) be an arbitrary triplet. Then (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is castling equivalent to the triplet (7.2) if and only if (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to a triplet of the form*

$$(\#7.3) \quad (\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k), A_1 \otimes A \otimes \underbrace{A_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1}_k, \\ V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_k)) \quad (k \geq 1)$$

which satisfies

$$(**7.4) \quad a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \dots m_k = 0.$$

PROOF. We denote by (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) the triplet (7.2). Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{h} - \dim W = \dim \mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a-1) - \dim V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(a-1) = 0$. By replacing $a-1$ with m_1 , we obtain the equality (**7.4) $a^2 + m_1^2 - 1 - 2am_1 = 0$. We claim that any triplet castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) is isomorphic to a triplet of the form (#7.3) satisfying (**7.4). Then first note that (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) itself satisfies the condition (#7.3) and (**7.4). In the following we prove our claim by induction on the number of sc-transformations.

Now from the hypothesis of induction, we consider a triplet (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) satisfying the condition (#7.3) and (**7.4), i.e., (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to the triplet

$$(\mathfrak{h}', \tau', W') = (\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k), \\ A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_k))$$

and satisfies (**7.4). Let $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ be a castling transform of (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) . Then it suffices to prove that $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is isomorphic to a triplet satisfying (#7.3) and (**7.4) again. Note that $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is also a castling transform of $(\mathfrak{h}', \tau', W')$. Then by Proposition 6.9, there exists an sc-transformation $(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{W}')$ of $(\mathfrak{h}', \tau', W')$ such that $(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{W}') \cong (\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$. Concerning $(\mathfrak{h}', \tau', W')$ there are at most k ways of sc-transformations, however by the symmetry of m_1, \dots, m_k we may assume that $(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{W}')$ is given by the triplet

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_{k-1}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k), \\
& \quad A_1^* \otimes A^* \otimes A_1^* \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1^* \otimes A_1, \\
& \quad V(1)^* \otimes V(2a)^* \otimes V(m_1)^* \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_{k-1})^* \otimes V(2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k)).
\end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_{k-1}^2 + (2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k)^2 - k \\
& \quad - 2am_1 m_2 \dots m_{k-1} (2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k) \\
& = a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1 m_2 \dots m_k \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{W}')$ satisfies the equality (**7.4). Moreover from the claims (1), (4), (5) of Proposition 6.6, $(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{W}')$ is isomorphic to a triplet of the form (#7.3). Since (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) satisfies the conditions (#7.3) and (**7.4), by induction any triplet castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) satisfies the conditions (#7.3) and (**7.4) again.

Next we prove the converse. Let (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) be a triplet isomorphic to the following triplet

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V') = (\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k), A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1, \\
& \quad V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_k))
\end{aligned}$$

satisfying the equality (**7.4). We may assume $2 \leq m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \cdots \leq m_k$ without loss of generality. We show that this triplet $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) .

If $k = 1$, the equality (**7.4) becomes $a^2 + m_1^2 - 1 - 2am_1 = 0$. The left side of the equality is equal to $(a - m_1)^2 - 1$. Hence the solution of the equality (**7.4) is $m_1 = a \pm 1$. The corresponding triplets are given by $(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a-1), A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(a-1))$ and $(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a+1), A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(a+1))$. The former is equal to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) , and the latter is a castling transform of (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) by claims (1), (4), (5) of Proposition 6.6. Hence $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) .

Next we investigate the case $k \geq 2$. The following lemma plays a crucial role. The proof of this lemma will be given below.

LEMMA 7.3. *Let k be a natural number such that $k \geq 2$, and let a and m_i ($1 \leq i \leq k$) be integers satisfying $2 \leq a \leq 5$ and $2 \leq m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \cdots \leq m_k$. Suppose that the equality (**7.4) $a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1 m_2 \dots m_k = 0$ holds. Then we have $0 < 2am_1 m_2 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k < m_k$.*

Now by an sc-transformation of the given triplet $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$, we can obtain the triplet

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{g}'', \rho'', V'') &= (\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_{k-1}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k), \\ &\quad A_1^* \otimes A^* \otimes A_1^* \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1^* \otimes A_1, \\ &\quad V(1)^* \otimes V(2a)^* \otimes V(m_1)^* \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_{k-1})^* \\ &\quad \otimes V(2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k)). \end{aligned}$$

Then by Lemma 7.3, we have $\dim V'' < \dim V'$. Since $\dim V' < \infty$, by a finite number of sc-transformations, we can arrive at a triplet of the same form as that of $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ with some $m_i = 1$, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k), \\ &\quad A_1^{(*)} \otimes A^{(*)} \otimes A_1^{(*)} \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1^{(*)} \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1^{(*)}, \\ &\quad V(1)^{(*)} \otimes V(2a)^{(*)} \otimes V(m_1)^{(*)} \otimes \cdots \otimes V(1)^{(*)} \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_k)^{(*)}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the number of $\mathfrak{sl}(m_i)$ -components decreases to $k - 1$. Since k is finite, by a finite number of sc-transformations we arrive at a triplet isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1), A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1, V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1))$. Since sc-transformations and a last isomorphism of triplets keep the equality (**7.4), this triplet also satisfies (**7.4). Hence by the consideration in the case $k = 1$, $(\mathfrak{g}', \rho', V')$ is castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) . Therefore (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is also castling equivalent to (\mathfrak{h}, τ, W) , which proves Proposition 7.2. \square

PROOF OF LEMMA 7.3. Let k be a natural number satisfying $k \geq 2$, and let a and m_i ($1 \leq i \leq k$) be arbitrary integers satisfying the inequalities $2 \leq a \leq 5$, $2 \leq m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \cdots \leq m_k$, and the equality

$$(**7.4) \quad a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \dots m_k = 0.$$

First we show that $0 < 2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k$. We assume that $2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} \leq m_k$. Then $2am_1 \dots m_{k-1}m_k \leq m_k^2$. Hence

$$a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 \leq m_k^2.$$

Therefore

$$0 \geq a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_{k-1}^2 \geq a^2 - k + 4(k-1) > 0.$$

This is a contradiction. Hence we have $0 < 2am_1 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k$.

Secondly we show that $2am_1m_2 \dots m_{k-1} - m_k < m_k$. Now assume that $m_k \leq 3a$. Then since $k \geq 2$ and $a \geq 2$, we have $m_i \leq 2a2^{k-1} - 2$. Thus we

can use Lemma 2 in [17, p. 42], and we have

$$m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - 2am_1m_2 \cdots m_k \leq 2^2k - 2a2^k.$$

Substituting this inequality into (**7.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \cdots m_k \\ &\leq a^2 - k + 2^2k - 2a2^k \\ &= a^2 - 2^{k+1}a + 3k. \end{aligned}$$

The last expression is negative if $k \geq 2$ and $4 - \sqrt{10} < a < 4 + \sqrt{10}$, thus especially for $2 \leq a \leq 5$. This is a contradiction. It follows that $m_k > 3a$. To prove the inequality $2am_1m_2 \cdots m_{k-1} - m_k < m_k$ we consider two cases: (i) $k = 2$ and (ii) $k \geq 3$.

(i) First we show that $m_2 > m_1 + a$. Now suppose that $m_2 \leq m_1 + a$. Then by (**7.4)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= a^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 - 2 - 2am_1m_2 \\ &\leq a^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 - 2 - 2a(m_2 - a)m_2 \\ &\leq a^2 - 2 + (-2a + 2)m_2^2 + 2a^2m_2 \\ &\leq a^2 - 2 - am_2^2 + 2a^2m_2 \\ &= a^2 - 2 - am_2(m_2 - 2a). \end{aligned}$$

Since $m_2 - 2a > a$, this expression is less than

$$a^2 - 2 - a^2m_2 < -a^2 - 2 < 0.$$

This is a contradiction, and therefore $m_2 > m_1 + a$. Next we show the inequality $2am_1 - m_2 < m_2$, which is equivalent to $am_1 < m_2$. Now suppose that $am_1 \geq m_2$. Then by (**7.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= a^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 - 2 - 2am_1m_2 \\ &\leq a^2 - 2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 - 2m_2^2 \\ &= a^2 - 2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $m_2 > m_1 + a$, this expression is less than

$$a^2 - 2 + m_1^2 - (m_1 + a)^2 = -2 - 2am_1 < 0.$$

This is a contradiction, and therefore we have $2am_1 - m_2 < m_2$.

(ii) Consider the case $k \geq 3$. First we prove $m_k > \frac{a}{2}(k-1)m_{k-1}$. Now suppose that $m_k \leq \frac{a}{2}(k-1)m_{k-1}$. Then by (**7.4)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \cdots m_k \\ &\leq a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - \frac{4}{k-1}m_1 \cdots m_{k-2}m_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\frac{4}{k-1}m_1 \cdots m_{k-2} \geq \frac{4}{k-1}2^{k-2} = \frac{2^k}{k-1} \geq k+1$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - \frac{4}{k-1}m_1 \cdots m_{k-2}m_k^2 \\ \leq a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - (k+1)m_k^2 \\ \leq a^2 - k - m_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $m_k > 3a > a$, we have $a^2 - k - m_k^2 < a^2 - k - a^2 < 0$. This is a contradiction. Hence $m_k > \frac{a}{2}(k-1)m_{k-1}$.

Next assume that $2am_1 \cdots m_{k-1} - m_k \geq m_k$, then $2am_1 \cdots m_k \geq 2m_k^2$. By applying this inequality to (**7.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \cdots m_k \\ &\leq a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_{k-1}^2 - m_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

By $m_k > \frac{a}{2}(k-1)m_{k-1}$, the last expression is less than

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - k + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_{k-1}^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}(k-1)^2m_{k-1}^2 \\ \leq a^2 - k - (k-1)\left(\frac{a^2}{4}(k-1) - 1\right)m_{k-1}^2 \\ \leq a^2 - k - ((k-1)(a^2(k-1) - 4)). \end{aligned}$$

Finally by $k \geq 3$, we have

$$0 \leq a^2 - k - 2(2a^2 - 4) = -3a^2 - k + 8 < 0.$$

This is a contradiction, and therefore $2am_1m_2 \cdots m_{k-1} - m_k < m_k$. \square

REMARK 7.4. Even if a and m_i are real numbers satisfying $2 \leq a \leq 5$ and $2 \leq m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \cdots \leq m_k$, we have the same assertion as that of Lemma 7.3.

Now we claim that a triplet (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to an irreducible PV of type IFPS if and only if (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is castling equivalent to one of the triplets (a)–(c). To see this, first note that a triplet (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to an

irreducible PV of type IFPS if and only if (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is castling equivalent to a reduced irreducible PV of type IFPS. This follows from the fact that an irreducible PV of type IFPS can be sc-transformed into one again and Corollary 6.10. Furthermore any reduced irreducible PV of type IFPS is isomorphic to one of the triplets (a)–(c). Therefore we obtain our claim.

Thus by applying Proposition 7.2 to the case that the triplet (7.2) is equal to one of the triplets (a)–(c), we have the following:

COROLLARY 7.5. *Let k and m_i be positive natural numbers. A triplet (\mathfrak{g}, ρ, V) is isomorphic to an irreducible PV of type IFPS if and only if it is isomorphic to a triplet of the form*

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k), \\ &A_1 \otimes A \otimes \underbrace{A_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_1}_k, \\ &V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_k)) \end{aligned}$$

which satisfies the equality

$$(**7.4) \quad a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \dots m_k = 0,$$

where $a = 2, 3,$ or $5,$ and

$$A = \begin{cases} 3A_1 & (a = 2) \\ 2A_1 & (a = 3). \\ A_2 & (a = 5) \end{cases}$$

In this corollary, (**7.4) is equal to the relation $\dim \rho(\mathfrak{g}) = \dim V$. Indeed

$$\dim \mathfrak{gl}(1) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k) = a^2 + m_1^2 + \cdots + m_k^2 - k,$$

and

$$\dim V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(m_k) = 2am_1m_2 \dots m_k.$$

By combining Corollaries 5.3, 7.5 and the claim (3) in Proposition 6.6, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.1.

REMARK 7.6. Let a be a natural number such that $a \geq 2$. We denote a solution of (**7.4) by $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$, which geometrically corresponds to a complex IFPS on a Lie group $SL(a) \times SL(m_1) \times \cdots \times SL(m_k)$. We say that a solution $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ is essential if $m_i \neq 1$ for all i . Then for any k we can see that the equation (**7.4) has an essential solution by induction. First if $k = 1$, the equation (**7.4) has the solutions $(a; a \pm 1)$. Next we suppose

that the equation (**7.4) has an essential solution $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$. We may assume that it satisfies $2 \leq m_1 \leq \dots \leq m_k$. When we add $\mathfrak{sl}(1)$ to the tail of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k)$, there are $(k+1)$ -ways of sc-transformations of this Lie algebra. Namely an sc-transformation of $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ at the i -th position for $1 \leq i \leq k$ is given by

$$(a; m_1, \dots, m_{i-1}, 2am_1 \dots m_{i-1} m_{i+1} \dots m_k - m_i, m_{i+1}, \dots, m_k),$$

and for $i = k+1$ is given by

$$(a; m_1, \dots, m_k, 2am_1 \dots m_k - 1).$$

We note that castling transformation of $(a; m_1)$ at the first position is given by $(a; 2a - m_1)$. We have already seen that any sc-transformation of $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ gives again a solution of (**7.4). Since we can easily verify that $2am_1 \dots m_k - 1 > m_k \geq 2$ for the case $i = k+1$, there exists an essential solution for any $k \geq 1$.

For example let us consider the solution $(a; m_1) = (2; 3)$, which corresponds to a complex IFPS on $SL(2) \times SL(3)$. If we castling transform $(2; 3)$ at the second position, we obtain $(2; 3, 11)$. Likewise from $(2; 3, 11)$ we obtain $(2; 3, 11, 131)$.

Furthermore even if we fix the number of \mathfrak{sl} -components $k (\geq 2)$, the equation (**7.4) has an infinite number of solutions as follows: As we have already showed that there exists at least one non-trivial solution $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$. Then by an sc-transformation of $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ at the i -th position ($1 \leq i < k$), we obtain

$$(a; m_1, \dots, m_{i-1}, 2am_1 \dots m_{i-1} m_{i+1} \dots m_k - m_i, m_{i+1}, \dots, m_k).$$

Then this gives a new solution of (**7.4) since $2am_1 \dots m_{i-1} m_{i+1} \dots m_k - m_i > m_k$. For example if we castling transform $(2; 3, 11)$ at the first position, we obtain $(2; 41, 11)$. Likewise from $(2; 11, 41)$ we obtain $(2; 153, 41)$.

REMARK 7.7. In Theorem 1.1 we have repetition of Lie algebras admitting a complex IFPS between the cases $a = 2$ and $a = 3$. For example $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2)$, $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(11)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(11)$, etc. To exclude the repetition, we need the following extra condition: Any Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k)$ with the equality (**7.4) satisfies $m_i \neq 2$ for all i . To see this, we denote by $\mathcal{L}(a)$ the set of whole Lie algebras $\mathfrak{sl}(a) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k)$ corresponding to solutions $(a; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ for (**7.4) ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$). We put $\mathcal{L}(3)' = \{\mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k) \in \mathcal{L}(3) \mid m_i \neq 2\}$. Then we have $\mathcal{L}(2) \cap \mathcal{L}(3)' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{L}(2) \cap \mathcal{L}(5) = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{L}(3)' \cap \mathcal{L}(5) = \emptyset$. First obviously $\mathcal{L}(2) \cap \mathcal{L}(3)' = \emptyset$. Next we verify that $\mathcal{L}(2) \cap \mathcal{L}(5) = \emptyset$ in the following.

By the proof of Proposition 7.2, any solution $(2; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ of (**7.4) is castling equivalent to $(2; 1)$. Let us express a solution obtained by a castling transformation from $(2; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ at the i -th position as $(2; m_1, \dots, m_{i-1}, m'_i, m_{i+1}, \dots, m_k)$. Then for the case $i = k$ we obtain a solution $(2; m_1, \dots, m_{k-1}, m'_k)$ such that $m'_k < m_k$ by Lemma 7.3. On the other hand for other cases $i \neq k$, we have $m_k < m'_i$ by a consideration in Remark 7.6. Here we note that all solutions obtained by castling transformations from $(2; 1)$ is $(2; 3)$, and those from $(2; 3)$ are $(2; 1)$ and $(2; 3, 11)$. Thus any new solution $(2; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ castling equivalent to $(2; 3, 11)$ satisfies $m_i > 11$ for all i . Hence any solution $(2; m_1, \dots, m_k)$ castling equivalent to $(2; 1)$ satisfies $m_i \neq 5$ for all i . Therefore we have $\mathcal{L}(2) \cap \mathcal{L}(5) = \emptyset$. We can verify $\mathcal{L}(3)' \cap \mathcal{L}(5) = \emptyset$ in the same way.

Moreover we can see that $\mathcal{L}(3) \subset \mathcal{L}(2) \cup \mathcal{L}(3)'$. Indeed we can verify that any Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k) \in \mathcal{L}(3)$ contains at most one component m_i such as $m_i = 2$. In this case changing positions of $m_i (= 2)$ and 3 gives us again the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_{i-1}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_{i+1}) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k) \in \mathcal{L}(2)$. It follows that $\mathcal{L}(2) \cup \mathcal{L}(3) \cup \mathcal{L}(5) = \mathcal{L}(2) \sqcup \mathcal{L}(3)' \sqcup \mathcal{L}(5)$.

REMARK 7.8. Concerning Theorem 1.1 we can also obtain an infinite number of real semisimple Lie groups admitting an irreducible real IFPS. Indeed the triplets obtained in Corollary 7.5 have real forms

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathfrak{gl}(1, \mathbf{R}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(a, \mathbf{R}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_1, \mathbf{R}) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(m_k, \mathbf{R}), \\ &A_1 \otimes A \otimes A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_1, \\ &V(1) \otimes V(2a) \otimes V(m_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(m_k)). \end{aligned}$$

Hence by the consideration after Theorem 3.7, a real form $SL(a, \mathbf{R}) \times SL(m_1, \mathbf{R}) \times \dots \times SL(m_k, \mathbf{R})$ admits an irreducible real IFPS if it satisfies (**7.4) $a^2 + m_1^2 + \dots + m_k^2 - k - 2am_1m_2 \dots m_k = 0$. Here recall that in [1], [20], [4], real simple Lie groups admitting a real IFPS have been classified, and as a result only $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbf{R})$ and $\mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$ ($n \geq 1$) admit a real IFPS. To obtain this result, Aagoka [1] constructed a reducible real IFPS on $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbf{R})$ and $\mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$ ($n \geq 1$), moreover an irreducible real IFPS on $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R})$. That is why in Theorem 1.1 the complexification of $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbf{R})$ ($n \geq 2$) does not appear.

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