

Differential Systems Associated with Simple Graded Lie Algebras

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*Dedicated to Professor Noboru Tanaka
on his sixtieth birthday*

§0. Introduction

This is a survey paper on differential systems associated with simple graded Lie algebras. By a differential system (M, D) , we mean a pfaffian system D (or a distribution in Chevalley's sense) on a manifold M , that is, D is a subbundle of the tangent bundle $T(M)$ of M . Our primary subject will be the Lie algebra (sheaf) $\mathcal{A}(M, D)$ of all infinitesimal automorphisms of (M, D) .

Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple Lie algebra over the field \mathbb{R} of real numbers. A gradation $\{\mathfrak{g}_p\}_{p \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of \mathfrak{g} is a direct decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_p$ such that

$$[\mathfrak{g}_p, \mathfrak{g}_q] \subset \mathfrak{g}_{p+q} \quad \text{for } p, q \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Let $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_p$ be a simple graded Lie algebra over \mathbb{R} satisfying $\mathfrak{g}_p = [\mathfrak{g}_{p+1}, \mathfrak{g}_{-1}]$ for $p < -1$. We denote by G the adjoint group of \mathfrak{g} and let G' be the normalizer of $\mathfrak{g}' = \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathfrak{g}_p$ in G ;

$$G' = \{ \sigma \in G \mid \sigma(\mathfrak{g}') = \mathfrak{g}' \}.$$

We consider the homogeneous space $M_{\mathfrak{g}} = G/G'$, which is a real or complex manifold (R -space) depending on whether the complexification $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{g}$ of \mathfrak{g} is simple or \mathfrak{g} is complex simple (see Proposition 3.3 in §3.2 and §4.1). By identifying \mathfrak{g} with the Lie algebra of left invariant vector fields on G , the G' -invariant subspace $\mathfrak{f}^{-1} = \mathfrak{g}_{-1} \oplus \mathfrak{g}'$ induces a G -invariant differential system $D_{\mathfrak{g}}$ on $M_{\mathfrak{g}}$, which is a holomorphic differential system when \mathfrak{g} is complex simple. $(M_{\mathfrak{g}}, D_{\mathfrak{g}})$ is called the standard differential system of type $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_p$ (§4.1).