

The spectra of 1-forms on simply connected compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric spaces II

By

Eiji KANEDA

(Communicated by Prof. H. Toda, October 28, 1982)

Introduction.

In the preceding paper [5], we established a method to calculate the spectra of 1-forms on simply connected compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric spaces. By use of it, we determined the spectra of 1-forms on [AIII] $SU(p+q)/S(U(p) \times U(q))$ and [G] $G_2/SU(2) \times SU(2)$. The purpose of this paper is to show the complete lists of the spectra of 1-forms on all simply connected irreducible Riemannian symmetric spaces except: (1°) Compact simple Lie groups; (2°) [AIII], [G]; (3°) [BDI, II] $SO(p+q)/SO(p) \times SO(q)$ ($q \geq p$, $p=1, 2$). The spectra of 1-forms on [BDI, II] ($q \geq p$, $p=1, 2$) can be seen in Ikeda-Taniguchi [4] and Tsukamoto [9]. See also Gallot-Meyer [3], Levy-Bruhl-Laperrière [6], [7] and Stresse [8]. The spectra of 1-forms on compact simple Lie groups can be obtained by Theorem 2.1 and Corollary to Theorem 1.3 in [5], however they are not treated here.

In order to explain the contents of this paper, we review some fundamental notations. Let G/K be a simply connected compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric space with G simple. We denote by $\mathcal{D}(G)$ the set of equivalence classes of irreducible representations of G and $\mathcal{D}(G, K)$ the set of equivalence classes of spherical representations of the symmetric pair (G, K) . Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + \mathfrak{m}$ be the canonical decomposition of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G associated with G/K . We choose a Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{t} of \mathfrak{g} containing a maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{m} . Let $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be the set of simple roots with respect to a suitable linear order in \mathfrak{t} . We denote by p the Satake involution of the set $I = \{i \mid \alpha_i \in \Pi, \alpha_i \notin \mathfrak{b}\}$, where $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t} \cap \mathfrak{k}$. Let $D(G)$ be the set of dominant integral forms on \mathfrak{t} and let $D(G, K)$ be the subset of $D(G)$ consisting of all highest weights of $[\rho] \in \mathcal{D}(G, K)$. The set $D(G, K)$ is given by the additive semi-group generated by the following M_i 's ($i \in I$, $p(i) \geq i$):

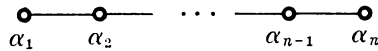
$$M_i = \begin{cases} 2A_i & p(i) = i, (\alpha_i, \Pi \cap \mathfrak{b}) = \{0\}; \\ A_i & p(i) = i, (\alpha_i, \Pi \cap \mathfrak{b}) \neq \{0\}; \\ A_i + A_{p(i)} & p(i) > i; \end{cases}$$

where $\{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ stands for the set of fundamental weights.

Let $A^1(G/K)$ be the space of complex continuous 1-forms on G/K . Under the canonical action of G , $A^1(G/K)$ can be regarded as a G -module. By definition the spectrum of $A^1(G/K)$ is the function $\mathcal{D}(G) \ni [\rho] \rightarrow a([\rho]) \in \mathbf{Z}$ determined by $a([\rho]) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_G(V^\rho, A^1(G/K))$, where we mean by $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V^\rho)$ an irreducible representation of G . The spectrum describes how $A^1(G/K)$ decompose into a direct sum of irreducible G -submodules. Actually the number $a([\rho])$ indicates the number of irreducible factors isomorphic to V^ρ as G -modules in such a decomposition. The purpose of this paper is to determine the spectrum of $A^1(G/K)$ for each simply connected compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric space G/K with G simple. For this purpose we give in the following table the function $D(G) \ni A \rightarrow a(A) \in \mathbf{Z}$ defined in [5]. We exhibit all dominant integral forms $A \in D(G)$ with $a(A) \neq 0$ and the numbers $a(A)$. As was announced in [5], if A denotes the highest weight of $[\rho]$, then two numbers $a([\rho])$ and $a(A)$ coincide, i.e., $a([\rho]) = a(A)$. This equality can be verified by the examination of the subset $B(A)$ of \mathcal{A} determined by A (see Proposition 3.4 and Proposition 3.6 in [5]). The details are omitted in this paper. Thus the spectra of $A^1(G/K)$ on all simply connected compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric spaces G/K with G simple can be obtained by the following tables.

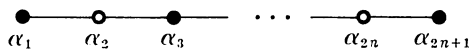
Throughout this paper M_0 means an arbitrary element of $D(G, K)$. Making use of the generators M_i 's stated as above, M_0 can be expressed by $M_0 = \sum m_i M_i$, where $m_i \in \mathbf{Z}$, $m_i \geq 0$. We also mean by $m(M_0)$ ($M_0 = \sum m_i M_i \in D(G, K)$) the number defined by the following equality: $m(M_0) = \#\{m_i \mid m_i > 0\}$.

[AI] $SU(n+1)/SO(n+1)$ ($n \geq 1$)



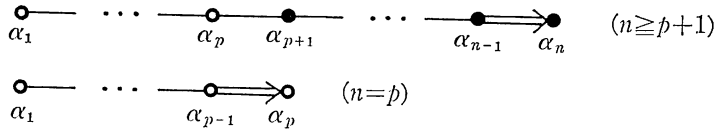
	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_j + A_{j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$)	1

[AII] $SU(2(n+1))/Sp(n+1)$ ($n \geq 1$)



	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$)	1

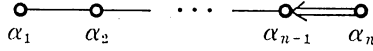
[BI] $SO(2n+1)/SO(p) \times SO(2n-p+1)$ ($3 \leq p \leq n$)



	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_j + A_{j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq p-2$)	2
(III)	$A_{i-1} + A_{i+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-2$) $(M_0, \alpha_i^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	1 2
(IV)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_{p-1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-2$) $(M_0, \alpha_p)^* = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	1 2
(V)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A^{(1)} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-1$)	1(*)
(VI)	$A_{p-2} + M_0$ (M_0, α_{p-1}^*) (M_0, α_p^*) 0 0 + 0 0 + + +	0 1 1 2
(VII)	$A_{p-1} + A^{(1)} + M_0$	1(*)

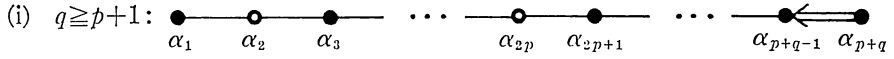
Remark (*). $A^{(1)} = \begin{cases} A_{p+1} & (n \geq p+2) \\ 2A_{p+1} & (n = p+1) \\ 2A_p & (n = p) \end{cases}$

[CI] $Sp(n)/U(n)$ ($n \geq 1$)

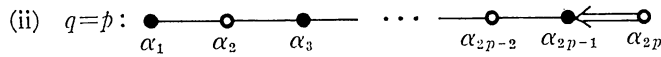


	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$2m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_j + A_{j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq n-1$)	2

[CII] $Sp(p+q)/Sp(p) \times Sp(q)$ ($1 \leq p \leq q$)

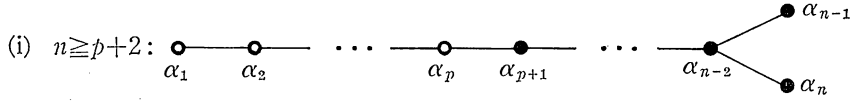


	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq p-1$)	2
(III)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2p+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$)	1
(IV)	$2A_{2i-1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$)	1



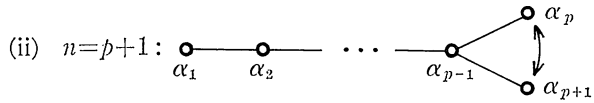
	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq p-1$)	2
(III)	$2A_{2i-1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$)	1

[DI] $SO(2n)/SO(p) \times SO(2n-p)$ ($3 \leq p \leq n$)

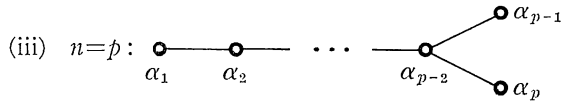


	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_j + A_{j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq p-2$)	2
(III)	$A_{i-1} + A_{i+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-2$) $(M_0, \alpha_i^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$
(IV)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_{p-1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-2$) $(M_0, \alpha_p^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$
(V)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A^{(2)} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-1$)	1
(VI)	$A_{p-2} + M_0$ $(M_0, \alpha_{p-1}^*) \quad (M_0, \alpha_p^*)$ $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 \\ 0 & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$
(VII)	$A_{p-1} + A^{(2)} + M_0$	1 (**)

Remark (**). $A^{(2)} = \begin{cases} A_{p+1} & (n \geq p+3) \\ A_{p+1} + A_{p+2} & (n = p+2) \end{cases}$

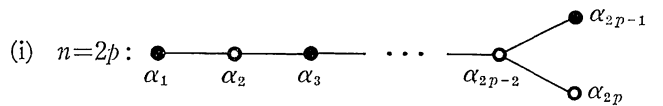


	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_j + A_{j+1} + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq p-2)$	2
(III)	$A_{i-1} + A_{i+1} + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-2)$	1 2
	$(M_0, \alpha_i^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	
(IV)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_{p-1} + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-2)$	1 2
	$(M_0, \alpha_p^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	
(V)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + 2A_p + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-1)$	1
	$A_{i-1} + A_i + 2A_{p+1} + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-1)$	1
(VI)	$A_{p-2} + M_0$	0 1 1 2
	$(M_0, \alpha_{p-1}^*) \quad (M_0, \alpha_p^*)$	
	0 0	
	+ 0	
(VII)	$A_{p-1} + 2A_p + M_0$	1
	$A_{p-1} + 2A_{p+1} + M_0$	1

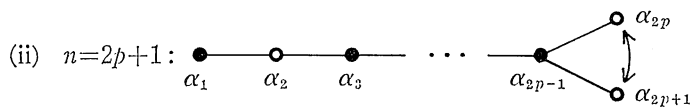


	A	$a(A)$								
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$								
(II)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_j + A_{j+1} + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq p-3)$	2								
(III)	$A_{i-1} + A_{i+1} + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-3)$ $(M_0, \alpha_i^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \end{cases}$	1 2								
(IV)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_{p-2} + A_{p-1} + A_p + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-3)$	2								
(V)	$A_{i-1} + A_i + A_{p-1} + A_p + M_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-2)$	2								
(VI)	$A_{p-2} + M_0$ $(M_0, \alpha_{p-1}^*) \quad (M_0, \alpha_p^*)$ <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>+</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>+</td><td>+</td></tr> </table>	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0 1 1 2
0	0									
+	0									
0	+									
+	+									
(VII)	$A_{p-3} + A_{p-1} + A_p + M_0$ $(M_0, \alpha_{p-2}^*) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ + \\ + \end{cases}$	1 2								

[DIII] $SO(2n)/U(n)$ ($n \geq 3$)

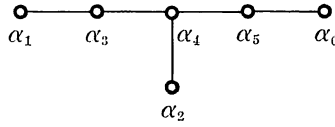


	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$2m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq p-2$)	2
(III)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2p-1} + A_{2p} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p-1$)	2



	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$2m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_{2i-1} + A_{2j+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq p-1$)	2
(III)	$A_{2i-1} + 2A_{2p} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$)	1
	$A_{2i-1} + 2A_{2p+1} + M_0$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$)	1

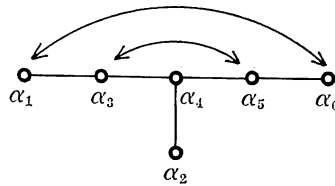
[EI] $E_6/Sp(4)$



	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_3 + 2A_1 + M_0$ $A_4 + 2A_2 + M_0$ $A_1 + A_4 + 2A_3 + M_0$ $A_2 + A_3 + A_5 + 2A_4 + M_0$ $A_4 + A_6 + 2A_5 + M_0$ $A_5 + 2A_6 + M_0$	1
(III)	$ \alpha + M_0 \quad (\alpha \in A, \alpha > 0, \alpha \notin II)$	1 (***)

Remark (***). $|\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^6 |m_i| A_i \quad (\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^6 m_i A_i)$

[EII] $E_6/SU(2) \cdot SU(6)$

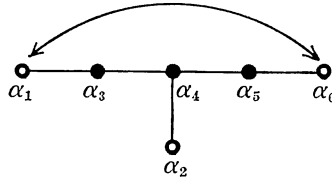


	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_1 + A_3 + M_0$ $A_1 + A_3 + A_2 + M_0$ $A_1 + A_3 + A_4 + M_0$ $A_1 + A_3 + A_2 + A_4 + M_0$	1

(II)	$A_5 + A_6 + M_0$				
	$A_5 + A_6 + A_2 + M_0$				1
	$A_5 + A_6 + A_4 + M_0$				1
	$A_5 + A_6 + A_2 + A_4 + M_0$				
	$A_1 + 2A_5 + M_0$				
	$A_1 + 2A_5 + A_2 + M_0$				1
	$A_1 + 2A_5 + A_4 + M_0$				1
	$A_1 + 2A_5 + A_2 + A_4 + M_0$				
	$2A_3 + A_6 + M_0$				
	$2A_3 + A_6 + A_2 + M_0$				1
	$2A_3 + A_6 + A_4 + M_0$				1
	$2A_3 + A_6 + A_2 + A_4 + M_0$				
	$2A_1 + A_5 + M_0$				
	$2A_1 + A_5 + A_2 + M_0$				1
	$2A_1 + A_5 + A_4 + M_0$				1
	$2A_1 + A_5 + A_2 + A_4 + M_0$				
	(III)	$A_3 + 2A_6 + M_0$			
$A_3 + 2A_6 + A_2 + M_0$					1
$A_3 + 2A_6 + A_4 + M_0$					1
$A_3 + 2A_6 + A_2 + A_4 + M_0$					
$A_2 + M_0$					
		(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_3^*)	(M_0, α_4^*)	
		0	0	0	1
		+	0	0	2
		0	+	0	2
		0	0	+	2
	+	+	0	3	
	+	0	+	3	
	0	+	+	3	
	+	+	+	4	

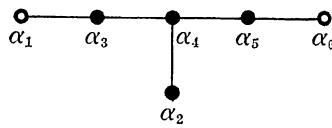
(IV)	$A_4 + M_0$			
	(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_2^*)	(M_0, α_3^*)	
	0	0	0	1
	+	0	0	2
	0	+	0	2
	0	0	+	2
	+	+	0	3
	+	0	+	3
(V)	$A_2 + A_4 + M_0$			
	(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_3^*)		
	0	0	2	
	+	0	3	
	0	+	3	
	+	+	4	

[EIII] $E_6/Spin(10) \cdot SO(2)$



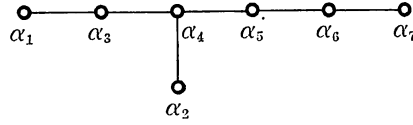
	Λ	$a(\Lambda)$
(I)	M_0	0
	$(M_0, \alpha_1^*) \quad (M_0, \alpha_2^*)$	
	0 0	
	+ 0	
(II)	$A_4 + M_0$	2
	0 +	
	+ +	
(III)	$A_1 + A_3 + M_0$	1
	$A_5 + A_6 + M_0$	
	$2A_1 + A_5 + M_0$	
	$A_3 + 2A_6 + M_0$	

[EIV] E_6/F_4



	Λ	$a(\Lambda)$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_2 + M_0$	1
	$A_3 + M_0$	1
	$A_6 + M_0$	1

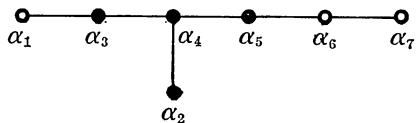
[EV] $E_7/SU(8)$



	\mathcal{A}	$a(\mathcal{A})$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_3 + 2A_1 + M_0$ $A_4 + 2A_2 + M_0$ $A_1 + A_4 + 2A_3 + M_0$ $A_2 + A_3 + A_5 + 2A_4 + M_0$ $A_4 + A_6 + 2A_5 + M_0$ $A_5 + A_7 + 2A_6 + M_0$ $A_6 + 2A_7 + M_0$	1
(III)	$ \alpha + M_0 \quad (\alpha \in \mathcal{A}, \alpha > 0, \alpha \notin \Pi)$	1 (**)

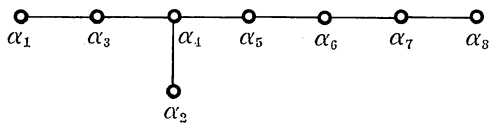
Remark (**). $|\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^7 |m_i| A_i \quad (\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^7 m_i A_i)$

(IV)	$A_3 + M_0$			
	(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_4^*)	(M_0, α_6^*)	
	0	0	0	1
	+	0	0	2
	0	+	0	2
	0	0	+	2
	+	+	0	3
	+	0	+	3
	0	+	+	3
	+	+	+	4
(V)	$A_1 + A_3 + M_0$			
	(M_0, α_4^*)	(M_0, α_6^*)		
	0	0		2
	+	0		3
	0	+		3
	+	+		4

[EVII] $E_7/E_6 \cdot SO(2)$ 

	A	$a(A)$
(I)	M_0	
	(M_0, α_1^*) (M_0, α_6^*) (M_0, α_7^*)	
	0 0 0	0
	+ 0 0	2
	0 + 0	2
	0 0 +	2
	+ + 0	3
	+ 0 +	3
0 + +	3	
+ + +	4	
(II)	$A_3 + M_0$	2
	$A_2 + A_7 + M_0$	2
	$A_5 + A_7 + M_0$	2

[EVIII] $E_8/SO(16)$



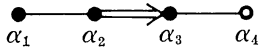
	\mathcal{A}	$a(\mathcal{A})$
(I)	M_0	$m(M_0)$
(II)	$A_3+2A_1+M_0$ $A_4+2A_2+M_0$ $A_1+A_4+2A_3+M_0$ $A_2+A_3+A_5+2A_4+M_0$ $A_4+A_6+2A_5+M_0$ $A_5+A_7+2A_6+M_0$ $A_6+A_8+2A_7+M_0$ $A_7+2A_8+M_0$	1
(III)	$ \alpha +M_0 \quad (\alpha \ni \mathcal{A}, \alpha > 0, \alpha \notin \Pi)$	$1^{(***)}$

Remark (***). $|\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^8 |m_i| A_i \quad (\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^8 m_i A_i)$.

(IV)	$A_8 + M_0$			
	(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_6^*)	(M_0, α_7^*)	
	0	0	0	1
	+	0	0	2
	0	+	0	2
	0	0	+	2
	÷	+	0	3
	÷	0	+	3
(V)	$A_7 + A_8 + M_0$			
	(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_6^*)		
	0	0		2
	+	0		3
	0	+	3	
	+	+	4	

(IV)	A_2+M_0		
	(M_0, α_1^*)	(M_0, α_3^*)	(M_0, α_4^*)
	0	0	0
	+	0	0
	0	+	0
	0	0	+
	+	+	0
	+	0	+
	0	+	+
	+	+	+
(V)	$A_1+A_2+M_0$		
	(M_0, α_3^*)	(M_0, α_4^*)	
	0	0	2
	+	0	3
	0	+	3
	+	+	4

[FII] $F_4/Spin(9)$



	\mathcal{A}	$a(\mathcal{A})$
(I)	A_4+M_0	1
(II)	A_1+M_0	1
	A_3+M_0	1

OSAKA UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

References

- [1] J.V. Dzjadyk, On the determination of the spectrum of an induced representation on a compact symmetric space, Soviet Math. Dokl., **16** (1975), 193-197.
- [2] J.V. Dzjadyk, Representations realizable in vector fields on compact symmetric

- spaces, *ibid.*, 229-232.
- [3] S. Gallot et D. Meyer, Opérateur de courbure et Laplacien des formes différentielles d'une variété riemannienne, *J. Math. Pure Appl.*, **54** (1975), 259-284.
 - [4] A. Ikeda and Y. Taniguchi, Spectra and eigenforms of the Laplacian on S^n and $P^n(\mathbb{C})$, *Osaka J. Math.*, **15** (1978), 515-546.
 - [5] E. Kaneda, The spectra of 1-forms on simply connected compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric spaces, *J. Math. Kyoto University* **23** (1983), 369-395.
 - [6] A. Levy-Bruhl-Laperrière, Spectre de de Rham-Hodge sur les formes de degré 1 des sphères de R^n ($n \geq 6$), *Bull. Sc. Math.*, 2^e série **99** (1975), 213-240.
 - [7] A. Levy-Bruhl-Laperrière, Spectre de de Rham-Hodge sur l'espace projectif complexe, *C.R. Acad. Sc. Paris*, **284** (23 mai 1977) Série A, 1265-1267.
 - [8] H. Strese, Spectren symmetrische Raume, *Math. Nachr.*, **98** (1980), 75-82.
 - [9] C. Tsukamoto, The spectra of the Laplace-Beltrami operators on $SO(n+2)/SO(2) \times SO(n)$ and $Sp(n+1)/Sp(1) \times Sp(n)$, *Osaka J. Math.*, **18** (1981), 407-426.