

§2. continued

$R \subset V$: reduced irreducible root sys. of rank l ($= \dim V$)

$W \subset GL(V)$: Weyl group

$d_1, \dots, d_l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$: degrees of W

Prp. $w \in W \subset GL(V)$ $\det(1-tw) = (1-ad_1) \dots (1-ad_l)$, $a_i \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{1}{\det(1-tw)} = \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{1}{1-t^{d_i}} \quad \square$$

Cor. $d_1 + \dots + d_l = l + \frac{1}{2}|R|$, $d_1 \dots d_l = |W|$ □

$\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\} \subset R$: simple roots $\alpha_i := \lambda x_i \in W$

$C_\Delta := \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_l \in W$: Coxeter elem. assoc. to Δ

Lem. $\forall \Delta, \Delta' \subset R$ C_Δ and $C_{\Delta'}$ are W -conjugate □

↙ order of the element C_Δ of the group W

Dfn $h = h(R) := \text{ord}(C_\Delta) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>1}$: Coxeter # of R

EigenVal(C_Δ) = $\{J_h^{m_1}, \dots, J_h^{m_l}\} \subset \mathbb{C}$ $J_h = \exp(2\pi i/h)$

$0 \leq m_1 \leq \dots \leq m_l < h$: exponents of R

Eg $R = A_e$, $\Delta = \{\alpha_1 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \dots, \alpha_l = \epsilon_l - \epsilon_{l+1}\} \subset V \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{l+1}$

$GL(V) \hookrightarrow GL(\mathbb{R}^{l+1})$

$$C_\Delta \mapsto P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & 1 \\ 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 0 & \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $\{(v_i) \mid v_i + \dots + v_{l+1} = 0\}$

$l=1$: $C_\Delta = \alpha_1 \mapsto [1^1]$. $l=2$: $C_\Delta = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore h = \text{ord}(P) = l+1$

$\det(t-P) = t^{l+1} - 1$ EigenVal(P) = $\{J_{l+1}^i \mid i=0, \dots, l\}$

\therefore exponents of A_e

$= 1, 2, \dots, l$ ($m_i = i$)

eigenvec. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{A_e} \checkmark$

Thm. (1) $h = |R|/l$

(2) $m_i > 0 \forall i,$

$$\{h - m_i\}_{i=1}^l = \{m_i\}_{i=1}^l \quad (\text{so } \sum_{i=1}^l m_i = lh/2)$$

$$m_1 = 1, m_l = h - 1$$

(3) $d_i = m_i + 1 \forall i, \quad (\text{so } |W| = \prod_{i=1}^l (m_i + 1)) \quad \square$

Eg. $R = Ae$

$$h = l + 1 \quad |R| = \#\{E_i - E_j \mid 1 \leq i \neq j \leq l + 1\} = (l + 1) \cdot l = hl$$

$$\{d_1, \dots, d_l\} = \{2, 3, \dots, l + 1\} = \{1 + 1, 2 + 1, \dots, l + 1\}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^l (m_i + 1) = (l + 1)! = |G_{l+1}| \quad \square$$