

LINEAR FACTORIZATION OF
CONICAL POLYNOMIALS
OVER CERTAIN NONASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS

BY

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ABSTRACT. Conical polynomials are defined as certain polynomials in quadratic elements of the universal enveloping algebra of a semisimple symmetric Lie algebra over a field of characteristic zero. These polynomials were used in an earlier paper to describe the conical vectors in certain induced modules. Here it is shown that when the base field is extended to a certain type of nonassociative algebra, the conical polynomials can be factored "linearly". One such nonassociative algebra is discussed in detail—an (alternative) composition algebra intimately related to the structure of the Lie algebra and studied earlier by B. Kostant in the context of real semisimple Lie algebras. The linear factorization leads in a later paper to an extension of the earlier work on conical vectors in induced modules.

1. **Introduction.** In [3(b)], certain conical vectors in induced modules for a semisimple symmetric Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} were found. These vectors were expressed by means of polynomials ζ_l in certain quadratic elements $q_{-\alpha}$ and $q_{-2\alpha}$ of the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} (see the Introduction and Theorem 10.1 of [3(b)]). We call the ζ_l "conical polynomials" (cf. §4). They are products of factors of the form $q_{-\alpha}$ and $q_{-\alpha}^2 + j^2 q_{-2\alpha}$ (j an integer). In order to prove the main result (Theorem 10.1) of [3(b)], we had to use "transfer principles" to reduce to a special case in which the double root space $\mathfrak{g}^{2\alpha}$ is one-dimensional. The base field could also be assumed algebraically closed. The necessary computations could be performed in this case because $q_{-2\alpha}$ has a natural square root $r_{-2\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}^{-2\alpha}$, permitting the quadratic expressions $q_{-\alpha}^2 + j^2 q_{-2\alpha}$ to factor "linearly" as $(q_{-\alpha} + (-1)^{1/2} j r_{-2\alpha})(q_{-\alpha} - (-1)^{1/2} j r_{-2\alpha})$. (See [3(b)].) It is natural to ask for a direct proof (not requiring the transfer principles) of the main result of [3(b)], and we are led to try to adjoin a square root of $-q_{-2\alpha}$ to the polynomial algebra $k[q_{-\alpha}, q_{-2\alpha}]$, to be used the way $(-1)^{1/2} r_{-2\alpha}$ was used when $\dim \mathfrak{g}^{2\alpha} = 1$.

In this paper, we describe a general method for extending the base field, not

Received by the editors January 14, 1975.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 17B05, 17B20, 17D05, 17B10; Secondary 22E45, 17B35.

Key words and phrases. Conical polynomials, conical vectors, semisimple symmetric Lie algebras, alternative algebras, composition algebras, Cayley-Dickson algebras.

⁽¹⁾Partially supported by NSF GP 33893.

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to a larger field, but to a certain type of nonassociative algebra, so that a square root $\kappa_{-2\alpha}$ of $-q_{-2\alpha}$ can be constructed over the extension (see Proposition 4.3). The subalgebra of the extended universal enveloping algebra generated by $q_{-\alpha}$ and $\kappa_{-2\alpha}$ turns out to be the commutative, associative polynomial algebra generated by these elements (see Theorem 4.6), so that the conical polynomials can be factored linearly just as when $\dim \mathfrak{g}^{2\alpha} = 1$ (Theorem 4.7).

Two nonassociative algebras which can be used for this extension are a certain Jordan algebra and a certain Clifford algebra. The most interesting, though, is a composition algebra c_φ (based on a given restricted root φ) which is the subject of §2 and 3. The algebra c_φ is defined in §2 using a choice of B_θ -nonisotropic vector $e_0 \in \mathfrak{g}^\varphi$ (see §2), and its elementary properties are proved there. In §3, we show that c_φ is an (alternative) composition algebra and hence a Cayley-Dickson algebra, that c_φ is independent of e_0 up to isomorphism, and that c_φ is isomorphic to $c_{-\varphi}$. For real semisimple Lie algebras with Cartan decomposition, the existence and properties of c_φ are known, and c_φ is a division algebra in this case (see [2(a), p. 635, Remark 4]). This is implicit in B. Kostant's proof of the Kostant-Mostow double transitivity theorem, and our treatment is based on his; cf. [2(b), §2.1] and [3(b), §4]. The alternativity of c_φ (Theorem 3.1) is intimately related to Kostant's proof of the double transitivity result.

Unfortunately, we have been unable to use these ideas to carry out our original goal of giving a new direct proof of Theorem 10.1 of [3(b)] for the cases $\dim \mathfrak{g}^{2\alpha} > 1$. But the linear factorization of the conical polynomials has led us to a considerable extension of that theorem, to appear later [3(c)]. (Incidentally, using another approach, we have found a direct proof of Theorem 10.1 of [3(b)], also to appear later [3(c)].)

We refer the reader to [4] and [1] for information on alternative and composition algebras, and other nonassociative algebra concepts that we shall use.

2. Definition and elementary properties of c_φ . We shall work in the setting of [3(b)]. Let (\mathfrak{g}, θ) be a semisimple symmetric Lie algebra with symmetric decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ over a field k of characteristic zero, and let α be a splitting Cartan subspace of \mathfrak{p} . Let \mathfrak{m} be the centralizer of α in \mathfrak{k} and $\Sigma \subset \alpha^*$ ($*$ denotes dual) the set of restricted roots of \mathfrak{g} with respect to α . Also let B be the Killing form of \mathfrak{g} and B_θ the nonsingular symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} defined by: $B_\theta(x, y) = -B(x, \theta y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}$. Then the root space decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}^0 \oplus \coprod_{\varphi \in \Sigma} \mathfrak{g}^\varphi$, with $\mathfrak{g}^0 = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \alpha$, is B_θ -orthogonal, and B_θ is nonsingular on \mathfrak{m} , α and each \mathfrak{g}^φ . Denote by (\cdot, \cdot) the resulting nonsingular symmetric bilinear form on α^* . For each $\varphi \in \alpha^*$, define $x_\varphi \in \alpha$ to be the image of φ under the canonical isometry from α^* to α . If $(\varphi, \varphi) \neq 0$ (for example, if $\varphi \in \Sigma$), define $h_\varphi = 2x_\varphi / (\varphi, \varphi) \in \alpha$, so that $\varphi(h_\varphi) = 2$. Then $h_{2\varphi} = \frac{1}{2}h_\varphi$ for all $\varphi \in \Sigma$ (even if $2\varphi \notin \Sigma$).

Fix $\varphi \in \Sigma$. The space $\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^{-2\varphi}$ (which might be zero) is θ -stable. Let \mathfrak{p}_φ^2 be its intersection with \mathfrak{p} , so that the map

$$i_\varphi: \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \rightarrow \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2, \quad x \mapsto x - \theta x$$

is a linear isomorphism. Also, i_φ is an isometry from $2B_\theta | \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \times \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$ to $B_\theta | \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2 \times \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$.

Define $c_\varphi = kh_{2\varphi} \oplus \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$. This is an orthogonal direct sum of nonsingular spaces for B_θ and B . These two bilinear forms are equal on c_φ (and on all of \mathfrak{p}), and are nonsingular on c_φ .

Fix a B_θ -nonisotropic vector $e_0 \in \mathfrak{g}^\varphi$. Then by [3(a), Lemma 3.3],

$$[e_0, -\theta e_0] = B_\theta(e_0, e_0)x_\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(e_0, e_0)h_\varphi.$$

Let $c_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(e_0, e_0)$ and $f_0 = -\theta e_0$, so that $[e_0, f_0] = c_0 h_\varphi$, and $c_0 \neq 0$.

Let K be an extension field of k such that c_0 has a square root in K . (For example, K may be an algebraic closure of k .) Define $\mathfrak{g}_K = \mathfrak{g} \otimes_k K$, $\mathfrak{k}_K = \mathfrak{k} \otimes_k K$, etc., and denote again by θ the K -linear extension of θ to \mathfrak{g}_K . Then (\mathfrak{g}_K, θ) is a semisimple symmetric Lie algebra over K , \mathfrak{a}_K is a splitting Cartan subspace of \mathfrak{p}_K , etc.

Regard e_0 and f_0 as elements of \mathfrak{g}_K , and define $e_\varphi \in (\mathfrak{g}^\varphi)_K$ and $f_\varphi \in (\mathfrak{g}^{-\varphi})_K$ by the formulas $e_\varphi = c_0^{-1/2} e_0$ and $f_\varphi = c_0^{-1/2} f_0$. Then $f_\varphi = -\theta e_\varphi$, and $[e_\varphi, f_\varphi] = h_\varphi$. Inside the three-dimensional simple K -subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_K spanned by h_φ, e_φ and f_φ , let

$$y_\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(e_\varphi + f_\varphi) \in \mathfrak{p}_K \quad \text{and} \quad z_\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(e_\varphi - f_\varphi) \in \mathfrak{k}_K.$$

We are now ready to define our nonassociative algebra structure on c_φ . First define such a structure on $(c_\varphi)_K$ as follows: For all $a, b \in (c_\varphi)_K$, let

$$a \circ b = [[y_\varphi, a], [z_\varphi, b]].$$

We shall see below that $a \circ b \in (c_\varphi)_K$. Assuming this, it is clear that if $a, b \in c_\varphi$, then $a \circ b \in c_\varphi$. In fact, $a \circ b$ is given by the following expression over k :

$$a \circ b = (4c_0)^{-1}([[e_0, a], [e_0, b]] - [[f_0, a], [f_0, b]] - [[e_0, a], [f_0, b]] + [[f_0, a], [e_0, b]]).$$

The following two propositions will be proved together:

PROPOSITION 2.1. *The space c_φ is closed under the product $a \circ b$, and $h_{2\varphi}$ is the identity element of the resulting nonassociative algebra. The conjuga-*

tion $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ of \mathfrak{c}_φ with respect to the decomposition $\mathfrak{c}_\varphi = kh_{2\varphi} \oplus \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$ is an antiautomorphism of \mathfrak{c}_φ . Let N and T be the corresponding norm and trace functions on \mathfrak{c}_φ , i.e.,

$$a \circ \bar{a} = \bar{a} \circ a = N(a)h_{2\varphi} \quad (N(a) \in k)$$

and

$$a + \bar{a} = T(a)h_{2\varphi} \quad (T(a) \in k)$$

for all $a \in \mathfrak{c}_\varphi$. Then

$$N(a) = (\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(a, a) = (\varphi, \varphi)B(a, a)$$

and

$$T(a) = 2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(h_{2\varphi}, a) = 2(\varphi, \varphi)B(h_{2\varphi}, a).$$

In particular, N is a nondegenerate quadratic form on \mathfrak{c}_φ with associated bilinear form $(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(\cdot, \cdot)$, and T is a linear form on \mathfrak{c}_φ with kernel \mathfrak{p}_φ^2 . Also, if $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$, then

$$N(i_\varphi x) = 2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x).$$

PROPOSITION 2.2. Suppose $k = K$, and let $g_* = [f_\varphi, g]$ for all $g \in \mathfrak{g}$. For all $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$,

$$(i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y) = -2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, y)h_{2\varphi} - \frac{1}{4}i_\varphi[x_*, y_*].$$

PROOF. In proving these two propositions, it is clearly sufficient to assume that $k = K$, and that this field is algebraically closed. First note that for all $a, b \in \mathfrak{c}_\varphi$,

$$a \circ b = \frac{1}{4}([a^*, b^*] - [a_*, b_*] - [a^*, b_*] + [a_*, b^*]),$$

where g^* denotes $[e_\varphi, g]$, for all $g \in \mathfrak{g}$. Since $(h_{2\varphi})^* = -e_\varphi$ and $(h_{2\varphi})_* = f_\varphi$, it is clear that $h_{2\varphi} \circ h_{2\varphi} = h_{2\varphi}$. For all $a \in \mathfrak{p}^{2\varphi}$,

$$h_{2\varphi} \circ a = \frac{1}{4}(-a^{**} - a_{**} + (a_*)^* + (a^*)_*$$

Writing $a = i_\varphi x = x - \theta x$ for $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$, we have

$$h_{2\varphi} \circ a = \frac{1}{4}((\theta x)^{**} - x_{**} + (x_*)^* - ((\theta x)^*)_*$$

By the representation theory of the three-dimensional simple Lie algebra spanned by h_φ, e_φ and f_φ , we have $((\theta x)^*)_*$ = $4\theta x$ and $(x_*)^*$ = $4x$ (cf. [3(b), Lemma 4.15]). Also, $x_{**} \in \mathfrak{m}$ by [3(b), Lemma 4.11], so that $x_{**} = \theta x_{**} = (\theta x)^{**}$.

Hence $h_{2\varphi} \circ a = x - \theta x = a$. Similarly, $a \circ h_{2\varphi} = a$ for all $a \in \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$, and so $h_{2\varphi} \circ a = a \circ h_{2\varphi} = a$ for all $a \in \mathfrak{c}_\varphi$.

Now let $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y) &= (x - \theta x) \circ (y - \theta y) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}([(\theta x)^*, (\theta y)^*] - [x_*, y_*] + [(\theta x)^*, y_*] - [x_*, (\theta y)^*]) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(-[x_*, y_*] + \theta[x_*, y_*] + [(\theta x)^*, y_*] - [x_*, (\theta y)^*]) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}i_\varphi[x_*, y_*] + \frac{1}{4}([(\theta x)^*, y_*] - [x_*, (\theta y)^*]) \end{aligned}$$

(note that $[x_*, y_*] \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$). Let $C(x, y)$ be the second term of this last expression. Then C is bilinear in x and y , and $C(x, y) = C(y, x)$, i.e., C is symmetric. But

$$\begin{aligned} C(x, x) &= \frac{1}{4}([(\theta x)^*, x_*] - [x_*, (\theta x)^*]) = -\frac{1}{2}[x_*, (\theta x)^*] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[x_*, \theta x_*] = -\frac{1}{2}B_\theta(x_*, x_*)x_\varphi \quad (\text{by [3(a), Lemma 3.3]}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}B(x_*, -(\theta x)^*)x_\varphi = \frac{1}{2}B((x_*)^*, \theta x)x_\varphi \quad (\text{since } B \text{ is invariant}) \\ &= 2B(x, \theta x)x_\varphi = -(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x)h_\varphi = -2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x)h_{2\varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $-2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, y)h_{2\varphi}$ is a symmetric bilinear expression in x and y which agrees with $C(x, y)$ when $x = y$, it must also agree for arbitrary $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$, by polarization. Thus

$$(i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y) = -\frac{1}{4}i_\varphi[x_*, y_*] - 2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, y)h_{2\varphi}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$, proving Proposition 2.2, as well as the fact that \mathfrak{c}_φ is closed under the nonassociative multiplication.

To show that the conjugation $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ of \mathfrak{c}_φ is an antiautomorphism, it is sufficient to check that $((i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y))^- = (i_\varphi y) \circ (i_\varphi x)$ for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$. But this is immediate from Proposition 2.2.

Let $a = ch_{2\varphi} + i_\varphi x \in \mathfrak{c}_\varphi$, where $c \in k$ and $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$. Then

$$a \circ \bar{a} = c^2 h_{2\varphi} - (i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi x) = (c^2 + 2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x))h_{2\varphi}.$$

But $B_\theta(x, x) = \frac{1}{2}B_\theta(i_\varphi x, i_\varphi x)$, and $B_\theta(h_{2\varphi}, h_{2\varphi}) = 1/(\varphi, \varphi)$. Hence

$$a \circ \bar{a} = (\varphi, \varphi)(B_\theta(ch_{2\varphi}, ch_{2\varphi}) + B_\theta(i_\varphi x, i_\varphi x))h_{2\varphi} = (\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(a, a)h_{2\varphi},$$

and so $N(a) = (\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(a, a)$. The rest of Proposition 2.1 is clear. Q.E.D.

3. The alternativity of c_φ .

THEOREM 3.1. *The nonassociative algebra c_φ is alternative.*

PROOF. We may, and do, assume that k is algebraically closed. Since c_φ has an antiautomorphism (see Proposition 2.1), it is sufficient to show that $a \circ (a \circ b) = (a \circ a) \circ b$ for all $a, b \in c_\varphi$. We may clearly assume that $a, b \in \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$. By Proposition 2.2, what we must show is that for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$,

$$(i_\varphi x) \circ ((i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y)) = -2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x)(i_\varphi y).$$

As in §2, write $g_* = [f_\varphi, g]$ for $g \in \mathfrak{g}$. Let $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$. Since $[x_*, y] = [x, y_*] = 0$, we have $[x_*, y]_* = [x, y_*]_* = 0$, i.e., $[x_*, y_*] = -[x_{**}, y] = -[x, y_{**}]$. Thus by Proposition 2.2,

$$(i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y) = -2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, y)h_{2\varphi} + \frac{1}{4}i_\varphi[x_{**}, y],$$

and

$$(i_\varphi x) \circ ((i_\varphi x) \circ (i_\varphi y)) = -2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, y)(i_\varphi x) - \frac{1}{2}(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, [x, y_{**}])h_{2\varphi} + (1/16)i_\varphi[x_{**}, [x_{**}, y]].$$

But the middle term on the right is zero. Indeed,

$$B_\theta(x, [x, y_{**}]) = -B(\theta x, [x, y_{**}]) = B([x, \theta x], y_{**}),$$

and this is zero because $[x, \theta x] \in \mathfrak{p}$ (since $\theta[x, \theta x] = -[x, \theta x]$), while $y_{**} \in \mathfrak{m}$, by [3(b), Lemma 4.11]. Hence it is sufficient to prove:

LEMMA 3.2. *For all $x, y \in \varphi^{2\varphi}$,*

$$[x_{**}, [x_{**}, y]] = 32(\varphi, \varphi)(B_\theta(x, y)x - B_\theta(x, x)y).$$

PROOF. Write $g^* = [e_\varphi, g]$ for $g \in \mathfrak{g}$. Let $u = y_{**}$ and $v = x_{**}$, so that in the notation of [3(b), Lemma 4.14], $u, v \in \mathfrak{m}_2$. We also have $u^* = 6y_*$ and $u^{**} = 24y$ (cf. [3(b), Lemma 4.15]), and similarly, $v^{**} = 24x$.

By [3(b), Lemmas 4.18 and 4.19], applied to u and v in place of x and y , respectively, we have

$$[[u, v], v^{**}] = [[u, v]_0, v^{**}] + [[u, v]_2, v^{**}] = \frac{1}{2}[[u, v]_0, v^{**}],$$

where the subscript notation is defined in [3(b)] before Lemma 4.18. Suppose that $B_\theta(u^{**}, v^{**}) = 0$ and that $B_\theta(v^{**}, v^{**}) = 1/2(\varphi, \varphi)$. Then by [3(b), Lemma 4.22], $[[u, v], v^{**}] = -(1/36)u^{**}$.

Reformulating in terms of x and y , we have that if $B_\theta(x, y) = 0$ and $(24)^2 B_\theta(x, x) = 1/2(\varphi, \varphi)$, then $[[y_{**}, x_{**}], x] = -(1/36)y$, i.e.,

$$[[y_{**}, x_{**}], x] = -32(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x)y.$$

This last equation is clearly true whenever $B_\theta(x, y) = 0$ and $B_\theta(x, x) \neq 0$. The left-hand side equals

$$[[y_{**}, x], x_{**}] + [y_{**}, [x_{**}, x]] = [[y, x_{**}], x_{**}] - [y_{**}, [x_*, x_*]]$$

(see the beginning of the proof of Theorem 3.1)

$$= [x_{**}, [x_{**}, y]].$$

Thus under our assumptions,

$$[x_{**}, [x_{**}, y]] = -32(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta(x, x)y.$$

Suppose now that $B_\theta(x, x) \neq 0$ but that y is arbitrary. Applying the above to $B_\theta(x, x)y - B_\theta(x, y)x$ (which is B_θ -orthogonal to x) in place of y , we get

$$[x_{**}, [x_{**}, y]] = 32(\varphi, \varphi)(B_\theta(x, y)x - B_\theta(x, x)y).$$

But for each fixed y , the two sides of this equation are polynomial maps (in x) from $\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$ into itself which agree on the Zariski dense subset on which $B_\theta(x, x) \neq 0$. Hence the equation holds for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$, and so Lemma 3.2 and Theorem 3.1 are proved. Q.E.D.

Using E. Artin's theorem that the subalgebra generated by any two elements of an alternative algebra is associative (see [4, p. 29, Theorem 3.1]), it is now straightforward to show that the norm function N of c_φ permits composition, i.e., is multiplicative (see [4, p. 58]). By Proposition 2.1, N is a nondegenerate quadratic form on c_φ . Recalling that a composition algebra is a nonassociative algebra with a nondegenerate quadratic form permitting composition (cf. [4, p. 73] or [1, pp. 162–163]), we now have:

THEOREM 3.3. *The nonassociative algebra c_φ is a composition algebra.*

By the standard structure theorem for composition algebras (see either [4, p. 73, Theorem 3.25] or [1, p. 164, Theorem 5]), c_φ is built up by the Cayley-Dickson construction from k . That is:

COROLLARY 3.4. *The dimension of c_φ is either 1, 2, 4 or 8, and one of the following holds:*

- (i) $c_\varphi = k$;
- (ii) $\dim c_\varphi = 2$, and \mathfrak{h}_φ^2 is spanned by an element whose square is in k , so that c_φ is associative and commutative;
- (iii) c_φ is a 4-dimensional quaternion algebra with standard involution over k , so that c_φ is associative but not commutative;

(iv) c_φ is an 8-dimensional octonion algebra with standard involution over k , so that c_φ is neither associative nor commutative.

Since a nonassociative algebra obtained by the Cayley-Dickson construction from k is determined up to isomorphism by its norm (see [4, p. 70, Theorem 3.23] and its proof), and since the norm on c_φ is as described in Proposition 2.1, we have:

THEOREM 3.5. *The isomorphism class of c_φ is independent of the B_θ -non-isotropic vector $e_0 \in \mathfrak{g}^\varphi$ used to define it. Moreover, $c_{-\varphi}$ is isomorphic to c_φ .*

4. Linear factorization of conical polynomials. For a nonassociative algebra A (with 1, over k), define the commutative nonassociative algebra A^+ by means of the product $a \cdot b$ given by $a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}(ab + ba)$, where $a, b \in A$ and ab denotes multiplication in A . If A is associative or even alternative, then A^+ is a special Jordan algebra (see [1, p. 15, Theorem 3]).

Let ω be a symmetric bilinear form on a finite-dimensional vector space V . Then $k \oplus V$ becomes a Jordan algebra when we let $1 \in k$ be the identity and $vw = \omega(v, w) \in k$ for all $v, w \in V$ (see [1, pp. 13–14]). It is called the Jordan algebra of ω . Let $C(V, \omega)$ be the Clifford algebra of ω . Then the Jordan algebra of ω naturally injects into the Jordan algebra $C(V, \omega)^+$ (see [1, p. 261, Theorem 1]).

Call a nonassociative algebra A together with a linear injection $j: k \oplus V \rightarrow A$ ω -admissible if j is an injection of the Jordan algebra of ω into A^+ . This is equivalent to saying that $j(1) = 1$ and for all $v \in V$, $j(v)^2 = \omega(v, v)1$ in A . Intuitively, this means that we can take the square root of ω in A . We shall say this in another way in Proposition 4.1 below. Note that the Jordan algebra of ω (with the identity map j) is ω -admissible, as is $C(V, \omega)$ (with the natural map j).

Denote by $S(W)$ the symmetric algebra of a vector space W , and by $S^r(W)$ ($r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) the r th symmetric power of W , so that $S(W) = \coprod S^r(W)$. The homogeneous quadratic polynomial function $v \mapsto \omega(v, v)$ on V defines a canonical element $t_\omega \in S^2(V^*)$.

Suppose that A is ω -admissible, and identify V with its image in A . Form the tensor product $S(V^*)_A = A \otimes_k S(V^*)$, and make $S(V^*)_A$ a nonassociative algebra by the natural definition: $(a \otimes s)(a' \otimes s') = aa' \otimes ss'$, where $a, a' \in A$ and $s, s' \in S(V^*)$. (We are “extending scalars” from k to the nonassociative algebra A .) Then $V \otimes V^* \simeq \text{End } V$ is naturally embedded in $S(V^*)_A$. Let t_ω be the canonical element of $V \otimes V^*$ corresponding to the identity map in $\text{End } V$. The next result says that $t_\omega \in S^2(V^*)$ (which is essentially ω) has a canonical square root, not in $S^1(V^*) = V^*$, but in $V \otimes V^* \subset A \otimes S^1(V^*)$:

PROPOSITION 4.1. *In $S(V^*)_A$, $t_\omega^2 = t_\omega$.*

PROOF. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be an ω -orthogonal basis of V , and $v_1^*, \dots, v_n^* \in V^*$ its dual basis. Then $t_\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes v_i^*$. But since A is ω -admissible, $v_i^2 = \omega(v_i, v_i)1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $v_i v_j + v_j v_i = 2\omega(v_i, v_j) = 0$ for all $i \neq j$. Thus $t_\omega^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega(v_i, v_i) (v_i^*)^2 \in S^2(V^*)$, since $S(V^*)$ is commutative. It is clear that this element is just t_ω , since the two act as the same polynomial function on V . Q.E.D.

Now suppose that ω is nonsingular. Then ω induces a natural linear isomorphism $\xi_\omega: V^* \rightarrow V$, which extends to an algebra isomorphism $\xi_\omega: S(V^*) \rightarrow S(V)$. Let $p_\omega = \xi_\omega(t_\omega)$, so that $p_\omega \in S^2(V)$. Since $1 \otimes \xi_\omega: A \otimes S(V^*) \rightarrow A \otimes S(V)$ is an algebra isomorphism from $S(V^*)_A$ to $S(V)_A (= A \otimes S(V))$, we have, letting $\kappa_\omega = (1 \otimes \xi_\omega)(t_\omega) \in V \otimes V$:

PROPOSITION 4.2. In $S(V)_A, \kappa_\omega^2 = p_\omega$.

Returning now to the setting of §2, recall that the symmetric bilinear form $\omega_\varphi = -(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta | \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$ is nonsingular on \mathfrak{p}_φ^2 . Call a nonassociative algebra A (together with a linear injection from $k \oplus \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$ into A) φ -admissible if it is ω_φ -admissible. In addition to the Jordan algebra of ω_φ and the Clifford algebra of ω_φ , note that by Proposition 2.1, the composition algebra c_φ is φ -admissible.

Assume that A is φ -admissible, let G be the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} , and form the nonassociative algebra $G_A = A \otimes G$. Identify \mathfrak{p}_φ^2 with its image in A .

As in [3(b), §§4 and 5], for $\psi \in \Sigma$, let $t_\psi \in S^2((\mathfrak{g}^\psi)^*)$ be the canonical quadratic form on \mathfrak{g}^ψ defined by B_θ , let $\xi_\psi: S((\mathfrak{g}^\psi)^*) \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{g}^\psi)$ be the canonical isomorphism defined by B_θ , let $p_\psi = \xi_\psi(t_\psi) \in S^2(\mathfrak{g}^\psi)$, and let $q_\psi = 2\lambda(p_\psi)/(\psi, \psi) \in G$, where λ is the symmetrization mapping from $S(\mathfrak{g})$ to G . We shall apply this to the cases $\psi = \varphi$ and $\psi = 2\varphi$. If $2\varphi \notin \Sigma$, take $t_{2\psi}, \xi_{2\psi}, p_{2\psi}$, and $q_{2\psi}$ to be zero.

Let $t_{2\varphi} \in \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \otimes (\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})^* \simeq \text{End } \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$ be the canonical element corresponding to the identity map, and let

$$\kappa_{2\varphi} = (1/2(\varphi, \varphi))(i_\varphi \otimes \xi_{2\varphi})(t_{2\varphi}) \in \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2 \otimes \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \subset A \otimes G = G_A.$$

PROPOSITION 4.3. In $G_A, \kappa_{2\varphi}^2 = -q_{2\varphi}$.

PROOF. Since $i_\varphi: \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \rightarrow \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$ is an isometry from $2B_\theta$ to B_θ (see §2), the embedding $i_\varphi: \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \rightarrow A$ makes A admissible for the nonsingular symmetric bilinear form $\omega = -2(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta$ on $\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$. Using the notation preceding Proposition 4.2, we have

$$t_\omega = (i_\varphi \otimes 1)(t_{2\varphi}) \in A \otimes (\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})^*, \quad t_\omega = -2(\varphi, \varphi)t_{2\varphi},$$

$$\xi_\omega | S^1((\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})^*) = -2(\varphi, \varphi)\xi_{2\varphi} | S^1((\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})^*),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_\omega |S^2((\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})^*) &= 4(\varphi, \varphi)^2 \xi_{2\varphi} |S^2((\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})^*), \\ p_\omega &= \xi_\omega(t_\omega) = -8(\varphi, \varphi)^3 \xi_{2\varphi}(t_{2\varphi}) = -8(\varphi, \varphi)^3 p_{2\varphi}, \\ \kappa_\omega &= (1 \otimes \xi_\omega)(t_\omega) = (i_\varphi \otimes \xi_\omega)(t_{2\varphi}) \\ &= -2(\varphi, \varphi)(i_\varphi \otimes \xi_{2\varphi})(t_{2\varphi}) \in \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2 \otimes \mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi} \subset A \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus by Proposition 4.2,

$$((i_\varphi \otimes \xi_{2\varphi})(t_{2\varphi}))^2 = -2(\varphi, \varphi)p_{2\varphi} \text{ in } A \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}).$$

But λ is an algebra injection of $S(\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi})$ into G . Hence applying $1 \otimes \lambda$ to the last equation gives the desired result: Q.E.D.

Recall that the *center* of a nonassociative algebra is the subalgebra of its nucleus consisting of the elements which commute with every element of the algebra (see [1, p. 18]). In order to show that the subalgebra of G_A generated by q_φ and $\kappa_{2\varphi}$ is associative, we prove the following general fact:

LEMMA 4.4. *Let B be a nonassociative algebra (with 1), C a subalgebra of the center of B , and D an associative subalgebra of B . Then the subalgebra of B generated by C and D is associative.*

PROOF. Let r, s, t be nonnegative integers, and let $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_r, y_1 y_2 \cdots y_s$ and $z_1 z_2 \cdots z_t$ be nonassociative products in B (with some distribution of parentheses) such that each x_i, y_i and z_i is in either C or D . It is sufficient to prove that the associator

$$(x_1 \cdots x_r, y_1 \cdots y_s, z_1 \cdots z_t) = 0.$$

We do this by induction on $r + s + t$. The result is clear if $r + s + t < 3$. Assuming the result for $r + s + t < n$ ($n \geq 3$), we shall prove it for $r + s + t = n$. We may assume that $r, s, t < n$. By the induction hypothesis and standard arguments, parentheses are not necessary in any of the three products appearing in the associator. Thus since C is a central subalgebra and D is a subalgebra, each of these products can be reduced to the form cd , with $c \in C$ and $d \in D$. Hence it is sufficient to show that $(c_1 d_1, c_2 d_2, c_3 d_3) = 0$ for $c_i \in C$ and $d_i \in D$. The c_i being central, it is sufficient to show that $(d_1, d_2, d_3) = 0$, in view of [1, p. 18, formula (31)]. Since D is associative, we are done. Q.E.D.

We can now prove:

PROPOSITION 4.5. *The subalgebra of G_A generated by q_φ and $\kappa_{2\varphi}$ is associative.*

PROOF. Let E be the (commutative) subalgebra of G generated by q_φ and

$\mathfrak{g}^{2\varphi}$, and let $B = A \otimes E$, a subalgebra of G_A . E is clearly contained in the nucleus and the center of B . Let C be the subalgebra of E generated by q_φ , and D the subalgebra of B generated by $\kappa_{2\varphi}$. Using Proposition 4.3, it is easy to see that D is associative, as in the proof of Lemma 4.4, for example. Now apply Lemma 4.4. Q.E.D.

The following result is immediate:

THEOREM 4.6. *Let A be a φ -admissible nonassociative algebra, for example, the composition algebra c_φ , the Jordan algebra of $-(\varphi, \varphi)B_\theta | \mathfrak{p}_\varphi^2$, or the Clifford algebra of this bilinear form. Define $\kappa_\varphi \in G_A = A \otimes G$ as above, and let q_φ and $q_{2\varphi}$ be the quadratic elements of G defined in [3(b), §5], so that q_φ and $q_{2\varphi}$ generate a polynomial algebra P_φ in two variables (one variable if $2\varphi \in \Sigma$). Then $\kappa_{2\varphi}^2 = -q_{2\varphi}$; the subalgebra Q_φ of G_A generated by q_φ and $\kappa_{2\varphi}$ is the (commutative, associative) polynomial algebra in these two generators (in q_φ if $2\varphi \in \Sigma$), and $Q_\varphi = P_\varphi \oplus P_\varphi \kappa_{2\varphi}$.*

Define the conical polynomials $\zeta_{\varphi,l} \in G$ ($l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) as follows:

$$\zeta_{\varphi,l} = \prod_{j=1; j \text{ odd}}^{l-1} (q_\varphi^2 + 16j^2 q_{2\varphi})$$

if l is even, and

$$\zeta_{\varphi,l} = q_\varphi \prod_{j=2; j \text{ even}}^{l-1} (q_\varphi^2 + 16j^2 q_{2\varphi})$$

if l is odd. Except for a modification when $\dim \mathfrak{g}^\varphi = 1$, the $\zeta_{\varphi,l}$ (for $\varphi = -\alpha$) are the polynomials ζ_l used to describe the conical vectors in the main result (Theorem 10.1) of [3(b)].

Our final result follows directly from Theorem 4.6:

THEOREM 4.7. *In the notation of Theorem 4.6, the conical polynomial $\zeta_{\varphi,l} \in G$ ($l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) factors in G_A into the following l "linear" factors:*

$$\zeta_{\varphi,l} = \prod_{\substack{j=-(l-1); \\ j \equiv l-1 \pmod{2}}}^{l-1} (q_\varphi + 4j \kappa_{2\varphi}).$$

This factorization is well defined, taking place inside the commutative associative subalgebra Q_φ of G_A .

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