Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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Vol. 11, No. 4 1961

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0. Introduction. Let K be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, let k be a subfield of K and suppose that G is a (k, K) algebraic group, i.e., an algebraic group defined over k and composed of K-rational points. Let $k(G)$ denote the fields of k-rational functions on G. G_k denotes the subgroup of G composed of all k-rational points of G. If $g \in G_k$ then the regular mapping $L_g(R_g)$ of G onto G defined by $L_g x = gx$ $(R_g x = xg)$ induces an automorphism of $k(G)$ denoted by $g_l(g_r)$. Let D_k denote the Lie algebra of all k-derivations of $k(G)$ (i.e., of all derivations of $k(G)$ that are trivial on k) which commute with g_r, for every $g \in G_k$.

For any subset A of $k(G)$ let $G(A)$ denote the subgroup of G composed of all elements g such that $g_r(f) = f$, for every $f \in A$. In the sequel we shall always assume that G_k is dense in G.

The main result of this paper is the following theorem:

THEOREM 1. *Let F be a subfield of $k(G)$ containing k. Then the following three conditions are equivalent:*

(1) *F is $(G_k)_l$ – stable*

(2) *F is D_k – stable*

(3) *$F = k(G/G(F))$ and so F coincides with the field of all elements of $k(G)$ that are fixed under $G(F)_r$.*

By means of the theorem, we establish a Galois correspondence between a family of subgroups of G and the family of $(G_k)_l$-stable subalgebras of the algebra of representative functions of G.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Professor G.P. Hochschild and Professor M. Rosenlicht for a number of instructive conversations on the subject of this note.

1. Let K be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, let k be a subfield of K and suppose that V, W are (k, K) – algebraic varieties. Let $k(V)$, $k(W)$ denote the fields of k-rational functions on V and W, respectively. If A is a subset of $k(V)$ then $k(A)$ denotes the fields generated by k and A.

The following result is known[1]:

(1) Let F be a rational mapping of V onto a dense subset of W and let φ be the cohomomorphism corresponding to F. Then there exists

Received September 28, 1960, in revised form November 14, 1960.

[1] See e.g. [2],

an open subset $W_1 \subset W$ such that $F^{-1}(x)$ contains exactly $[k(V): \varphi(k(W))]$ elements, for every $x \in W_1$.

LEMMA 1. *Let A be a subset of $k(V)$ and suppose that there exists a dense set $V_1 \subset V$ and an open subset $V_2 \subset V$ such that for any two distinct points x_1, x_2, where $x_1 \in V_1$, $x_2 \in V_2$, there exists a function $f \in A$ which is defined at x_1, x_2 and $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$. Then $k(A) = k(V)$.*

Proof. Let B be a finite subset of A, say $B = \{f_1, \cdots, f_n\}$. Then F_B denotes the rational mapping $F_B: V \rightarrow K^n$ defined by $F_B(x) = (f_1(x), \cdots, f_n(x))$ and $W_B = (F_B(V)^- \subset K^n$. Let $\Delta(W_B)$ be the diagonal of $W_B \times W_B$ and $V_B = ((F_B \times F_B)^{-1}\Delta(W_B))^- \subset V \times V$. Then there exists a finite subset $B_0 \subset A$ such that $V_{B_0} \subset V_B$, for every finite subset $B \subset A$ (since $V \times V$ satisfies the minimal condition for closed sets). Let V_0 be an open subset of V such that F_{B_0} is regular on V_0. We may assume that $V_0 = V_2 = V$, since we may replace V by $V_0 \cap V_2$. If $x_1 \in V_1$, $x_2 \in V$ and $x_1 \neq x_2$ then there exists $f \in A$ such that f is defined at x_1, x_2 and $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$. Hence $(x_1, x_2) \notin V_{\{f\}}$ and so $(x_1, x_2) \notin V_{B_0}$. Thus $F_{B_0}(x_1) \neq F_{B_0}(x_2)$. Therefore, for every $x \in F_{B_0}(V_1)$, $F_{B_0}^{-1}(x)$ contains exactly one element. But $F_{B_0}(V_1)$ is dense in W_{B_0}. Hence it follows from (i) that $[k(V): k(B_0)] = 1$, i.e., $k(V) = k(B_0)$. Thus $k(V) = k(A)$.

Let G be a (k, K) — algebraic group. Suppose that G_k is dense in G. Let D be the Lie algebra of all derivations of $K(G)$ commuting with g_r, for every $g \in G$, and let D_k denote the Lie algebra consisting of all derivations from D that map $k(G)$ into $k(G)$. Let $k[D]$ ($K[D]$) denote the k-algebra (K — algebra) of transformations generated by the identity map and $D_k(D)$.

If $d \in D_k$ then d restricted to $k(G)$ is a k-derivation commuting with g_r, for every $g \in G_k$. On the other hand if d_1 is a k-derivation of $k(G)$ commuting with g_r, for every $g \in G_k$, then there exists a unique extension d of d_1 to a K-derivation of $K(G)$, and the extension belongs to D_k. Hence we may identify D_k and the Lie algebra of all k-derivations of $k(G)$ that commute with g_r, for every $g \in G_k$.

(ii)[2] If $f \in K(G)$ and f is defined at a point $g \in G$ then df is defined at g, for any $d \in K[D]$.

LEMMA 2. *Let $f \in K(G)$ and suppose that f is defined at $g \in G_k$. If $f \neq 0$ then there exists $d \in k[D]$ such that $(df)(g) \neq 0$.*

Proof. Suppose that $f \neq 0$. If $f(g) \neq 0$ then the identity element of $k[D]$ satisfies the desired condition. Hence we may assume that $f(g) = 0$, Let $\mathcal{O}_k(\mathcal{O}_K)$ denote the local ring of g in $k(G)$ ($K(G)$) and let $m_k(m_K)$ be the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_k(\mathcal{O}_K)$. Then $f \in m_K$. Let

[2] See [4] p.51,

$x_1, \cdots, x_m$ be elements of m_k such that $x_1 + m_k^2, \cdots, x_m + m_k^2$ is a k-basis of m_k/m_k^2. The $x_1 + m_K^2, \cdots, x_m + m_K^2$ is a K-basis of m_K/m_K^2. Hence every mapping $(x_1, \cdots, x_m) \to k$ can be extended to a derivation $\partial: \mathcal{O}_K \to K$. On the other hand $f \neq 0$ and so there exists an integer t such the $f \in m_K^t - m_K^{t+1}$. Hence $f = \sum_{i_1+\cdots+i_m=t} a_{i_1,\ldots,i_m} x_1^{i_1}, \cdots, x_m^{i_m} + f_1$, where $f_1 \in m_K^{t+1}$, $a_{i_1,\ldots,i_m} \in K$ and at least one $a_{i_1,\ldots,i_m}$ is different from zero. Let ∂_i be the derivation of $\mathcal{O}_K$ into K such than $\partial_i\, x_j = \delta_{ij}$, where $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } i \neq j \\ 1 \text{ if } i = j. \end{cases}$ It is known[3], that there exist $d_i \in D_k$ such that $(d_i f)(g) = \partial_i f$ for every $f \in \mathcal{O}_K$. Then $(d_1^{i_1} \cdots d_m^{i_m})f(g) = i_1! \cdots i_m! a_{i_1,\ldots,i_m} \neq 0$ if $a_{i_1,\ldots,i_m} \neq 0$. Hence the lemma is proved.

If A is a subset of $k(G)$ then $G(A)$ denotes the subgroup of G composed of all elements g such that g_r leaves the elements of A fixed. For any $A \subset k(G)$, $G(A)$ is a k-closed subgroup of G.

(iii)[4] Let G_1 be a k-closed subgroup of G. Then G/G_1 is defined over k. Let φ be the cohomomorphism of $k(G/G_1)$ into $k(G)$ corresponding to the canonical mapping $G \to G/G_1$. Then $\varphi(k(G/G_1))$ coincides with the subfield of all elements of $k(G)$ which are fixed under g_r, for every $g \in G_1$. In the sequel we shall identify $k(G/G_1)$ and $\varphi(k(G/G_1))$.

Proof of the theorem.

Implications $(3) \Rightarrow (1)$ and $(3) \Rightarrow (2)$ are obvious.

$(1) \Rightarrow (3)$[5]. Let $g_1 \in G_k$, $g_2 \in G$ and $G(F)g_1 \neq G(F)g_2$. Then $g_2 g_1^{-1} \notin G(F)$. Hence there exists $f_0 \in F$ such that $(g_2 g_1^{-1})_r f_0 \neq f_0$. Therefore there exists an element $g \in G_k$ such that $(g_2 g_1^{-1})_r f_0$ and f_0 are defined at g and $(g_2 g_1^{-1})_r f_0(g) \neq f_0(g)$, i.e., $f_0(g_2 g_1^{-1} g) \neq f_0(g)$, $(g_1^{-1} g)_l f_0(g_2) \neq (g_1^{-1} g)_l f_0(g_1)$. Let $f = (g_1^{-1} g)_l f_0$. Then $f \in F$ since $g_1^{-1} g \in G_k$; f is defined at g_1 and g_2, and $f(g_1) \neq f(g_2)$. Thus it follows from Lemma 1 that $F = k(G/G(F))$, because $G(F) \cdot G_k/G(F)$ is dense in $G/G(F)$.

$(2) \Rightarrow (3)$. Let $f_1, \cdots, f_n$ be a set of generators of F over k, and let V_1 be an open subset of G such that $f_1, \cdots, f_n$ are regular on V_1. We may assume that $V_1 = G(F)V_1$. Let $g_1 \in V_1 \cap G_k$, $g_2 \in V_1$, $G(F)g_1 \neq G(F)g_2$. Then $g_2 g_1^{-1} \notin G(F)$ and so there exists f_i such that $(g_2 g_1^{-1})_r f_i \neq f_i$. We know that $(g_2 g_1^{-1})_r f_i$ and f_i are defined at g_1. Hence it follows from Lemma 2 that there exists an element $d \in k[D]$ such that

$$d((g_2 g_1^{-1})_r f_i)(g) \neq (d f_i)(g), \text{ i.e., } (d f_i)(g_1) \neq (d f_i)(g_2) .$$

Therefore, for any pair of distinct elements $G(F)g_1$, $G(F)g_2$ such that

$$G(F)g_1 \in G(F) \cdot G_k \cap V_1/G(F) \text{ and } G(F)g_2 \in V_1/G(F) ,$$

[3] See [**4**] p. 51,

[4] See Proposition 2, p. 495 in [**5**].

[5] This part of the proof is modeled after the proof of Lemma 5.3 p. 515 in [**3**].

there exists an element $f \in F$ which is defined at $G(F)g_1, G(F)g_2$ and such that $f(G(F)g_1) \neq f(G(F)g_2)$. But $V_1/G(F)$ is an open subset of $G/G(F)$, and $G(F)G_k \cap V_1/G(F)$ is dense in $G/G(F)$. Hence it follows from Lemma 1 that $F = k(G/G(F))$.

This completes the proof of the theorem.

2. Applications. As a consequence of Lemma 2 one can get the following corollary:

COROLLARY. *If α is an automorphism of $k(G)$ commuting with D_k and leaving the elements of k fixed then there exists $h \in G_k$ such that $\alpha = h_r$.*

Proof. α induces a rational map $F_\alpha: G \to G$. Let $g \in G_k$ be a point such that F_α is defined at g and let $F_\alpha(g) = h^{-1}g$ Then $h \in G_k$ and $f(g) = (\alpha f)(h^{-1}g)$, for every $f \in k(G)$ that is defined at g. Hence $(df)g = (\alpha(df))(h^{-1}g)$, for every $d \in k[D]$. But $(\alpha(df))(h^{-1}g) = (h_r^{-1}(\alpha(df)))(g)$ and d commutes with α and h_r^{-1}. Therefore $(df)(g) = (d(h_r^{-1}(\alpha f)(g)))$. Hence it follows from Lemma 2 that $f = h_r^{-1}(\alpha f)$. Thus $h_r f = \alpha f$, for every f that is defined at g. Therefore $h_r f = \alpha f$, for every $f \in k(G)$.

It follows from the corollary that if F is a D_k — stable subfield of $k(G)$ containing k then every D_k — automorphism of $k(G)$ leaving the elements of F fixed belongs to $G(F)_r$, i.e., the D_k — Galois group of $k(G)$ over F coincides with $G(F)_r$. Combining this result and the above theorem we obtain that there exists the usual one to one Galois correspondence between D_k — stable subfields of $k(G)$ containing k and k-closed subgroups of G.

Let $k[G]$ denote the ring of regular (i.e., representative) functions on G. Let $\mathscr{R}$ be the family of all $(G_k)_l$ — stable (or, equivalently, D_k — stable) subrings R of $k[G]$ containing k and satisfying the following condition if $f \in R, g \in R$ and $f/g \in k[G]$ then $f/g \in R$. Let $\mathscr{G}$ denote the family of all k-closed subgroups H of G such that G/H is isomorphic to an open subset of an affine variety.

THEOREM 2. *The mappings $H \to k[G] \cap k(G/H)$ and $R \to G(R)$ establish a Golois correspondence between $\mathscr{G}$ and $\mathscr{R}$*[6].

Proof. $H \in \mathscr{G}$ then $k[G] \cap k(G/H) \in \mathscr{R}$ and $G(k[G] \cap k(G/H)) = H$, since $k(G/H)$ is generated by $k[G] \cap k(G/H)$.

Now, if $R \in \mathscr{R}$ then $G(R) \in \mathscr{G}$. In fact, if $R \in \mathscr{R}$, then $k(R)$ is $(G_k)_l$ — stable and so $k(R) = k(G/G(R))$. For every $f \in R$, $(G_k)_l f$ generates a finite dimensional k-vector space, Hence there exists a finitely generated over k $(G_k)_l$ — stable subring R_0 of R such that $k(R_0) = k(R)$. Let W denote

[6] C.f. [1] p. 324.

the affine variety that has R_0 as its coordinate ring. One can define a structure of a G-homogeneaus space on W, since $K[R_0]$ is G_ι – stable. Let η be the canonical mapping of $G/G(R)$ into W. Then η commutes with the action of G and is birational. Hence η is an isomorphism of $G/G(R)$ onto an open subset $\eta(G/G(R))$ of W.

Moreover, $R = k[G] \cap k(G/G(R))$, since $R \in \mathscr{R}$ and $k(R) = k(G/G(R))$. This completes the proof of the theorem.

Added in Proof. The equivalence (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (2) of Theorem 1 in the case where k is algebraically closed has been proved by E. Abe and T. Kanno (Tohoku Math. Jour. 2nd series **11** (1959), 376–384).

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Subscriptions, orders for back numbers, and changes of address should be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, 103 Highland Boulevard, Berkeley 8, California.

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), No. 6, 2-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

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Reprinted 1966 in the United States of America

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 11, No. 4 , 1961