Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

Theorem

General Case

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# On the diagonalization of the Ricci flow on Lie groups

#### Cynthia Will, FaMAF and CIEM, Córdoba, Argentina

Geometric Structures on Manifolds and their Applications, Marburg July, 2012

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by exponentiating  $A^{-1}: (\mathbb{R}^n, A \cdot \mu) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \mu)$ .

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

#### The action of $\operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ on V

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#### The action of $\operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ on $V \rightsquigarrow$







$$\pi(\alpha)\mu = \alpha\mu(\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(\alpha \cdot, \cdot) - \mu(\cdot, \alpha \cdot), \quad \alpha \in \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}), \ \mu \in V.$$

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The action of  $\operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$  on  $V \rightsquigarrow$  representation of  $\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R})$  on V:

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$$\Phi = \{E_{II} - E_{mm} \in \mathfrak{a}, \ I > m\}.$$

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### Basis of weight vectors

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$$\{v_{ijk} = (e'_i \wedge e'_j) \otimes e_k : 1 \le i < j \le n, \ 1 \le k \le n\}$$



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### Corresponding weights

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$$\pi(\alpha)\mathbf{v}_{ijk} = (\mathbf{a}_k - \mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{a}_j)\mathbf{v}_{ijk} = \langle \alpha, \alpha_{ij}^k \rangle \mathbf{v}_{ijk},$$

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$$\alpha_{ij}^k := E_{kk} - E_{ii} - E_{jj}$$
:  
if  $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \ddots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathfrak{a},$ 

$$\pi(\alpha)\mathbf{v}_{ijk} = (\mathbf{a}_k - \mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{a}_j)\mathbf{v}_{ijk} = \langle \alpha, \alpha_{ij}^k \rangle \mathbf{v}_{ijk},$$

 $\mu \in V$ 

Nice Basis

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Basis of weight vectors

$$\{v_{ijk} = (e'_i \wedge e'_j) \otimes e_k : 1 \le i < j \le n, \ 1 \le k \le n\}$$

$$v_{ijk}(e_i,e_j)=-v_{ijk}(e_j,e_i)=e_k$$

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$$[e_i, e_j] = \sum_k c_{ij}^k e_k, \quad \text{or} \quad [\cdot, \cdot] = \sum_{k; i < j} c_{ij}^k v_{ijk}.$$

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case
		Ricci Flow		

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case
		Ricci Flow		

# $(N, g_0)$ a Lie group with a left-invariant metric

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case
		Ricci Flow		

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# $(N, g_0)$ a Lie group with a left-invariant metric $\leftrightarrow$



 $(N, g_0)$  a Lie group with a left-invariant metric  $\iff$  metric Lie algebra  $(n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_0)$ .

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 $(N, g_0)$  a Lie group with a left-invariant metric  $\iff$  metric Lie algebra  $(n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_0)$ . Let g(t) be a solution to the Ricci flow

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ODE for Lie groups.

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Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

Theorem

General Case

Rc of  $(\mathfrak{n}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  is given by

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

$$Rc = M - \frac{1}{2}B - S(ad H), \qquad (1)$$

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

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#### Where

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

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B =Killing form,

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

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$$B =$$
Killing form,  $S(ad H) = \frac{1}{2}(ad H + (ad H)^t),$ 

$$\begin{split} H &\in \mathfrak{n} : \langle H, X \rangle = \operatorname{tr} \operatorname{ad} X \text{ for any } X \in \mathfrak{n}, \\ M(X, Y) &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum \langle [X, X_i], X_j \rangle \langle [Y, X_i], X_j \rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \sum \langle [X_i, X_j], X \rangle \langle [X_i, X_j], Y \rangle. \end{split}$$

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

# If ${\mathfrak n}$ nilpotent

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

# If $\mathfrak n$ nilpotent $\leadsto$

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

# If $\mathfrak{n}$ nilpotent $\rightsquigarrow \mathsf{Rc} = M$ .

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

If  $\mathfrak{n}$  nilpotent  $\rightsquigarrow \mathsf{Rc} = M$ .

$$\langle \mathsf{Ric}_{\mu}, \alpha \rangle = 4 \langle \pi(\alpha) \mu, \mu \rangle, \qquad \forall \alpha \in \mathsf{sym}(n).$$

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Equivalent to say that the moment map

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Diagonalization:

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Diagonalization: relevant in classification of RF and RS in 3-dimensional unimodular Lie groups

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Diagonalization: relevant in classification of RF and RS in 3-dimensional unimodular Lie groups [ IJ 92, G 08, GP 10 ]. And an obstacle for dimension 4. [ IJL 06 ].

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

#### A basis $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$ of a Lie algebra

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Theorem

General Case

#### A basis $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$ of a Lie algebra is called

#### stably Ricci-diagonal

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Ricci Flow

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Theorem

General Case

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```
(i.e. \langle X_i, X_j \rangle = 0 for all i \neq j)
```

Theorem

General Case

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 $\rightsquigarrow$  simplify the study.

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case
		Nice basis		

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Definitions

Nice Basis

Theorem

General Case

## Nice basis

Let  $\mathfrak{n}$  be a nilpotent Lie algebra.



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### Nice basis

#### Let n be a nilpotent Lie algebra. A basis $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$ of n is called

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#### Nice basis

# Let $\mathfrak{n}$ be a nilpotent Lie algebra. A basis $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$ of $\mathfrak{n}$ is called nice

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## Nice basis

Let n be a nilpotent Lie algebra. A basis  $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$  of n is called nice if the structural constants given by  $[X_i, X_j] = \sum c_{ii}^k X_k$ 

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

#### Note:

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case



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• If  $\beta$  is a nice basis then  $[Ric]_{\beta}$  is diagonal,



Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

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#### Note: if n is nilpotent

- If  $\beta$  is a nice basis then  $[Ric]_{\beta}$  is diagonal,
- 2 A nice basis is stably Ricci diagonal.

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

- **1** If  $\beta$  is a nice basis then  $[Ric]_{\beta}$  is diagonal,
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- n admits a nice basis if and only if the canonical basis
  {e<sub>1</sub>,..., e<sub>n</sub>} is nice for some A · [·, ·] ∈ V with A ∈ GL<sub>n</sub>(ℝ).

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Nikolayevsky : simple criterium to decide whether a given nilpotent Lie algebra with a nice basis admits a nilsoliton or not.

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case
		Existence		



• Any nilpotent Lie algebra of dimension  $\leq 5$ 





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- $\bullet\,$  Any nilpotent Lie algebra of dimension  $\leq 5$
- Any filiform ℕ-graded Lie algebra [Nikolayevsky]



- Any nilpotent Lie algebra of dimension  $\leq$  5
- Any filiform  $\mathbb{N}$ -graded Lie algebra [Nikolayevsky]
- Any nilradicals of a Borel subalgebras of any semisimple Lie algebra admits a nice basis.

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Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case
		Fristence		

- Any nilpotent Lie algebra of dimension < 5
  - Any filiform  $\mathbb{N}$ -graded Lie algebra [Nikolayevsky]
  - Any nilradicals of a Borel subalgebras of any semisimple Lie algebra admits a nice basis.

• Any two step nilpotent Lie algebra given by a graph.

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General

# Existence

- Any nilpotent Lie algebra of dimension  $\leq 5$
- Any filiform  $\mathbb{N}$ -graded Lie algebra [Nikolayevsky]
- Any nilradicals of a Borel subalgebras of any semisimple Lie algebra admits a nice basis.

- Any two step nilpotent Lie algebra given by a graph.
- Any nilpotent Lie algebra admitting a simple derivation.

#### • The free 3-step nilpotent Lie algebra in 3 generators

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• The free 3-step nilpotent Lie algebra in 3 generators (which is of type (3,3,8))

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• The free 3-step nilpotent Lie algebra in 3 generators (which is of type (3,3,8)) does not admit a nice basis [Nikolayevsky]

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- The free 3-step nilpotent Lie algebra in 3 generators (which is of type (3,3,8)) does not admit a nice basis [ Nikolayevsky ]
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Ricci Flow

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Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

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Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

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Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

Theorem

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• Any 6-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebras

Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

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• Any 6-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebras (34)

Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

Theorem

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Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

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(nice basis  $\rightsquigarrow$  get a basis compatible with the type).

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

A basis of a nilpotent Lie algebra is stably Ricci-diagonal if and only if it is nice.

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The canonical basis  $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$  is nice for  $\mathfrak{n}$  if and only if

 $\alpha_{ij}^{k} - \alpha_{rs}^{t} \notin \Phi$ , for any  $c_{ij}^{k}, c_{rs}^{t} \neq 0$ .

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$$\mathfrak{n} \leftrightarrow \mu = [\cdot, \cdot] = \sum_{k; \, i < j} c_{ij}^k v_{ijk}.$$

 $\rightsquigarrow \text{Generalization}.$ 



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### Theorem

For a nilpotent Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{n}$ , the following conditions are equivalent:



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- (ii)  $\langle \pi(X)v_{ijk}, v_{rst} \rangle = 0$ , for all  $X \in \mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}, \lambda \in \Phi, c_{ij}^k, c_{rs}^t \neq 0$ .
- (iii)  $\operatorname{Ric}_{A \cdot \mu}(e_{l}, e_{m}) = 0$  for all  $l \neq m$  and any diagonal  $A \in \operatorname{GL}_{n}(\mathbb{R})$ .
- (iv) The canonical basis  $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$  is stably Ricci-diagonal for  $\mathfrak{n}$ .

Nice Basis

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General Case

A few words about the proof:


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Theorem

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# A few words about the proof: (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (ii) If $\lambda \in \Phi, X \in \mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}, \alpha \in \mathfrak{a}$ :

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A few words about the proof: (i)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (ii) If  $\lambda \in \Phi, X \in \mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}, \alpha \in \mathfrak{a}$  :

 $\langle \lambda + \alpha_{ij}^k, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) \mathbf{v}_{ijk}, \mathbf{v}_{rst} \rangle = \langle \alpha_{rs}^t, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) \mathbf{v}_{ijk}, \mathbf{v}_{rst} \rangle,$ 

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(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii)

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A few words about the proof: (i)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (ii) If  $\lambda \in \Phi, X \in \mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}, \alpha \in \mathfrak{a}$ :  $\langle \lambda + \alpha_{ij}^{k}, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) v_{ijk}, v_{rst} \rangle = \langle \alpha_{rs}^{t}, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) v_{ijk}, v_{rst} \rangle$ , (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii)  $\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ric}_{A \cdot [\cdot, \cdot]}(e_{l}, e_{m}) = \langle \pi(E_{lm})A \cdot [\cdot, \cdot], A \cdot [\cdot, \cdot] \rangle$ 

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Nice Basis

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A few words about the proof: (i)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (ii) If  $\lambda \in \Phi, X \in \mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}, \alpha \in \mathfrak{a}$ :  $\langle \lambda + \alpha_{ii}^k, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) \mathbf{v}_{iik}, \mathbf{v}_{rst} \rangle = \langle \alpha_{rs}^t, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) \mathbf{v}_{iik}, \mathbf{v}_{rst} \rangle,$  $(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)$  $\frac{1}{4}\operatorname{Ric}_{A\cdot[\cdot,\cdot]}(e_{I},e_{m}) = \langle \pi(E_{Im})A\cdot[\cdot,\cdot],A\cdot[\cdot,\cdot] \rangle$  $=\sum c_{ii}^k c_{rs}^t \langle \pi(E_{lm}) A \cdot v_{ijk}, A. v_{rst} \rangle$ 

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 $(iii) \Rightarrow (ii)$ 

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Theorem

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A few words about the proof: (i)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (ii) If  $\lambda \in \Phi, X \in \mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}, \alpha \in \mathfrak{a}$ :  $\langle \lambda + \alpha_{ii}^{k}, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) \mathbf{v}_{iik}, \mathbf{v}_{rst} \rangle = \langle \alpha_{rs}^{t}, \alpha \rangle \langle \pi(X) \mathbf{v}_{iik}, \mathbf{v}_{rst} \rangle,$  $(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)$  $\frac{1}{4}\operatorname{Ric}_{A\cdot[\cdot,\cdot]}(e_{I},e_{m}) = \langle \pi(E_{Im})A\cdot[\cdot,\cdot],A\cdot[\cdot,\cdot] \rangle$  $=\sum c_{ii}^k c_{rs}^t \langle \pi(E_{lm}) A \cdot v_{ijk}, A. v_{rst} \rangle$  $=\sum_{ij} c_{ij}^{k} c_{rs}^{t} \frac{a_{k}}{a_{i}a_{i}} \frac{a_{t}}{a_{r}a_{r}} \langle \pi(E_{lm})v_{ijk}, v_{rst} \rangle,$ 

(iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) uses:  $\pi$  is multiplicity free

Nice Basis

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## What about non-nilpotent Lie groups?

Ricci Flow

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## What about non-nilpotent Lie groups?

$$\mathsf{Rc} = M - \frac{1}{2}B - S(\mathsf{ad}\ H).$$

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## What about non-nilpotent Lie groups?

$$\mathsf{Rc} = M - \frac{1}{2}B - S(\mathsf{ad}\ H).$$

Nice  $\Rightarrow$  stably Ricci diagonal:

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Nice but

$$\mathsf{Ric} = \left[ \begin{array}{rrr} -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right].$$

(for the metric which makes it orthonormal)

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#### Stably Ricci diagonal $\Rightarrow$ nice:

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#### Stably Ricci diagonal $\Rightarrow$ nice:

#### $\mathfrak{s}_3$ be the 3-dimensional Lie algebra defined by

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#### Stably Ricci diagonal $\Rightarrow$ nice:

 $\mathfrak{s}_3$  be the 3-dimensional Lie algebra defined by

$$[X_1, X_3] = X_2 + X_3.$$

The basis  $\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$  is not nice but it is stably-Ricci diagonal : for every  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 

$$\langle X_i, X_i \rangle = a_i^2, \quad a_i > 0, \qquad \langle X_i, X_j \rangle = 0 \qquad \forall i \neq j,$$

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$$\operatorname{Ric}(X_r, X_s) = \frac{1}{4} \sum \langle [\frac{1}{a_i} X_i, \frac{1}{a_j} X_j], X_r \rangle \langle [\frac{1}{a_i} X_i, \frac{1}{a_j} X_j], X_s \rangle \\ - \frac{1}{2} \langle [H, X_r], X_s \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle X_r, [H, X_s] \rangle.$$

Theorem

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Vanishes if either r or s is 1,

Theorem

General Case

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#### Stably Ricci diagonal $\Rightarrow$ nice:

 $\mathfrak{s}_3$  be the 3-dimensional Lie algebra defined by

$$[X_1, X_3] = X_2 + X_3.$$

The basis  $\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$  is not nice but it is stably-Ricci diagonal : for every  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 

$$\langle X_i, X_i \rangle = a_i^2, \quad a_i > 0, \qquad \langle X_i, X_j \rangle = 0 \qquad \forall i \neq j,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Ric}(X_r, X_s) &= \frac{1}{4} \sum \langle [\frac{1}{a_i} X_i, \frac{1}{a_j} X_j], X_r \rangle \langle [\frac{1}{a_i} X_i, \frac{1}{a_j} X_j], X_s \rangle \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \langle [H, X_r], X_s \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle X_r, [H, X_s] \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

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$$\operatorname{Ric}(X_2, X_3) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right)^2 = 0.$$

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# Diagonal solution of the Ricci Flow?

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Let  $(N, g_0)$  be a (non-necessarily nilpotent) Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric

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$$\mathsf{Rc}(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_t) := \mathsf{Rc}(g(t))(e) : \mathfrak{n} \times \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$
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Definitions

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where  $\operatorname{Ric}_t := \operatorname{Ric}(g(t))(e) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}$ 

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Stably Ricci diagonal basis  $\Rightarrow$  Ricci diagonal.

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case

More examples:

Definitions	Ricci Flow	Nice Basis	Theorem	General Case





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(Payne, Williams)

Definitions

Ricci Flow

Nice Basis

Theoren

General Case

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## THANK YOU!