

Unipotent commutative group actions on flag varieties and nilpotent multiplications

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December 13, 2015

Abstract

Our goal is to classify all generically transitive actions of commutative unipotent groups on flag varieties up to conjugation. We establish relationship between this problem and classification of multiplications with certain properties on Lie algebra representations. Then we classify multiplications with the desired properties and solve the initial classification problem.

1 Introduction

Let G be a semisimple algebraic group over \mathbb{C} . Consider a *generalized flag variety* G/P where $P \subset G$ is a parabolic subgroup. Let $m = \dim G/P$, and let $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ be the unipotent commutative group of dimension m . We are going to classify all generically transitive actions of $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ on G/P up to conjugation by an automorphism of G/P . The variety G/P does not change after taking the quotient of G and of P over a finite central subgroup simultaneously, so in the sequel we suppose that the center of G is trivial.

If G/P is a projective space, the actions in question were classified in [1]. In [2], all possible pairs (G, P) such that at least one commutative unipotent action is possible were found, and the problem of classification of actions on Grassmannians was stated.

If $G = G^{(1)} \times \dots \times G^{(s)}$ is the factorization of G into a product of simple subgroups, and $P^{(i)} = G^{(i)} \cap P$, then (see [3, Chapter 4, §15.4, Theorem 2] and Section 3 here) the group $\tilde{G} = \text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ can be written as $\tilde{G} = \tilde{G}^{(1)} \times \dots \times \tilde{G}^{(s)}$, where $\tilde{G}^{(i)} = \text{Aut}(G^{(i)}/P^{(i)})^\circ$, and the action is diagonal. Here by the automorphism group of an algebraic variety we understand the following.

Definition 1. Let X be an algebraic variety. An algebraic group G together with an algebraic action $G : X$ is called the *automorphism group of X* if for every algebraic group H acting on X algebraically there exists a unique algebraic group morphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ such that for every $x \in X$ and $h \in H$ one has $h \cdot x = f(h) \cdot x$.

This enables us to consider subgroups of $\text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ isomorphic to $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ instead of actions $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m : (G/P)$ and reduces the problem to the case when G is simple. The existence of the automorphism group for generalized flag varieties in this sense will be established in Section 3. Note that in [3] a different definition of the automorphism group is used.

Moreover, it follows from the same theorem in [3] and Section 3 here that if G is simple, then $\tilde{G} = \text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ is also simple with trivial center, and there exists a parabolic subgroup $\tilde{P} \subseteq \tilde{G}$ such that G/P is \tilde{G} -isomorphic to \tilde{G}/\tilde{P} , where the action on \tilde{G}/\tilde{P} originates from the left action $\tilde{G} : \tilde{G}$. More precisely, for $(G, P) = (PSp_{2l}, P_1)$, (group of type G_2, P_1), (SO_{2l-1}, P_{l-1}) , one has $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{P}) = (PSL_{2l}, P_1)$, (SO_7, P_1) or (PSO_{2l}, P_l) , respectively, and for all other pairs $(G$ simple, P parabolic) one has $\tilde{G} = G$, $\tilde{P} = P$. The classification problem is now reduced to the cases where G is simple and

*Supported in part by the Simons Foundation

$G = \text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$. (Here and further P_i denotes the maximal parabolic subgroup corresponding to the i -th simple root, roots are enumerated as in [4].)

All pairs of a simple group G and its parabolic subgroup P up to isogeny such that $G = \text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ and G/P allows a generically transitive $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -action are listed in the following table, see [2, Theorem 1].

G	P
PSL_{l+1}	$P_i (1 \leq i \leq l)$
SO_{2l+1}	P_1
PSp_{2l}	P_l
PSO_{2l}	$P_i (i = 1, l-1, l)$
Group of type E_6	$P_i (i = 1, 6)$
Group of type E_7	P_7

Note that [2, Theorem 1] in all these cases the unipotent radical of P is commutative. Hence, to classify generically transitive $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -actions on generalized flag varieties, it is sufficient to consider only varieties of the form G/P , where G is simple, and P is its parabolic subgroup such that $G = \text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ and the unipotent radical of P is commutative.

Every Lie algebra in what follows is a subalgebra of the Lie algebra of a reductive algebraic group H , and it will be considered together with this embedding. We call such a Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} *unipotent*, if it is the Lie algebra of a unipotent algebraic subgroup of H . In other words, \mathfrak{a} is called unipotent if it is a subalgebra of the Lie algebra of a maximal unipotent subgroup of H . Alternatively, if V is a representation of H with a finite kernel, \mathfrak{a} is unipotent if every element of \mathfrak{a} acts on V by a nilpotent operator.

Proposition 1. (see Section 4) *Let G be a simple algebraic group, P be a parabolic subgroup such that $\text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ = G$ and the unipotent radical of P is commutative, $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie } G$, $\mathfrak{p} = \text{Lie } P$. Then there is a bijection between generically transitive actions $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m : (G/P)$ up to G -conjugation and commutative unipotent subalgebras $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$ up to P -conjugation.*

Fix a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$ and a maximal torus $T \subset B$. Let $B^- \subset G$ be the Borel subgroup such that $B \cap B^- = T$. Then for every parabolic subgroup $P \subseteq G$ such that $B \subseteq P$ there exists a unique parabolic subgroup P^- such that $B^- \subseteq P^-$ and $L = P^- \cap P$ is a Levi subgroup of P . Let U^- be the unipotent radical of P^- , $\mathfrak{u}^- = \text{Lie } U^-$. Then $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{u}^- \oplus \mathfrak{p}$. We also have a decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, so every $u \in \mathfrak{u}^-$ can be written as $u = a + p$ for some $p \in \mathfrak{p}$. Set $\varphi(u) = -p$. Clearly, $\varphi: \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{p}$ is a linear map and for every $u \in \mathfrak{u}^-$ we have $u + \varphi(u) \in \mathfrak{a}$. On the other hand, every $a \in \mathfrak{a}$ can be written as $a = v + q$, $v \in \mathfrak{u}^-$, $q \in \mathfrak{p}$, and we see from the definition of φ that $q = \varphi(v)$ satisfies this equation. Hence, $\mathfrak{a} = \{u + \varphi(u) \mid u \in \mathfrak{u}^-\}$. Note that this correspondence between subalgebras \mathfrak{a} and maps φ is compatible with the P -actions on the set of m -dimensional subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} , on \mathfrak{u}^- , and on \mathfrak{p} . For a general subalgebra \mathfrak{a} from Proposition 1 we can only say that $\varphi(\mathfrak{u}^-) \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$, but the following proposition shows that we can say more about $\varphi(\mathfrak{u}^-)$ if we apply a suitable conjugation by an element of P to \mathfrak{a} . Denote the unipotent radical of B^- by U_0^- .

Proposition 2. (see Section 4) *For every unipotent commutative subalgebra $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$ there exists $p \in P$ such that $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^- = \text{Lie } U_0^-$.*

If $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$, then for every $u \in \mathfrak{u}^-$ we have $u + \varphi(u) \in \mathfrak{u}_0^-$, so, since \mathfrak{u}^- and \mathfrak{u}_0^- are subspaces of \mathfrak{p}^- , $\varphi(u) \in \mathfrak{p}^- \cap \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{l} = \text{Lie } L$. Therefore, every P -conjugation class of commutative unipotent subalgebras $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$ can be defined by some L -conjugation class of linear maps $\varphi: \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$. Notice that it is not true in general that every linear map $\varphi: \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ leads to a suitable subalgebra. It could also turn out that several classes of maps up to L -conjugation define the same class of subalgebras up to P -conjugation, but later we will see that this is a bijection.

Such a map φ enables us to define a multiplication $\mathfrak{u}^- \times \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}^-$, namely $u \times v = [\varphi(u), v]$. Since the representation $\mathfrak{l}: \mathfrak{u}^-$ is faithful, given such a multiplication defined by a linear map $\mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$, it is possible to recover the linear map. The following theorem describes the multiplications $\mathfrak{u}^- \times \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}^-$ that are really defined by maps $\varphi: \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\mathfrak{a} = \{u + \varphi(u) \mid u \in \mathfrak{u}^-\}$ is a commutative unipotent subalgebra. Here and further, if a vector space V is equipped with a multiplication $V \otimes V \rightarrow V$, and

$v \in V$, we denote by μ_v the operator $\mu_v: V \rightarrow V$ defined by $\mu_v w = vw$. We shortly call it a *multiplication operator*.

Theorem 1. (see Section 4) *A multiplication $\mathfrak{u}^- \times \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}^-$ defines a commutative unipotent subalgebra $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p}^-$ satisfying $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$ as described above if and only if this multiplication is commutative, associative, and every multiplication operator $\mu_w: \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}^-$ ($w \in \mathfrak{u}^-$) is nilpotent and coincides with an operator of the form $\text{ad } g|_{\mathfrak{u}^-}$, where $g \in \mathfrak{l}$.*

Thus, to classify generically transitive $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -actions on G/P , it is sufficient to find all multiplications satisfying the conditions from Theorem 1 on certain representations of certain reductive Lie algebras. This problem can be naturally generalized as follows. Let L be a connected reductive algebraic group, let V be a representation of L . These data define an action of $\mathfrak{l} = \text{Lie } L$ on V . Denote the action of an element $x \in \mathfrak{l}$ on V by $\rho(x)$. We want to classify up to L -conjugation all multiplications $V \times V \rightarrow V$ satisfying the conditions from Theorem 1, namely:

1. The multiplication is commutative.
2. The multiplication is associative.
3. Every multiplication operator $\mu_w: V \rightarrow V$ ($w \in V$) is nilpotent.
4. For every $w \in W$ there exists $x \in \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\rho(x) = \mu_w$.

We call a multiplication $V \times V \rightarrow V$ *\mathfrak{l} -compatible* if conditions 1–4 hold for it.

First, let us reduce this problem to the case of an irreducible representation of a simple group. Since all multiplication operators μ_w are nilpotent, the elements $x \in \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\rho(x) = \mu_w$ can be taken from $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$, so we will always suppose that $x \in [\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$. Moreover, we are going to prove the following proposition:

Proposition 3. (see Section 5) *Let L be a connected reductive group, $\mathfrak{l} = \text{Lie } L$. Let V be a representation of L such that there exists a nonzero \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication $V \times V \rightarrow V$. Let $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}] = \mathfrak{l}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{l}_s$ be the decomposition of $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ into simple summands. Then, after a suitable permutation of the subalgebras \mathfrak{l}_i , there exists a decomposition $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_t$ and an index $r \leq s$, $r \leq t$ such that:*

1. V_i is an irreducible representation of \mathfrak{l}_i for $1 \leq i \leq r$.
2. $\mathfrak{l}_i \cdot V_j = 0$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq r$, $i \neq j$.
3. $V_i V_j = 0$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq r$, $i \neq j$.
4. $\mathfrak{l}_i \cdot V_j = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$, $r < j \leq t$.
5. $\mathfrak{l}_i \cdot V_j = 0$ for $r < i \leq s$, $1 \leq j \leq r$.
6. $V_i V = 0$ for $r < i \leq t$.

Informally speaking, the representation $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}] : V$ can be decomposed into a sum of two direct summands, "the nontrivial summand" $\mathfrak{l}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{l}_r : V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$ and "the trivial summand" $\mathfrak{l}_{r+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{l}_s : V_{r+1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_t$. The "trivial" part of the algebra or the "trivial" part of the representation (or both) can be zero. The action of the "trivial" part of $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ on the "nontrivial" part of V is zero, as well as the action of the "nontrivial" part of $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ on the "trivial" part of V . The multiplication between the "nontrivial" and the "trivial" part of V is also zero, as well as the multiplication inside the "trivial" part of V . The "nontrivial" parts of $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ and V can be further decomposed into direct sums of simple algebras and irreducible representations of **each of the simple algebras**. The multiplication between different irreducible subrepresentations inside the "nontrivial" part of V is also zero.

Notice that toric direct summands in \mathfrak{l} and simple direct summands $\mathfrak{l}_{r+1}, \dots, \mathfrak{l}_s$ play different roles. The direct summands $\mathfrak{l}_{r+1}, \dots, \mathfrak{l}_s$ must act on $V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$ trivially, otherwise there exist no nonzero \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications. And the toric direct summands are allowed to act nontrivially on $V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$, this does not change the set of nonzero \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications. Generally speaking, it is possible that two \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications are in the same class up to L -conjugation, but not in the same class up to conjugation by the semisimple part of L .

The central torus T of L acts on the space of all multiplications $V_i \times V_i \rightarrow V_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$) by a character χ_i , i. e. if $g \in T$, the action of g multiplies all structure constants of a multiplication $V_i \times V_i \rightarrow V_i$ by $\chi_i(g)$. For the action of the simple subgroup $L_i \subseteq L$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$) such that $\text{Lie } L_i = \mathfrak{l}_i$, there are two possibilities:

1. For every $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ and for every \mathfrak{l}_i -compatible multiplication $V_i \times V_i \rightarrow V_i$ there exists $g \in L_i$ that multiplies all structure constants by c_i .
2. There exists an \mathfrak{l}_i -compatible multiplication such that for only finitely many $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ there exists $g \in L_i$ that multiplies all structure constants by c_i .

Later we will see that case 1 always takes place if \mathfrak{l}_i is not of type A_l . If case 1 holds for all indices i , $1 \leq i \leq r$ such that T acts on V_i nontrivially and there exist nonzero \mathfrak{l}_i -compatible multiplications on V_i , then the classes of multiplications up to conjugation by the semisimple part of L coincide with the classes up to L -conjugation. Otherwise one should take the quotient over the action of T explicitly. We will say more about that in case of the tautological representation of a group of type A_l in Subsection 6.1.1.

Now we are going to consider irreducible representations of simple groups.

Proposition 4. (see Section 5) *Let \mathfrak{l} be a simple Lie algebra, denote its root system by Φ . Let V be an irreducible representation of \mathfrak{l} with a highest weight λ such that there exist nonzero \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V .*

Then λ is a fundamental weight. Moreover, suppose that λ corresponds to the simple root α_i . Denote the corresponding simple root in the dual root system Φ^\vee by α_i^\vee . Then α_i^\vee occurs in the decomposition of the highest short root of Φ^\vee into a sum of simple root only once (i. e. with coefficient 1).

This proposition radically restricts the set of pairs (\mathfrak{l}, V) where nonzero \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications are possible. Namely, if \mathfrak{l} is of type A_l , we have to consider all fundamental representations, if \mathfrak{l} is of type B_l , we have to consider the tautological and the spinor representations, if \mathfrak{l} is of type C_l , we have to consider all fundamental representations, if \mathfrak{l} is of type D_l , we have to consider the tautological representation and two half-spinor representations (one of them is transformed to the other one by a diagram automorphism of \mathfrak{l}), if \mathfrak{l} is of type E_6, E_7, F_4 or G_2 , we have to consider only the representations of minimal dimension. We are going to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 2. (see Section 6) *Let \mathfrak{l} be a simple Lie algebra, V be an irreducible representation of \mathfrak{l} such that there exists a nonzero \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on V . Then there are exactly two possibilities:*

1. \mathfrak{l} is of type A_l , V is the tautological representation or the dual one. Then an \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication is any commutative associative multiplication such that all multiplication operators are nilpotent.
2. \mathfrak{l} is of type C_l ($l \geq 2$), V is the tautological representation. Then multiplications on V are parametrized by symmetric trilinear forms on V/V_1 , where $V_1 \subset V$ is a prefixed Lagrangian subspace. See Subsection 6.3.1 for an exact description of this parametrization.

It should be underlined that if an \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication exists on an \mathfrak{l} -module V , then the pair (\mathfrak{l}, V) is listed only once in this theorem, while \mathfrak{l} can be isomorphic to several classical Lie algebras (belonging to several different series). More specifically, here is the list of the cases where nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications exist, but they are not listed directly in Theorem 2:

1. \mathfrak{so}_5 is an algebra of type B_2 , and it is isomorphic to \mathfrak{sp}_4 , which is an algebra of type C_2 . This isomorphism identifies the spinor representation of \mathfrak{so}_5 with the tautological representation of \mathfrak{sp}_4 , so nontrivial \mathfrak{so}_5 -compatible multiplications exist on the spinor representation and can be classified using this identification and Theorem 2.
2. \mathfrak{so}_6 is sometimes referred to as an algebra of type D_3 , and it is isomorphic to \mathfrak{sl}_4 . This isomorphism identifies the two half-spinor representations of \mathfrak{so}_6 with the tautological representation of \mathfrak{sl}_4 and the dual one. Therefore, nontrivial \mathfrak{so}_6 -compatible multiplications exist on its half-spinor representations and are described in the same way as \mathfrak{sl}_4 -compatible multiplications on the tautological representation and on the dual one.

3. \mathfrak{sp}_2 is isomorphic to \mathfrak{sl}_2 , and the tautological representation of \mathfrak{sp}_2 is isomorphic to the tautological representation of \mathfrak{sl}_2 . One can use any part of Theorem 2 to describe \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications.
4. \mathfrak{so}_3 is isomorphic to \mathfrak{sl}_2 , and the spinor representation of \mathfrak{so}_3 is isomorphic to the tautological representation of \mathfrak{sl}_2 . \mathfrak{so}_3 -compatible multiplications on the spinor representation are described as \mathfrak{sl}_2 -compatible multiplications on the tautological representation of \mathfrak{sl}_2 .
5. \mathfrak{so}_4 is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$, so it is not a simple algebra. However, each half-spinor representation of \mathfrak{so}_4 is isomorphic to the tensor product of the tautological representations of one of the \mathfrak{sl}_2 algebras and the trivial representation of the other one. Therefore, nontrivial \mathfrak{so}_4 -compatible multiplications exist and are described as $\mathfrak{sl}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$ -compatible multiplications on the corresponding tensor product.

For generically transitive $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -actions on G/P we then obtain the following theorem:

Theorem 3. (see Section 7) *Let G be a simple group, $P \subset G$ be a parabolic subgroup such that $(\text{Aut}(G/P))^\circ = G$, $m = \dim(G/P)$.*

Then if G is of type A_l and $P = P_1$ or $P = P_l$, then generically transitive actions $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m : (G/P)$ are parametrized by commutative associative m -dimensional algebras with nilpotent multiplication operators. Otherwise, either there is exactly one generically transitive action $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m : (G/P)$ up to G -conjugation, this happens if and only if the unipotent radical of P is commutative, or there are no generically transitive actions $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m : (G/P)$.

1.1 Acknowledgments

I thank prof. Ivan Arzhantzev for bringing my attention to this problem and prof. Ernest Vinberg for a useful discussion that helped me to simplify the proofs. I also thank Valentina Kiritchenko, Sergey Loktev and Lev Sukhanov for a useful discussion on automorphism groups of flag varieties.

2 Preliminaries

If an algebraic group is denoted by a single capital letter, the corresponding small German letter denotes its Lie algebra. We denote the identity element of a group G by 1_G .

Starting from Section 4 we fix a simple algebraic group G , a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$ and a maximal torus $T \subset B$. These data determine a root system $\Phi \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$, a subset of positive roots Φ^+ and a subset of simple roots $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\text{rk } \mathfrak{g}}\}$. Denote $\Phi^- = \Phi \setminus \Phi^+$. Denote the root subspace of \mathfrak{g} corresponding to a root α by \mathfrak{g}_α . If $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ is not an element of Φ , then we denote by \mathfrak{g}_α the zero subspace of \mathfrak{g} . For every root α choose elements $x_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $y_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$ so that together with $h_\alpha = [x_\alpha, y_\alpha]$ they form a standard basis of \mathfrak{sl}_2 . Suppose that $x_{-\alpha} = y_\alpha$. Unless stated otherwise, if α is a simple root, $\alpha = \alpha_i$, we shortly denote $x_{\alpha_i} = x_i$, $y_{\alpha_i} = y_i$, and $h_{\alpha_i} = h_i$.

Parabolic subgroups P containing B are parametrized by subsets $I \subseteq \Delta$, namely, a subset $I \subseteq \Delta$ corresponds to the parabolic subgroup P such that

$$\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{b} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi_I} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha,$$

where $\Phi_I \subseteq \Phi^-$ denotes the set of the negative roots whose decomposition into a sum of simple roots *does not* contain the roots α_i , $i \in I$. In particular, maximal parabolic subgroups correspond to one-element subsets I . Denote the subgroup corresponding to $\{\alpha_i\}$ by P_i . Every parabolic subgroup is conjugate to a parabolic subgroup containing B .

Given a parabolic subgroup P containing B (in particular, $P = B$), denote by P^- the parabolic subgroup such that

$$\mathfrak{p}^- = \text{Lie } P^- = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha: \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset \mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}.$$

Then $L = P \cap P^-$ is a Levi subgroup of P . We call it the *standard* Levi group of P , and we call \mathfrak{l} the *standard* Levi subalgebra of \mathfrak{p} . If P corresponds to a subset $I \subseteq \Delta$ as described above, then the subgroup U such that

$$\mathfrak{u} = \bigoplus_{\alpha: -\alpha \notin \Phi_I \text{ and } \alpha \in \Phi^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$$

is the unipotent radical of P , and the subgroup U^- whose Lie algebra equals

$$\mathfrak{u}^- = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi^- \setminus \Phi_I} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$$

is the unipotent radical of P^- . Denote the unipotent radical of B by U_0 , $\mathfrak{u}_0 = \text{Lie } U_0$.

Denote the character lattice of T by \mathfrak{X} . Let \mathfrak{X}^+ be the subsemigroup of dominant weights with respect to B . Denote the fundamental weight corresponding to a simple root α_i by ϖ_i . Denote the highest-weight representation of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} with highest weight λ by $V_{\mathfrak{g}}(\lambda)$ or by $V(\lambda)$ if it is clear which Lie algebra we are talking about. Denote by v_λ a (unique up to multiplication by a scalar) highest-weight vector of this representation. If V is a representation of \mathfrak{g} , denote the set of its weights by $\mathfrak{X}(V)$.

Denote the Grassmannian of k -dimensional subspaces in a vector space V by $Gr(k, V)$. Denote the identity operator on a vector space V by id_V , and denote the $k \times k$ identity matrix by id_k . If a vector space V is equipped with a multiplication $V \otimes V \rightarrow V$, and $v \in V$, we denote by μ_v the operator of left multiplication by v , i. e. $\mu_v: V \rightarrow V$, $\mu_v w = vw$.

3 Automorphisms of generalized flag varieties

Lemma 1. *Let X be a generalized flag variety. Then its automorphism group in terms of Definition 1 exists and is unique up to a unique isomorphism.*

Proof. It is known [5, Chapter V, Theorem 1.4] that all generalized flag varieties are Fano varieties, i. e. the highest exterior power of the tangent bundle on X (which we denote by $L = \Lambda^m TX$, $m = \dim X$) is ample. Moreover, Theorem 1.4 in [5, Chapter V] says that L is very ample. Then L defines an embedding ι of X into a projective space $\mathbf{P}(V)$, where $V = \Gamma(X, L)^*$. Let G be the subgroup of all elements of $PGL(V)$ that preserve $\iota(X)$.

Note first that $\iota(X)$ is not contained in any proper projective subspace of V . The contrary would mean that there is a non-zero linear function v on V (i. e. an element of $\Gamma(X, L)$) that vanishes at all elements of V defined (up to multiplication by a scalar) by points of X . In other words, v is a section of L such that at each point $x \in X$ the value of v in the fiber over x can be obtained by multiplication of a basis vector of this fiber by zero. But then v is the zero section.

Hence, since X is irreducible, every proper projective subspace of $\mathbf{P}(V)$ intersects $\iota(X)$ by a subvariety of smaller dimension. If $g \in G$, $g \neq 1_G$ acts on $\iota(X)$ trivially, then $\iota(X)$ is contained in the union of the projectivizations of the eigenspaces of g , i. e. $\iota(X)$ is a union of subvarieties of smaller dimension, and this is impossible. Therefore, G acts on $\iota(X)$ faithfully. We are going to prove that $G = \text{Aut}(X)$.

Given an algebraic automorphism of X , its differential is an algebraic vector bundle automorphism of TX . One checks directly that an algebraic action of an algebraic group H on X gives rise to an algebraic action of H on TX (and consequently on L) by vector bundle automorphisms. Since $\Gamma(X, L)$ is finite dimensional, H also acts algebraically on it, and the map $\iota: X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(V)$ is H -equivariant by construction. The action $H: V$ is linear by construction, and for a linear algebraic action it is clear that it yields an algebraic group morphism $H \rightarrow GL(V) \rightarrow PGL(V)$. Since H preserves $\iota(X)$, we have a morphism $f: H \rightarrow G$. Since G acts on X faithfully, any morphism of abstract groups $g: H \rightarrow G$ such that for every $x \in X$ and $h \in H$ one has $h \cdot x = g(h) \cdot x$ coincides with f .

If G' is another automorphism group, the isomorphism between G and G' is established in the usual way: there exist unique morphisms $f: G \rightarrow G'$ and $f': G' \rightarrow G$ such that for every $x \in X$, $g \in G$ and $g' \in G'$ one has $g \cdot x = f'(g') \cdot x$ and $g' \cdot x = f(g) \cdot x$. So $f'(f(g)) \cdot x = g \cdot x$, but there exists only one morphism $h: G \rightarrow G$ such that $h(g) \cdot x = g \cdot x$, and both $f' \circ f$ and the identity automorphism of G are examples of such h , so $f' \circ f$ is the identity morphism on G . Similarly, $f \circ f'$ is the identity morphism on G' . \square

The existence of the automorphism group reduces the problem of classification of generically transitive actions $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m : X$ to the problem of classification of the subgroups of $\text{Aut}(X)^\circ$ that are isomorphic to $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ and act generically transitively on X .

The book [3] deals with smooth (real and complex) manifolds rather than algebraic varieties, and a different definition of the automorphism group (or, more exactly, of the Lie group structure on the abstract automorphism group) of a smooth manifold is used there. Namely, a Lie group structure on an (abstract) subgroup G of the (abstract) group of diffeomorphisms of a manifold M is called [3, Chapter 1, §2.5] *Lie transformation group* if the action $G : M$ is smooth in terms of this Lie group structure and every Lie group action $\mathbb{R} : M$ such that every $r \in \mathbb{R}$ acts on M with an automorphism that belongs to G gives rise to a *smooth* map $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow G$. It is proved in [6] that such a Lie group structure is unique if it exists. By [7, Chapter 3, Theorem 1.1], if M is a complex manifold, the group of all biholomorphic automorphisms of M is a Lie transformation group (i. e. the desired Lie group structure exists). This Lie group is denoted by $\text{Bih } M$.

These definitions and theorems don't say anything about other groups acting on M except \mathbb{R} . So first we are going to show that the automorphism group as it is defined in Definition 1 equipped with complex topology is a Lie transformation group. Smoothness of the action is clear, so consider a smooth (with respect to complex topology on X) action $\mathbb{R} : X$ by algebraic automorphisms. Every algebraic automorphism of X leads to algebraic automorphisms of TX and L and hence to a linear automorphism of $\Gamma(X, L)$. So we have a smooth linear action $\mathbb{R} : V$ and therefore a smooth embedding $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow G$.

Now we use the following theorem from [3]:

Theorem 4. [3, Chapter 4, §15.4, Theorem 2] *Let $M = G/P$ be a flag manifold for a connected complex semisimple lie group G acting on M faithfully. Let $G = G^{(1)} \times \dots \times G^{(s)}$ be the factorization of G into a product of simple subgroups, and $P^{(i)} = G^{(i)} \cap P$. Then M is G -isomorphic to $M^{(1)} \times \dots \times M^{(s)}$, where $M^{(i)} = G^{(i)}/P^{(i)}$, and this decomposition gives rise to an isomorphism*

$$(\text{Bih } M)^\circ \simeq (\text{Bih } M^{(1)})^\circ \times \dots \times (\text{Bih } M^{(s)})^\circ.$$

If G is simple, then $(\text{Bih } M)^\circ$ is simple, and $G = (\text{Bih } M)^\circ$ except for the following cases:

1. $G = PSp_{2l}(\mathbb{C})$, $P = P_1$, $M = \mathbf{P}^{2l-1}$, $(\text{Bih } M)^\circ = PSL_{2l}(\mathbb{C})$.
2. G is of type G_2 , $P = P_1$, $M = SO_7(\mathbb{C})/P_1$, $(\text{Bih } M)^\circ = SO_7(\mathbb{C})$.
3. $G = SO_{2l-1}(\mathbb{C})$, $P = P_{l-1}$, $M = PSO_{2l}(\mathbb{C})/P_l$, $(\text{Bih } M)^\circ = PSO_{2l}(\mathbb{C})$.

We use this theorem as follows. Let G be a semisimple algebraic group G whose center is trivial, and let P be a parabolic subgroup. We know that the group $\text{Aut}(G/P)$ exists and is a Lie transformation group being considered with classical topology. By GAGA theorem, all biholomorphic automorphisms of G/P are algebraic, so $\text{Bih}(G/P)$ consists of the same automorphisms as the abstract automorphism group. Since the Lie transformation group structure is unique, $\text{Bih}(G/P)$ as a Lie group coincides with $\text{Aut}(G/P)$ with classical topology. Since the notion of a connected component is the same for smooth algebraic varieties in Zariski topology and in classical topology, this is also true for $\text{Bih}(G/P)^\circ$ and $\text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$.

Now decompose G into a product of simple groups $G = G^{(1)} \times \dots \times G^{(s)}$ and set $P^{(i)} = P \cap G^{(i)}$. Similarly, we conclude that $\text{Aut}(G^{(i)}/P^{(i)})^\circ$ with classical topology equals $\text{Bih}(G^{(i)}/P^{(i)})^\circ$. Clearly, $\prod_i \text{Aut}(G^{(i)}/P^{(i)})^\circ$ can be embedded into $\text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ algebraically, and we see now from Theorem 4 that this is an isomorphism.

Now consider the case when G is simple. First, Theorem 4 states that if (G, P) is one of the pairs (PSp_{2l}, P_1) , $(\text{group of type } G_2, P_1)$, (SO_{2l-1}, P_{l-1}) (these pairs will be called exceptional in what follows), then G/P is isomorphic (respectively) to $\mathbf{P}^{2l-1} = PSL_{2l}/P_1$, SO_7/P_1 or PSO_{2l}/P_l as a complex manifold, and hence, by GAGA theorem, as an algebraic variety. And if (G, P) is not an exceptional pair (note that (PSL_{2l}, P_1) , (SO_7, P_1) and (PSO_{2l}, P_l) are not exceptional), then $\text{Bih}(G/P)^\circ$ coincides with the set of automorphisms originating from the left action $G : G$. Arguing as above, we see that $\text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ is the same set of automorphisms.

Therefore, the classification of the actions of $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ on G/P , where $m = \dim G/P$ and G is semisimple, is now reduced to the problem of classification of the subgroups of \tilde{G} isomorphic to $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ acting generically transitively on \tilde{G}/\tilde{P} , where \tilde{G} is simple and the pair (\tilde{G}, \tilde{P}) is not exceptional.

4 Reduction from $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -actions to multiplications

Proof of Proposition 1. By definition of an automorphism group, effective $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -actions on G/P yield embeddings $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m \rightarrow (\text{Aut}(G/P))^\circ = G$, and a G -conjugation of an action corresponds to a conjugation of the corresponding subgroup in G . After a suitable conjugation we may suppose that $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m eP \subseteq G/P$ is the open orbit. Denote the image of the embedding $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m \hookrightarrow G$ by A . The orbit $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m eP \subseteq G/P$ is open if and only if the subset $AP \subseteq G$ is open, and this is equivalent to $\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$. Since $m = \dim(G/P)$, $\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$ implies $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$.

Clearly, if $p \in P$ and $\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$, then $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$. It suffices to prove that if g is an arbitrary element of G such that $(\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$, then there exists $p \in P$ such that $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a} = (\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a}$. \mathfrak{a} defines a point in $Gr(m, \mathfrak{g})$, and the adjoint action $G : \mathfrak{g}$ leads to an action $G : Gr(m, \mathfrak{g})$, which we also denote by Ad . Denote the orbit of \mathfrak{a} in $Gr(m, \mathfrak{g})$ under this action by X . Clearly, the subspaces defined by the points of X are Lie subalgebras. Since PA is an open subset of G , the subset $(\text{Ad } PA)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq X$ is also open, and, since $(\text{Ad } A)\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}$, we conclude that $(\text{Ad } P)\mathfrak{a}$ is an open subset of X .

Denote $A_1 = gAg^{-1}$. Then $\text{Lie } A_1 = (\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a}$. Then a similar argument using A_1 instead of A proves that $(\text{Ad } P)((\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a})$ is an open subset of X . Since G is connected, X is irreducible, and its open subsets $(\text{Ad } P)\mathfrak{a}$ and $(\text{Ad } P)((\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a})$ intersect nontrivially, i. e. there exist $p_1, p_2 \in P$ such that $(\text{Ad } p_1)\mathfrak{a} = (\text{Ad } p_2 g)\mathfrak{a}$, so $(\text{Ad } p_2^{-1} p_1)\mathfrak{a} = (\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a}$. \square

Proof of Proposition 2. Consider again the point in $Gr(m, \mathfrak{g})$ defined by \mathfrak{a} and the action $G : Gr(m, \mathfrak{g})$. Again denote the orbit of \mathfrak{a} under this action by X . We already know that $(\text{Ad } P)\mathfrak{a}$ is an open subset of X .

Consider a maximal unipotent subalgebra \mathfrak{u}_1 containing \mathfrak{a} . Since all maximal unipotent subgroups are conjugate, there exists $g \in G$ such that $(\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{u}_1 = \mathfrak{u}_0^-$. Then $(\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$. It is clear from Bruhat decomposition of G that PU_0^- is an open subset of G , so $(\text{Ad } PU_0^-)((\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a})$ is an open subset of X . Therefore, the subsets $(\text{Ad } P)\mathfrak{a}$ and $(\text{Ad } PU_0^-)((\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a})$ have a nonempty intersection, i. e. there exist $p_1, p_2 \in P$, $u_0 \in U_0^-$ such that $(\text{Ad } p_1)\mathfrak{a} = (\text{Ad } p_2 u_0)(\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a}$. Set $p = p_2^{-1} p_1$, then $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a} = (\text{Ad } u_0)(\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$ since $(\text{Ad } g)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. First, let $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$ be a commutative unipotent subalgebra satisfying $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}$. Consider the map $\varphi : \mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ described in the Introduction. Since \mathfrak{l} is a subalgebra of \mathfrak{p} , and \mathfrak{u}^- is a commutative ideal of \mathfrak{p} , we have $0 = [u + \varphi(u), v + \varphi(v)] = [u, \varphi(v)] + [\varphi(u), v] + [\varphi(u), \varphi(v)]$. Here $[u, \varphi(v)] + [\varphi(u), v] \in \mathfrak{u}^-$, $[\varphi(u), \varphi(v)] \in \mathfrak{l}$, and since $\mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{u}^- = 0$, we get $[u, \varphi(v)] + [\varphi(u), v] = 0$ and $[\varphi(u), \varphi(v)] = 0$. Hence, $[u, \varphi(v)] = [v, \varphi(u)]$, and the multiplication on \mathfrak{u}^- defined in the Introduction is commutative. Consider one more element $w \in \mathfrak{u}^-$. By Jacobi identity, $0 = [w, [\varphi(u), \varphi(v)]] = [[w, \varphi(u)], \varphi(v)] + [\varphi(u), [w, \varphi(v)]] = [\varphi(v), [\varphi(u), w]] - [\varphi(u), [\varphi(v), w]]$. In terms of multiplication this can be written as $v(uw) = u(vw)$, but we already know that the multiplication is commutative, so $(uw)v = u(wv)$, and the multiplication is associative. The possibility to write multiplication operators in the form $\text{ad } g|_{\mathfrak{u}^-}$, where $g \in \mathfrak{l}$, follows directly from the definitions of φ and of the multiplication. To prove nilpotency of the multiplication operators, recall that by Proposition 2, there exists $p \in P$ such that $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$. The corresponding linear map $\mathfrak{u}^- \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ for the subalgebra $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a}$ can be written as $u \mapsto (\text{Ad } p)\varphi((\text{Ad } p^{-1})u)$, so $(\text{Ad } p)\varphi((\text{Ad } p^{-1})u) \in \mathfrak{u}_0^-$ and is a nilpotent element of \mathfrak{g} . Since the adjoint action preserves the Jordan–Chevalley decomposition of elements of \mathfrak{g} , $\varphi((\text{Ad } p^{-1})u)$ is also a nilpotent element of \mathfrak{g} , so $\text{ad } \varphi((\text{Ad } p^{-1})u)$ is a nilpotent operator for every $u \in \mathfrak{u}^-$. Since P preserves \mathfrak{u}^- , $\text{ad } \varphi(u)$ and $(\text{ad } \varphi(u))|_{\mathfrak{u}^-}$ are nilpotent operators for every $u \in \mathfrak{u}^-$, and the latter is exactly the operator of multiplication by u .

Now suppose that we have an \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on \mathfrak{u}^- . Then every multiplication operator μ_u ($u \in \mathfrak{u}^-$) can be written as $\text{ad } g|_{\mathfrak{u}^-}$ for some $g \in \mathfrak{l}$, and we set $\varphi(u) = g$. If $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, $u, v \in \mathfrak{u}$, then $\mu_{au+bv} = a\mu_u + b\mu_v = (\text{ad}(a\varphi(u) + b\varphi(v)))|_{\mathfrak{u}^-}$, and, since the representation $\mathfrak{l} : \mathfrak{u}^-$ is faithful, $\varphi(au+bv) = a\varphi(u) + b\varphi(v)$, so φ is linear. Since the multiplication is commutative, $[\varphi(u), v] = uv = vu = [\varphi(v), u]$. Since the multiplication is commutative and associative, every two multiplication operators commute, so, since the representation is faithful, $[\varphi(u), \varphi(v)] = 0$. Using the commutativity of \mathfrak{u}^- , we conclude that $[u + \varphi(u), v + \varphi(v)] = [u, \varphi(v)] + [\varphi(u), v] + [\varphi(u), \varphi(v)] = 0$, and the subspace $\mathfrak{a} = \{u + \varphi(u) \mid u \in \mathfrak{u}^-\}$ is in fact a commutative subalgebra.

All elements of \mathfrak{l} of the form $\varphi(u)$ act in its representation \mathfrak{u}^- by nilpotent operators. Moreover, since $[\varphi(u), \varphi(v)] = 0$ for all $u, v \in \mathfrak{u}^-$, all elements of the form $\varphi(u)$ form a (commutative) unipotent subalgebra of \mathfrak{l} . All maximal unipotent subalgebras are conjugate, so there exists an element $l \in L$ such that $(\text{Ad } l)\varphi(\mathfrak{u}^-) \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^- \cap \mathfrak{l}$. But then $(\text{Ad } l)\mathfrak{a} \subseteq (\text{Ad } l)\mathfrak{u}^- + (\text{Ad } l)\varphi(\mathfrak{u}^-) = \mathfrak{u}^- + (\text{Ad } l)\varphi(\mathfrak{u}^-) \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$, so $(\text{Ad } l)\mathfrak{a}$ is a unipotent subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , and \mathfrak{a} is also a unipotent subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . \square

5 General facts about \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications

In this section we fix a reductive group L and its representation V . Then V is also a representation of \mathfrak{l} , and we denote the corresponding morphism of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ by ρ .

Proof of Proposition 3. First, suppose that \mathfrak{l} is a semisimple algebra and V is an irreducible representation.

Lemma 2. *Let \mathfrak{l} be a semisimple algebra, $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{l}_s$ be its decomposition into a sum of simple summands, and V be an irreducible representation of \mathfrak{l} . Suppose that there exists a nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on V .*

Then there exists an index k such that $\mathfrak{l}_i V = 0$ if $i \neq k$.

Proof. Denote by $\rho: \mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ the corresponding morphism of Lie algebras. Every irreducible representation of a semisimple Lie algebra can be written as a tensor product of irreducible representations of its simple summands, so let $V = V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_s$, where V_i is an irreducible representation of \mathfrak{l}_i , be such a decomposition. Denote by I the set of indices i such that V_i is nontrivial. It is sufficient to prove that I contains exactly one element.

Given a vector $v \in V$, denote by $\varphi(v)$ an element of $\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathfrak{l}_i$ such that $vw = \rho(\varphi(v))w$ for every $w \in V$. The remaining simple summands of \mathfrak{l} are in the kernel of ρ , so such an element $\varphi(v)$ exists. All representations V_i are nontrivial and hence faithful, so V is faithful as a representation of $\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathfrak{l}_i$. Therefore, $\varphi(v)$ is uniquely determined and, as we have seen in the proof of Theorem 1, this implies that φ is a linear map. It cannot be a zero map, otherwise the multiplication would be trivial. Choose an index $k \in I$ such that there exists $v \in V$ such that the projection (in terms of the decomposition $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{l}_s$) of $\varphi(v)$ to \mathfrak{l}_k is not equal to zero. Denote $\tilde{\mathfrak{l}} = \bigoplus_{i \in I \setminus \{k\}} \mathfrak{l}_i$, $W = \bigotimes_{i \neq k} V_i$. Then V_k is a faithful irreducible representation of \mathfrak{l}_k and W is an irreducible representation of $\tilde{\mathfrak{l}}$. If W is trivial, then we are done. So in the sequel suppose that $\dim W > 1$, then W is also faithful. Denote the corresponding homomorphisms of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{l}_k \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{l}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ by ρ_{V_k} and ρ_W , respectively.

We are going to prove that $\varphi(V) \subseteq \mathfrak{l}_k$. Assume the contrary. Then there exists a vector $v \in V$ such that $\varphi(v) = x + y$, where $x \in \mathfrak{l}_k$, $y \in \tilde{\mathfrak{l}}$ and $x \neq 0$, $y \neq 0$.

Consider now an arbitrary vector $w \in V$ and write $\varphi(w) = x' + y'$, where $x' \in \mathfrak{l}_k$, $y' \in \tilde{\mathfrak{l}}$. Then $\rho(x' + y') = \rho_{V_k}(x') \otimes \text{id}_W + \text{id}_{V_k} \otimes \rho_W(y')$. Since \mathfrak{l}_k and $\tilde{\mathfrak{l}}$ are semisimple Lie algebras, $\text{tr } \rho_{V_k}(x') = \text{tr } \rho_W(y') = 0$. We have the following vector space decomposition of $\mathfrak{gl}(V)$:

$$\mathfrak{gl}(V) = \mathfrak{gl}(V_k) \otimes \mathfrak{gl}(W) = \langle \text{id}_{V_k} \rangle \otimes \langle \text{id}_W \rangle \oplus \langle \text{id}_{V_k} \rangle \otimes \mathfrak{sl}(W) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(V_k) \otimes \langle \text{id}_W \rangle \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(V_k) \otimes \mathfrak{sl}(W),$$

and we see that the operator $\rho(x' + y')$ is in the sum of the second and the third summand of this decomposition. In other words, for every $w \in V$, the operator of multiplication by w is an element of $\langle \text{id}_{V_k} \rangle \otimes \langle \text{id}_W \rangle \oplus \langle \text{id}_{V_k} \rangle \otimes \mathfrak{sl}(W) \subset \mathfrak{gl}(V)$.

In particular, this holds for $w = v^2$. Since the multiplication on V is associative, $\mu_{v^2} = (\rho(x + y))^2 = (\text{id}_{V_k} \otimes \rho_W(y) + \rho_{V_k}(x) \otimes \text{id}_W)^2 = \text{id}_{V_k} \otimes (\rho_W(y)^2) + (\rho_{V_k}(x)^2) \otimes \text{id}_W + 2\rho_{V_k}(x) \otimes \rho_W(y)$. We know that $x \neq 0$ and $y \neq 0$ and that ρ_{V_k} and ρ_W are injective linear maps, so the last summand is not zero and is an element of $\mathfrak{sl}(V_k) \otimes \mathfrak{sl}(W) \subset \mathfrak{gl}(V)$, and this is a contradiction.

Thus, $\varphi(V) \subseteq \mathfrak{l}_k$. Denote $d = \dim W$. Recall that we have assumed that $d > 1$. Choose a basis e_1, \dots, e_d of W . Then V can be decomposed into a sum of \mathfrak{l}_k -invariant subspaces $V'_j = \langle e_j \rangle \otimes V_k$, $1 \leq j \leq d$. These subspaces are isomorphic to V_k as \mathfrak{l}_k -representations. Assume that there exists an index j and a vector $v \in V'_j$ such that $\mu_v \neq 0$. Then $\varphi(v) \neq 0$, and $\varphi(v) \in \mathfrak{l}_k$ acts nontrivially on all subspaces $V'_{j'}$, $1 \leq j' \leq d$. In particular, there exists an index $j' \neq j$ and a vector $w \in V'_{j'}$ such that

$\varphi(v)w \neq 0$. Since $V_{j'}$ is \mathfrak{l}_k -stable, $\varphi(v)w \in V_{j'}$. In terms of multiplication this means that $vw \neq 0$, $vw \in V_{j'}$. But $wv = vw$, and by a similar argument we can conclude that $wv \in V_j$, and this is a contradiction. \square

We are ready to prove Proposition 3 in the whole generality. Let $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_t$ be the decomposition of V into irreducible summands. Choose two indices $i \neq j$, $1 \leq i, j \leq t$ and choose arbitrary $v \in V_i$. Since the multiplication on V is \mathfrak{l} -compatible, there exists an element $\varphi(v) \in \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\mu_v = \rho(\varphi(v))$. Similarly, choose arbitrary $w \in V_j$ and denote by $\varphi(w)$ an element of \mathfrak{l} such that $\mu_w = \rho(\varphi(w))$. V_j is an \mathfrak{l} -stable subspace of V , so $vw = \rho(\varphi(v))w \in V_j$. On the other hand, $\rho(\mathfrak{l})V_i \subseteq V_i$, so $wv = \rho(\varphi(w))v \in V_i$. But $vw = wv$, hence $vw = 0$. Therefore, $V_i V_j = 0$ for each pair of indices $i \neq j$, $1 \leq j \leq t$. Let r be the number of indices i ($1 \leq i \leq t$) such that $V_i V_i \neq 0$. Without loss of generality, $V_i V_i \neq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$, and $V_i V_i = 0$ for $r < i \leq t$.

Denote by T_0 the center of L . Let $\mathfrak{t}_0 = \text{Lie}(T_0)$. Let $v \in V$, then there exists an element $\varphi(v) \in \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\rho(\varphi(v)) = \mu_v$. \mathfrak{l} as a vector space can be decomposed into the direct sum of $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ and \mathfrak{t}_0 . Let $\varphi(v) = x + y$, where $x \in [\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$, $y \in \mathfrak{t}_0$. By Schur's lemma, y acts on each V_i as a scalar operator. Since $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ is a semisimple algebra, x acts on each V_i as an operator with trace 0. $\rho(\varphi(v))$ is a nilpotent operator since it is the operator of multiplication by v , so its restriction to each V also has trace 0. Hence, $\rho(y)|_{V_i} = (\rho(\varphi(v)) - \rho(x))|_{V_i}$ is a scalar operator with trace 0, i. e. $\rho(y)|_{V_i} = 0$ for each i , so $\rho(y) = 0$, and $\rho(x) = \mu_v$. Therefore, for every $v \in V$ there exists an element of $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ that acts on V exactly as μ_v . (Previously we only required the existence of such an element in \mathfrak{l} .)

Now we can apply Lemma 2 to the algebra $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ and to each of the representations V_i , $1 \leq i \leq r$. Decompose $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$ into a direct sum of simple subalgebras, $[\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}] = \mathfrak{l}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{l}_s$. By Lemma 3, for each i ($1 \leq i \leq r$) there exists exactly one index k such that \mathfrak{l}_k acts nontrivially on V_i . Choose $v \in V_i$ so that $\mu_v \neq 0$. Then there exists $x_k \in \mathfrak{l}_k$, $x_k \neq 0$, that acts on V as μ_v . (Despite our usual agreement, here x_k do not have to be Chevalley generators corresponding to simple roots.) Choose an index j , $1 \leq j \leq t$, $j \neq i$. The action of \mathfrak{l}_k on V_j is either trivial or faithful. If it is faithful, $\rho(x_k)V_j \neq 0$, $\rho(x_k) = \mu_v$, and $V_i V_j = 0$, so this is a contradiction, and \mathfrak{l}_k acts trivially on V_j . In particular, we see that if $i \neq j$, $1 \leq i, j \leq r$, and \mathfrak{l}_k and $\mathfrak{l}_{k'}$ are the direct summands that act nontrivially on V_i and on V_j , respectively, then $k \neq k'$. In other words, $s \geq r$ and without loss of generality we may assume that the only summand that acts nontrivially on V_i ($1 \leq i \leq r$) is \mathfrak{l}_i . The summands \mathfrak{l}_j with $j > r$ must act trivially on all subrepresentations V_i with $1 \leq i \leq r$, and they may act arbitrarily on subrepresentations V_i with $r < i \leq t$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4. Choose an element $v \in V$ such that $\mu_v \neq 0$. Since μ_v is a nilpotent operator, there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(\mu_v)^k \neq 0$, but $(\mu_v)^{2k} = 0$. The multiplication is associative, so $(\mu_v)^k = \mu_{v^k}$. Hence, there exists $x \in \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\rho(x) \neq 0$, but $\rho(x)^2 = 0$.

Until the end of the proof, we use for \mathfrak{l} the notation for the root system, subalgebras, \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triples, and the fundamental weights that we have introduced in Section 2 for the Lie algebra of an arbitrary simple group G . Denote the highest root of Φ by α . x is a nilpotent element of \mathfrak{l} , therefore its orbit closure contains y_α . Hence, $\rho(y_\alpha)^2 = 0$. In particular, if we decompose V into a direct sum of irreducible representations of $\mathfrak{sl}_2 = \langle x_\alpha, y_\alpha, h_\alpha \rangle$, then the dimension of any direct summand is at most 2. So, the only possible eigenvalues of $\rho(h_\alpha)$ are -1 , 0 , and 1 . In particular, $\lambda(h_\alpha)$ is the eigenvalue of $\rho(h_\alpha)$ corresponding to the highest weight subspace of V , so $\lambda(h_\alpha)$ can be equal to 1 or 0 . Write $\lambda = \sum a_i \varpi_i$. Note that all coefficients a_i cannot vanish simultaneously, otherwise V is a trivial representation, $\rho(\mathfrak{l}) = 0$, and the multiplication on V has to be trivial.

Fix an invariant scalar multiplication (\cdot, \cdot) on \mathfrak{l} . It identifies \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{t}^* , and if $\beta \in \Phi$, then h_β is identified with

$$\frac{2\beta}{(\beta, \beta)}.$$

So, all vectors h_β (for all roots $\beta \in \Phi$) form a root system dual to Φ in \mathfrak{t} . The set of vectors h_β for simple positive roots β can be chosen as a simple root set for this dual root system. After this choice, h_α becomes the highest short root of this system. Write $h_\alpha = \sum b_j h_{\alpha_j}$. All b_i are positive integers (see [8, Section 12.2, Table 2]). We have $\lambda(h_\alpha) = \sum a_i \varpi_i(h_\alpha) \leq 1$. Recall that by the definition of a fundamental weight, $\varpi_i(h_{\alpha_j}) = \delta_{ij}$, so $\lambda(h_\alpha) = \sum a_i b_i$. Therefore, exactly one of the coefficients a_i is nonzero, this coefficient a_j must be 1 (i. e. $\lambda = \varpi_j$), and the index j must satisfy $b_j = 1$. \square

6 Existence of \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications

In this section, $\mathfrak{l} = \text{Lie } L$ is a simple Lie algebra, and we use for it the notation we introduced in Section 2 for an arbitrary simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let V be an irreducible representation of L satisfying the conditions of Proposition 4. Denote the corresponding morphism of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ by ρ .

When we prove that for a particular simple algebra and its irreducible representation, nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications do not exist, we will use one of the following two approaches.

First, any multiplication $V \times V \rightarrow V$ is determined by its structure constant tensor, which is an element of $V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$. A multiplication is commutative if the structure constant tensor belongs to $S^2(V^*) \otimes V \subseteq V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$. Denote by $R(\mathfrak{l})$ the algebra \mathfrak{l} understood as the adjoint representation of \mathfrak{l} . Then $\rho: R(\mathfrak{l}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V) = V^* \otimes V$ is an \mathfrak{l} -equivariant homomorphism of representations. Hence, $V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$ contains a subrepresentation isomorphic to $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. The condition requiring that each (left) multiplication operator on V coincide with an operator of the form $\rho(x)$ ($x \in \mathfrak{l}$) means in these terms that the structure constant tensor is an element of this subrepresentation. Therefore, if the subspaces $S^2(V^*) \otimes V$ and $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$ intersect trivially in $V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$, then there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V .

To prove that these subspaces intersect trivially, one can first decompose $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$ into a sum of irreducible subrepresentations and then check that highest weight vectors of all these irreducible subrepresentations are outside $S^2(V^*) \otimes V$. If this is true, then the whole subrepresentations intersect $S^2(V^*) \otimes V$ trivially. If, additionally, there are no isomorphic representations among them, then by Schur's lemma, $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cap S^2(V^*) \otimes V = 0$. In other words, we have the following lemma:

Lemma 3. *Decompose $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$ into a sum of irreducible representations. Suppose that there are no isomorphic subrepresentations among them. Let v_i be highest weight vectors of these subrepresentations, and let w_i be their images under the embedding $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \hookrightarrow V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$ described above. If $w_i \notin S^2(V^*) \otimes V \subseteq V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$ for all i , then there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V . \square*

To test whether a vector w_i is an element of $S^2(V^*) \otimes V$, one can consider the canonically corresponding map $V^* \rightarrow V^* \otimes V^*$. $w_i \in S^2(V^*) \otimes V$ if and only if the image of this map is a subspace of $S^2(V^*)$.

Second, one can argue as follows. Since the representation $\mathfrak{l}: V$ is faithful, given a vector $v \in V$, there exists exactly one element $x \in \mathfrak{l}$ such that $\rho(x) = \mu_v$. As in the second part of the proof of Theorem 1, we denote this x by $\varphi(v)$. Again, for all $v, w \in V$, $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ we have $\rho(\varphi(av + bw)) = \mu_{av+bw} = a\mu_v + b\mu_w = a\rho(\varphi(v)) + b\rho(\varphi(w))$, and since the representation is faithful, $\varphi(av + bw) = a\varphi(v) + b\varphi(w)$, so φ is a linear map. Since the multiplication is commutative and associative, $\varphi(V)$ is a commutative subalgebra in \mathfrak{l} , and since all multiplication operators are nilpotent, $\varphi(V)$ is a unipotent subalgebra. After a suitable conjugation by an element of L we may suppose that $\varphi(V)$ is a subalgebra of a prefixed maximal unipotent subalgebra. We will suppose that

$$\varphi(V) \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0 = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \mathfrak{l}_\alpha.$$

On the other hand, given any linear map $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_0$, one can define a multiplication on V by $vw = \rho(\varphi(v))w$. Choose bases in V and in \mathfrak{u}_0 , then linear maps between V and \mathfrak{u}_0 are determined by $(\dim V) \times (\dim \mathfrak{u}_0)$ -matrices. $\rho|_{\mathfrak{u}_0}$ can also be written as a (fixed) element of $(\mathfrak{u}_0)^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$. A multiplication is commutative if and only if $\rho(\varphi(v))w = \rho(\varphi(w))v$ for all $v, w \in V$. This equation is bilinear in v and w , so it is sufficient to satisfy it for v and w being elements of the basis of V we have chosen. And for fixed v and w this equation can be seen as a linear equation in the entries of the matrix defining φ . A multiplication is associative if and only if $\rho(\varphi(\rho(\varphi(u))v))w = \rho(\varphi(u))\rho(\varphi(v))w$ for all $u, v, w \in V$. Again, this equation is trilinear in u, v, w , and if u, v, w are fixed, this is a homogeneous equation of degree 2 in the coefficients of the matrix defining φ . All operators of the form $\rho(x)$ with $x \in \mathfrak{u}_0$ are nilpotent. Therefore, we have identified the set of \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V such that $\mu_v \in \rho(\mathfrak{u}_0)$ for all $v \in V$ with a closed cone in $V^* \otimes \mathfrak{u}_0$. Denote this cone by X .

The normalizer of \mathfrak{u}_0 in L (denote it by B) acts canonically on $V^* \otimes \mathfrak{u}_0$. The identification between the space of structure constant tensors of multiplications on V such that all (left) multiplication operators belong to $\rho(\mathfrak{u}_0)$ and $V^* \otimes \mathfrak{u}_0$ described above is equivariant under this action. The conditions in

the definition of \mathfrak{l} -compatibility are \mathfrak{l} -invariant, therefore B preserves X . Hence, B acts on the projectivization of X in $\mathbf{P}(V^* \otimes \mathfrak{u}_0)$. B is a Borel subgroup of L , so its action on a projective variety always has a fixed point, in particular, there is a B -fixed point in X . So, X contains a highest weight vector for an irreducible subrepresentation of the representation of L in $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. Therefore, if there exists a nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on V , then there exists a nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on V such that the map $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ constructed above maps V to \mathfrak{u}_0 and is a highest weight vector in an irreducible subrepresentation of the \mathfrak{l} -module $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. In the sequel we suppose that φ satisfies these two conditions. Denote the weight of φ in $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$ by κ .

Let $-\lambda^*$ be the lowest weight of V , $v_{-\lambda^*} \in V$ be a lowest weight vector. Then $\varphi(v_{-\lambda^*}) \in \mathfrak{l}_\gamma$, where $\gamma = \kappa - \lambda^*$.

Suppose first that $\varphi(v_{-\lambda^*}) = 0$. Let us prove that in this case $\varphi = 0$. Indeed, φ is a highest weight vector in $V^* \otimes \mathfrak{l}$, so $\mathfrak{u}_0 \cdot \varphi = 0$. This means that for every $u \in \mathfrak{u}_0$ and for every $v \in V$, we have $-\varphi(\rho(u)v) + (\text{ad } u)(\varphi(v)) = 0$. In other words, we have the following equality of linear maps from V to \mathfrak{l} : $(\text{ad } u) \circ \varphi = \varphi \circ \rho(u)$. As a vector space, V is generated by the images of $v_{-\lambda^*}$ under arbitrary products of operators of the form $\rho(u)$, where $u \in \mathfrak{u}_0$. Then $\varphi(V)$ is generated by the images of $\varphi(v_{-\lambda^*})$ under products of operators of the form $\text{ad}(u)$, $u \in \mathfrak{u}_0$. But $\varphi(v_{-\lambda^*}) = 0$, so $\varphi(V) = 0$, i. e. $\varphi = 0$.

Now suppose that $\varphi(v_{-\lambda^*}) \neq 0$. Then $\gamma \in \Phi \cup \{0\}$. Moreover, in fact $\gamma \in \Phi^+$ since we have supposed that $\varphi(V) \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0$. Under the assumptions we made, we prove the following lemma.

Lemma 4. *Let \mathfrak{l} be a simple Lie algebra, $\lambda \in \mathfrak{X}^+$ be a dominant weight and $V = V_{\mathfrak{l}}(\lambda)$. Suppose that there exists a nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on V . Then there exists $\gamma \in \Phi^+$ such that*

1. $\gamma + \lambda^*$ is the highest weight of an irreducible subrepresentation of $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$.
2. There exist **no** weights $\nu \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ such that $\gamma + \nu \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \lambda^* + \gamma \notin \Phi^+$.

Proof. Assume the contrary, i. e. assume that there exists a weight $\nu \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ such that $\gamma + \nu \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \lambda^* + \gamma \notin \Phi^+$. Denote the corresponding weight space by $V_\nu \subseteq V$. Since $\gamma \in \Phi^+$ is a positive root such that $\gamma + \nu \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$, \mathfrak{sl}_2 representation theory implies that $\ker(\rho(\mathfrak{l}_\gamma)|_{V_\nu})$ is a subspace of codimension 1 in V_ν . Choose an arbitrary vector $w_\nu \in V_\nu$ outside this kernel.

φ is a vector of weight κ in $V^* \otimes \mathfrak{l}$, so $\varphi(V_\nu) \subseteq \mathfrak{l}_{\nu+\kappa} = \mathfrak{l}_{\nu+\lambda^*+\gamma}$. But $\nu + \lambda^* + \gamma \notin \Phi^+$, so $\varphi(V_\nu) = 0$. In particular, $w_\nu v_{-\lambda^*} = \rho(\varphi(w_\nu))v_{-\lambda^*} = 0$. On the other hand, $w_\nu v_{-\lambda^*} = \rho(\varphi(v_{-\lambda^*}))w_\nu \neq 0$ according to our choice of w_ν . This is a contradiction. \square

Now we are going to consider types of simple Lie algebras and the corresponding fundamental weights satisfying Proposition 4 case by case. If there exists a diagram automorphism of a Lie algebra that interchanges two fundamental weights, we consider only one of them.

6.1 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type A_l

It is sufficient to consider fundamental weights ϖ_1 , ϖ_{l-2} , and ϖ_p , where $2 < p \leq \lceil l/2 \rceil$.

We need an explicit description for a root system of type A_l . Consider a Euclidean space E with an orthonormal basis $\{\widehat{\varepsilon}_i\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq l+1$), its subspace $\langle \widehat{\varepsilon}_1 + \dots + \widehat{\varepsilon}_{l+1} \rangle$, and the orthogonal complement to this subspace. Denote the orthogonal projection $E \rightarrow \langle \widehat{\varepsilon}_1 + \dots + \widehat{\varepsilon}_{l+1} \rangle^\perp$ by q . Then vectors $\varepsilon_i = q(\widehat{\varepsilon}_i)$ satisfy $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i) = l/(l+1)$ and $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = -1/(l+1)$. We construct a root system of type A_l as follows. $\Phi = \{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq l, i \neq j\}$. For a set of positive roots we can take $\Phi^+ = \{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq l\}$, then $\Delta = \{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1} \mid 1 \leq i \leq l\}$. The corresponding fundamental weights can be expressed as $\varpi_i = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq l$).

6.1.1 $\lambda = \varpi_1$

Let SL_{l+1} act in its tautological representation V and preserve a highest degree skew-symmetric form $\omega \neq 0$ on V . A nilpotent operator on V always has trace 0, so the only essential conditions a multiplication on V should satisfy to be \mathfrak{l} -compatible are commutativity, associativity, and multiplication operator nilpotency. To classify \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications up to the action of SL_{l+1} , we have to consider two cases.

Case 1. The action of SL_{l+1} enables one to multiply the structure constant tensor of the multiplication in question by any complex number. Then the SL_{l+1} -orbit of this multiplication coincides with its GL_{l+1} -orbit, since the central torus of GL_{l+1} can only multiply the structure constant tensor by a scalar. These multiplications are in one-to-one correspondence with isomorphism classes of commutative associative $l+1$ -dimensional algebras with all multiplication operators being nilpotent.

Case 2. Using the action of SL_{l+1} , one can only multiply the structure constant tensor of the multiplication in question by finitely many complex numbers. Then the GL_{l+1} -orbit of this multiplication consists of infinitely many SL_{l+1} -orbits, which can be parametrized as follows. Given an associative commutative $l+1$ -dimensional algebra A with all multiplication operators being nilpotent, choose a highest degree skew-symmetric form ν on A and identify A with the vector space V so that ν is identified with ω . This condition does not determine an isomorphism between A and V uniquely, and possible isomorphisms differ exactly by the action of elements of SL_{l+1} . Therefore, in this case multiplications are in one-to-one correspondence with isomorphism classes of pairs of a commutative associative $l+1$ -dimensional algebra A with nilpotent multiplication operators and a nonzero highest degree skew-symmetric form on A , where an isomorphism preserves the form as well as the multiplication.

Observe that the possibility to multiply the structure constant tensor by any complex number depends only on the isomorphism class of $l+1$ -dimensional algebras, it does not depend on the isomorphism we choose between an algebra and the SL_{l+1} -module V . So, given such an isomorphism class of algebras, one can determine whether Case 1 or Case 2 takes place and whether it is necessary to choose a highest degree skew-symmetric form on an algebra from this class.

Now we are ready to give a detailed description of L -isomorphism classes of multiplications in cases when L is a reductive but not necessarily simple algebraic group, and the decomposition of $[l, l]$ into a sum of simple summands contains several components of type A . To define a multiplication on V up to the L -action, we first choose the irreducible components of V where a simple subalgebra of type A acts nontrivially (see Proposition 3) and where we are going to define a non-zero multiplication such that Case 2 from the above classification will hold, i. e. where it will only be possible to multiply the structure constant tensor by finitely many complex numbers. Denote these components by V_1, \dots, V_k , and let n_1, \dots, n_k be their dimensions. Choose k commutative associative algebras with nilpotent multiplication operators of dimensions n_1, \dots, n_k so that Case 2 holds for each of them. Let the central torus of L act on V_i via a character χ_i . Then it acts on $\Lambda^{n_i} V_i^*$ via $-n_i \chi_i$. We have to choose k nonzero highest degree skew-symmetric forms up to the action of the torus, i. e. we have to choose an orbit of the torus in a k -dimensional space

$$W = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \Lambda^{n_i} (V_i^*),$$

so that each coordinate of (every) point of the orbit is nonzero. Such orbits are parametrized by values of a tuple of algebraically independent Laurent monomials that generate the lattice of all Laurent monomials in the coordinates on W invariant under the action of the torus.

For example, if $L = GL_n$ and V is a tautological representation of V (we will also see this case later), then the central torus is one-dimensional, and it acts transitively on the set of nonzero vectors of $\Lambda^n V^*$. Hence, there are no nontrivial invariant Laurent monomials, and the \mathfrak{gl}_n -compatible multiplications up to the action of GL_n are in one-to-one correspondence with isomorphism classes of n -dimensional associative commutative algebras with nilpotent multiplication operators.

Example 1. *An example of \mathfrak{sl}_{18} -compatible multiplication such that it is only possible to multiply the structure constant tensor by finitely many scalars.*

Consider the subalgebra (without unity) in $\mathbb{C}[x, y]/(x^5 + y^5 - x^3 y^3, x^4 y, x y^4)$ generated by x and y . Denote it by A . This is an algebra of dimension 18, it has the following basis: $x, y, x^2, xy, y^2, x^3, x^2 y, xy^2, y^3, x^4, x^3 y, x^2 y^2, xy^3, y^4, x^2 y^3, x^3 y^2, x^5, y^5$. In what follows, by the degree of a monomial we understand its total degree in x and y . Consider an automorphism from the identity component of the group of automorphisms of A .

Every automorphism of A is determined by the images of x and y . Suppose that x is mapped to $ax + by +$ (terms of higher degree) and y is mapped to $cx + dy +$ (terms of higher degree). The matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

cannot be degenerate, otherwise the intersection of the image of the automorphism and the subspace spanned by x and y is at most one-dimensional. This automorphism maps x^5 to $a^5x^5 + 10a^3b^2x^3y^2 + 10a^2b^3x^2y^3 + b^5y^5 + \alpha x^3y^3 = (a^5 + \alpha)x^5 + 10a^3b^2x^3y^2 + 10a^2b^3x^2y^3 + (b^5 + \alpha)y^5$, where α is a complex number, y^5 is mapped to $c^5x^5 + 10c^3d^2x^3y^2 + 10c^2d^3x^2y^3 + d^5y^5 + \beta x^3y^3 = (c^5 + \beta)x^5 + 10c^3d^2x^3y^2 + 10c^2d^3x^2y^3 + (c^5 + \beta)y^5$, where $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$, and x^3y^3 is mapped to $\gamma x^3y^3 = \gamma x^5 + \gamma y^5$, where $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$. The sum of these three monomials must equal zero in A . In particular, $a^3b^2 = -c^3d^2$ and $a^2b^3 = -c^2d^3$. Assume first that there are no zeros among a, b, c, d . Then $(a^3b^2)/(a^2b^3) = (-c^3d^2)/(-c^2d^3)$, and $a/b = c/d$. Hence, $ac = bd$, and the matrix above is degenerate. Therefore, at least one of the numbers a, b, c, d equals zero. But if $c = 0$ or $d = 0$, then $a^3b^2 = 0$, so $a = 0$ or $b = 0$. So we conclude that at least one of the numbers a, b equals zero. Then $-c^2d^3 = 0$, and at least one of the numbers c, d equals zero. If $a = 0$ and $c = 0$, then the matrix is degenerate, and if $b = 0$ and $d = 0$, the matrix is also degenerate. The only two remaining possibilities are $a = d = 0$ or $b = c = 0$. These two sets of automorphisms of A are disjoint, so the identity component of the group of automorphisms is a subset of one of them. For the identity automorphism we have $b = c = 0$, so these equalities also hold for any automorphism from the identity component. Note that $a \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$, otherwise the matrix is degenerate.

Now we can write that x is mapped to $ax + a_1x^2 + a_2xy + a_3y^2 + (\text{terms of higher degree})$, and y is mapped to $dy + d_1y^2 + d_2xy + d_3x^2 + (\text{terms of higher degree})$. Observe that each monomial of degree at least 7 equals zero in A . Indeed, such a monomial is divisible by one of the following monomials: x^4y, xy^4, x^7 , or y^7 . The first two equal zero in A by the definition of A , and for x^7 we have: $x^7 = -x^2y^5 + x^5y^3 = 0$ since $xy^4 = x^4y = 0$. The calculation for y^7 is similar. Hence, the image of x^5 (resp. y^5) does not depend on the terms of degree at least 3 in the image of x (resp. y). So, x^5 is mapped to $a^5x^5 + 5a^4x^4(a_1x^2 + a_2xy + a_3y^2) = a^5x^5 + 5a^4a_1x^6 = a^5x^5 + 5a^4a_1(-xy^5 + x^4y^3) = a^5x^5$. Similarly, y^5 is mapped to d^5y^5 . x^3y^3 is mapped to $a^3d^3x^3y^3 = a^3d^3x^5 + a^3d^3y^5$ (the other terms are of degree at least 7). Hence, $a^5x^5 + d^5y^5 - a^3d^3x^5 - a^3d^3y^5 = 0$. x^5 and y^5 are elements of the basis of A we chose, so $a^5 = a^3d^3 = d^5$. Hence, $a^2 = d^3$, $a^3 = d^2$, and $a^2/a^3 = d^3/d^2$. In other words, $a^{-1} = d$. Now we can write $a^5 = 1$, and, since the automorphism under consideration belongs to the identity component of the automorphism group, $a = 1$. So, $d = 1$, and the matrix of the automorphism with respect to the basis we chose is lower unitriangular. In other words, the identity component of the automorphism group of A is inside SL_{18} .

Now suppose that $h \in SL_{18}$ multiplies the structure constant tensor by $t \in \mathbb{C}$ ($t \neq 0$). There exists a scalar matrix $g \in GL_{18}$ that also multiplies the structure constant tensor by t , namely, $g = t^{-1}\text{id}_A$. Then gh^{-1} stabilizes the structure constant tensor, i. e. gh^{-1} is an automorphism of A . Denote the number of connected components of the automorphism group by k . Then $(gh^{-1})^k$ is an element of the identity component of the automorphism group. So, since g is a scalar matrix, $g^k h^{-k} \in SL_{18}$, $g^k \in SL_{18}$, $g^{18k} = \text{id}_A$, and t is a root of unity of degree $18k$. There are only finitely many possibilities for t .

Example 2. An example of \mathfrak{sl}_2 -compatible multiplication such that it is possible to multiply the structure constant tensor by any complex number.

Consider an algebra with a basis $\{x, y\}$ and the multiplication defined by $x^2 = y, xy = yx = x^2 = 0$. Clearly, this multiplication is \mathfrak{sl}_2 -compatible. The linear operator defined by $x \mapsto tx, y \mapsto t^{-1}y$ has determinant 1 and multiplies the structure constant tensor by t^{-3} .

6.1.2 $\lambda = \varpi_{l-2}, l > 2$

We prove that nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications do not exist using Lemma 3. Set $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{sl}_{l+1}$, $V^* = \Lambda^2 W$, where W is a tautological \mathfrak{sl}_{l+1} -module. Let e_1, \dots, e_{l+1} be a basis of W . Unless this leads to ambiguity, we use the same notation for linear operators on W and for elements of \mathfrak{l} . We have the following Chevalley generators of $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{sl}(W)$: $x_i = e_i \otimes e_{i+1}^*, y_i = e_{i+1} \otimes e_i^*$, and $h_i = e_i \otimes e_i^* - e_{i+1} \otimes e_{i+1}^*$. We also have the following basis of V^* : $\{e_i \wedge e_j \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq l+1\}$. The embedding $R(\mathfrak{l}) \hookrightarrow V^* \otimes V$ maps $e_i \otimes e_j \in \mathfrak{l}$ to $\sum_{k \neq i, j} e_i \wedge e_k \otimes (e_j \wedge e_k)^*$.

From [9, Table 5], we see that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_2 + \varpi_l) \oplus V(2\varpi_1) \oplus V(\varpi_3 + \varpi_l) \oplus V(\varpi_2)$. Let us find highest weight vectors of the irreducible subrepresentations.

1. Clearly, $e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{l+1}^* \in V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$ is a vector of weight $2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_{l+1} = \varpi_1 + \varpi_2 + \varpi_l$, so it is a highest weight vector in $V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_2 + \varpi_l) \subset V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. The embedding $R(\mathfrak{l}) \hookrightarrow V^* \otimes V$ maps this

vector to

$$\sum_{k=2}^l (e_1 \wedge e_2) \otimes (e_1 \wedge e_k) \otimes (e_{l+1} \wedge e_k)^*,$$

and this is not an element of $S^2(V^*) \otimes V$ since $l > 2$.

2. $v = \sum_{i=2}^{l+1} e_1 \wedge e_i \otimes e_1 \otimes e_i^*$ is annihilated by \mathbf{u}_0 . Indeed, x_j annihilates all summands except for the ones with $i = j$ and $i = j + 1$, and $e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \otimes e_j^* + e_1 \wedge e_{j+1} \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{j+1}^*$ is moved to $-e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{j+1}^* + e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{j+1}^* = 0$. v is a vector of weight $2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_i = 2\varpi_1$, so it is a highest weight vector of the subrepresentation $V(2\varpi_1) \subset V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. The embedding $R(\mathfrak{l}) \hookrightarrow V^* \otimes V$ maps this vector to

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=2}^{l+1} (e_1 \wedge e_i) \otimes \sum_{j \neq i, 1 < j \leq l+1} (e_1 \wedge e_j) \otimes (e_i \wedge e_j)^* \\ &= \sum_{1 < i < j \leq l+1} (e_1 \wedge e_i \otimes e_1 \wedge e_j - e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \wedge e_i) \otimes (e_i \wedge e_j)^* \in \Lambda^2(V^*) \otimes V, \end{aligned}$$

and $\Lambda^2(V^*) \otimes V \cap S^2(V^*) \otimes V = 0$.

3. Let us check that $v = e_1 \wedge e_3 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_{l+1}^* - e_2 \wedge e_3 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{l+1}^* - e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_3 \otimes e_{l+1}^*$ is annihilated by \mathbf{u}_0 . Clearly, v is annihilated by all x_i with $i > 2$. x_1 moves v to $e_1 \wedge e_3 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{l+1}^* - e_1 \wedge e_3 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{l+1}^* - e_1 \wedge e_1 \otimes e_3 \otimes e_{l+1}^* = 0$, and x_2 moves v to $e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_{l+1}^* - e_2 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{l+1}^* - e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_{l+1}^* = 0$.

v is a vector of weight $\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_{l+1} = \varpi_3 + \varpi_l$, so it is a highest weight vector in $V(\varpi_3 + \varpi_l) \subset V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. To check that the image of v under the embedding $R(\mathfrak{l}) \hookrightarrow V^* \otimes V$ is not an element of $S^2(V^*) \otimes V$, we check that it defines a map $V^* \rightarrow V^* \otimes V^*$ whose image is not in $S^2(V^*)$. Indeed, by applying this map to $e_l \wedge e_{l+1} \in V^*$, we get $(e_1 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_l \wedge e_2) - (e_2 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_l \wedge e_1) - (e_1 \wedge e_2) \otimes (e_l \wedge e_3) \notin S^2(V^*)$. (For $l = 3$, we have $(e_1 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_l \wedge e_2) - (e_2 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_l \wedge e_1) - (e_1 \wedge e_2) \otimes (e_l \wedge e_3) = (e_1 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_3 \wedge e_2) - (e_2 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_3 \wedge e_1) \in \Lambda^2(V^*)$.)

4. We are going to check that the following vector is annihilated by \mathbf{u}_0 :

$$v = \sum_{i=3}^{l+1} (e_1 \wedge e_i \otimes e_2 \otimes e_i^* - e_2 \wedge e_i \otimes e_1 \otimes e_i^* + \frac{l-3}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_i \otimes e_i^*) + \frac{l-1}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes (e_1 \otimes e_1^* + e_2 \otimes e_2^*).$$

Indeed, x_j with $j \geq 3$ annihilates each individual summand except the ones with $i = j$ and with $i = j + 1$, and it brings

$$\begin{aligned} & (e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_2 \otimes e_j^* - e_2 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \otimes e_j^* + \frac{l-3}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_j \otimes e_j^*) \\ & \quad + (e_1 \wedge e_{j+1} \otimes e_2 \otimes e_{j+1}^* - e_2 \wedge e_{j+1} \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{j+1}^* + \frac{l-3}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_{j+1} \otimes e_{j+1}^*) \end{aligned}$$

to

$$\begin{aligned} & -e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_2 \otimes e_{j+1}^* + e_2 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{j+1}^* - \frac{l-3}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_j \otimes e_{j+1}^* \\ & \quad + e_1 \wedge e_j \otimes e_2 \otimes e_{j+1}^* - e_2 \wedge e_j \otimes e_1 \otimes e_{j+1}^* + \frac{l-3}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_j \otimes e_{j+1}^* = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The only two summands that are not annihilated by x_2 are the summand with $i = 3$ and the last summand (outside the summation sign). x_2 brings them to

$$e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_3^* + \frac{l-3}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_2 \wedge e_3^*$$

and

$$-\frac{l-1}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_3^*,$$

respectively. The sum of these two expressions is zero. Finally, if we apply x_1 to v , we get

$$\sum_{i=3}^{l+1} (e_1 \wedge e_i \otimes e_1 \otimes e_i^* - e_1 \wedge e_i \otimes e_1 \otimes e_i^*) + \frac{l-1}{2} e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes (e_1 \otimes e_2^* - e_1 \otimes e_2^*) = 0.$$

v is a vector of weight $\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 = \varpi_2$, so it is a highest weight vector in $V(\varpi_2) \subset V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$. Denote its image under the embedding $R(\mathfrak{l}) \hookrightarrow V^* \otimes V$ by w . Then w induces a linear map from V^* to $V^* \otimes V^*$, and $w \in S^2(V^*) \otimes V$ if and only if the image of this map is a subspace of $S^2(V^*) \subset V^* \otimes V^*$. But the map induced by w maps $e_1 \wedge e_{l+1}$ to $e_1 \wedge e_l \otimes e_2 \wedge e_{l+1} + e_1 \wedge e_{l+1} \otimes e_2 \wedge e_l - e_2 \wedge e_l \otimes e_1 \wedge e_{l+1} - e_2 \wedge e_{l+1} \otimes e_1 \wedge e_l + (l-3)e_1 \wedge e_2 \otimes e_l \wedge e_{l+1} \notin S^2(V^*)$. (Again, this is an element of $\Lambda^2(V^*)$ if $l=3$.)

6.1.3 $\lambda = \varpi_p$, where $2 < p \leq \lceil l/2 \rceil$

In this case there exist no nontrivial multiplications, and we are going to prove this by a contradiction with Lemma 4. We have $\mathfrak{X}(V) = \{\varepsilon_{k_1} + \dots + \varepsilon_{k_p} \mid 1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_p \leq l+1\}$ and $\lambda^* = \varpi_{l+1-p} = -\varepsilon_{l+2-p} - \dots - \varepsilon_{l+1}$. From [9, Table 5], we see that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_{l+1-p} + \varpi_l) \oplus V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_{l-p}) \oplus V(\varpi_{l+2-p} + \varpi_l) \oplus V(\varpi_{l+1-p})$. So, in Lemma 4, there are four possibilities for $\lambda^* + \gamma$:

1. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{l+1-p} + \varpi_l$, then $\gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_l = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_{l+1}$, and for $\nu = \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_p + \varepsilon_{l+1}$ we have $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_p \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_p - \varepsilon_{l+2-p} - \dots - \varepsilon_{l+1} \notin \Phi^+$.

2. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_{l+2-p} + \varpi_l$, then $\gamma = \varpi_{l+2-p} - \varpi_{l+1-p} + \varpi_l = \varepsilon_{l+2-p} - \varepsilon_{l+1}$. Set $\nu = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} + \varepsilon_{l+1}$. We have $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} + \varepsilon_{l+2-p}$. We chose p so that $2p \leq l+1 < l+3$, so $p-1 < l+2-p$, and $\nu + \gamma \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$. On the other hand, $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} + \varepsilon_{l+2-p} - \varepsilon_{l+2-p} - \dots - \varepsilon_{l+1} = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} - \varepsilon_{l+3-p} - \dots - \varepsilon_{l+1} \notin \Phi$ since $p > 2$.

3. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{l-p}$, $\gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{l-p} - \varpi_{l+1-p} = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{l+1-p}$. Take $\nu = \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} + \varepsilon_{l+1-p} + \varepsilon_{l+1} \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ since $2p-1 < l+1$. Then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} + \varepsilon_{l+1} \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} - \varepsilon_{l+2-p} - \dots - \varepsilon_l \notin \Phi$ since $p > 2$.

4. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_{l+1-p}$ is the highest weight of an irreducible subrepresentation of $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l})$, but in this case $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$, so this γ cannot be the a weight γ whose existence is guaranteed by Lemma 4.

So, in each case we have a contradiction with Lemma 4, therefore in this case nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications do not exist.

6.2 Algebras \mathfrak{l} of type B_l ($l \geq 2$) and D_l ($l \geq 4$)

The dual root system to a root system of type B_l is a root system of type C_l , and the highest short root of C_l is $\alpha_1 + 2(\alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{l-1}) + \alpha_l$, see [8, Section 12.2, Table 2]. Proposition 4 implies that it is sufficient to consider the highest weight representations with highest weights ϖ_1 and ϖ_l . Lie algebras of types B_l and C_l are isomorphic, and this isomorphism identifies the highest weight representations of a Lie algebra of type B_l with highest weights ϖ_1 and ϖ_2 with the highest weight representations of a Lie algebra of type C_l with highest weights ϖ_2 and ϖ_1 , respectively. We are going to consider the representation of a type B_l Lie algebra with highest weight ϖ_2 later as the representation of a type C_l Lie algebra with highest weight ϖ_1 .

D_l is a self-dual root system. All its roots have the same length, and the highest root is $\alpha_1 + 2(\alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{l-2}) + \alpha_{l-1} + \alpha_l$, see [8, Section 12.2, Table 2]. By Proposition 4, we have to consider weights φ_1 , ϖ_{l-1} , and ϖ_l . There exists a diagram automorphism that interchanges simple roots α_{l-1} and α_l , so it interchanges representations $V(\varpi_{l-1})$ and $V(\varpi_l)$. Hence, it suffices to consider only one of the representations $V(\varpi_{l-1})$ and $V(\varpi_l)$. We will consider $V(\varpi_l)$.

To deal with the irreducible representations with highest weight ϖ_l for both algebra types B_l and D_l , we need an exact construction for these root systems. Let $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_l$ be the orthonormal basis of an l -dimensional Euclidean space. By coordinates of vectors from this space we understand their coordinates with respect to this basis, unless stated otherwise. All vectors of the form $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j, -\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($i \neq j$) form a root system of type D_l . The vectors $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($i < j$) form a positive root subsystem. To construct a root system of type B_l , take all vectors we took for D_l and all vectors $\pm \varepsilon_i$. The vectors ε_i together with the positive root subsystem of D_l we chose form a positive root subsystem of B_l . For both root systems, we have $\varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1$, $\varpi_2 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$, and $\varpi_l = (\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2$. For both algebra types, ϖ_2 is the highest weight of the adjoint representation.

6.2.1 $\lambda = \varpi_1$, $l \geq 2$ if \mathfrak{l} is of type B_l

Let V be a vector space of dimension $2l$ (if \mathfrak{l} is of type D_l) or $2l + 1$ (if \mathfrak{l} is of type B_l), and let ω be a nonsingular bilinear form on V . Then \mathfrak{l} acts on V by skew-symmetric operators, and $\rho(\mathfrak{l})$ consists of all operators skew-symmetric with respect to ω .

We prove that nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications do not exist. Assume that we have an \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on V . Define a trilinear form c by $c(u, v, w) = \omega(uv, w)$ ($u, v, w \in V$). For each $u \in V$, μ_u is a skew-symmetric operator. We have $c(u, v, w) = \omega(uv, w) = \omega(\mu_u v, w) = -\omega(v, \mu_u w) = -\omega(v, uw) = -\omega(uw, v) = -c(u, w, v)$. Since the multiplication is commutative, we have $c(u, v, w) = \omega(uv, w) = \omega(vu, w) = c(v, u, w)$. Therefore, $c(u, v, w) = -c(u, w, v) = -c(w, u, v) = c(w, v, u) = c(v, w, u) = -c(v, u, w) = -c(u, v, w)$, so $c(u, v, w) = 0$, and $c = 0$.

6.2.2 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type B_l , $\lambda = \varpi_l$, $l \geq 3$

There are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications. We use Lemma 4. The Weyl group is generated by all permutations of the basis vectors and by all reflections that map ε_i to $-\varepsilon_i$ and keep all other basis vectors unchanged. The orbit of ϖ_l under the action of these group consists of all vectors such that all their coordinates equal $\pm 1/2$. Since $\dim V(\varpi_l) = 2^l$ (see [9, Table 5]), these weights are all weights of $V(\varpi_l)$. The Dynkin diagram of type B_l has no nontrivial automorphisms, so $\lambda^* = \lambda$, and we see from [9, Table 5] that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_2 + \varpi_l) \oplus V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_l) \oplus V(\varpi_l)$. We have three possibilities for $\lambda^* + \gamma$.

1. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_2 + \varpi_l$, $\gamma = \varpi_2 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$. Set $\nu = (-\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2$, then $\nu + \gamma = (\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l \notin \Phi^+$.
2. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_l$, $\gamma = \varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1$. In this case set $\nu = (-\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2$, then $\nu + \gamma = (\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l \notin \Phi^+$.
3. If $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_l$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

6.2.3 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type D_l , $\lambda = \varpi_l$, $l \geq 4$

Again there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications, and again we use Lemma 4 to prove this. If $l = 4$, then there exists a diagram automorphism of \mathfrak{l} that interchanges $V(\varpi_l)$ and $V(\varpi_1)$, and the case $\lambda = \varpi_1$ was considered earlier, so we may suppose that $l \geq 5$. This time the Weyl group is generated by all permutations of the basis vectors and by all reflections that map ε_i to $-\varepsilon_i$, ε_j to $-\varepsilon_j$ and keep all other basis vectors unchanged. The orbit of ϖ_l consists of all vectors such that all their coordinates equal $\pm 1/2$, and the number of coordinates equal to $-1/2$ is even. This time $\dim V(\varpi_l) = 2^{l-1}$, so again these vectors are all weights of $V(\varpi_l)$. In particular, the lowest weight is $(-\varepsilon_1 - \dots - \varepsilon_l)/2 = -\varpi_l$ if l is even, and is $(-\varepsilon_1 - \dots - \varepsilon_{l-1} + \varepsilon_l)/2 = -\varpi_{l-1}$ if l is odd. Hence, $\lambda^* = \varpi_l$ if l is even, and $\lambda^* = \varpi_{l-1}$ if l is odd. Denote $\zeta = \varpi_l$ if l is odd, and $\zeta = \varpi_{l-1}$ if l is even. In other words, $\lambda^* \neq \zeta$ and $\{\lambda^*, \zeta\} = \{\varpi_{l-1}, \varpi_l\}$. Using [9, Table 5], we find that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_2 + \lambda^*) \oplus V(\varpi_1 + \zeta) \oplus V(\lambda^*)$. We have to consider three cases.

1. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_2 + \lambda^*$, $\gamma = \varpi_2$. Set $\nu = (-\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2$, then $\nu + \gamma = (\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l)/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$. If l is even, $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_l$, and if l is odd, $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{l-1}$. In both cases, this is not a positive root.
2. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_1 + \zeta$, $\gamma = \varpi_1 + \zeta - \lambda^*$. Observe that $\zeta - \lambda^* = -(-1)^l \varepsilon_l$, so $\gamma = \varpi_1 - (-1)^l \varepsilon_l$. Set $\nu = (-\varepsilon_1 - (-1)^l \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \dots + \varepsilon_{l-1} + (-1)^l \varepsilon_l)/2$, then $\nu + \gamma = (\varepsilon_1 - (-1)^l \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \dots + \varepsilon_{l-1} - (-1)^l \varepsilon_l)/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$. If l is even, then $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 + \dots + \varepsilon_{l-1} \notin \Phi$ since $l > 4$. If l is odd, then $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{l-1} \notin \Phi$.
3. If $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_l$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

6.3 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type C_l ($l \geq 2$)

Let E be a Euclidean space with an orthogonal basis $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_l$. Vectors of the form $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j$, $-\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$, $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($i \neq j$), and $\pm 2\varepsilon_i$ form a root system of type C_l . Vectors $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq l$) and $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j$ ($1 \leq i, j \leq l$) form a system of positive roots Φ^+ . The corresponding fundamental weights can be written as $\varpi_i = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_i$. The dual root system is B_l , and its highest short root equals $\alpha_1^{B_l} + \alpha_2^{B_l} + \dots + \alpha_l^{B_l}$, where $\alpha_i^{B_l}$ are simple roots of B_l . So, we have to consider all fundamental representations of \mathfrak{l} . If $l = 2$,

then we have already considered the case of the first fundamental representation of an algebra of type B_2 , which is isomorphic to the case second fundamental representation of an algebra of type C_2 , so we do not have to consider this case again.

6.3.1 $\lambda = \varpi_1, l \geq 2$

In this case, nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications exist, and we will construct them.

Let V be a vector space of dimension $2l$. Choose a basis $e_1, \dots, e_l, e_{-1}, \dots, e_{-l}$ of V , and let ω be the skew-symmetric bilinear form defined by $\omega = \sum (e_i^* \otimes e_{-i}^* - e_{-i}^* \otimes e_i^*)$. We can identify \mathfrak{l} with the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sp}(V)$ of all operators $V \rightarrow V$ that preserve ω . Then V becomes the first fundamental representation of \mathfrak{l} . All upper-triangular matrices in $\mathfrak{sp}(V)$ form a maximal solvable subalgebra with a Cartan subalgebra formed by all diagonal matrices in $\mathfrak{sp}(V)$ and the maximal unipotent subalgebra formed by all upper-unitriangular matrices in $\mathfrak{sp}(V)$. After these identifications, Chevalley generators can be written as $x_i = e_i \otimes e_{i+1}^* - e_{-(i+1)} \otimes e_{-i}^*$, $y_i = e_{i+1} \otimes e_i^* - e_{-i} \otimes e_{-(i+1)}^*$, $h_i = e_i \otimes e_i^* - e_{i+1} \otimes e_{i+1}^* - e_{-i} \otimes e_{-i}^* + e_{-(i+1)} \otimes e_{-(i+1)}^*$. In particular, all x_i generate the unipotent subalgebra of all upper-unitriangular matrices in $\mathfrak{sp}(V)$.

The form ω identifies V and V^* ($v \in V$ is identified with $\omega(v, \cdot) \in V^*$). Hence, we can identify $V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V$ with $V^* \otimes V^* \otimes V^*$, and structure tensor of (non necessarily \mathfrak{l} -compatible) multiplications on V are in one-to-one correspondence with trilinear forms on V . Given a multiplication, the corresponding form c is defined as follows: $c(u, v, w) = \omega(uv, w)$. Let us reformulate the definition of \mathfrak{l} -compatibility in terms of the corresponding trilinear form.

Commutativity is equivalent to the equality $\omega(uv, w) = \omega(vu, w)$ for all $u, v, w \in V$ since ω is nondegenerate. In terms of c this means that $c(u, v, w) = c(v, u, w)$. An operator μ_u acts as an element of \mathfrak{l} if and only if it is skew-symmetric with respect to ω , i. e. $\omega(\mu_u v, w) = -\omega(v, \mu_u w)$. In other words (using the skew symmetry of ω) we can write $\omega(uv, w) = \omega(uw, v)$. In terms of c this means that $c(u, v, w) = c(u, w, v)$. Hence, a multiplication is commutative and all multiplication operators act as elements of \mathfrak{l} if and only if c is a totally symmetric trilinear form. So, in what follows we will consider only totally symmetric trilinear forms c .

If a multiplication is commutative and associative and all multiplication operators are skew-symmetric, then for all $u, v, w, z \in V$ we have $\omega(uvw, z) = -\omega(vw, uz) = -\omega(uv, wz) = \omega(v, wuz) = \omega(v, (wu)z) = -\omega((wu)v, z) - \omega(uvw, z)$, therefore $uvw = 0$ for every triple $u, v, w \in V$. And vice versa, if a multiplication is commutative and every product of the form $u(vw)$ equals zero, then every product of the form $(uv)w$ equals $w(uv) = 0$, so the multiplication is also associative. We also see that the nilpotency of multiplication operators in case of this representation follows from the other three conditions in the definition of \mathfrak{l} -compatibility.

Now suppose that we deal with an \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication. Let X be the linear span of all products of the form uv ($u, v \in V$). As we already know, $uvw = 0$ for all $u, v, w \in V$, so for all $u, v, w, z \in V$ we have $\omega(uv, wz) = -\omega(uvw, z) = 0$, hence X is an isotropic subspace. Denote the ω -orthogonal complement of X by Y . If $u \in Y$ and $v, w \in V$, then $vw \in X$, and $\omega(uv, w) = \omega(vu, w) = -\omega(u, vw) = 0$, hence $uv = 0$ for all $u \in Y, v \in V$. In other words, $\mu_u = 0$ if $u \in Y$. We have the following condition for the form c : if $u \in Y, v, w \in V$, then $c(u, v, w) = \omega(uv, w) = 0$, so $c(Y, V, V) = 0$.

Now suppose that c is a totally symmetric trilinear form on V , and Y' is a coisotropic subspace of V such that $c(Y', V, V) = 0$. (We do not assume now a priori that the corresponding multiplication is associative, but we already know that since c is symmetric, the corresponding multiplication is commutative and the multiplication operators are skew-symmetric.) Then for all $u \in Y', v, w \in V$ we can write $\omega(uv, w) = c(u, v, w) = 0$, so $\mu_u = 0$. Denote by X' the ω -orthogonal complement of Y' . Since c is symmetric, we can also write $c(V, V, Y') = 0$, so if $u, v \in V$ and $w \in Y'$, then $\omega(uv, w) = c(u, v, w) = 0$, so $\omega(uv, Y') = 0$, and $uv \in X'$. Y' is coisotropic, so $\omega(X', X') = 0$. Now, using the skew symmetry of all multiplication operators, we see that for all $u, v, w, z \in V$, one has $\omega(u(vw), z) = -\omega(vw, uz) = 0$, so $u(vw) = 0$, and the multiplication is associative.

Therefore, \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V are in bijection with trilinear symmetric forms c on V such that there exists a coisotropic subspace $Y \subseteq V$ such that $c(Y, V, V) = 0$.

The action of Sp_{2l} on V can move any coisotropic subspace Y to an isotropic subspace containing $Z = \langle e_1, \dots, e_l \rangle$, and if a subspace of V contains Z , it is always coisotropic. Therefore, we have a bijection between the \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications up to the action of Sp_{2l} and the trilinear forms c on V such

that $c(Z, V, V) = 0$ up to the action of the (maximal) subgroup of Sp_{2l} that preserves Z . This subgroup is exactly the parabolic subgroup of Sp_{2l} that we have previously denoted by P_l . The symmetric trilinear forms on V such that $c(Z, V, V) = 0$ are canonically identified with symmetric trilinear forms on V/Z . If g is an element of the unipotent radical of P_l , then the action of g on V/Z is trivial, so for every $u, v, w \in V$ we have $(gc)(u, v, w) = c(g^{-1}u, g^{-1}v, g^{-1}w) = c(u + u', v + v', w + w')$, where $u', v', w' \in Z$, and $(gc)(u, v, w) = c(u, v, w)$. The quotient of P_l modulo its unipotent radical equals $GL(V/Z)$, and finally we get the following parametrization: the \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V up to the action of Sp_{2l} are parametrized by the trilinear symmetric forms on V/Z up to the action of $GL(V/Z)$. This action enables one to multiply any trilinear form, and therefore the structure constant tensor of the corresponding multiplication, by any scalar, so the action of a central torus of a reductive group with one of its simple components of type C_l does not change the answer.

6.3.2 $\lambda = \varpi_p, l \geq 3, p \geq 2$

In this case there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications, and we use Lemma 4 to prove this. The Dynkin diagram of type C_l has no nontrivial automorphisms, hence $\lambda^* = \lambda$. The Weyl group is generated by permutations of vectors ε_i and by reflections that map ε_i to $-\varepsilon_i$ and keep all other basis vectors unchanged. Hence, $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ at least contains all possible linear combinations of p of the basis vectors ε_i with coefficients ± 1 . Using [9, Table 5], we find that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(2\varpi_1 + \varpi_p) \oplus V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_{p-1}) \oplus V(\varpi_p) \oplus V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_{p+1})$, and the last summand is present only if $p < l$. All irreducible components are different, and we have to consider four cases.

1. $\lambda^* + \gamma = 2\varpi_1 + \varpi_p, \gamma = 2\varpi_1 = 2\varepsilon_1$. Set $\nu = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_p$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_p \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2(\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_p) \notin \Phi^+$.
2. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{p-1}, \gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{p-1} - \varpi_p = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_p$. If $p > 2$, we can take $\nu = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_p$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1} \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + 2(\varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p-1}) + \varepsilon_p \notin \Phi^+$. If $p = 2$, we take $\nu = \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$ (recall that $l \geq 3$), then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 \notin \Phi^+$.
3. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{p+1}$. This case is only possible if $p < l$. Then $\gamma = \varpi_1 + \varpi_{p+1} - \varpi_p = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_{p+1}$. Set $\nu = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_p$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{p+1} \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 + 2(\varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_p) + \varepsilon_{p+1} \notin \Phi^+$.
4. If $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_p$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

6.4 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type E_6

E_6 is a self-dual root system, and the highest root equals $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6$ (see [8, Section 12.2, Table 2]), where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_6$ are simple roots. There exists an outer automorphism of \mathfrak{l} that interchanges $V(\varpi_1)$ and $V(\varpi_6)$, so it is sufficient to consider the case $V = V(\varpi_1)$.

To construct the root system and the weight system for \mathfrak{l} we use a model associated with a grading as described in [10, Chapter 5, §2]. The extended simple root system for \mathfrak{l} consists of the simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_6$ and the lowest (negative) root $\alpha' = -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 - 3\alpha_4 - 2\alpha_5 - \alpha_6$, which is orthogonal to all simple roots except α_2 . Consider the grading on \mathfrak{l} corresponding to an inner automorphism and defined by label 1 at α_2 and by labels 0 at all other simple roots and at the lowest root (see [10, Chapter 3, §3.7]). The zeroth graded component is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$ as a lie algebra. The construction of a grading also provides a system of simple roots for the zeroth graded component, in this case the simple roots of \mathfrak{sl}_6 are $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5, \alpha_6$, and the simple root of \mathfrak{sl}_2 is α' . The first graded component is an irreducible representation of the zeroth graded component, and its lowest weight is α_2 . Hence, the first graded component is isomorphic to $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_6}(\varpi_3) \otimes V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(\varpi_1) = \Lambda^3(\mathbb{C}^6) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ as a representation of $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$.

These data enable us to construct a root system of type E_6 . Consider a Euclidean space E with an orthogonal basis $\tilde{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \tilde{\varepsilon}_6$ and its subspace $E' = \langle \tilde{\varepsilon}_1 + \dots + \tilde{\varepsilon}_6 \rangle^\perp$. Denote the orthogonal projection $E \rightarrow E'$ by q . Denote $\varepsilon_i = q(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i/\sqrt{2})$, then $\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_6 = 0$, $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i) = 5/12$, and $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = -1/12$ if $i \neq j$. Consider also a one-dimensional Euclidean space with an orthonormal basis ζ_1 . Then a root system of type E_6 consists of the following vectors in $E' \oplus \langle \zeta_1 \rangle$: $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($i \neq j$), $\pm\zeta_1$, and $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k \pm \zeta_1/2$ (i, j , and k are three different indices). One checks easily that the length of each of these vectors is 1. Here $\alpha_1 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$, $\alpha_i = \varepsilon_{i-1} - \varepsilon_i$ for $i = 3, 4, 5, 6$, $\alpha' = \zeta_1$, and $\alpha_2 = \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5 + \varepsilon_6 - \zeta_1/2$ (the lowest weight of $\Lambda^3(\mathbb{C}^6) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$).

To describe $\mathfrak{X}(V(\varpi_1))$, consider a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of type E_7 . Fix a Cartan subalgebra and the corresponding root system of \mathfrak{g} . This root system contains a root system of type E_6 , so \mathfrak{l} can be embedded into \mathfrak{g} so that the chosen Cartan subalgebras, the chosen Borel subalgebras and the corresponding root systems are also embedded. Then simple roots are mapped to simple roots. Without loss of generality we may assume that this embedding preserves scalar multiplication. So we may use the same notation for the simple roots of E_7 and for the simple roots of E_6 , i. e. we may denote the simple roots of E_7 by α_i ($1 \leq i \leq 7$), then the simple root system of E_6 chosen previously is exactly $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_6\}$. Denote the parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} corresponding to α_7 by \mathfrak{p} . The semisimple part of the standard Levi subalgebra of \mathfrak{p} is exactly \mathfrak{l} . Denote the unipotent radical of \mathfrak{p} by \mathfrak{u} . The highest root of E_7 equals $\alpha = 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 4\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7$. The scalar product of α and any simple root of E_7 except α_1 equals 0, and $(\alpha, \alpha_1) = 1/2$ (recall that we initially chose the root system of type E_6 so that all roots are of length 1). There are 36 positive roots in E_6 and 63 positive roots in E_7 , so $\dim \mathfrak{u} = 27$. But $\dim V = 27$ (see [9, Table 5]), so \mathfrak{u} is isomorphic to $\dim V$ as a representation of \mathfrak{l} . Therefore, the numerical label of a weight of V at a root of \mathfrak{l} can be computed as twice the scalar product of the root of E_7 corresponding to this weight (its decomposition into a linear combination of simple roots of E_7 contains α_7 with coefficient 1) and the root of E_6 considered as a root of E_7 .

The embedding $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2 \subset \mathfrak{l}$ enables us to consider \mathfrak{u} as a representation of $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$. Let us decompose it into a sum of irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$ -representations. E_7 has a root subsystem of type A_6 generated by $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5, \alpha_6, \alpha_7$. Hence, $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 + \alpha_7$ is a root of E_7 . $(\alpha_i, \beta_1) \geq 0$ if $i \neq 2$, so $(\alpha_i + \beta_1, \alpha_i + \beta_1) > 1$ if $i \neq 2$, and this is not a root of E_7 . Also, if we add α' to β_1 , we get a linear combination of roots α_i where some coefficients are positive and some are negative, so this sum cannot be a root of E_7 . Therefore, \mathfrak{g}_{β_1} is the highest weight subspace of an irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$ -subrepresentation in \mathfrak{u} . The only nonzero numerical label of β_1 at the chosen simple roots for \mathfrak{sl}_6 is the one at α_1 , and this numerical label equals 1. The numerical label of β_1 at α' also equals 1, hence this irreducible representation is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^6 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$.

E_7 also has a root subsystem of type A_4 generated by $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_2$, so $\alpha'' = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$ is a root of E_7 . The reflection defined by α'' maps α to $\alpha - \alpha'' = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7$, so this is also a root of E_7 . Denote it by β_2 . Again, if $i \neq 2$, then $(\alpha_i, \beta_2) > 0$ and $(\alpha_i + \beta_2, \alpha_i + \beta_2) > 1$, so $\alpha_i + \beta_2$ cannot be a root of E_7 . And again $\alpha' + \beta_2$ is a linear combination of roots α_i where some coefficients are positive and some are negative, so $\alpha' + \beta_2$ is not a root of E_7 . Again we conclude that \mathfrak{g}_{β_2} is the highest weight subspace of an irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}_6 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$ -subrepresentation in \mathfrak{u} . The only nonzero numerical label of β_2 at the chosen simple roots for \mathfrak{sl}_6 is the one at α_5 , and this numerical label equals 1. The numerical label of β_2 at α' equals zero, so this irreducible subrepresentation is isomorphic to $\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^6)^*$, and \mathfrak{sl}_2 acts trivially on it. Therefore, weights of V are $-\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 6$) and $\varepsilon_i \pm \zeta_1/2$ ($1 \leq i \leq 6$).

The highest weight of V as an \mathfrak{l} -module is $\lambda = \varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1 - \zeta_1/2$. The lowest weight is $\varepsilon_6 + \zeta_1/2$ since for none of the simple roots α_i , $\varepsilon_6 + \zeta_1/2 - \alpha_i$ is a weight of V . So, $\lambda^* = -\varepsilon_6 - \zeta_1/2$. By computing scalar products, one checks directly that $\lambda^* = \varpi_6$.

Now we are ready to apply Lemma 4. From [9, Table 5] we see that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_2 + \varpi_6) + V(\varpi_3) + V(\varpi_6)$. We have to consider three cases.

1. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_2 + \varpi_6$, $\gamma = \varpi_2$. One can check directly that $\varpi_2 = -\zeta_1$. Take $\nu = \varepsilon_1 + \zeta_1/2$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 - \zeta_1/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_6 - \zeta_1 \notin \Phi$.
2. $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_3$, and again one can check by computing scalar products that $\varpi_3 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 - \zeta_1$. So, $\gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_6 - \zeta_1/2$, and we can set $\nu = -\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_6$. Then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 - \zeta_1/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_6 - \zeta_1 \notin \Phi$.
3. If $\lambda^* + \gamma = \varpi_6$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

6.5 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type E_7

E_7 is also a self-dual root system, and the highest root equals $2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 4\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7$. We have to consider $V = V(\varpi_7)$. Without loss of generality, suppose that the length of each root is 1. Again, we use a model associated with a grading to describe a root system of type E_7 . Denote the lowest root of E_7 by α' . We have $(\alpha', \alpha_i) = 0$ for $i \neq 1$, $(\alpha', \alpha_1) = -1/2$. Consider the grading on \mathfrak{l} corresponding to an inner automorphism and defined by label 1 at α_2 and by labels 0 at α' and at all

α_i , where $i \neq 2$. The zeroth graded component is isomorphic to \mathfrak{sl}_8 , and its simple roots defined by the grading construction are: $\alpha', \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5, \alpha_6, \alpha_7$. The first grading component as a representation of the zeroth graded component is isomorphic to $\Lambda^4(\mathbb{C}^8)$.

To construct a root system of type E_7 , consider a Euclidean space E with an orthonormal basis $\tilde{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \tilde{\varepsilon}_8$ and its subspace $E' = (\tilde{\varepsilon}_1 + \dots + \tilde{\varepsilon}_8)^\perp$. Denote the orthogonal projection $E \rightarrow E'$ by q . Denote $\varepsilon_i = q(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i/\sqrt{2})$. One check directly that $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i) = 7/16$, $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = -1/16$ if $i \neq j$, and $\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_8 = 0$. A root system of type E_7 consists of all vectors of the form $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($i \neq j$) and $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_l$ (all four indices are different). For the simple roots of E_7 provided by the grading construction we have $\alpha_1 = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3$, $\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$ for $3 \leq i \leq 7$, and $\alpha' = -2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3 - 4\alpha_4 - 3\alpha_5 - 2\alpha_6 - \alpha_7 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$, so $\alpha_2 = \varepsilon_5 + \varepsilon_6 + \varepsilon_7 + \varepsilon_8$. One checks easily that all these vectors are of length 1.

To find $\mathfrak{X}(V(\varpi_7))$, consider a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of type E_8 . Its root system contains a subsystem of subsystem of type E_7 , so we can choose a Borel subalgebra and a Cartan subalgebra in \mathfrak{g} and identify \mathfrak{l} with a subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} so that the chosen Borel (resp. Cartan) subalgebra of \mathfrak{l} is embedded into the chosen Borel (resp. Cartan) subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . With this embedding, the simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_7$ of \mathfrak{l} are mapped to the simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_7$ of \mathfrak{g} , so we can use the same notation for them (and denote the remaining simple root of \mathfrak{g} by α_8). The highest root of E_8 is $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 6\alpha_4 + 5\alpha_5 + 4\alpha_6 + 3\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8$, and the reflection defined by α_8 maps it to $\beta = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 6\alpha_4 + 5\alpha_5 + 4\alpha_6 + 3\alpha_7 + \alpha_8$, so β is also a root of E_8 . There are 120 positive roots in E_8 , and 63 of them are positive roots of E_7 , so their decomposition into a linear combination of $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_8$ does not actually contain α_8 . We know one root in E_8 whose decomposition into a linear combination of simple roots contains α_8 with coefficient 2, namely the highest root. Hence, there are at most 56 positive roots in E_8 whose decomposition into a linear combination of simple roots contains α_8 with coefficient 1. Denote the direct sum of the corresponding root subspaces in \mathfrak{g} by W . Clearly, $\mathfrak{l} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ preserves W . A direct calculation shows that $(\alpha_i, \beta) = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq 6$ and $(\alpha_7, \beta) = 1/2$. So, $\alpha_i + \beta$ is not a root if $1 \leq i \leq 7$, and hence \mathfrak{g}_β is a highest weight subspace for the action of \mathfrak{l} on W . It also follows from the values of these scalar products that \mathfrak{g}_β is a subspace of weight ϖ_7 in terms of the \mathfrak{l} -action. But we know that $\dim V = 56$, so V is isomorphic to W as an \mathfrak{l} -representation, and we can identify them.

Now let us decompose V into a sum of irreducible \mathfrak{sl}_8 -representations. E_8 has a subsystem of type A_7 , its simple roots are $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5, \alpha_6, \alpha_7, \alpha_8$. Hence, $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 + \alpha_7 + \alpha_8$ is a root of E_8 . It has nonnegative scalar products with α_i if $i = 1$ or $3 \leq i \leq 8$, hence $(\alpha_i + \beta_1, \alpha_i + \beta_1) > 1$ and $\alpha_i + \beta_1$ is not a root of E_8 . The decomposition of $\alpha' + \beta_1$ into a sum of simple roots contains α_8 with coefficient 1 and α_2 with coefficient -2 , so $\alpha' + \beta_1$ also is not a root of E_8 . Therefore, \mathfrak{g}_{β_1} is a highest weight subspace of an irreducible \mathfrak{sl}_8 -subrepresentation of V . β_1 is orthogonal to all simple roots of \mathfrak{sl}_8 except α_2 , and $(\beta_1, \alpha_1) = 1/2$, so this irreducible subrepresentation is isomorphic to $\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^8)$.

In the previous section we have seen that $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7$ is a root of E_7 . $\alpha_6 + \alpha_7 + \alpha_8$ is a root of $A_7 \subset E_8$. We have $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7, \alpha_6 + \alpha_7 + \alpha_8) = -1/2$, so the reflection defined by $\alpha_6 + \alpha_7 + \alpha_8$ maps $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7$ to $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 3\alpha_6 + 2\alpha_7 + \alpha_8$. Now, $(\beta_2, \alpha_i) = 0$ for $i = 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8$, $(\beta_2, \alpha_6) = 1/2$, and $(\beta_2, \alpha') = 0$. Hence, $(\beta_2 + \alpha_i, \beta_2 + \alpha_i) > 1$ for $i \neq 2$, $(\beta_2 + \alpha', \beta_2 + \alpha') > 1$, and $\beta_2 + \alpha_i$ for $i \neq 2$ and $\beta_2 + \alpha'$ are not roots of E_8 . We see that \mathfrak{g}_{β_2} is a highest weight subspace of an irreducible \mathfrak{sl}_8 -subrepresentation of V , and that this subrepresentation is $\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^8)^*$. Finally, $\dim \Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^8) = \dim \Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^8)^* = 28$, $\dim V = 56$, so $\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^8)$ and $\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^8)^*$ are all irreducible \mathfrak{sl}_8 -subrepresentations of V . Therefore, $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ consists of all vectors of the form $\pm(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j)$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 8$).

Now we prove that there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications on V using Lemma 4. The Dynkin diagram of type B_l has no nontrivial automorphisms, so $\lambda^* = \lambda = \varpi_7$. From [9, Table 5] we see that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_7) \oplus V(\varpi_2) \oplus V(\varpi_7)$. A direct calculation of scalar products shows that $\varpi_1 = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1$, $\varpi_2 = 2\varepsilon_1$, and $\varpi_7 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_8$. We have to consider three cases.

1. $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_1 + \varpi_7$, $\gamma = \varpi_1 = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1$. Set $\nu = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 \notin \Phi$.
2. $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_2$, $\gamma = \varpi_2 - \varpi_7 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_8$. Set $\nu = \varepsilon_7 + \varepsilon_8$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_7 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_7 + \varepsilon_8 \notin \Phi$.
3. If $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_7$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

6.6 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type E_8

E_8 is a self-dual root system, all roots have equal lengths, and the highest root equals $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 6\alpha_4 + 5\alpha_5 + 4\alpha_6 + 3\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8$. All coefficients here are greater than 1, so by Proposition 4, any \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplication on any \mathfrak{l} -module is trivial.

6.7 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type F_4

A root system Φ of type F_4 is isomorphic to its dual Φ^\vee , but roots have different lengths. Roots of Φ^\vee corresponding to (any) simple root system of Φ also form a system of simple roots, but if Cartan matrices for these simple roots are the same, then the first (resp. second, third, fourth) simple root of Φ corresponds to the fourth (resp. third, second, first) simple root of Φ^\vee . So, choose a simple root system $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ in Φ , and denote the corresponding roots of Φ^\vee by $\beta_4, \beta_3, \beta_2, \beta_1$, respectively. Then $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ is a simple root system in Φ^\vee , and the corresponding Cartan matrix is the same as for $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$. In particular, the highest short root equals $\beta_1 + 2\beta_2 + 3\beta_3 + 2\beta_4$, so, since β_1 corresponds to α_4 , by Proposition 4 we only have to consider $V = V(\lambda)$, where $\lambda = \varpi_4$.

We use an explicit construction for F_4 (see [8, §12]). Consider a Euclidean space with an orthonormal basis $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$. Then a root system of type F_4 is formed by all vectors $\pm\varepsilon_i, \pm\varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j, (i \neq j)$, and $(\pm\varepsilon_1 \pm \varepsilon_2 \pm \varepsilon_3 \pm \varepsilon_4)/2$ (in all cases the signs may be chosen independently). As a system of simple roots, we can take $\alpha_1 = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3, \alpha_2 = \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4, \alpha_3 = \varepsilon_4, \alpha_4 = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4)/2$. Then a direct check shows that $\varpi_4 = \varepsilon_1$. Hence, $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ consists of all short roots and 0. Another direct computation shows that $\varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$ and $\varpi_3 = (3\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4)/2$.

We use Lemma 4 to prove that there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications. The Dynkin diagram of type F_4 has no nontrivial automorphisms, so $\lambda^* = \lambda$. From [9, Table 5] we see that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_4) \oplus V(\varpi_3) \oplus V(\varpi_4)$. We have to consider three cases.

1. $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_1 + \varpi_4, \gamma = \varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$. Set $\nu = -\varepsilon_2$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2\varepsilon_1 \notin \Phi$.
2. $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_3, \gamma = \varpi_3 - \varpi_4 = (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4)/2$. Set $\nu = 0$, then $\nu + \gamma = \gamma = (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4)/2 \in \mathfrak{X}(V), \nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_3 = (3\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4)/2 \notin \Phi$.
3. If $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_4$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

6.8 Algebra \mathfrak{l} of type G_2

The usage of Lemma 4 in this case is similar to the previous case. Namely, if Φ is a root system of type G_2 , then the dual root system Φ^+ is also of type G_2 , and if α_1 and α_2 are simple roots of Φ , then the corresponding roots of Φ^+ also form a simple root system, but if Cartan matrices for these simple root systems are the same, then the first (resp. second) simple root of Φ corresponds to the second (resp. the first) simple root of Φ^+ . So, denote the root of Φ^+ corresponding to $\alpha_1 \in \Phi$ (resp. to $\alpha_2 \in \Phi$) by β_2 (resp. by β_1). Then the highest short root of Φ^+ is $2\beta_1 + \beta_2$, and by Lemma 4 we have to consider $V = V(\lambda)$, where $\lambda = \varpi_1$.

A root system of type G_2 can be constructed as the union a root system of type A_2 and sums of two roots from A_2 such that the angle between them is $\pi/3$. More exactly, consider a Euclidean space E with an orthonormal basis $\tilde{\varepsilon}_1, \tilde{\varepsilon}_2, \tilde{\varepsilon}_3$ and its subspace $E' = \langle \tilde{\varepsilon}_1 + \tilde{\varepsilon}_2 + \tilde{\varepsilon}_3 \rangle^\perp$. Denote the orthogonal projection $E \rightarrow E'$ by q and $\varepsilon_i = q(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i)$. Then all vectors $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ ($i \neq j$) form a root system of type A_2 . The angle between $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$ and $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3$ equals $\pi/3$, and $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 = 3\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 = 3\varepsilon_1$ is one of the roots of G_2 . The remaining roots can be obtained by the action of the Weyl group of A_2 , they equal $\pm 3\varepsilon_i$. A system of positive roots is formed by $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$, where $1 \leq i < j \leq 3, 3\varepsilon_1, 3\varepsilon_2$, and $3\varepsilon_1 + 3\varepsilon_2 = -3\varepsilon_3$. The resulting system of simple roots consists of $\alpha_1 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$ and $\alpha_2 = 3\varepsilon_2$. The fundamental weights can be written as $\varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2 = -3\varepsilon_3$. Hence, $\mathfrak{X}(V(\varpi_1))$ consists of all short roots and 0.

Again we use Lemma 4 to prove that there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications. The Dynkin diagram of type G_2 has no nontrivial automorphisms, so $\lambda^* = \lambda$. From [9, Table 5] we see that $V^* \otimes R(\mathfrak{l}) \cong V(\varpi_1 + \varpi_2) \oplus V(2\varpi_1) \oplus V(\varpi_1)$. There are three cases to consider.

1. $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_1 + \varpi_2, \gamma = \varpi_2 = -3\varepsilon_3$. Take $\nu = \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_2$, then $\nu + \gamma = -2\varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2\lambda^* \notin \Phi$.

2. $\gamma + \lambda^* = 2\varpi_1$, $\gamma = \varpi_1 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3$. Take $\nu = 0$, then $\nu + \gamma = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 \in \mathfrak{X}(V)$ and $\nu + \gamma + \lambda^* = 2\lambda^* \notin \Phi$.
3. If $\gamma + \lambda^* = \varpi_1$, then $\gamma = 0 \notin \Phi^+$.

We have considered all types of simple Lie algebras, so the proof of Theorem 2 is now finished.

7 Classification of generically transitive $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -actions on generalized flag varieties

To prove Theorem 3, we apply Theorem 1 to each case of a simple group G and its parabolic subgroup P such that $G = \text{Aut}(G/P)^\circ$ there exists at least one generically transitive $(\mathbf{G}_a)^m$ -action on G/P (see Introduction for the list of the cases we have to consider). We use notation from Introduction and from Section 2. To understand the action of L on \mathfrak{u}^- , we argue as follows.

L is always locally isomorphic to the product of the commutator subgroup of L , which is a semisimple group, and the center of L , which is a torus. In the cases we have to consider, P is a maximal parabolic subgroup, $P = P_i$. To get the Dynkin diagram of the commutator subgroup of L , we remove the i th vertex from the Dynkin diagram of G . This also gives us an embedding of the root system of L into the root system of G , and the subsystem of positive (resp. simple) roots of L is embedded into the system of positive (resp. simple) roots of G .

The L -action on \mathfrak{u}^- is always faithful, the central torus of L acts nontrivially on \mathfrak{u}^- . The irreducible L -subrepresentations of \mathfrak{u}^- are in bijection with negative roots β such that the decomposition of β into a sum of simple roots contains α_i , and for every $j \neq i$, $\beta - \alpha_j$ is not a root from the root system of G . (More precisely, \mathfrak{g}_β is a lowest L -weight subspace of such an L -representation.) In particular, if $\alpha = \sum n_j \alpha_j$ is the highest root, and $n_i = 1$, then β must be the lowest root, and \mathfrak{u}^- is an irreducible L -representation. In this case, it is also easy to find the highest L -weight subspace, namely, it equals $\mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha_i}$. The numerical label of the highest L -weight of this representation at a simple root α_j (understood as a simple root of L) equals $-2(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)/(\alpha_j, \alpha_j)$.

7.1 Group G of type A_l , $P = P_1$ or $P = P_l$

The subgroups P_1 and P_l can be interchanged by a diagram automorphism, so without loss of generality we may suppose that $P = P_1$. Using the generic argument stated above, we conclude that $[L, L]$ is a group of type A_l , \mathfrak{u}^- is an irreducible L -representation and its lowest weight is minus the last fundamental weight of L , so \mathfrak{u}^- is a tautological $[L, L]$ -module. This case was considered in Section 6.1.1. Since the central torus of L is one-dimensional and acts nontrivially on \mathfrak{u}^- , the commutative unipotent subalgebras $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p}^-$ such that $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{l} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{p}^-$, considered up to L -conjugation, are parametrized by isomorphism classes of l -dimensional associative commutative algebras with nilpotent multiplication operators.

To prove Theorem 3 in this case, we have to check that if two commutative unipotent subalgebras $\mathfrak{a}_1 \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$ and $\mathfrak{a}_2 \subseteq \mathfrak{u}_0^-$ such that $\mathfrak{a}_i \cap \mathfrak{l} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{p}^-$ are P -conjugate, then they are L -conjugate. Without loss of generality, $G = SL_{l+1}$. Take $p \in P$ such that $(\text{Ad } p)\mathfrak{a}_1 = \mathfrak{a}_2$. Since $P = L \times U$, we can write $p = gu$, where $g \in L$, $u \in U$. Then $(\text{Ad } u)\mathfrak{a}_1 = (\text{Ad } g^{-1})\mathfrak{a}_2$. We write elements of $G = SL_{l+1}$ as block matrices with the following block sizes:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 \times 1 & 1 \times l \\ \hline l \times 1 & l \times l \end{array} \right).$$

Then L is the group of all matrices of the form

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} a & 0 \\ \hline 0 & b \end{array} \right),$$

where $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $b \in GL_l$ and $a \det b = 1$. All elements of \mathfrak{a}_1 are matrices of the form

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline a & b \end{array} \right),$$

and a can be an arbitrary column vector of length l since $\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{p}^-$. All elements of \mathfrak{a}_2 are also of this form. $u \in U$ is the group of all matrices of the form

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & a \\ \hline 0 & \text{id}_l \end{array} \right),$$

where a is an arbitrary row vector of length l . Suppose that

$$g = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \\ \hline 0 & y \end{array} \right), \quad u = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & v \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

Assume that $u \neq \text{id}_{l+1}$, then $v \neq 0$. If

$$a_1 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline a'_1 & a''_1 \end{array} \right) \in \mathfrak{a}_1,$$

then

$$ua_1u^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & v \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline a'_1 & a''_1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & -v \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} va'_1 & -va'_1v + va''_1 \\ \hline a'_1 & -a'_1v + a''_1 \end{array} \right).$$

Since $v \neq 0$, there exists $a_1 \in \mathfrak{a}_1$ such that the topmost leftmost entry of this matrix is nonzero. On the other hand, if

$$a_2 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline a'_2 & a''_2 \end{array} \right) \in \mathfrak{a}_2,$$

then

$$g^{-1}a_2g = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \\ \hline 0 & y \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline a'_2 & a''_2 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} x^{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & y^{-1} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline ya'_2x^{-1} & ya''_2y^{-1} \end{array} \right),$$

and the topmost leftmost entry of this matrix is always 0. Therefore, if $u \neq \text{id}_{l+1}$, then $(\text{Ad } u)\mathfrak{a}_1$ and $(\text{Ad } g^{-1})\mathfrak{a}_2$ cannot coincide. So, $u = \text{id}_{l+1}$, $p = g \in L$, and \mathfrak{a}_1 and \mathfrak{a}_2 are L -conjugate.

7.2 Group G of type A_l , $P = P_i$, $1 < i < l$

The commutator subgroup of G is locally isomorphic to $SL_i \times SL_{l+1-i}$, and \mathfrak{u}^- is an irreducible L -representation isomorphic to $V_{SL_i}(\varpi_{i-1}) \otimes V_{SL_{l+1-i}}(\varpi_1)$. It follows from Proposition 3 that there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications in this case.

7.3 Group G is not of type A_l

The proof for the remaining cases (G of type B_l , C_l , D_l , E_6 , or E_7) follows the same pattern. We compute the commutator subgroup of L , and it turns out to be a simple group. We also note that \mathfrak{u}^- is an irreducible L -representation, and compute its highest $[L, L]$ -weight. Then we see from Theorem 2 that in this case there are no nontrivial \mathfrak{l} -compatible multiplications. These calculations are summarized in the following table:

Type of G	P	Type of $[L, L]$	Highest $[L, L]$ -weight of \mathfrak{u}^-
B_l ($l \geq 3$)	P_1	B_{l-1}	ϖ_1
C_l ($l \geq 2$)	P_l	A_{l-1}	$2\varpi_{l-1}$
D_4	P_1	A_3	ϖ_2
D_l ($l \geq 5$)	P_1	D_{l-1}	ϖ_1
D_l ($l \geq 5$)	P_{l-1}, P_l	A_{l-1}	ϖ_{l-2}
E_6	P_1, P_6	D_5	ϖ_5
E_7	P_7	E_6	ϖ_6

This finishes the proof of Theorem 3.

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