

迷向表示分为 6 个不可约直和的旗流形上不变

爱因斯坦度量*

王 瑜¹ 秦华军² 赵国松³

提要 众所周知, 计算广义旗流形 G/K 上不变爱因斯坦度量存在两个困难: (1) 如何计算旗流形的非零结构常数; (2) 如何计算旗流形爱因斯坦方程组的 Gröbner 基. 在这篇文章中用定理 2.1 来计算旗流形的非零结构常数, 用 Maple 软件来计算旗流形爱因斯坦方程组的 Gröbner 基. 最后得到旗流形 $F_4/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$, $E_6/U^2(1) \times SU(3) \times SU(3)$, $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(2) \times SU(5)$, $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$, $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(2) \times SO(8)$ 与 $E_8/U^2(1) \times E_6$ 上爱因斯坦度量.

关键词 齐性空间, 广义旗流形, Maple 软件, 迷向表示, 爱因斯坦度量, 等距

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1 序 言

广义旗流形是指紧致齐性空间 G/K , 其中 G 是紧致连通半单李群, S 是 G 中的一个环面子群, $C(S)$ 表示 S 在 G 中的中心化子. 几乎所有紧致连通半单李群对应的紧致单连通的齐性凯莱流形都是这类流形.

紧致黎曼流形 (M, g) 被称为爱因斯坦流形, 如果其有常曲率, 即 $\text{Ric}_g = \lambda g$, 其中 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. 我们关心的是旗流形切空间的迷向表示分为 6 个不可约且不等价子空间的约化齐性流形上爱因斯坦度量. 广义旗流形的爱因斯坦方程组就化为代数方程组. 一般来说, 计算广义旗流形的 Ricc 曲率是一项困难的工作, 特别是广义旗流形的迷表示的不可约子空间的个数增加时. 在这篇文章中, 我们将给出定理 2.1 的证明, 这个定理给出了计算广义旗流形上 Ricc 曲率的一种方法. 然后利用计算广义旗流形爱因斯坦方程组 Gröbner 基的方法得到了所有正实数解.

目前, 我们对旗流形上爱因斯坦度量已经有了深入的了解. 关于旗流形上爱因斯坦度量也有很多有意义的结果, 这些结果可见文 [1–13].

假设齐性空间 $M = G/K$ 是约化的, 也就是说李代数 $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie } G$ 的子代数 $\mathfrak{k} = \text{Lie } K$ 存在 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -不变的补空间 \mathfrak{m} , 使得 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$, 是 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -不变的分解. 如果 K 是紧致的,

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¹通信作者. 四川轻化工大学数学与统计学院, 四川 自贡 643000. E-mail: wangyu_813@163.com

²四川师范大学数学学院, 成都 610068. E-mail: qinhj028@sina.com

³四川大学数学学院, 成都 610064. E-mail: gszhao@scu.edu.cn

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齐性空间 $M = G/K$ 总是约化的. 然后用如下方法把 \mathfrak{m} 等同于 T_oM :

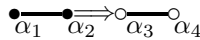
$$\mathfrak{m} \ni X \leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\text{expt } X)|_{t=0}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

其中 $\text{expt } X$ 是李群 G 的单参数子群. 在这种等同下, 李群 K 的迷向表示 j 等同于伴随表示 $\text{Ad}(K)|_{\mathfrak{g}}$ 在 \mathfrak{m} 上的限制:

$$j(K) = \text{Ad}(K)|_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

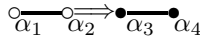
我们知道, 任意 (Π, Π_0) 决定一个紧致单李群对应的旗流形 G/K , 其中 Π 是李群 G 的李代数的单根系, 且 $\Pi_0 \subset \Pi$. 设 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 是李代数 \mathfrak{g} 的复化, $\Gamma(\Pi)$ 是李代数 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的 Dynkin 图, 在李代数 \mathfrak{g} 的 Dynkin 图 $\Gamma(\Pi)$ 中, 把 $\Pi \setminus \Pi_0$ 对应的单根涂黑, 称此图为广义旗流形 G/K 的 Painted Dynkin 图. 在 Painted Dynkin 图中把涂黑的根去掉, 剩下的图即为李子群 K 的半单部分. 任意一个黑根就生成一个 $U(1)$ (所有的 $U(1)$ 就是 K 的中心, 并且其维数等于旗流形的第二 Betti 数.)(见 [5, p. 507]). 因此, Painted Dynkin 图完全决定了 K 的半单部分以及旗流形 M . 众所周知, 一个广义旗流形 G/K 的正 \mathfrak{t} -根个数等于广义旗流形切空间迷向表示不可约且不等价 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -子模的个数^[14].

定义 1.1 设 $G = F_4, \Pi_0 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$, 广义旗流形 $G/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 的 Painted Dynkin 图为



易知广义旗流形 $G/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 迷向表示有 6 个不可约且不等价的 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -子模.

设 $G = F_4, \Pi_0 = \{\alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$, 广义旗流形 $G/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 的 Painted Dynkin 图如下:



易知广义旗流形 $G/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 迷向表示有 9 个不可约且不等价的 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -子模.

在这篇文章中, 我们仅考虑第二 Betti 数为 2 的情况 (也就是 $b_2(M) = 2$), 并且广义旗流形切空间 $T_o(G/K) = \mathfrak{m}$ 的迷向表示有 6 个不可约且不等价的 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -子模

$$\mathfrak{m} = T_oM = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6. \tag{1.1}$$

最后我们考虑下面这些广义旗流形上爱因斯坦度量的问题. 在下面这个定理中我们只考虑旗流形 G/K 切空间的迷向表示有 6 个不可约且不等价的 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -子模.

定理 1.1 (i) 广义旗流形 $F_4/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 上在等距的情况下有 7 个 F_4 -不变的爱因斯坦度量, 其中 1 个是凯莱爱因斯坦度量, 6 个是非凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

(ii) 广义旗流形 $E_6/U^2(1) \times SU(3) \times SU(3)$ 上在等距的情况下有 7 个 E_6 -不变的爱因斯坦度量, 其中 1 个是凯莱爱因斯坦度量, 6 个是非凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

(iii) 广义旗流形 $E_7/SU(6) \times U^2(1)$ 上在等距的情况下有 7 个 E_7 -不变的爱因斯坦度量, 其中 1 个是凯莱爱因斯坦度量, 6 个是非凯莱爱因斯坦度量. 旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(2) \times SO(8)$ 上在等距的情况下有 8 个 E_7 -不变的爱因斯坦度量, 其中 1 个是凯莱爱因斯坦度量, 7 个是非凯莱爱因斯坦度量. 广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(2) \times SU(5)$ 上在等距的情况下有 13 个 E_7 -不变的爱因斯坦度量, 其中 5 个是凯莱爱因斯坦度量, 8 个是非凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

(iv) 广义旗流形 $E_8/U^2(1) \times E_6$ 上在等距的情况下有 7 个 E_8 -不变的爱因斯坦度量, 其中 1 个是凯莱爱因斯坦度量, 6 个是非凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

这篇文章的结构如下: 第 2 节回忆关于广义旗流形的一些基本概念. 第 3 节给出定理 1.1 中旗流形 G/K 上的 G -不变 (凯莱与非凯莱) 爱因斯坦度量.

2 广义旗流形

设 \mathfrak{g} 与 \mathfrak{k} 分别是李群 G 与 K 的李代数, $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 与 $\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 分别为李代数 \mathfrak{g} 与 \mathfrak{k} 的复化. 设 T 是 G 中的最大环面子群, \mathfrak{a} 是环面群 T 的李代数, 则可得 $\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 是 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的 Cartan 子代数.

设 $(\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}})^*$ 是 $\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的对偶空间, $R \subset (\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}})^*$ 是 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的根系, 则有分解 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in R} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{C}}$. 由于 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 是半单的, 则可得李代数 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 上负的 Cartan Killing 型 $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是非退化的, 因此可以按照如下的方式把 $(\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}})^*$ 与 $\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 等同: 由于对任意 $H \in \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 有 $B(H, H_{\alpha}) = \alpha(H)$, 因此任意 $\alpha \in (\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}})^*$ 对应 $H_{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$.

设 $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}} = l$, $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ 是根系 R 的单根系, Π_K 是 Π 中的一子集, 且设 $\Pi_M = \Pi \setminus \Pi_K = \{\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}\}$ ($1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq l$). 假设

$$R_K = R \cap \langle \Pi_K \rangle, \quad R_K^+ = R^+ \cap \langle \Pi_K \rangle, \tag{2.1}$$

其中 $\langle \Pi_K \rangle$ 表示由 Π_K 整系数生成的集合.

定义 2.1 设 $R_M = R \setminus R_K$, R_M^+ 是 R_M 中的一子集, R_M^+ 中一个不变的序是指满足:

(i) $R = R_K \sqcup R_M^+ \sqcup R_M^-$, 其中 $R_M^- = \{-\alpha : \alpha \in R_M^+\}$;

(ii) 如果 $\alpha, \beta \in R_M^+$, $\alpha + \beta \in R_M$, 则有 $\alpha + \beta \in R_M^+$;

(iii) 如果 $\alpha \in R_M^+, \beta \in R_K^+, \alpha + \beta \in R$, 则有 $\alpha + \beta \in R_M^+$.

对任意 $\alpha, \beta \in R_M^+$, 定义 $\alpha > \beta$ 当且仅当 $\alpha - \beta \in R_M^+$.

子集 R_M 被称为旗流形 $M = G/K$ 的补根, 子代数

$$\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in R_K} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in R_M^+} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{C}} \tag{2.2}$$

是 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的抛物子代数. 众所周知, 抛物子代数 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 与 (Π, Π_K) 之间存在一一对应.

我们选择李代数 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的 Weyl 基 $\{E_{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{C}} \mid \alpha \in R\}$, 满足 $(E_{\alpha}, E_{-\alpha}) = 1$, $[E_{\alpha}, E_{-\alpha}] = H_{\alpha}$ 与

$$[E_{\alpha}, E_{\beta}] = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha + \beta \notin R, \quad \alpha + \beta \neq 0, \\ N_{\alpha, \beta} E_{\alpha + \beta}, & \alpha + \beta \in R, \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

其中常数 $N_{\alpha, \beta}$ 满足 $N_{\alpha, \beta} = -N_{-\alpha, -\beta}$ 与 $N_{\beta, \alpha} = -N_{\alpha, \beta}$, 则有

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{a} \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in R^+} (\mathbb{R}A_{\alpha} + \mathbb{R}B_{\alpha}), \tag{2.4}$$

其中 $A_{\alpha} = E_{\alpha} - E_{-\alpha}$, $B_{\alpha} = \sqrt{-1}(E_{\alpha} + E_{-\alpha})$, $\alpha \in R^+$. 我们得到 $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ 是李子群 K 的李代数, 且 $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{a} \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in R_K^+} (\mathbb{R}A_{\alpha} + \mathbb{R}B_{\alpha})$. 这样可以得到 $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, 其中

$\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in R_K} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{C}}, \mathfrak{n} = \sum_{\alpha \in R_M^+} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{C}}$. 因此有

$$\mathfrak{m} = \sum_{\alpha \in R_M^+} (\mathbb{R}A_{\alpha} + \mathbb{R}B_{\alpha}). \tag{2.5}$$

设旗流形 G/K 是由 $\Pi_0 \subset \Pi$ 定义的, 且使得 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{m}} = \Pi \setminus \Pi_0 = \{\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}\}$, 其中 $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_r \leq l$. 设 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ 是李代数 \mathfrak{g} 对应负 Cartan Killing 型 B 的一个约化分解.

设

$$\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}}) \cap \mathfrak{ia} = \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \phi(X) = 0, \forall \phi \in R_K\}, \tag{2.6}$$

其中 $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}} \cap \mathfrak{it}$ 是实对角子代数, $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}})$ 是 $\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的中心. 下面考虑由 $\kappa(\alpha) = \alpha|_{\mathfrak{t}}$ 定义的限制映射 $\kappa : \mathfrak{a}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$, 且设 $R_{\mathfrak{t}} = \kappa(R) = \kappa(R_M)$. 易得 $\kappa(R_K) = 0$ 与 $\kappa(0) = 0$. $R_{\mathfrak{t}}$ 中元素被称为旗流形的 \mathfrak{t} -根.

性质 2.1 ^[15] 旗流形的 \mathfrak{t} -根与 $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的复不可约 $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}})$ -子模 \mathfrak{m}_{ξ} 之间存在一一对应. 对应如下:

$$R_{\mathfrak{t}} \ni \xi \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{m}_{\xi} = \sum_{\alpha \in R_M : \kappa(\alpha) = \xi} \mathbb{C}E_{\alpha}.$$

因此 $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{C}} = \sum_{\xi \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}} \mathfrak{m}_{\xi}$, 且 \mathfrak{m}_{ξ} 作为 $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}})$ -子模两两之间不等价.

由于李代数 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 上的复共轭映射 $\tau : \mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}, X + iY \mapsto X - iY (X, Y \in \mathfrak{g})$ 交换根子空间, 换句话说 $\tau(E_{\alpha}) = E_{-\alpha}$ 与 $\tau(E_{-\alpha}) = E_{\alpha}$. 因此可以把 $\mathfrak{m} = (\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{C}})^{\tau}$ 分解为实不可 $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{t})$ -模为

$$\mathfrak{m} = \sum_{\xi \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+ = \kappa(R_M^+)} (\mathfrak{m}_{\xi} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{-\xi})^{\tau}, \tag{2.7}$$

其中 \mathfrak{n}^{τ} 为映射 τ 在向量空间 $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 中的不动点集. 简单来说, 设 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+ = \{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s\}$, 根据 (2.7) 可得与正 \mathfrak{t} -根 ξ_i 对应的不可约 $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{t})$ -模为 $\mathfrak{m}_i = (\mathfrak{m}_{\xi_i} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{-\xi_i})^{\tau} (1 \leq i \leq s)$, 如下给出

$$\mathfrak{m}_i = \sum_{\alpha \in R_M^+ : \kappa(\alpha) = \xi_i} (\mathbb{R}A_{\alpha} + \mathbb{R}B_{\alpha}). \tag{2.8}$$

定义 2.2 设 $E_k = \{\kappa^-(\xi_k) \mid \xi_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+\} = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{q_k}\} (k = 1, \dots, s)$, 如果 $\alpha_i \in E_k, \alpha_j \in E_k$, 且 $i < j$, 则称 $\alpha_i < \alpha_j$.

称一个 \mathfrak{t} -根为单的, 如果它不能分成两个正 \mathfrak{t} -根. 所有单 \mathfrak{t} -根的集合 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{t}}$ 称为 \mathfrak{t}^* 的 \mathfrak{t} -基.

性质 2.2 ^[15] 设 $\Pi_M = \Pi \setminus \Pi_K = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$, 则集合 $\{\bar{\alpha}_i = \alpha_i|_{\mathfrak{t}} : \alpha_i \in \Pi_M\}$ 是 \mathfrak{t}^* 的一个 \mathfrak{t} -基.

M 上一个 G -不变黎曼度量 g 与 \mathfrak{m} 上 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -不变内积 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 等价 (见 [15, p. 18]), 记作 $\langle X, Y \rangle = B(\Lambda X, Y) (X, Y \in \mathfrak{m})$, 其中 $\Lambda : \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}$ 是 \mathfrak{m} 上一个 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -不变正定对称自同态. 由 (2.8) 可以把 Λ 表示为 $\Lambda = \sum_{\xi \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+} x_{\xi} \cdot \text{Id}|_{(\mathfrak{m}_{\xi} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{-\xi})^{\tau}}$, 其中 $\{x_{\xi} : \xi \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+\}$ 中的每一

个元素均为 Λ 的特征值.

根据文 [4], 旗流形 $M = G/K$ 上 G -不变黎曼度量的空间如下:

$$\{x_1 B(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathfrak{m}_1} + \cdots + x_s B(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathfrak{m}_s} : x_1 > 0, \cdots, x_s > 0\}, \tag{2.9}$$

其中 $x_1 \equiv x_{\xi_1} > 0, \cdots, x_s \equiv x_{\xi_s} > 0$.

然后可得 G/K 上 Ricci 张量 Ric_g (作为 G/K 上 G -不变对称协变 2-张量) 等同于 \mathfrak{m} 上 $\text{Ad}(K)$ -不变对称双线性型. 因此 Ric_g 可写作

$$\text{Ric}_g = \gamma_1 x_1 B(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathfrak{m}_1} + \cdots + \gamma_s x_s B(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathfrak{m}_s}, \tag{2.10}$$

这里 $\gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_s$ 是 Ricci 张量在每一个 \mathfrak{m}_i 上的分量, 且 $\gamma_i, (i = 1, \cdots, s)$ 是常数 (见 [4, 引理 1.1]).

设 $T_0(M)$ 是广义旗流形 G/K 的切空间, 且 $T_0(M)^{\mathbb{C}}$ 是 $T_0(M)$ 的复化. 假设 I 是旗流形 $M = G/K$ 上的一个 G -不变复结构, 则 I 在 $T_0(M)^{\mathbb{C}}$ 上定义了一个线性变换 I_0 . 设 $T_0 M^+$ (或者 $T_0 M^-$) 是 I_0 对应特征值为 $\sqrt{-1}$ (或者 $-\sqrt{-1}$) 的特征空间, 则有

$$T_0(M)^{\mathbb{C}} = T_0 M^+ \oplus T_0 M^-.$$

另一方面, 把李代数 \mathfrak{g} 与李群 G 在单位原点的切空间等同, 由投影映射 $\pi : G \rightarrow G/K$ 可以诱导出一个复线性映射 $d\pi^{\mathbb{C}} : \mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow T_0(M)^{\mathbb{C}}$. 设 $\mathfrak{h}^+ = (d\pi^{\mathbb{C}})^{-1}(T_0 M^+)$, 则 \mathfrak{h}^+ 是 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的一个子代数, 可得

$$\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{h}^+ + \overline{\mathfrak{h}^+}, \quad \mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{h}^+ \cap \overline{\mathfrak{h}^+}. \tag{2.11}$$

相反, 任意满足 (2.11) 的子代数 \mathfrak{h}^+ 被 M 上唯一一个 G -不变复结构决定. 因此, M 上 G -不变复结构的分类化为满足 (2.11) 的子代数 \mathfrak{h}^+ 的分类.

假设 I 是 M 上 G -不变复结构, \mathfrak{h}^+ 是与复结构 I 对应满足 (2.11) 的 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的李子代数, 则有 $\mathfrak{h}^+ \supset \mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}} \supset \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$, 因此存在子集 $R_1^+ \subset R^+$, 使得

$$\mathfrak{h}^+ = \mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}} + \sum_{\alpha \in R_1^+} g_{\alpha}. \tag{2.12}$$

易得 \mathfrak{h}^+ 是 $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$ 的一个抛物子代数, 且 R_1^+ 满足定义 2.1 中的 (i), (ii) 与 (iii). 相反, 如果 R_1^+ 满足定义 2.1 中的 (i), (ii) 与 (iii), 则有满足 (2.11) 的子代数 $\mathfrak{h}^+ = \mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}} + \sum_{\alpha \in R_1^+} g_{\alpha}$. 因

此若想知道 M 上 G -不变复结构的个数, 我们只需寻找满足定义 2.1 中 (i), (ii) 与 (iii) 的子集 R_1^+ 的个数 (见 [16, pp. 40–41]).

众所周知, 对任意旗流形 G/K 上的 G -不变复结构 J 与其复结构对应的 G -不变的凯莱爱因斯坦 h_J 之间存在如下——对应:

$$J \leftrightarrow h_J = \{h_{\alpha} = (\delta_m, \alpha) : \alpha \in R_M^+\},$$

其中 $h_{\alpha} = h_J(E_{\alpha}, E_{-\alpha})$, 其中 $\{E_{\alpha} : \alpha \in R_M\}$. 权 $\delta_m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta \in R_M^+} \beta$ 称为 Koszul 形式 (见 [12, Remark 2, p. 674], [14]).

性质 2.3 ^[17] 设 $g = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 是由 (2.9) 给出的 G -不变度量, J 是由 R_M^+ 上不变的序诱导出的一个 G -不变复结构, 则 g 是与复结构 J 对应的凯莱度量, 当且仅当对任意 $\xi, \zeta, \xi + \zeta \in R_1^+ = \kappa(R_M^+)$ 正实数 $x_{\xi}, x_{\zeta}, x_{\xi+\zeta}$ 满足 $x_{\xi+\zeta} = x_{\xi} + x_{\zeta}$. 或等价地说, g 是凯莱度量当且仅当 $x_{\alpha+\beta} = x_{\alpha} + x_{\beta}$, 其中 $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \in R_M^+$, 使得 $\kappa(\alpha) = \xi$ 与 $\kappa(\beta) = \zeta$.

定义 2.3 \mathfrak{t} -根中的三元数 $\Omega = (\xi_i, \xi_j, \xi_k)$, $\xi_i, \xi_j, \xi_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}$, 满足 $\xi_i + \xi_j + \xi_k = 0$, 被称为一个对称 \mathfrak{t} -三元组.

引理 2.1 ^[6] 设 (ξ_i, ξ_j, ξ_k) 是对称 \mathfrak{t} -三元数, 则存在 \mathfrak{t} -根 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R_M$, 满足 $\kappa(\alpha) = \xi_i, \kappa(\beta) = \xi_j, \kappa(\gamma) = \xi_k$, 使得 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$.

设 $\{e_\alpha\}$ 是与 \mathfrak{m} 分解匹配的 $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ 正交基, 且满足当 $e_\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}_i, e_\beta \in \mathfrak{m}_j$ 且 $i < j$ 时 $\alpha < \beta$. 根据文 [18], 我们设 $A_{\alpha, \beta}^\gamma := B([e_\alpha, e_\beta], e_\gamma)$, 因此 $[e_\alpha, e_\beta]_{\mathfrak{m}} = \sum_{\gamma} A_{\alpha, \beta}^\gamma e_\gamma$. 考虑

$$c_{ij}^k := \sum (A_{\alpha, \beta}^\gamma)^2, \tag{2.13}$$

其中和式取遍所有满足 $e_\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}_i, e_\beta \in \mathfrak{m}_j, e_\gamma \in \mathfrak{m}_k$ ($i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, s\}$) 的 α, β, γ .

引理 2.2 (见 [6, Corollary 1.9]) 设 G/K 是紧致单李群 G 对应的旗流形, $R_{\mathfrak{t}}$ 是旗流形 G/K 的 \mathfrak{t} -根系. 假设 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{m}_s$ 是 \mathfrak{m} 的一个 $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ 正交分解, 把 \mathfrak{m} 分解成两两不等价的不可约 $Ad(\mathfrak{t})$ -模. 设 $\xi_i, \xi_j, \xi_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}$ 分别是 $\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_j$ 与 \mathfrak{m}_k 的 \mathfrak{t} -根, 则 $c_{ij}^k \neq 0$, 当且仅当 (ξ_i, ξ_j, ξ_k) 是对称 \mathfrak{t} -三元组.

定理 2.1 设 $M = G/K$ 是紧致单李群 G 对应的旗流形, 则其上的非零结构常数为

$$c_{ij}^k = \begin{cases} \sum (A_{\alpha, \beta}^{\alpha+\beta})^2 = \sum 2N_{\alpha, \beta}^2, & i < j < k, \\ \sum_{\alpha < \beta} ((A_{\alpha, \beta}^{\alpha+\beta})^2 + (A_{\beta, \alpha}^{\beta+\alpha})^2) = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} 4N_{\alpha, \beta}^2, & i = j < k, \end{cases} \tag{2.14}$$

其中和式取遍所有满足 $e_\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}_i, e_\beta \in \mathfrak{m}_j, e_{\alpha+\beta} \in \mathfrak{m}_k$ 的 $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta$.

证 设 $M = G/K$ 是广义旗流形, $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{m}_s$ 是旗流形切空间的 $Ad(K)$ -不变且不可约分解, 则

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} X_\alpha &= \frac{A_\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{E_\alpha - E_{-\alpha}}{\sqrt{2}}, Y_\alpha = \frac{B_\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{-1} \frac{E_\alpha + E_{-\alpha}}{\sqrt{2}} : \alpha \in R_M^+, \\ \kappa(\alpha) &= \xi_i \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+ \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.15}$$

是 \mathfrak{m}_i 的 $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ -正交基.

定义 2.1 在 R_M^+ 上定义了一个不变的序, 由此可得 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}$ 中子集 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$ 上有一个不变的序, 且满足:

- (i) $R_{\mathfrak{t}} = R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+ \cup R_{\mathfrak{t}}^-$, 其中 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}^- = \{-\xi : \xi \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+\}$;
- (ii) $\xi, \zeta \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+, \xi + \zeta \in R_{\mathfrak{t}} \Rightarrow \xi + \zeta \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$.

称 $\xi_j > \xi_i$, 如果 $\xi_j - \xi_i \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$.

假设 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+ = \{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s\}$ 中元素 ξ_i, ξ_j 满足 $i < j$, 则有 $\xi_j - \xi_i \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$ 或 $\xi_j - \xi_i \notin R_{\mathfrak{t}}$.

由引理 2.2 可得 $c_{ij}^k \neq 0$, 当且仅当存在 $\zeta_i, \zeta_j, \zeta_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}$, 使得 $\zeta_i + \zeta_j + \zeta_k = 0$, 易得在 $\zeta_i, \zeta_j, \zeta_k$ 中至少有一个属于 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}^-$, 在 $\zeta_i, \zeta_j, \zeta_k$ 中最多有两个属于 $R_{\mathfrak{t}}^-$.

假设 $\zeta_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^-, \zeta_i, \zeta_j \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$, 记 $\xi_i = \zeta_i, \xi_j = \zeta_j$ 与 $\xi_k = -\zeta_k$. 由 $\zeta_i + \zeta_j + \zeta_k = 0$ 可得 $\xi_i + \xi_j = \xi_k$, 其中 $\xi_i, \xi_j, \xi_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$. 因此可得 $\xi_k > \xi_i$ (即 $k > i$) 与 $\xi_k > \xi_j$ (即 $k > j$).

否则, 假设 $\zeta_k, \zeta_j \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^-, \zeta_i \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$, 记 $\xi_i = \zeta_i, \xi_j = -\zeta_j, \xi_k = -\zeta_k$. 由 $\zeta_i + \zeta_j + \zeta_k = 0$ 可得 $\xi_i = \xi_j + \xi_k$, 其中 $\xi_i, \xi_j, \xi_k \in R_{\mathfrak{t}}^+$. 因此可得 $\xi_i > \xi_j$ (即 $i > j$) 与 $\xi_i > \xi_k$ (即 $i > k$).

由上面分析可得 $c_{ij}^k \neq 0$ 的情况只有两种 (排除结构常数的对称性), 情况之一是 $i < j < k$, 另外一种情况是 $i = j < k$.

由引理 2.1 可得 $\xi_i + \xi_j = \xi_k$ ($\xi_i, \xi_j, \xi_k \in R_t^+$), 因此可得存在 α, β, γ , 满足 $\kappa(\alpha) = \xi_i, \kappa(\beta) = \xi_j$ 与 $\kappa(\gamma) = \xi_k$, 使得 $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$, 其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R_M^+$.

由 (2.9) 可得非零结构常数为

$$c_{ij}^k := \sum (A_{\alpha, \beta}^\gamma)^2, \quad (2.16)$$

其中和式取遍所有满足 $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$ 与 $\kappa(\alpha) = \xi_i, \kappa(\beta) = \xi_j, \kappa(\gamma) = \xi_k$ 的 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R_M^+$. 因此可得 $c_{ij}^k \neq 0$ 的情况只有两种 (排除结构常数的对称性).

情况 1 $i < j < k$.

由于 (2.15) 是 \mathfrak{m}_i ($i = 1, \dots, s$) 的 $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ -正交基, 则可得

$$\begin{aligned} c_{ij}^k &= \sum_{\kappa(\alpha)=\xi_i, \kappa(\beta)=\xi_j, \kappa(\alpha+\beta)=\xi_k} (A_{\alpha, \beta}^{\alpha+\beta})^2 \\ &= \sum_{\kappa(\alpha)=\xi_i, \kappa(\beta)=\xi_j, \kappa(\alpha+\beta)=\xi_k} ((B([X_\alpha, X_\beta], X_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([X_\alpha, Y_\beta], X_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 \\ &\quad + (B([Y_\alpha, X_\beta], X_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([Y_\alpha, Y_\beta], X_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([X_\alpha, X_\beta], Y_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 \\ &\quad + (B([X_\alpha, Y_\beta], Y_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([Y_\alpha, X_\beta], Y_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 \\ &\quad + (B([Y_\alpha, Y_\beta], Y_{\alpha+\beta}))^2) \\ &= \sum \frac{1}{8} ((B([A_\alpha, A_\beta], A_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([A_\alpha, B_\beta], A_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([B_\alpha, A_\beta], A_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 \\ &\quad + (B([B_\alpha, B_\beta], A_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([A_\alpha, A_\beta], B_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([A_\alpha, B_\beta], B_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 \\ &\quad + (B([B_\alpha, A_\beta], B_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([B_\alpha, B_\beta], B_{\alpha+\beta}))^2). \end{aligned}$$

因为 $N_{\alpha, \beta} = -N_{-\alpha, -\beta}$ 与 $N_{\alpha, -\beta} = -N_{-\alpha, \beta}$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} [A_\alpha, A_\beta] &= N_{\alpha, \beta}(E_{\alpha+\beta} - E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}) - N_{\alpha, -\beta}(E_{\alpha-\beta} - E_{-\alpha+\beta}), \\ [A_\alpha, B_\beta] &= \sqrt{-1}N_{\alpha, \beta}(E_{\alpha+\beta} + E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}) + \sqrt{-1}N_{\alpha, -\beta}(E_{\alpha-\beta} + E_{-\alpha+\beta}), \\ [B_\alpha, A_\beta] &= \sqrt{-1}N_{\alpha, \beta}(E_{\alpha+\beta} + E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}) - \sqrt{-1}N_{\alpha, -\beta}(E_{\alpha-\beta} + E_{-\alpha+\beta}), \\ [B_\alpha, B_\beta] &= -N_{\alpha, \beta}(E_{\alpha+\beta} - E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}) - N_{\alpha, -\beta}(E_{\alpha-\beta} - E_{-\alpha+\beta}). \end{aligned}$$

然后可得

$$\begin{aligned} c_{ij}^k &= \sum \frac{1}{8} ((B([A_\alpha, A_\beta], A_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([B_\alpha, B_\beta], A_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 + (B([A_\alpha, B_\beta], B_{\alpha+\beta}))^2 \\ &\quad + (B([B_\alpha, A_\beta], B_{\alpha+\beta}))^2) \\ &= \sum \frac{1}{8} ((B([E_\alpha - E_{-\alpha}, E_\beta - E_{-\beta}], E_{\alpha+\beta} - E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}))^2 + (B([\sqrt{-1}(E_\alpha + E_{-\alpha}), \\ &\quad \sqrt{-1}(E_\beta + E_{-\beta})], E_{\alpha+\beta} - E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}))^2 + (B([E_\alpha - E_{-\alpha}, \sqrt{-1}(E_\beta + E_{-\beta})], \\ &\quad \sqrt{-1}(E_{\alpha+\beta} + E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}))^2 + (B([\sqrt{-1}(E_\alpha + E_{-\alpha}), E_\beta - E_{-\beta}], \\ &\quad \sqrt{-1}(E_{\alpha+\beta} + E_{-(\alpha+\beta)}))^2) \\ &= \sum \frac{1}{8} (4N_{\alpha, \beta}^2 + 4N_{\alpha, \beta}^2 + 4N_{\alpha, \beta}^2 + 4N_{\alpha, \beta}^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum 2N_{\alpha,\beta}^2.$$

情况 2 $i = j < k$.

利用与情况 1 一样的方法, 可得

$$\sum_{\alpha < \beta} (A_{\alpha,\beta}^{\alpha+\beta})^2 = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} 2N_{\alpha,\beta}^2,$$

与

$$\sum_{\alpha < \beta} (A_{\beta,\alpha}^{\beta+\alpha})^2 = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} 2N_{\beta,\alpha}^2.$$

因为 $N_{\alpha,\beta} = -N_{\beta,\alpha}$, 则可得

$$c_{ii}^k = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} 4N_{\alpha,\beta}^2.$$

这样就完成了定理 2.1 的证明.

引理 2.3^[4] 设 $M = G/K$ 是紧致半单李群 G 对应的一个齐性约化流形, 设 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{m}_s$ 是 \mathfrak{m} 的分解, 且分解为两两不等价且不可约的 $Ad(K)$ -模, 则 M 上 G -不变度量 (2.9) 对应的 Ricci 张量的分量 $\gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_s$ 为

$$\gamma_k = \frac{1}{2x_k} + \frac{1}{4d_k} \sum_{i,j} \frac{x_k}{x_i x_j} c_{ij}^k - \frac{1}{2d_k} \sum_{i,j} \frac{x_j}{x_k x_i} c_{ki}^j, \quad k = 1, \cdots, s, \quad (2.17)$$

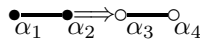
其中 $d_k = \dim \mathfrak{m}_k$ ($k = 1, \cdots, s$).

3 广义旗流形 G/K 上 G -不变爱因斯坦度量

在文 [13, pp. 106–109] 中作者考虑了爱因斯坦度量的等距问题, 在这一节中我们将考虑在差一个常数倍的情况下旗流形 G/K 上爱因斯坦度量, 然后将在等距意义下给出旗流形上爱因斯坦度量.

(1) 例外李群 F_4 对应的广义旗流形上不变爱因斯坦度量.

下面考虑 Painted Dynkin 图为



的广义旗流形 $F_4/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 上不变爱因斯坦度量.

设 $\bar{\alpha}_1 = \kappa(\alpha_1)$ 与 $\bar{\alpha}_2 = \kappa(\alpha_2)$, 则可得 $R_t^+ = \{\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + 2\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + 3\bar{\alpha}_2, 2\bar{\alpha}_1 + 3\bar{\alpha}_2\}$, 因此 \mathfrak{m} 迷向表示的分解为 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 + \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6$.

设 $d_i = \dim \mathfrak{m}_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 6$), 则可得 $d_1 = 2, d_2 = 12, d_3 = 12, d_4 = 12, d_5 = 2, d_6 = 2$.

由引理 2.2 可得非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3, c_{15}^6, c_{23}^4, c_{24}^5, c_{34}^6$.

引理 3.1 广义旗流形 $F_4/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 的非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3 = c_{24}^5 = c_{34}^6 = \frac{2}{3}, c_{15}^6 = \frac{1}{9}, c_{23}^4 = 2$.

证 由定理 2.1, 我们用如下的方法计算旗流形 M 的非零结构常数:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{12}^3 &= 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3}^2 = 6B(\alpha_1, \alpha_1); \\
 c_{15}^6 &= 2N_{\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_1); \\
 c_{23}^4 &= 2N_{\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 \\
 &= 36B(\alpha_3, \alpha_3); \\
 c_{24}^5 &= 2N_{\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 \\
 &= 12B(\alpha_3, \alpha_3); \\
 c_{34}^6 &= 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4}^2 \\
 &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3}^2 \\
 &= 12B(\alpha_3, \alpha_3).
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $B(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = B(\alpha_2, \alpha_2) = \frac{1}{9}$, $B(\alpha_3, \alpha_3) = B(\alpha_4, \alpha_4) = \frac{1}{18}$, 可得 $c_{12}^3 = c_{24}^5 = c_{34}^6 = \frac{2}{3}$, $c_{15}^6 = \frac{1}{9}$, $c_{23}^4 = 2$.

性质 3.1 广义旗流形 $F_4/SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 上的 F_4 -不变爱因斯坦度量 g 对应的 Ricci 张量的分量 $\gamma_i (i = 1, \dots, 6)$ 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 \gamma_1 &= \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{6x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2}{36x_1x_5x_6}, \\
 \gamma_2 &= \frac{1}{2x_2} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{36x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{12x_2x_3x_4} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2}{36x_2x_4x_5}, \\
 \gamma_3 &= \frac{1}{2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2}{36x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2}{12x_2x_3x_4} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_4^2 - x_6^2}{36x_3x_4x_6}, \\
 \gamma_4 &= \frac{1}{2x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{12x_2x_3x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{36x_2x_4x_5} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{36x_3x_4x_6}, \\
 \gamma_5 &= \frac{1}{2x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_1^2 - x_6^2}{36x_1x_5x_6} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2}{6x_2x_4x_5}, \\
 \gamma_6 &= \frac{1}{2x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_1^2 - x_5^2}{36x_1x_5x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{6x_3x_4x_6}.
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

由 (2.9) 与 (2.10) 可得, $F_4/SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 上 G -不变黎曼度量 g 为爱因斯坦度量, 当

且仅当存在正常数 e , 使得

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = \gamma_5 = \gamma_6 = e. \quad (3.1)$$

当 $x_1 = x_6 = 1$ 时.

为了解方程组 (3.1), 令 $x_1 = x_6 = 1$, $x_2 = x_4$, 则可得 Ricci 张量的分量 $r_1 = r_6$, $r_2 = r_4$. 因此方程组 (3.1) 等价于

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \quad r_2 - r_3 = 0, \quad r_3 - r_5 = 0. \quad (3.2)$$

更进一步, 可得 (3.2) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = 7x_2 - 18x_2x_3 + x_3x_5 - 5x_2x_3^2 + 18x_2^2x_3 - 7x_2^3 + 3x_3^2 - x_2^2x_3x_5 = 0, \\ f_2 = 3x_2^3 - 12x_2^2 - 3x_2x_3^2 + 18x_2x_3 + x_2 - 6x_3^2 - x_5x_3 = 0, \\ f_3 = -2x_2^3x_5 - x_2^2x_3x_5^2 - 4x_2^2x_3 + 12x_2^2x_5 + 2x_2x_3^2x_5 - 2x_2x_5 \\ \quad + 3x_3^2x_5 - 6x_3x_5^2 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_3x_5 \neq 0$.

考虑多项环 $R_1 = \mathbb{Q}[y, x_2, x_3, x_5]$ 与由 $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, yx_2x_3x_4 - 1\}$ 生成的一个理想 I_1 .

在 R_1 上, 我们为单项式选一个字典序 $>$, 且满足 $y > x_2 > x_5 > x_3$, 则可得理想 I_1 的一个 Gröbner 基包含如下多项式:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= 142647943495680 + 9099367739511672x_3^8 - 20597031339599808x_3^7 + 6815346171969536x_3^6 \\ &\quad + 33538924908863360x_3^5 - 18403507853475840x_3^4 - 39210989378936832x_3^3 + 128799965128437x_3^{11} \\ &\quad + 32406084078407680x_3^4 - 1479539851001856x_3 - 2751934764310992x_3^9 + 256759854183x_3^{14} \\ &\quad + 20820844257408x_3^{13} + 384926017913289x_3^{10} - 875520281160x_3^{15} - 93400677716895x_3^{12} \\ &\quad + 107746919280x_3^{16}; \\ g_2 &= 500066312397047352824927187206904092879604181123514203796749523182 \\ &\quad 77465653089112561625705909061681152x_5 \\ &\quad - 2736601358560951574286899912999057224849769607755788228538526818835 \\ &\quad 97819895056779494388679037255348453376000 \\ &\quad + 2445549787909466948174021046163589909310726106926045749938617340379 \\ &\quad 722090796517472522593200818546298255769600x_3 + \cdots \\ &\quad + 1444844581482978026706109191714084736786786994515024673035569810876 \\ &\quad 29210518145008981839359916882530513520x_3^{15}; \\ g_3 &= 145247476629847778828817025329806168056316567131311179526026832459 \\ &\quad 7270786604248082702821333458223104x_2 \\ &\quad - 3261321981038384479077646852034722445410559463071954446355230896523 \\ &\quad 996181128392091802356180737042363187200 \\ &\quad + 2915140870953482336325506584533498291050541049469454161423634495136 \\ &\quad 2360769726050859840971244788269075005440x_3 + \cdots \\ &\quad + 1727150163437461600614191372658567038314699577364271483498386872682 \\ &\quad 265991878044768762545656680064555920x_3^{15}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $g_1 = 0$, 得到 x_3 有 6 个实数解, 如下近似给出: $x_3 \approx 2.306225774829855$, $x_3 \approx 0.693774225170145$, $x_3 \approx 2.521738958978009$, $x_3 \approx 0.709704640119876$, $x_3 \approx 0.69225412395$

8290, $x_3 \approx 0.586455784651315$. 把 x_3 代入 $g_2 = 0, g_3 = 0$, 则可得方程 (3.3) 的实数解, 可得 6 个爱因斯坦度量:

- (1) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 2.30622577, x_3 \approx 2.30622577, x_4 \approx 2.30622577, x_5 = 1, x_6 = 1$;
- (2) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.69377423, x_3 \approx 0.69377423, x_4 \approx 0.69377423, x_5 = 1, x_6 = 1$;
- (3) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 2.56180087, x_3 \approx 2.52173896, x_4 \approx 2.56180087, x_5 \approx 1.38855296, x_6 = 1$;
- (4) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.45059780, x_3 \approx 0.70970464, x_4 \approx 0.45059780, x_5 \approx 0.48173736, x_6 = 1$;
- (5) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.39274891, x_3 \approx 0.69225412, x_4 \approx 0.39274891, x_5 \approx 0.25629734, x_6 = 1$;
- (6) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.81812034, x_3 \approx 0.58645578, x_4 \approx 0.81812034, x_5 \approx 0.26866205, x_6 = 1$.

当 $x_1 = x_5$ 时.

设 $x_1 = x_5 = 1, x_3 = x_4$, 则可得 Ricci 张量的分量为: $r_1 = r_5, r_3 = r_4$. 因此方程组 (3.1) 等价于

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \quad r_2 - r_3 = 0, \quad r_3 - r_6 = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

更进一步, 可得 (3.4) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = 8x_3 + 18x_2x_3^2 - 8x_2^2x_3 - 3x_2^2 - 12x_3^2 - 4x_3^3 - x_2x_3^2x_6 = 0, \\ f_2 = 3x_2^2x_3 + 6x_2^2 - 18x_2x_3 + x_6x_2 - 3x_3^3 + 12x_3^2 - x_3 = 0, \\ f_3 = -x_2^2x_3x_6 - 3x_2^2x_6 - x_2x_3^2x_6^2 - 4x_2x_3^2 \\ \quad + 18x_2x_3x_6 - 7x_2x_6^2 + x_3^3x_6 - x_3x_6 = 0, \end{cases} \tag{3.5}$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_3x_6 \neq 0$.

为了找到方程组 (3.5) 的解, 考虑多项环 $R_2 = \mathbb{Q}[y, x_2, x_3, x_6]$ 与由 $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, yx_2x_3x_6 - 1\}$ 生成的一个理想 I_2 .

在 R_2 上, 我们为单项式选一个字典序 $>$, 且满足 $y > x_2 > x_6 > x_3$, 则可得理想 I_2 的一个 Gröbner 基包含如下多项式:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= 41990400 - 37465456x_3 + 1302638688x_3^2 - 2100534468x_3^3 - 570164711x_3^8 \\ &\quad + 3079813731x_3^7 - 3990614830x_3^6 + 1990049805x_3^5 - 1173777003x_3^{11} \\ &\quad + 990995677x_3^4 - 1269214479x_3^9 + 50098419x_3^{14} - 198597906x_3^{13} \\ &\quad + 1662072471x_3^{10} - 8527680x_3^{15} + 568743678x_3^{12} + 732240x_3^{16}; \\ g_2 &= 17529393305465802294756890736004008793541625176064x_6 \\ &\quad - 4428222351348355746870853492064206405908338710007244x_6^8 \\ &\quad - 10143858609814838343183610425253700680085417535170393x_6^7 + \dots \\ &\quad + 10171317923228012089369807447866361812163825007777043x_6^9 \\ &\quad - 83856650136836972034007012846357026813831524256240x_6^{14} \\ &\quad - 468269920489064492509576003453162767553987774214400; \\ g_3 &= 2482118450410873457711945628075256431865593191424x_2 \\ &\quad + 35206029861923259772414910687106688250826058510944x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - 110346638116403420844711679295258711711975268716544x_3^2 + \cdots \\
& + 95488114040266876707416075016608109939105865680x_3^{15} \\
& - 19807910828346997387731103213896865446579483269571x_3^{12} \\
& - 5727813931898274322697613995383896061516220017920.
\end{aligned}$$

令 $g_1 = 0$, 我们得到 x_3 的 4 个新的解, 如下近似给出: $x_3 \approx 2.561800868884836$, $x_3 \approx 0.450597804201448$, $x_3 \approx 0.392748907878609$, $x_3 \approx 0.818120335192476$. 把 x_3 代入 $g_2 = 0$, $g_3 = 0$, 则可得方程 (3.5) 的实数解. 因此可得 4 个爱因斯坦度量:

(1) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 2.52173896$, $x_3 \approx 2.56180087$, $x_4 \approx 2.56180087$, $x_5 = 1$, $x_6 \approx 1.38855295$;

(2) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.709704640$, $x_3 \approx 0.45059780$, $x_4 \approx 0.45059780$, $x_5 = 1$, $x_6 \approx 0.48173736$;

(3) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.69225412$, $x_3 \approx 0.39274890$, $x_4 \approx 0.39274890$, $x_5 = 1$, $x_6 \approx 0.25629734$;

(4) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.58645578$, $x_3 \approx 0.81812033$, $x_4 \approx 0.81812034$, $x_5 = 1$, $x_6 \approx 0.26866206$.

当 $x_2 = x_3$, $x_5 = x_6$ 时.

令 $x_2 = x_3$, $x_5 = x_6$, 则可得 Ricci 张量的分量为: $r_2 = r_3$, $r_5 = r_6$. 因此方程组 (3.1) 等价于

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \quad r_2 - r_4 = 0, \quad r_4 - r_5 = 0. \quad (3.6)$$

更进一步, 可得 (3.6) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\begin{cases}
f_1 = -x_2^3x_5 + 4x_2^2x_4x_5^2 + x_2^2x_4 + x_2x_4^2x_5 - 18x_2x_4x_5^2 + x_2x_5^3 + 3x_4^2x_5^2 \\
\quad + 7x_4x_5^2 = 0, \\
f_2 = 3x_2^3 - 12x_2^2x_5 - 3x_2x_4^2 + 18x_2x_4x_5 + x_2x_5^2 - 6x_4^2x_5 - x_4x_5 = 0, \\
f_3 = 4x_2^3x_5 - 18x_2^2x_4x_5 + x_2^2x_4 + 12x_2^2x_5^2 + 8x_2x_4^2x_5 - 8x_2x_5^3 + 3x_4^2x_5^2 = 0,
\end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_4x_5 \neq 0$.

为了找到方程组 (3.7) 的解, 考虑多项环 $R_3 = \mathbb{Q}[y, x_2, x_4, x_5]$ 与由 $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, yx_2x_3x_6 - 1\}$ 生成的一个理想 I_3 .

在 R_3 上, 我们为单项式选一个字典序 $>$, 且满足 $y > x_4 > x_5 > x_2$, 则可得理想 I_3 的一个 Gröbner 基包含如下多项式:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_1 &= 44693569536 - 841693870080x_2 + 8278786815488x_2^2 - 54404745684480x_2^3 - 159156813372768x_2^{13} \\
&\quad - 834079718704104x_2^5 + 252335069766288x_2^4 + 590245179421464x_2^{12} + 4387274473866437x_2^8 \\
&\quad + 1982946819748617x_2^6 - 3434553108634797x_2^7 - 4167184314189978x_2^9 + 149259801600x_2^{16} \\
&\quad + 28638481325040x_2^{14} - 1545693698031408x_2^{11} + 2949080556389751x_2^{10} - 3078512801280x_2^{15}; \\
g_2 &= 331412191892897326433845981624973604234779805376084747632978 \\
&\quad 510169857586784790037269380482959050444445696x_5 \\
&\quad + 9563332477707764429360690560866680173431239161860091089029505 \\
&\quad 80577689721617321069273460154667011604129299968x_2 + \cdots \\
&\quad + 1293812681052768326937944891441555812171828113092135833375211 \\
&\quad 43650365681106039154365552721171913579131417600x_2^{15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -5498756150897190909440412670927941915264793382342727642106985 \\
 & 1611596587650294163570133307774652331858151424; \\
 g_3 = & 345221033221768048368589564192680837744562297266754945451019 \\
 & 2814269349862341562888222713364156775462976x_4 \\
 & -1283246423079637486217266201385346292584840501606027018402891 \\
 & 1741983684899667525423777936193908807850246800x_2^{13} + \dots \\
 & -6662910915155283789284335204764717103059767190924964772256706 \\
 & 9831671399861508475808661193866929594240000x_2^{15} \\
 & +6521353310864884345977247550832127584392377589568866346763789 \\
 & 0731323405133199347677238355541773320771072.
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $g_1 = 0$, 得到 x_2 的 4 个新的解, 如下近似给出: $x_2 \approx 1.532395552020309$, $x_2 \approx 1.844942864628864$, $x_2 \approx 0.935359879694511$, $x_2 \approx 3.045165173432698$. 把 x_2 代入 $g_2 = 0$, $g_3 = 0$, 则可得方程 (3.7) 的实数解. 因此可得 4 个爱因斯坦度量:

- (1) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 1.5323955$, $x_3 \approx 1.5323955$, $x_4 \approx 2.7009804$, $x_5 \approx 3.9017181$, $x_6 \approx 3.9017181$;
- (2) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 1.8449428$, $x_3 \approx 1.8449428$, $x_4 \approx 1.8160913$, $x_5 \approx 0.7201741$, $x_6 \approx 0.7201741$;
- (3) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.9353598$, $x_3 \approx 0.9353598$, $x_4 \approx 1.4732190$, $x_5 \approx 2.0758198$, $x_6 \approx 2.0758198$;
- (4) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 3.0451651$, $x_3 \approx 3.0451651$, $x_4 \approx 2.1828753$, $x_5 \approx 3.7221482$, $x_6 \approx 3.7221482$.

其他情况.

现在考虑当 $(x_1 - x_5)(x_1 - x_6)(x_2 - x_3) \neq 0$ 时. 这种情况下令 $x_1 = 1$, 这时方程组 (3.1) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 f_1 &= 18x_2x_3x_5x_6x_4 + 7x_5x_6x_4 - 7x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 - 5x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 + x_3x_2x_4 - x_3x_2x_4x_5^2 \\
 &\quad - x_3x_2x_4x_6^2 - 18x_3x_5x_6x_4 - 3x_5x_6x_2^2 + 3x_5x_6x_3^2 + 3x_5x_6x_4^2 - x_3x_6x_2^2 + x_3x_6x_4^2 \\
 &\quad + x_3x_6x_5^2 = 0, \\
 f_2 &= 18x_3x_5x_6x_4 + 2x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 - 2x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 + 6x_5x_6x_2^2 - 6x_5x_6x_3^2 + x_3x_6x_2^2 - x_3x_6x_4^2 \\
 &\quad - x_3x_6x_5^2 - 18x_2x_5x_6x_4 - x_2x_5x_3^2 + x_2x_5x_4^2 + x_2x_5x_6^2 = 0, \\
 f_3 &= 18x_2x_5x_6x_4 + x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 - x_5x_6x_4 - x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 + 6x_5x_6x_3^2 - 6x_5x_6x_4^2 + 2x_2x_5x_3^2 \\
 &\quad - 2x_2x_5x_4^2 - 18x_2x_3x_5x_6 - x_3x_6x_4^2 + x_3x_6x_2^2 + x_3x_6x_5^2 = 0, \\
 f_4 &= 18x_2x_3x_5x_6 + 3x_5x_6x_4^2 - 3x_5x_6x_2^2 - 3x_5x_6x_3^2 + 7x_3x_6x_4^2 + 5x_3x_6x_2^2 - 7x_3x_6x_5^2 \\
 &\quad + x_2x_5x_4^2 - x_2x_5x_3^2 - x_2x_5x_6^2 - 18x_2x_3x_6x_4 - x_3x_2x_4x_5^2 + x_3x_2x_4 + x_3x_2x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\
 f_5 &= 9x_2x_3x_6x_4 + x_3x_2x_4x_5^2 - x_3x_2x_4x_6^2 + 3x_3x_6x_5^2 - 3x_3x_6x_2^2 - 3x_3x_6x_4^2 - 9x_2x_3x_5x_4 \\
 &\quad - 3x_2x_5x_6^2 + 3x_2x_5x_3^2 + 3x_2x_5x_4^2 = 0,
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_3x_4x_5x_6 \neq 0$.

用同样的方法计算 $(x_1 - x_5)(x_1 - x_6)(x_2 - x_3) \neq 0$ 的 Gröbner 基, 则可得

$$\begin{cases} g_1 = (7x_6 - 8)(7x_6 - 1)(8x_6 - 1)(8x_6 - 7)(x_6 - 8)(x_6 - 7)v_1(x_6), \\ g_2 = a_2x_2 + v_2(x_6), \\ g_3 = a_3x_3 + v_3(x_6), \\ g_4 = a_4x_4 + v_4(x_6), \\ g_5 = a_5x_5 + v_5(x_6), \end{cases}$$

其中 a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 是正整数, $v_1(x)$ 可由 x_6 的多项式表示, 且 $v_2(x_6), v_3(x_6), v_4(x_6), v_5(x_6)$ 是整系数多项式. 用同样的方法得到如下近似解:

- (1) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{2}{7}, x_3 = \frac{5}{7}, x_4 = \frac{3}{7}, x_5 = \frac{1}{7}, x_6 = \frac{8}{7};$
- (2) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{5}{8}, x_3 = \frac{3}{8}, x_4 = \frac{1}{4}, x_5 = \frac{7}{8}, x_6 = \frac{1}{8};$
- (3) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{5}{7}, x_3 = \frac{2}{7}, x_4 = \frac{3}{7}, x_5 = \frac{8}{7}, x_6 = \frac{1}{7};$
- (4) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3, x_4 = 5, x_5 = 7, x_6 = 8;$
- (5) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 2, x_4 = 5, x_5 = 8, x_6 = 7;$
- (6) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{3}{8}, x_3 = \frac{5}{8}, x_4 = \frac{1}{4}, x_5 = \frac{1}{8}, x_6 = \frac{7}{8}.$

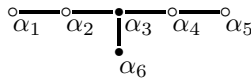
引理 3.2 广义旗流形 $F_4/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$ 上在等距情况下有 7 个 F_4 -不变爱因斯坦度量, 在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

- (a) $(1, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{8}{7});$
- (b) $(1, 2.3062, 2.3062, 2.3062, 1, 1);$
- (c) $(1, 0.6938, 0.6938, 0.6938, 1, 1);$
- (d) $(1, 2.5618, 2.5217, 2.5618, 1.3886, 1);$
- (e) $(1, 0.4506, 0.7097, 0.4506, 0.4817, 1);$
- (f) $(1, 0.3927, 0.6923, 0.3927, 0.2563, 1);$
- (g) $(1, 0.8181, 0.5865, 0.8181, 0.2687, 1).$

其中(a) 是唯一的凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

(2) 例外李群 E_6 对应的广义旗流形上不变爱因斯坦度量.

下面考虑 Painted Dynkin 图为



的广义旗流形 $E_6/SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 上的不变爱因斯坦度量.

设 $\bar{\alpha}_3 = \kappa(\alpha_3), \bar{\alpha}_6 = \kappa(\alpha_6)$, 则可得 $R_t^+ = \{\bar{\alpha}_3, \bar{\alpha}_6, \bar{\alpha}_3 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 2\bar{\alpha}_3 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 3\bar{\alpha}_3 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 3\bar{\alpha}_2 + 2\bar{\alpha}_6\}$, 因此 \mathfrak{m} 迷向表示的分解为 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 + \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6$.

设 $d_i = \dim \mathfrak{m}_i (1 \leq i \leq 6)$, 则可得 $d_1 = 18, d_2 = 2, d_3 = 18, d_4 = 18, d_5 = 2, d_6 = 2$.

由引理 2.2 可得非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3, c_{13}^4, c_{14}^5, c_{25}^6, c_{34}^6$.

引理 3.3 广义旗流形 $E_6/SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 的非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3, c_{13}^4, c_{14}^5, c_{25}^6, c_{34}^6$.

证 由定理 2.1, 我们用如下的方法计算旗流形 M 的非零结构常数:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{12}^3 &= 2N_{\alpha_3, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_6}^2 \\ &= 9B(\alpha_6, \alpha_6); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{13}^4 &= 2N_{\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &= 36B(\alpha_3, \alpha_3); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{14}^5 &= 2N_{\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &= 9B(\alpha_3, \alpha_3); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{25}^6 &= 2N_{\alpha_6, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &= B(\alpha_2, \alpha_2); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{34}^6 &= 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_6, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6}^2 + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_6, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &\quad + 2N_{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6}^2 \\ &= 9B(\alpha_2, \alpha_2). \end{aligned}$$

由于 $B(\alpha_i, \alpha_i) = \frac{1}{12}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 6$), 则可得 $c_{12}^3 = c_{14}^5 = c_{34}^6 = \frac{3}{4}$, $c_{13}^4 = 3$, $c_{25}^6 = \frac{1}{12}$.

性质 3.2 广义旗流形 $E_6/SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 上 E_6 -不变爱因斯坦度量 g 对应的

Ricci 张量的分量 $\gamma_i (i = 1, \dots, 6)$ 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{48x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{12x_1x_3x_4} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2}{48x_1x_4x_5}, \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2x_2} + \frac{3(x_2^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2)}{16x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2}{48x_2x_5x_6}, \\ \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2}{48x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_4^2}{12x_1x_3x_4} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_4^2 - x_6^2}{48x_3x_4x_6}, \\ \gamma_4 = \frac{1}{2x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{12x_1x_3x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_1^2 - x_5^2}{48x_1x_4x_5} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_3^2 - x_6^2}{48x_3x_4x_6}, \\ \gamma_5 = \frac{1}{2x_5} + \frac{3(x_5^2 - x_1^2 - x_4^2)}{16x_1x_5x_6} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_6^2}{48x_2x_5x_6}, \\ \gamma_6 = \frac{1}{2x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{48x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{3(x_6^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2)}{16x_3x_4x_6}. \end{array} \right.$$

我们知道, $E_6/SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 上 G -不变黎曼度量 g 是爱因斯坦度量, 当且仅当存在正常数 e , 使得

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = \gamma_5 = \gamma_6 = e. \quad (3.8)$$

用与 F_4 相同的方法, 考虑下面几种情况.

当 $x_1 = x_3$ 时.

为了解方程组 (3.8), 令 $x_1 = x_3 = 1$, $x_5 = x_6$, 则可得 Ricci 张量的分量为 $r_1 = r_r$, $r_5 = r_6$. 因此方程组 (3.8) 等价于

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \quad r_2 - r_3 = 0, \quad r_3 - r_5 = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

更进一步, 可得 (3.9) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_1 = -10x_2^2x_4x_5^2 - x_2^2x_4 - 4x_2x_4^2x_5^2 - x_2x_4^2x_5 + 24x_2x_4x_5^2 - x_2x_5^3 \\ \quad + x_2x_5 - 4x_4x_5^2 = 0, \\ f_2 = 9x_2^2x_4x_5^2 + x_2^2x_4 - 4x_2x_4^2x_5^2 - 2x_2x_4^2x_5 + 2x_2x_5^3 - 16x_2x_5^2 \\ \quad + 2x_2x_5 + 4x_4x_5^2 = 0, \\ f_3 = 4x_4^2x_5^2 + 11x_4^2x_5 - 24x_4x_5 + x_2x_4 - 11x_5^3 + 16x_5^2 + 7x_5 = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (3.10)$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_4x_5 \neq 0$.

为了给出程组 (3.10) 的非零解, 考虑多项环 $R_1 = \mathbb{Q}[y, x_2, x_4, x_5]$ 与由 $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, yx_2x_4x_5 - 1\}$ 生成的一个理想 I_1 .

在 R_1 上, 我们为单项式选一个字典序 $>$, 且满足 $y > x_2 > x_4 > x_5$. 然后计算 Gröbner 基, 则可得到方程组 (3.10) 的实数解如下近似给出:

- (1) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 1.51892763$, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 = 1$, $x_5 \approx 1.51892763$, $x_6 \approx 1.51892763$;
- (2) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.29925418$, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 = 1$, $x_5 \approx 0.29925419$, $x_6 \approx 0.29925419$;
- (3) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.37775415$, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 \approx 1.90407251$, $x_5 \approx 2.81926899$, $x_6 \approx 2.81926899$;
- (4) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 1.18981768$, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 \approx 1.66217001$, $x_5 \approx 2.39561601$, $x_6 \approx 2.39561601$;
- (5) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 \approx 0.40145403$, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 \approx 0.99077359$, $x_5 \approx 0.26161909$, $x_6 \approx 0.26161909$;

(6) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.23549978, x_3 = 1, x_4 \approx 0.79454209, x_5 \approx 1.34781102, x_6 \approx 1.34781102.$

当 $x_1 = x_4$ 时.

令 $x_1 = x_4 = 1, x_2 = x_6,$ 则可得 Ricci 张量的分量为 $r_1 = r_4, r_2 = r_6.$ 因此方程组 (3.8) 等价于

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \quad r_2 - r_3 = 0, \quad r_3 - r_6 = 0. \tag{3.11}$$

更进一步, 可得 (3.11) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = 10x_2 - 4x_2^2x_3^2 - 24x_2x_3 + x_3x_5 + 8x_2x_3^2 + 24x_2^2x_3 - 10x_2^3 - x_2^2x_3x_5 = 0, \\ f_2 = 11x_2^3 - 4x_2^2x_3^2 - 16x_2^2 - 11x_2x_3^2 + 24x_2x_3 - 7x_2 - x_5x_3 = 0, \\ f_3 = -2x_2^3x_5 + 4x_2^2x_3^2x_5 - 9x_2^2x_3x_5^2 - 4x_2^2x_3 + 16x_2^2x_5 + 2x_2x_3^2x_5 \\ \quad - 2x_2x_5 - x_3x_5^2 = 0, \end{cases} \tag{3.12}$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_3x_5 \neq 0.$

为了得到方程组 (3.12) 的非零解, 考虑多项环 $R_2 = \mathbb{Q}[y, x_2, x_3, x_5]$ 与由 $I_2 \{f_1, f_2, f_3, yx_2x_3x_5 - 1\}$ 生成的一个理想 $I_2.$

在 R_2 上, 我们为单项式选一个字典序 $>,$ 且满足 $y > x_2 > x_3 > x_5.$ 然后计算 Gröbner 基, 可得到方程组 (3.12) 的实数解如下近似给出:

(1) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 2.39561600, x_3 \approx 1.66217001, x_4 = 1, x_5 \approx 1.18981767, x_6 \approx 2.39561601;$

(2) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 2.81926899, x_3 \approx 1.90407251, x_4 = 1, x_5 \approx 0.37775415, x_6 \approx 2.81926899;$

(3) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.26161909, x_3 \approx 0.99077359, x_4 = 1, x_5 \approx 0.40145403, x_6 \approx 0.26161909;$

(4) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 1.34781102, x_3 \approx 0.794542087, x_4 = 1, x_5 \approx 0.23549978, x_6 \approx 1.34781101.$

当 $x_2 = x_5, x_3 = x_4$ 时.

在这种情况下, 令 $x_2 = x_5, x_3 = x_4,$ 则可得: $r_2 = r_5, r_3 = r_4.$ 因此方程组 (3.8) 等价于方程组:

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \quad r_2 - r_3 = 0, \quad r_3 - r_6 = 0. \tag{3.13}$$

更进一步, 可得 (3.13) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = -11x_2^3x_3 + 16x_2^2x_3^2 + 4x_2^2 + 7x_2x_3^3 - 24x_2x_3^2 + 11x_2x_3 + x_6x_3^2 = 0, \\ f_2 = 24x_2x_3^3 - 8x_2x_3 - 24x_2^2x_3 - 10x_2x_3^3 + 10x_2^3x_3 + x_2^2x_6 - x_3^2x_6 + 4x_2^2 = 0, \\ f_3 = -x_2^3x_3x_6 - 4x_2^2x_3^2 + 24x_2^2x_3x_6 - 10x_2^2x_6^2 - 4x_2^2x_6 + x_2x_3^3x_6 - x_2x_3x_6 \\ \quad - x_3^2x_6^2 = 0, \end{cases} \tag{3.14}$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_3x_6 \neq 0.$

为了找到方程组 (3.14) 的非零解, 考虑多项环 $R_3 = \mathbb{Q}[y, x_2, x_3, x_6]$ 与由 $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, yx_2x_3x_6 - 1\}$ 生成的一个理想 $I_3.$

在 R_3 上, 我们为单项式选一个字典序 $>,$ 且满足 $y > x_2 > x_3 > x_6.$ 然后计算 Gröbner 基, 可得到方程组 (3.14) 的实数解如下近似给出:

(1) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 1.4412581, x_3 \approx 0.6016231, x_4 \approx 0.6016231, x_5 \approx 1.4412581, x_6 \approx 0.7158218;$

(2) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 1.4806521, x_3 \approx 0.5251900, x_4 \approx 0.5251900, x_5 \approx 1.4806521, x_6 \approx 0.1983927;$

(3) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 1.6963368, x_3 \approx 1.2585865, x_4 \approx 1.2585865, x_5 \approx 1.6963368, x_6 \approx 0.2963968;$

(4) $x_1 = 1, x_2 \approx 0.2640553, x_3 \approx 1.0093123, x_4 \approx 1.0093123, x_5 \approx 0.2640553, x_6 \approx 0.4051924.$

其他情况.

下面考虑当 $(x_1 - x_3)(x_1 - x_4)(x_2 - x_5) \neq 0$ 时. 这种情况下令 $x_1 = 1$, 这时方程组 (3.8) 等价于下面这个方程组:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_1 = 24x_2x_3x_5x_6x_4 + 10x_5x_6x_4 - 10x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 + 8x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_5x_6 - 4x_2x_5x_6x_2^2 \\ \quad - 4x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 + x_2x_3x_6 - x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 - x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 - 24x_3x_5x_6x_4 - x_3x_4x_2^2 + x_3x_4x_5^2 \\ \quad + x_3x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\ f_2 = 24x_3x_5x_6x_4 + 10x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 - 8x_5x_6x_4 - 10x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 + x_3x_4x_2^2 - x_3x_4x_5^2 - x_3x_4x_6^2 \\ \quad - 24x_2x_5x_6x_4 - 4x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 + 4x_2x_5x_6 + 4x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 - x_2x_5x_3^2 + x_2x_5x_4^2 \\ \quad + x_2x_5x_6^2 = 0, \\ f_3 = 24x_2x_5x_6x_4 + x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 - x_5x_6x_4 - x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 + 8x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 - 8x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 + 2x_2x_5x_3^2 \\ \quad - 2x_2x_5x_4^2 - 24x_2x_3x_5x_6 - x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 + x_2x_3x_6 + x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 = 0, \\ f_4 = 24x_2x_3x_5x_6 + 4x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 - 4x_2x_5x_6 - 4x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 + 10x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 + 8x_2x_3x_6 \\ \quad - 10x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 \\ \quad + x_2x_5x_4^2 - x_2x_5x_3^2 - x_2x_5x_6^2 - 24x_2x_3x_6x_4 - x_3x_4x_5^2 + x_3x_4x_2^2 + x_3x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\ f_5 = 24x_2x_3x_6x_4 + 9x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 - 9x_2x_3x_6 - 9x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 + 2x_3x_4x_5^2 - 2x_3x_4x_6^2 \\ \quad - 24x_2x_3x_5x_4 - 9x_2x_5x_6^2 + 9x_2x_5x_3^2 + 9x_2x_5x_4^2 = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

且方程组的解满足 $x_2x_3x_4x_5x_6 \neq 0$.

用同样的方法计算 $(x_1 - x_5)(x_1 - x_6)(x_2 - x_3) \neq 0$ 的 Gröbner 基, 则可得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_1 = (4x_5 - 11)(4x_5 - 1)(3x_5 - 1)(4x_5 - 1)(7x_5 - 10)(7x_5 - 10)v_1(x_5), \\ g_2 = a_2x_2 + v_2(x_5), \\ g_3 = a_3x_3 + v_3(x_5), \\ g_4 = a_4x_4 + v_4(x_5), \\ g_5 = a_5x_6 + v_5(x_5), \end{array} \right.$$

其中 a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 是正整数, $v_1(x)$ 可由 x_6 的多项式表示, 且 $v_2(x_6), v_3(x_6), v_4(x_6), v_5(x_6)$ 是整系数多项式. 用同样的方法可以得到如下近似解:

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad x_3 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad x_4 = \frac{7}{4}, \quad x_5 = \frac{11}{4}, \quad x_6 = \frac{5}{2}, \\ (2) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_3 = \frac{7}{3}, \quad x_4 = \frac{10}{3}, \quad x_5 = \frac{10}{3}, \quad x_6 = \frac{11}{3}, \\ (3) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{10}{3}, \quad x_3 = \frac{7}{3}, \quad x_4 = \frac{4}{3}, \quad x_5 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_6 = \frac{11}{3}, \\ (4) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{11}{4}, \quad x_3 = \frac{7}{4}, \quad x_4 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad x_5 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad x_6 = \frac{5}{2}, \\ (5) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{10}{7}, \quad x_3 = \frac{2}{7}, \quad x_4 = \frac{4}{7}, \quad x_5 = \frac{11}{7}, \quad x_6 = \frac{1}{7}, \\ (6) \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{11}{7}, \quad x_3 = \frac{4}{7}, \quad x_4 = \frac{2}{7}, \quad x_5 = \frac{10}{7}, \quad x_6 = \frac{1}{7}. \end{array}$$

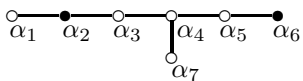
引理 3.4 广义旗流形 $E_6/SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U^2(1)$ 上在等距情况下有 7 个 E_6 -不变爱因斯坦度量, 在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

- (a) $(1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{11}{4}, \frac{5}{2})$;
- (b) $(1, 1.5189, 1, 1, 1.5189, 1.5189)$;
- (c) $(1, 0.2993, 1, 1, 0.2993, 0.2993)$;
- (d) $(1, 0.3778, 1, 1.9041, 2.8193, 2.8193)$;
- (e) $(1, 1.1898, 1, 1.6622, 2.3956, 2.3956)$;
- (f) $(1, 0.4015, 1, 0.9908, 0.2616, 0.2616)$;
- (g) $(1, 0.2355, 1, 0.7945, 1.3478, 1.3478)$,

其中 (a) 是唯一的凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

(3) 例外李群 E_7 对应的广义旗流形上不变爱因斯坦度量.

下面考虑 Painted Dynkin 图为



的广义旗流形 $E_7/SU(2) \times U^2(1) \times SO(8)$ 上的不变爱因斯坦度量.

设 $\bar{\alpha}_2 = \kappa(\alpha_2)$, $\bar{\alpha}_6 = \kappa(\alpha_6)$, 则可得 $R_4^+ = \{\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_6, \bar{\alpha}_2 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 2\bar{\alpha}_2, 2\bar{\alpha}_2 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 2\bar{\alpha}_2 + 2\bar{\alpha}_6\}$, 因此 \mathfrak{m} 迷向表示的分解为 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 + \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6$.

设 $d_i = \dim \mathfrak{m}_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 6$), 则可得 $d_1 = 32, d_2 = 16, d_3 = 32, d_4 = 2, d_5 = 16, d_6 = 2$.

由引理 2.2 可得非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3, c_{11}^4, c_{13}^5, c_{24}^5, c_{25}^6, c_{33}^6$.

引理 3.5 广义旗流形 $E_7/SU(2) \times U^2(1) \times SO(8)$ 的非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3, c_{11}^4, c_{13}^5, c_{24}^5, c_{25}^6, c_{33}^6$.

证 由定理 2.1 我们即可得到旗流形 $E_7/SU(2) \times U^2(1) \times SO(8)$ 的非零结构常数.

性质 3.3 广义旗流形 $E_7/SU(2) \times SO(8) \times U^2(1)$ 上 E_7 -不变爱因斯坦度量 g 对应的 Ricci 张量的分量 γ_i ($i = 1, \dots, 6$) 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{18x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_3^2 - x_5^2}{18x_1x_3x_5} - \frac{x_4}{72x_1^2}, \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2x_2} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{9x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2}{72x_2x_4x_5} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2}{72x_2x_5x_6}, \\ \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2}{18x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_5^2}{18x_1x_3x_5} - \frac{x_6}{72x_3^2}, \\ \gamma_4 = \frac{1}{2x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{9x_2x_4x_5} + \frac{x_4^2 - 2x_1^2}{9x_1^2x_4}, \\ \gamma_5 = \frac{1}{2x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{9x_1x_3x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_6^2}{72x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2}{72x_2x_4x_5}, \\ \gamma_6 = \frac{1}{2x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{9x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - 2x_3^2}{9x_3^2x_6}. \end{array} \right.$$

我们知道, $E_7/SU(2) \times SO(8) \times U^2(1)$ 上 G -不变黎曼度量 g 是爱因斯坦度量, 当且仅当存在正常数 e , 使得

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = \gamma_5 = \gamma_6 = e. \tag{3.15}$$

用与 F_4 相同的方法, 考虑下面几种情况.

由 (3.15) 可以得到下面方程组 (令 $x_1 = 1$):

$$\begin{cases} 36x_2x_3x_5x_6x_4 + 12x_5x_6x_4 - 12x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 + 4x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_4x_6 - 4x_2x_4x_6x_3^2 - 4x_2x_4x_6x_5^2 \\ - x_4^2x_2x_3x_5x_6 - 36x_3x_5x_6x_4 - x_3x_6x_2^2 + x_3x_6x_4^2 + x_3x_6x_5^2 - x_3x_4x_2^2 + x_3x_4x_5^2 + x_3x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\ 36x_5x_6x_4x_3^2 + 12x_3x_5x_6x_4x_2^2 - 4x_3x_5x_6x_4 - 12x_3^3x_5x_6x_4 + x_3^2x_6x_2^2 - x_3^2x_6x_4^2 - x_3^2x_6x_5^2 \\ + x_3^2x_4x_2^2 - x_3^2x_4x_5^2 - x_3^2x_4x_6^2 - 36x_2x_3x_5x_6x_4 - 4x_2x_3^3x_6x_4 + 4x_2x_3x_6x_4 + 4x_2x_3x_6x_4x_2^2 \\ + x_6^2x_2x_4x_5 = 0, \\ 36x_2x_3x_5x_4 + 4x_3^3x_5x_4 - 4x_3x_5x_4 - 4x_3x_5x_4x_2^2 + 4x_3^3x_2x_4 - 4x_3x_2x_4 - 4x_3x_2x_4x_5^2 \\ - x_2x_5x_6x_4 - 20x_2x_5x_3^2 - 8x_3^2x_4^2 + 8x_3^2x_2^2 + 8x_3^2x_5^2 - 8x_2x_5x_3^2x_4^2 = 0, \\ 20x_2x_3x_5x_6 + 9x_3x_6x_4^2 - 7x_3x_6x_2^2 - 9x_3x_6x_5^2 + 8x_4^2x_2x_3x_5x_6 - 36x_2x_3x_6x_4 \\ - 8x_2x_4x_6x_5^2 + 8x_2x_4x_6 + 8x_2x_4x_6x_3^2 - x_3x_4x_5^2 + x_3x_4x_2^2 + x_3x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\ 36x_2x_4x_6x_3^2 + 8x_2x_3x_6x_4x_5^2 - 8x_2x_3x_6x_4 - 8x_2x_3^3x_6x_4 + 9x_3^2x_4x_5^2 + 7x_3^2x_4x_2^2 - 9x_3^2x_4x_6^2 \\ + x_3^2x_6x_5^2 - x_3^2x_6x_2^2 - x_3^2x_6x_4^2 - 20x_3^2x_2x_5x_4 - 8x_6^2x_2x_4x_5 = 0. \end{cases}$$

用与 F_4, E_6 相同的方法, 可以得到上面方程组的解, 在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

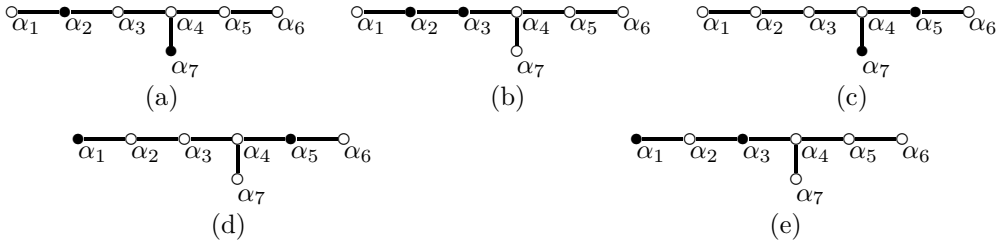
- (1) $(1, \frac{26}{9}, \frac{17}{9}, 2, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{34}{9})$;
- (2) $(1, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{17}{9}, 2, \frac{26}{9}, \frac{34}{9})$;
- (3) $(1, \frac{26}{17}, \frac{9}{17}, 2, \frac{8}{17}, 1\frac{8}{17})$;
- (4) $(1, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{9}{17}, 2, \frac{26}{17}, 1\frac{8}{17})$;
- (5) $(1, 0.9811, 1.1876, 0.1692, 0.9811, 0.1661)$;
- (6) $(1, 0.8428, 1.1834, 0.1690, 0.8428, 1.4199)$;
- (7) $(1, 1.4140, 1.1561, 1.7097, 1.4140, 0.1909)$;
- (8) $(1, 0.8262, 0.8421, 0.1399, 0.8262, 0.1425)$;
- (9) $(1, 1.2230, 0.8649, 0.1651, 1.2230, 1.4788)$;
- (10) $(1, 0.7122, 0.8450, 1.1999, 0.7122, 0.1428)$;
- (11) $(1, 0.7323, 1.0000, 1.1094, 0.7323, 1.1094)$;
- (12) $(1, 0.9620, 1.0000, 0.1566, 0.9620, 0.1566)$;
- (13) $(1, 1.2630, 1.0000, 0.1701, 1.2630, 0.1701)$;
- (14) $(1, 1.3172, 1.0000, 1.6976, 1.3172, 1.6976)$;
- (15) $(1, 1.3648, 1.0000, 1.6981, 1.2645, 1.6981)$;
- (16) $(1, 1.2645, 1.0000, 1.6981, 1.3648, 1.6981)$.

性质 3.4 广义旗流形 $E_7/SU(2) \times SO(8) \times U^2(1)$ 上在等距情况下有 8 个 E_7 -不变爱因斯坦度量, 在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

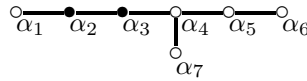
- (a) $(1, \frac{26}{9}, \frac{17}{9}, 2, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{34}{9})$;
- (b) $(1, 0.9811, 1.1876, 0.1692, 0.9811, 0.1661)$;
- (c) $(1, 0.8428, 1.1834, 0.1690, 0.8428, 1.4199)$;
- (d) $(1, 1.4140, 1.1561, 1.7097, 1.4140, 0.1909)$;
- (e) $(1, 0.9620, 1.0000, 0.1566, 0.9620, 0.1566)$;
- (f) $(1, 0.7323, 1.0000, 1.1094, 0.7323, 1.1094)$;
- (g) $(1, 1.2630, 1.0000, 0.1701, 1.2630, 0.1701)$;
- (h) $(1, 1.3172, 1.0000, 1.6976, 1.3172, 1.6976)$,

其中 (a) 是唯一的凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 有 5 个 G -不变复结构如下:



设 g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4, g_5 是由 (2.9) 给出的分别与复结构 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) 对应的 G -不变度量. 根据文 [18], 旗流形 $(M, g_1), (M, g_2), (M, g_3), (M, g_4), (M, g_5)$ 两两之间是等距的. 因此, 当我们计算广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上的不变爱因斯坦度量时, 等价于考虑 Painted Dynkin 图为



的广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上的不变爱因斯坦度量.

设 $\bar{\alpha}_2 = \kappa(\alpha_2), \bar{\alpha}_3 = \kappa(\alpha_3)$, 则可得 $R_t^+ = \{\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_3, \bar{\alpha}_2 + \bar{\alpha}_3, \bar{\alpha}_2 + 2\bar{\alpha}_3, 2\bar{\alpha}_2 + 2\bar{\alpha}_3, 2\bar{\alpha}_2 + 3\bar{\alpha}_3\}$, 因此 \mathfrak{m} 迷向表示的分解为 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6$.

设 $d_i = \dim \mathfrak{m}_i (1 \leq i \leq 6)$, 则有 $d_1 = 4, d_2 = 20, d_3 = 40, d_4 = 20, d_5 = 10, d_6 = 10$.

引理 3.6 旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3 = c_{25}^6 = \frac{10}{9}, c_{14}^5 = \frac{5}{9}, c_{34}^6 = \frac{20}{9}, c_{23}^4 = c_{33}^5 = \frac{10}{3}$.

证 由定理 2.1 我们可得到引理中的结论.

性质 3.5 广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上 E_7 -不变爱因斯坦度量 g 对应的 Ricci 张量的分量 $\gamma_i (i = 1, \dots, 6)$ 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{5(x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2)}{36x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{5(x_1^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2)}{72x_1x_4x_5}, \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2x_2} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{36x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2}{36x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{12x_2x_3x_4}, \\ \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2}{72x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_4^2 - x_6^2}{36x_3x_4x_6} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2}{24x_2x_3x_4} - \frac{x_5}{24x_3^2}, \\ \gamma_4 = \frac{1}{2x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_1^2 - x_5^2}{72x_1x_4x_5} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_3^2 - x_6^2}{18x_3x_4x_6} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{12x_2x_3x_4}, \\ \gamma_5 = \frac{1}{2x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_6^2}{18x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_1^2 - x_4^2}{36x_1x_4x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - 2x_3^2}{12x_3^2x_5}, \\ \gamma_6 = \frac{1}{2x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{18x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{9x_3x_4x_6}. \end{array} \right.$$

可得 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上的 G -不变黎曼度量 g 是爱因斯坦度量, 当且仅当存在正常数 e , 使得

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = \gamma_5 = \gamma_6 = e. \tag{3.16}$$

由 (3.16) 可得下面多项式方程组 (令 $x_1 = 1$):

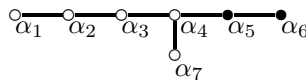
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36x_3x_2x_5x_4x_6 + 12x_5x_4x_6 - 12x_5x_4x_6x_2^2 - 8x_5x_4x_6x_3^2 + 5x_3x_2x_6 - 5x_3x_2x_6x_4^2 - 5x_3x_2x_6x_5^2 \\ -36x_3x_6x_5x_4 - 2x_4x_3x_2^2 + 2x_4x_3x_5^2 + 2x_4x_3x_6^2 - 6x_5x_6x_2^2 + 6x_5x_6x_3^2 + 6x_5x_6x_4^2 = 0, \\ 36x_5x_4x_6x_3^2 + 3x_3x_6x_5x_4x_2^2 - x_3x_6x_5x_4 - 3x_3^3x_6x_5x_4 + 2x_3^2x_4x_2^2 - 2x_3^2x_4x_5^2 - 2x_3^2x_4x_6^2 \\ + 9x_3x_6x_5x_2^2 - 9x_3^3x_6x_5 - 3x_3x_6x_5x_4^2 - 36x_3x_2x_5x_4x_6 - 2x_2x_3^3x_5 + 2x_2x_3x_5x_4^2 + 2x_2x_3x_5x_6^2 \\ + 3x_5^2x_2x_6x_4 = 0, \\ 36x_3x_2x_5x_4x_6 + x_3^3x_6x_5x_4 - x_3x_6x_5x_4 - x_3x_6x_5x_4x_2^2 + 6x_2x_3^3x_5 - 6x_2x_3x_5x_4^2 + 2x_2x_3x_5x_6^2 \\ + 9x_3^3x_6x_5 + 3x_3x_6x_5x_2^2 - 9x_3x_6x_5x_4^2 - 3x_5^2x_2x_6x_4 - 36x_2x_3^2x_6x_5 - x_2x_3^2x_6x_4^2 + x_2x_3^2x_6 \\ + x_2x_3^2x_6x_5^2 = 0, \\ 36x_2x_3^2x_6x_5 + 3x_2x_3^2x_6x_4^2 + x_2x_3^2x_6 - 3x_2x_3^2x_6x_5^2 + 4x_2x_3x_5x_4^2 - 4x_2x_3^3x_5 - 4x_2x_3x_5x_6^2 \\ + 6x_3x_6x_5x_4^2 - 6x_3x_6x_5x_2^2 - 6x_3^3x_6x_5 - 24x_2x_3^2x_6x_4 - 4x_3^2x_4x_5^2 + 4x_3^2x_4x_2^2 + 4x_3^2x_4x_6^2 \\ - 6x_5^2x_2x_6x_4 = 0, \\ 12x_2x_3^2x_6x_4 + x_2x_3^2x_6x_5^2 - x_2x_3^2x_6 - x_2x_3^2x_6x_4^2 + 4x_3^2x_4x_5^2 - 4x_3^2x_4x_6^2 + 3x_5^2x_2x_6x_4 \\ - 18x_2x_3^2x_5x_4 - 4x_2x_3x_5x_6^2 + 4x_2x_3^3x_5 + 4x_2x_3x_5x_4^2 = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

利用计算 Gröbner 基的方法, 可以得到上面这个方程组的所有正实数解, 这些解在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

- (1) $(1, \frac{8}{23}, \frac{15}{23}, \frac{7}{23}, \frac{30}{23}, \frac{22}{23})$;
- (2) $(1, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{11}{3}, \frac{19}{3}, \frac{22}{3}, 10)$;
- (3) $(1, 4, 3, 7, 6, 10)$;
- (4) $(1, \frac{20}{33}, \frac{13}{33}, \frac{7}{33}, \frac{26}{33}, \frac{2}{11})$;
- (5) $(1, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{11}{11}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{2}{11})$;
- (6) $(1, 0.5807, 0.7384, 0.7637, 0.7425, 0.4264)$;
- (7) $(1, 0.6026, 0.7911, 1.0081, 0.4698, 0.8411)$;
- (8) $(1, 0.6714, 0.4559, 0.3773, 0.8059, 0.3963)$;
- (9) $(1, 0.7268, 0.7738, 1.2688, 1.4127, 1.8266)$;
- (10) $(1, 1.1926, 1.0929, 0.6662, 0.5684, 1.1993)$;
- (11) $(1, 2.4933, 2.6935, 4.9891, 5.2323, 7.4618)$;
- (12) $(1, 4.0382, 3.9674, 4.3382, 4.3923, 2.2280)$;
- (13) $(1, 4.1144, 4.0968, 2.6333, 2.8400, 4.7652)$.

因此, 旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上在差常数倍的意义下有 13 个 G -不变爱因斯坦度量, 这些度量两两之间是不等距的. 广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(5) \times SU(2)$ 上在等距情况下有 13 个 E_7 -不变爱因斯坦度量, 其中 (1)-(5) 是凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

最后, 考虑 Painted Dynkin 图为



的广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$ 上的不变爱因斯坦度量.

设 $\bar{\alpha}_5 = \kappa(\alpha_5)$, $\bar{\alpha}_6 = \kappa(\alpha_6)$, 则可得 $R_1^+ = \{\bar{\alpha}_5, \bar{\alpha}_6, \bar{\alpha}_5 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 2\bar{\alpha}_5 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 3\bar{\alpha}_5 + \bar{\alpha}_6, 3\bar{\alpha}_5 + 2\bar{\alpha}_6\}$, 因此 \mathfrak{m} 迷向表示的分解为 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6$.

设 $d_i = \dim \mathfrak{m}_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 6$), 则可得 $d_1 = 30, d_2 = 2, d_3 = 30, d_4 = 30, d_5 = 2, d_6 = 2$.

引理 3.7 广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$ 的非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3 = c_{14}^5 = c_{34}^6 = \frac{5}{6}$, $c_{13}^4 = 5$, $c_{25}^6 = \frac{1}{18}$.

证 由定理 2.1, 可以得到引理中的结果.

性质 3.6 广义旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$ 上 E_7 -不变爱因斯坦度量 g 对应的 Ricci 张量的分量 $\gamma_i (i = 1, \dots, 6)$ 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{72x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{12x_1x_3x_4} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2}{72x_1x_4x_5}, \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2x_2} + \frac{5(x_2^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2)}{24x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2}{72x_2x_5x_6}, \\ \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2}{72x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_4^2}{12x_1x_3x_4} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_4^2 - x_6^2}{72x_3x_4x_6}, \\ \gamma_4 = \frac{1}{2x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{12x_1x_3x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_1^2 - x_5^2}{72x_1x_4x_5} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_3^2 - x_6^2}{72x_3x_4x_6}, \\ \gamma_5 = \frac{1}{2x_5} + \frac{5(x_5^2 - x_1^2 - x_4^2)}{24x_1x_4x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_6^2}{72x_2x_5x_6}, \\ \gamma_6 = \frac{1}{2x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{72x_2x_5x_6} + \frac{5(x_6^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2)}{24x_3x_4x_6}. \end{array} \right.$$

我们可得 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$ 上的 G -不变黎曼度量 g 是爱因斯坦度量当且仅当存在正常数 e , 使得

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = \gamma_5 = \gamma_6 = e. \tag{3.17}$$

由 (3.17) 可得下面多项式方程组 (令 $x_1 = 1$):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36x_2x_3x_4x_5x_6 + 16x_4x_5x_6 - 16x_4x_5x_6x_2^2 + 14x_4x_5x_6x_3^2 + 6x_2x_5x_6 - 6x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 \\ - 6x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 + x_2x_3x_6 - x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 - x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 - 36x_3x_4x_5x_6 - x_3x_4x_2^2 + x_3x_4x_5^2 \\ + x_3x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\ 36x_3x_4x_5x_6 + 16x_4x_5x_6x_2^2 - 14x_4x_5x_6 - 16x_4x_5x_6x_3^2 + x_3x_4x_2^2 - x_3x_4x_5^2 - x_3x_4x_6^2 \\ - 36x_2x_4x_5x_6 - 6x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 + 6x_2x_5x_6 + 6x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 - x_2x_5x_3^2 + x_2x_5x_4^2 + x_2x_5x_6^2 = 0, \\ 36x_2x_4x_5x_6 + x_4x_5x_6x_3^2 - x_4x_5x_6 - x_4x_5x_6x_2^2 + 12x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 - 12x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 + 2x_2x_5x_3^2 \\ - 2x_2x_5x_4^2 - 36x_2x_3x_5x_6 - x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 + x_2x_3x_6 + x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 = 0, \\ 36x_2x_3x_5x_6 + 6x_2x_5x_6x_4^2 - 6x_2x_5x_6 - 6x_2x_5x_6x_3^2 + 16x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 + 14x_2x_3x_6 - 16x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 \\ + x_2x_5x_4^2 - x_2x_5x_3^2 - x_2x_5x_6^2 - 36x_2x_3x_4x_6 - x_3x_4x_2^2 + x_3x_4x_5^2 + x_3x_4x_6^2 = 0, \\ 36x_2x_3x_4x_6 + 15x_2x_3x_6x_5^2 - 15x_2x_3x_6 - 15x_2x_3x_6x_4^2 + 2x_3x_4x_5^2 - 2x_3x_4x_6^2 - 36x_2x_3x_4x_5 \\ - 15x_2x_5x_6^2 + 15x_2x_5x_3^2 + 15x_2x_5x_4^2 = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

利用计算 Gröbner 基的方法, 可以得到上面这个方程组的所有正实数解, 这些解在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

- (1) $(1, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{17}{6}, \frac{8}{3});$
- (2) $(1, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{11}{5}, \frac{16}{5}, \frac{17}{5});$

- (3) $(1, \frac{16}{5}, \frac{11}{5}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{17}{5})$;
- (4) $(1, \frac{17}{11}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{16}{11}, \frac{1}{11})$;
- (5) $(1, \frac{16}{11}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{17}{11}, \frac{1}{11})$;
- (6) $(1, \frac{17}{6}, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{8}{3})$;
- (7) $(1, 0.2666, 1.0000, 0.9958, 0.1582, 0.1582)$;
- (8) $(1, 0.1488, 1.0000, 0.8641, 1.4608, 1.4608)$;
- (9) $(1, 1.2528, 1.0000, 1.7742, 2.6018, 2.6018)$;
- (10) $(1, 0.2129, 1.0000, 1.9649, 2.9355, 2.9355)$;
- (11) $(1, 0.1582, 0.9958, 1.0000, 0.2666, 0.1582)$;
- (12) $(1, 1.4608, 0.8641, 1.0000, 0.1488, 1.4608)$;
- (13) $(1, 2.6018, 1.7742, 1.0000, 1.2528, 2.6018)$;
- (14) $(1, 2.9355, 1.9649, 1.0000, 0.21289, 2.9355)$;
- (15) $(1, 1.5784, 1.0000, 1.0000, 1.5784, 1.5784)$;
- (16) $(1, 0.1863, 1.0000, 1.0000, 0.18634, 0.1863)$;
- (17) $(1, 0.1589, 1.0042, 1.0042, 0.1589, 0.2677)$;
- (18) $(1, 1.4665, 0.5636, 0.5636, 1.4665, 0.7061)$;
- (19) $(1, 1.4940, 0.5089, 0.5089, 1.4940, 0.1083)$;
- (20) $(1, 1.6906, 1.1573, 1.1573, 1.6906, 0.1723)$.

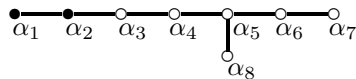
引理 3.8 旗流形 $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$ 上在等距情况下有 7 个 E_7 -不变爱因斯坦度量, 在差常数倍的意义下如下近似给出:

- (a) $(1, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{17}{6}, \frac{8}{3})$;
- (b) $(1, 0.2666, 1.0000, 0.9958, 0.1582, 0.1582)$;
- (c) $(1, 0.1488, 1.0000, 0.8641, 1.4608, 1.4608)$;
- (d) $(1, 1.2528, 1.0000, 1.7742, 2.6018, 2.6018)$;
- (e) $(1, 0.2129, 1.0000, 1.9649, 2.9355, 2.9355)$;
- (f) $(1, 1.5784, 1.0000, 1.0000, 1.5784, 1.5784)$;
- (g) $(1, 0.1863, 1.0000, 1.0000, 0.18634, 0.1863)$,

其中 (a) 为唯一的凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

(4) 例外李群 E_8 对应的广义旗流形上不变爱因斯坦度量.

下面考虑 Painted Dynkin 图为



的广义旗流形 $E_8/U^2(1) \times E_6$ 上的不变爱因斯坦度量.

设 $\bar{\alpha}_1 = \kappa(\alpha_1)$, $\bar{\alpha}_2 = \kappa(\alpha_2)$, 则可得 $R_t^+ = \{\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + 2\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + 3\bar{\alpha}_2, 2\bar{\alpha}_1 + 3\bar{\alpha}_2\}$, 因此 \mathfrak{m} 迷向表示的分解为 $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_2 + \mathfrak{m}_3 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_4 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_5 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_6$.

设 $d_i = \dim \mathfrak{m}_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 6$), 则可得 $d_1 = 2, d_2 = 54, d_3 = 54, d_4 = 54, d_5 = 2, d_6 = 2$.

引理 3.9 广义旗流形 $E_8/U^2(1) \times E_6$ 上非零结构常数为 $c_{12}^3 = c_{24}^5 = c_{34}^6 = \frac{9}{10}$, $c_{15}^6 = \frac{1}{30}$, $c_{23}^4 = 9$.

证 由定理 2.1 可以得到引理中的结果.

性质 3.7 广义旗流形 $E_8/E_6 \times U^2(1)$ 上的 E_8 -不变爱因斯坦度量 g 对应的 Ricci 张量的分量 $\gamma_i (i = 1, \dots, 6)$ 如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \frac{1}{2x_1} + \frac{9(x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2)}{40x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_1^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2}{120x_1x_5x_6}, \\ \gamma_2 &= \frac{1}{2x_2} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2 - x_3^2}{120x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2}{12x_2x_3x_4} + \frac{x_2^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2}{120x_2x_4x_5}, \\ \gamma_3 &= \frac{1}{2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2}{120x_1x_2x_3} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2}{12x_2x_3x_4} + \frac{x_3^2 - x_4^2 - x_6^2}{120x_3x_4x_6}, \\ \gamma_4 &= \frac{1}{2x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}{12x_2x_3x_4} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_2^2 - x_5^2}{120x_2x_4x_5} + \frac{x_4^2 - x_3^2 - x_6^2}{120x_3x_4x_6}, \\ \gamma_5 &= \frac{1}{2x_5} + \frac{x_5^2 - x_1^2 - x_6^2}{120x_1x_5x_6} + \frac{9(x_5^2 - x_2^2 - x_4^2)}{40x_2x_4x_5}, \\ \gamma_6 &= \frac{1}{2x_6} + \frac{x_6^2 - x_1^2 - x_5^2}{120x_1x_5x_6} + \frac{9(x_6^2 - x_3^2 - x_4^2)}{40x_3x_4x_6}. \end{aligned} \right.$$

我们可得 $E_8/E_6 \times U^2(1)$ 上的 G -不变黎曼度量 g 是爱因斯坦度量, 当且仅当存在正常数 e , 使得

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = \gamma_5 = \gamma_6 = e. \tag{3.18}$$

由 (3.18) 可得如下的多项式方程组 (令 $x_1 = 1$):

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &-x_2^2x_3x_6 - 28x_2^2x_4x_5x_6 - 10x_2^2x_5x_6 - x_2x_3x_4x_5^2 + 60x_2x_3x_4x_5x_6 - x_2x_3x_4x_6^2 + x_2x_3x_4 \\ &-26x_3^2x_4x_5x_6 + 10x_3^2x_5x_6 + x_3x_4^2x_6 - 60x_3x_4x_5x_6 + x_3x_5^2x_6 + 10x_4^2x_5x_6 + 28x_4x_5x_6 = 0, \\ &x_2^2x_3x_6 + 2x_2^2x_4x_5x_6 + 20x_2^2x_5x_6 - x_2x_3^2x_5 + x_2x_4^2x_5 - 60x_2x_4x_5x_6 + x_2x_5^2x_6 - 2x_3^2x_4x_5x_6 \\ &-20x_3^2x_5x_6 - x_3x_4^2x_6 + 60x_3x_4x_5x_6 - x_3x_5^2x_6 = 0, \\ &x_6x_2^2x_3 - x_6x_2^2x_4x_5 + 2x_2x_3^2x_5 - 60x_6x_2x_3x_5 - 2x_2x_4^2x_5 \\ &+60x_6x_2x_4x_5 + x_6x_3^2x_4x_5 + 20x_6x_3^2x_5 - x_6x_3x_4^2 + x_6x_3x_5^2 - 20x_6x_4^2x_5 - x_6x_4x_5 = 0, \\ &26x_2^2x_3x_6 - 10x_2^2x_5x_6 - x_2x_3^2x_5 - x_2x_3x_4x_5^2 + x_2x_3x_4x_6^2 - 60x_2x_3x_4x_6 + x_2x_3x_4 \\ &+60x_2x_3x_5x_6 + x_2x_4^2x_5 - x_2x_5^2x_6 - 10x_3^2x_5x_6 + 28x_3x_4^2x_6 - 28x_3x_5^2x_6 + 10x_4^2x_5x_6 = 0, \\ &-27x_2^2x_3x_6 + 27x_2x_3^2x_5 + 2x_2x_3x_4x_5^2 - 60x_2x_3x_4x_5 - 2x_2x_3x_4x_6^2 + 60x_2x_3x_4x_6 \\ &+27x_2x_4^2x_5 - 27x_2x_5^2x_6 - 27x_3x_4^2x_6 + 27x_3x_5^2x_6 = 0. \end{aligned} \right.$$

利用计算 Gröbner 基的方法, 可以得到上面这个方程组的所有正实数解, 这些解在差常数倍的情况下如下近似给出:

- (1) $(1, \frac{9}{28}, \frac{19}{28}, \frac{5}{14}, \frac{1}{28}, \frac{29}{28});$
- (2) $(1, \frac{19}{29}, \frac{10}{29}, \frac{9}{29}, \frac{28}{29}, \frac{1}{29});$

- (3) $(1, \frac{19}{28}, \frac{9}{28}, \frac{5}{14}, \frac{29}{28}, \frac{1}{28})$;
 (4) $(1, 9, 10, 19, 28, 29)$;
 (5) $(1, 10, 9, 19, 29, 28)$;
 (6) $(1, \frac{10}{29}, \frac{19}{29}, \frac{9}{29}, \frac{1}{29}, \frac{28}{29})$;
 (7) $(1, 9.3818, 9.3818, 9.3818, 1, 1)$;
 (8) $(1, 0.6182, 0.6182, 0.6182, 1, 1)$;
 (9) $(1, 0.3618, 0.6748, 0.3618, 0.4666, 1)$;
 (10) $(1, 0.3356, 0.6674, 0.3356, 0.0385, 1)$;
 (11) $(1, 0.6472, 0.5942, 0.6472, 0.0553, 1)$;
 (12) $(1, 11.3138, 11.2969, 11.3138, 1.8094, 1)$;
 (13) $(1, 0.6748, 0.3618, 0.3618, 1, 0.4666)$;
 (14) $(1, 0.6674, 0.3356, 0.3356, 1, 0.0385)$;
 (15) $(1, 0.5942, 0.6472, 0.6472, 1, 0.0553)$;
 (16) $(1, 11.2969, 11.3138, 11.3138, 1, 1.8094)$;
 (17) $(1, 6.2526, 6.2526, 6.2433, 0.5527, 0.5527)$;
 (18) $(1, 8.7233, 8.7233, 17.3481, 25.9930, 25.9930)$;
 (19) $(1, 11.7046, 11.7046, 10.7462, 18.0861, 18.0861)$;
 (20) $(1, 0.7753, 0.7753, 1.4461, 2.1431, 2.1431)$.

引理 3.10 旗流形 $M = E_8/E_6 \times U^2(1)$ 上在等距情况下有 7 个 E_8 -不变爱因斯坦度量, 在差常数倍的意义下如下近似给出:

- (a) $(1, \frac{9}{28}, \frac{19}{28}, \frac{5}{14}, \frac{1}{28}, \frac{29}{28})$;
 (b) $(1, 9.3818, 9.3818, 9.3818, 1, 1)$;
 (c) $(1, 0.6182, 0.6182, 0.6182, 1, 1)$;
 (d) $(1, 0.3618, 0.6748, 0.3618, 0.4666, 1)$;
 (e) $(1, 0.3356, 0.6674, 0.3356, 0.0385, 1)$;
 (f) $(1, 0.6472, 0.5942, 0.6472, 0.0553, 1)$;
 (g) $(1, 11.3138, 11.2969, 11.3138, 1.8094, 1)$,

其中 (a) 是唯一的凯莱爱因斯坦度量.

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Invariant Einstein Metrics on Some Generalized Flag Manifolds with Six Isotropy Summands

WANG Yu¹ QIN Hua jun² ZHAO Guosong³

¹Corresponding author. Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Sichuan University of Science and Engineering, Zigong 643000, Sichuan, China.

E-mail: wangyu_813@163.com

²Department of Mathematics, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu 610068, China. E-mail: qinhj028@sina.com

³Department of Mathematics, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064, China.

E-mail: gszhao@scu.edu.cn

Abstract There are two difficulties to obtain invariant Einstein metrics on generalized flag manifolds G/K , one is how to compute non-zero structure constants of the flag manifolds, the other is how to compute Gröbner bases of the system of the Einstein equations. In this paper, the authors compute non-zero structure constants by the method given in Theorem 2.1, and get Gröbner bases of the system of the Einstein equations by using the software Maple. In this way the authors obtain invariant Einstein metrics on the flag manifolds $F_4/U^2(1) \times SU(3)$, $E_6/U^2(1) \times SU(3) \times SU(3)$, $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(2) \times SU(5)$, $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(6)$, $E_7/U^2(1) \times SU(2) \times SO(8)$ and $E_8/U^2(1) \times E_6$ respectively.

Keywords Homogeneous space, Generalized flag manifold, Software Maple, Isotropy representation, Einstein metric, Isometry

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