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1:00 PM
258 Hurley Hall

Title: Tensor powers of the oscillator representation and the spherical principal series of $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$

Abstract:

Let n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r be positive integers, and set $n = n_1 + \dots + n_r$. A difficult problem in finite dimensional representation theory is to provide a combinatorial description of the branching rule from $K = O(n)$ (the orthogonal group) to the block diagonally embedded subgroup $M = O(n_1) \times \dots \times O(n_r)$. Among the known results is an expression for the branching multiplicities involving the Littlewood-Richardson coefficients. However, these formulas are valid only within a certain "stable range" requiring that n_1, \dots, n_r are large with respect to the data describing the K -representation.

We review how this multiplicity formula can be deduced, via dual pairs, from the decomposition of a tensor power of an irreducible, infinite dimensional, representation of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sp}_{2m}(\mathbb{R})$. We emphasize the special case of finding the dimension of the M -invariant subspace of an irreducible K -representation. Although outside the stable range, one may consider the case when $n_1 = \dots = n_r = 1$, which corresponds to the problem of decomposing a tensor power of the oscillator representation. This situation is of particular interest as it sheds light on the multiplicity of K -types in the spherical principle series of $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$.