

# On the conjugacy of nilpotent elements in the classical Lie algebras in relation to their representations

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## Introduction.

Let  $G$  be an algebraic group over an algebraically closed field  $K$ , and  $\mathfrak{g}$  the Lie algebra of  $G$ . The subject of the present paper is on the conjugacy of nilpotent elements in  $\mathfrak{g}$  in relation to representations of  $G$ . Let us explain our problems. Let  $(\sigma, V)$  be a finite dimensional rational representation of  $G$ . We use the same notation for the corresponding representation of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . For nilpotent elements  $X, X'$  in  $\mathfrak{g}$ , we consider the following two types of conjugacy:

$$(C) \quad X \sim X' \quad \text{under } \text{Ad}(G),$$
$$(C_\sigma) \quad \sigma(X) \sim \sigma(X') \quad \text{under } GL(V).$$

It is easy to see that  $(C)$  implies  $(C_\sigma)$ . Then there arise naturally the converse problems:

**Problem I** ( $G; \sigma$ ). Does it hold that  $(C_\sigma)$  implies  $(C)$ ?

And more generally,

**Problem  $\tilde{\text{I}}$**  ( $G; \sigma$ ). Find all the conjugacy classes in the sense  $(C)$  which are glued up in  $(C_\sigma)$ .

In the present paper, we are mainly interested in a special case where  $\sigma$  is the adjoint representation  $\sigma_1$ . We call these problems Problem  $I_1(G)$ , Problem  $\tilde{I}_1(G)$ , for this special case.

For the case where  $\mathfrak{g}$  is the simple Lie algebra of exceptional type  $E_6, E_7, E_8$ , T. Hirai announced in [3, Th. 6] the affirmative answer to Problem  $I_1(G)$  when the characteristic of  $K$  is good for  $\mathfrak{g}$ . This result is the first motive for our study, and we are concerned with the classical cases.

Let us specify our object and state the main results. In this paper  $K$  is always assumed to be of characteristic zero. To Problem  $I_1(G)$  with  $G = GL(n, K), Sp(n, K), O(n, K)$ , we obtain the following answers both in the affirmative and the negative.

**Theorem A** (Corollary to Theorem 1). *Let  $G$  be one of the groups  $GL(n, K)$ ,*