

# COHOMOLOGY OF PERFECT LIE ALGEBRAS AND PARTITIONS

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For fixed non-negative integers  $j$  and  $k$ , denote by  $p(j, k, n)$  the number of partitions of  $n$  into at most  $k$  parts, having largest part at most  $j$ . We are interested in explicit formulas of certain one-parameter families of partition numbers, arising in the study of the Satake transform in the context of the Langland's program (the "Beyond Endoscopy Proposal" for  $GL_2$ ), and also arising in the computation of the adjoint Lie algebra cohomology of certain families of Lie algebras.

We will give a short introduction to Lie algebras and their cohomology by elementary means, and then compute the adjoint cohomology spaces  $H^n(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g})$  for the family of perfect, but not semisimple Lie algebras  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \ltimes V_n$ , where  $V_n$  denotes the irreducible representation of  $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$  of dimension  $n + 1$ . This family is of interest in the context of a conjecture by Pirashvili, which says that a perfect Lie algebra is semisimple if and only if all the adjoint cohomology vanishes.

The computation of the spaces  $H^n(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g})$  for  $n \geq 0$  involves the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence and the "explicit plethysm" formula for the multiplicities  $N(j, k, n)$  of the irreducible representations  $V_{jk-2n}$  arising as a direct summand in the decomposition of  $\Lambda^j(V_{j+k-1})$  into irreducible modules. It turns out that  $N(j, k, n) = p(j, k, n) - p(j, k, n-1)$  is a difference of the partition numbers from above. We are interested in explicit formulas for these numbers, in the cases where  $j \leq 5$  is fixed, and  $n = \frac{jk-2}{2}$ , or  $n = \frac{jk-j+k+1}{2}$ . We present some results, such as  $N(4, k, 2k-1) = 0$  for all  $k \geq 1$ , or

$$N(4, 4\ell - 3, 6\ell - 6) = \left\lfloor \frac{5\ell^2 - \ell + 16}{12} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{5\ell - 5}{12} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{5\ell - 4}{12} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{5\ell - 3}{12} \right\rfloor.$$

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