
17 Intersection of kernels of downward shift operators (principal series)

17a. Weyl group action

17b. Computations for Lemma 4.5

Part ii)

```
In[ = {jl + jp, (jp - jl)/3} /. sub2p // Simplify
% /. sub2r // Simplify
```

```
Out[ = {1/2 (jp - 3 nup), (jp + nup) / 2}
```

```
Out[ = {-jr, nur}
```

```
In[ = {jl + jr, (jr - jl)/3} /. sub2p // Simplify
```

```
Out[ = {-jp, nup}
```

```
In[ = {jp + jr, (jr - jp)/3} /. sub2p // Simplify
% /. sub2l // Simplify
```

```
Out[ = {1/2 (jp + 3 nup), 1/2 (-jp + nup)}
```

```
Out[ = {-jl, nul}
```

```
In[ = nul + nur /. sub2p // Simplify
```

```
Out[ = nup
```

Part iii)

Relations

```
In[ 0]:= cc = {{(h + p)/2, nu1}, {(h - p)/2, nu2}}
cc // . {h → -jr, p → nur, nu1 → nul, nu2 → nup} /. sub2p // Simplify ;
{[%[1] /. sub2l, %[2] /. sub2p} // Simplify
cc // . {h → -jp, p → nup, nu1 → nul, nu2 → nur} /. sub2p // Simplify ;
{[%[1] /. sub2l, %[2] /. sub2r} // Simplify
cc // . {h → -jl, p → nul, nu1 → nup, nu2 → nur} /. sub2p // Simplify ;
{[%[1] /. sub2p, %[2] /. sub2r} // Simplify
Out[ 0]= { {h + p \over 2}, 1 + p }, { {h - p \over 2}, {1 \over 2} \times (2 - h - p) } }
```

```
Out[ 1]= {{-nul, nul}, {-nup, nup}}
```

```
Out[ 2]= {{nul, nul}, {-nur, nur}}
```

```
Out[ 3]= {{nup, nup}, {nur, nur}}
```

Part iv)

```
In[ 0]:= Clear[zt]
cc = {nu1 + j1, nu1 - j1, nu2 + j2, nu2 - j2} /. {j1 → zt1 nu1 - 2 p, j2 → zt2 nu2 + 2 p}
Out[ 0]= {1 - p + (1 + p) zt1, 1 + 3 p - (1 + p) zt1,
{1 \over 2} \times (2 - h - p) + 2 p + {1 \over 2} \times (2 - h - p) zt2, {1 \over 2} \times (2 - h - p) - 2 p - {1 \over 2} \times (2 - h - p) zt2}
```

```
In[ 1]:= cc1 = cc /. {zt1 → -1, zt2 → -1, nu1 → nul, nu2 → nup} // Simplify
Out[ 1]= {1 - nul - p, 1 + nul + 3 p, nup + 2 p + nup zt2, 1 - {h \over 2} + nup - {5 p \over 2}}
```

```
In[ 2]:= cc2 = cc /. {zt1 → 1, zt2 → -1, nu1 → nul, nu2 → nur} // Simplify
Out[ 2]= {1 + nul - p, 1 - nul + 3 p, nur + 2 p + nur zt2, 1 - {h \over 2} + nur - {5 p \over 2}}
```

```
In[ 3]:= cc3 = cc /. {zt1 → 1, zt2 → 1, nu1 → nup, nu2 → nur} // Simplify
Out[ 3]= {1 + nup - p, 1 - nup + 3 p, nur + 2 p + nur zt2, {1 \over 2} \times (-2 + h + 2 nur - 3 p)}
```

```
In[ 4]:= nup - p ≤ p /. p → nur /. sub2p // Simplify
% /. sub2r
Out[ 4]= jp ≥ 0
Out[ 5]= {1 \over 2} (-jr + 3 nur) ≥ 0
```

```
In[ 6]:= nur - p ≤ p /. p → nup /. sub2p // Simplify
Out[ 6]= jp ≤ 3 nup
```

```

In[ = nul - p ≤ p /. p → nup /. sub2p // Simplify
% /. sub2l // Simplify
Out[ = jp + 3 nup ≥ 0

Out[ = jl ≤ 0

In[ = {-p, nul - p} /. p → (h - 2 jl)/2 // Simplify
{%, 1 /. h → jl + jp, %, 2 /. h → jl + jr} // Simplify
% // . sub2p // Simplify
% /. sub2l // Simplify
Out[ = { -h/2 + jl, -h/2 + jl + nul }

Out[ = { (jl - jp)/2, 1/2 (jl - jr + 2 nul) }

Out[ = { -3/4 (jp + nup), -jp/2 - nup }

Out[ = { 3(jl + nul)/4, 1/4 × (3 jl + nul) }

```

17c. Logarithmic elements