

**Properties of
Lie Algebras of Vector Fields
from
Lie Determining System**

by

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*A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philos-
ophy, University of Canberra.*

July 2016

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Abstract

Differential equations (DEs) are involved in many mathematical applications to the real world such as fluid flow, stock pricing, etc. However, solving DEs explicitly can be extremely difficult. One common approach to this problem is to analyse solutions of DEs using their symmetries. Infinitesimal symmetries of DEs (or other objects) obey a Lie ‘determining system’ of linear homogeneous partial DEs (LHPDEs). The solutions of such systems, solution vector fields, form a Lie algebra \mathcal{L} . Explicit integration of the determining system is often achieved, however integration is not a finite algorithmic process and so it is not suited to computer algebra. It is therefore of great interest in computer algebra to systematically extract information about solution vector fields (a.k.a. Lie algebras of vector fields LAVFs) directly from the determining system L without solving it. Our aim is to provide such a general toolkit as a computer algebra package.

In this thesis, we exhibit several algorithms that work directly at the level of the determining system L . The key idea is to use the Existence and Uniqueness theorem for ‘differentially complete’ LHPDEs \hat{L} derived from L so the properties of a LAVF can be explored without solving them. A Maple command `risimp` is used for computing \hat{L} , although others could also be used. A procedure is given that once can decide if a system specifies a Lie algebra \mathcal{L} , if \mathcal{L} is abelian and if a system L' specifies an ideal in \mathcal{L} . Algorithms are described that compute determining systems for transporter, Lie product and Killing orthogonal subspace associated with \mathcal{L} . This gives a systematic calculus for Lie determining systems, enabling computation of the determining systems for normalisers, centralisers, centre, derived algebra, solvable radical and key series (derived series, lower/upper central series) for \mathcal{L} . Our methods thereby give algorithmic access to new geometrical invariants of the symmetry action. We also discuss and generalise Reid’s method for finding structure constants at the determining system level. We then revise our algorithms so they accept a partially solved system.

The second part of the thesis involves the development of a computer algebra toolkit as Maple packages for these algorithms. Our main package works entirely on the determining system, it consists of more than 60 methods for exploring LAVFs, and approximately 5000 lines of code. Two other generic packages were also developed for servicing the main package. All our packages are in object-oriented Maple and are designed according to modern software engineering principles. A proper test suite is developed for these packages, and a complete set of Maple help pages are produced as a Maple help database for each package. The package’s design aids its robustness, user-friendly, reliability and also facilitates its extension to other applications.

Acknowledgements

Words can not describe how much I am thankful to my supervisor Dr. Ian Lisle, for everything he has done for me as a teacher and a good friend, throughout the years of my time knowing him. Before the commencement of my PhD, Ian had supervised me for three research projects and one Master's research study. With successful outcomes, I've learnt to learn and be a researcher from him. I've gained so much confidence from these project studies, knowing that I had the best supervisor in the world. I was devastated when Ian had to start battling cancer. However with his bravery in accepting the toughest medical treatments, he managed to remain healthy despite his illness. First, I am thankful to Ian for agreeing to be my supervisor for my PhD. My PhD journey would not have started if he wasn't my supervisor.

Second, I am thankful to Ian for sharing his wisdom and thoughtfulness. There is no doubt the topic of this PhD project is fascinating and very suitable for my skill set. Again, with his kindness, encouragement and unlimited support, I am honoured to be his PhD student, his first PhD student, his the only PhD student.

My study journey has been accompanied by Ian's illness and lots of emotional tears. There have been so many times I proposed to withdraw my study, Ian has always declined my proposal and brought me back to motive. Somehow, we managed to go to conference, publish papers, and complete the research for the thesis. Third, I thank him for not giving up on me, even how many times I have tried. For all these matters, with all my heart, I owe him forever in my life.

It was my saddest moment that I lost my dearest teacher and friend on 27th September 2015. I will remember him. I will honour him.

I am indebted to the members of my supervisory panel, Dr. Dat Tran, Prof. Greg Reid, and Prof. Roland Goecke for supporting me administratively and emotionally. When Ian passed away, the thesis was only few weeks away till submission. Greg especially travelled to Australia from Canada, just to honour Ian's wishes and assist me towards the thesis completion. I thank him deeply for his generosity and support.

I am also indebted to Mr. Robert Cox and his family, Prof. Dharmendra Sharma, my family Fiona & Mango, my friend Gary, and the Research Students Office at the University of Canberra, for supporting and assisting me when I am in my difficult time dealing with Ian's passing.

I wish to acknowledge Dr. Peter Vassiliou for being in my supervisory panel during most of my PhD candidature, and voluntarily be the acting primary supervisor for a short period after Ian's passing.

I want to pay special attention to thank my second dearest teacher, Ms. Mary Hewett, who we lost on 19th January 2014. We miss her very much. Mary was the person who encouraged and convinced me to proceed with my PhD study. She was the person who gave me her shoulder to cry on when I needed one.

I would like to thank the following people who bring me cheer and support – my teachers Dr. Judith Ascione, Dr. Alice Richardson, Prof. John Campbell, Dr. Shuangzhe Liu, Mr. John

Matthews, and my friends Julio Romero, Ingrid Chen. I wish to express my deepest appreciation to the admin staff in the former Faculty of Information Sciences and Engineering at the University of Canberra, for the support during my candidature. And thanks to the IT dude Mr. Jason Weber for providing a virtual machine so we have subversion for my project. Life is so much easier with subversion!

I wish to acknowledge the financial support for the PhD was provided by an Australian Postgraduate Award (APA) from the Australian Commonwealth Government; a teaching fellowship position from the former Faculty of Information Sciences and Engineering; and a six-month extension of the APA paid by the Faculty of Education, Science, Technology and Mathematics at University of Canberra.

On my personal note, I would like to thank my family for giving me the opportunity and financial support to continue my study. I especially thank my dear sister, Fiona, for being there for me when I need it.

Last, it may sound strange, but I wish to thank my puppy dog, Mango, for being forever happy. She may not know this, but her happiness has helped me through some of my darkest moments.

*I dedicate this thesis to my supervisor Dr. Ian Lisle,
who is also my dearest teacher, my mentor, my
coffee buddy and my best friend. Without his
continuous encouragement and unlimited support,
there would not be a thesis.*

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