

Solutions

1.) E_8 is easily seen to be positive definite
(e.g. by checking the eigenvalues)

Hence if E_8 is diagonalizable, \exists a lattice
embedding $\varphi: (\mathbb{Z}^8, E_8) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^8, I)$

Let $\{f_1, \dots, f_8\}$ and $\{e_1, \dots, e_8\}$ be the standard basis
for \mathbb{Z}^8 for the domain and codomain, respectively.

As in the proof of the previous homework,
up to a change of basis we have:

$$\varphi(f_1) = e_1 + e_2, \varphi(f_2) = e_2 + e_3, \dots, \varphi(f_7) = e_7 + e_8$$

$$\text{Let } \varphi(f_8) = \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i e_i.$$

$$\text{Since } 0 = Q(f_i, f_8) = \varphi(f_i) \cdot \varphi(f_8) = x_i + x_{i+1} \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$$

$$\text{we have } x_i = -x_{i+1} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq 5, i=7$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -x_2 = x_3 = -x_4 = x_5 = -x_6 \quad \text{and} \quad x_7 = -x_8$$

$$\text{Set } x := x_1, \text{ and } y := x_7.$$

$$\text{Moreover, } 1 = Q(f_6, f_8) = \varphi(f_6) \cdot \varphi(f_8) = x_6 + x_7 \Rightarrow x_7 = 1 - x_6 \Rightarrow y = 1 - x$$

$$\text{Finally, } 2 = Q(f_8, f_8) = \varphi(f_8) \cdot \varphi(f_8) = \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i^2 = 6x^2 + 2(1-x)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 6x^2 + (1-x)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(f_8) = e_7 + e_8$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(f_8) \cdot \varphi(f_7) = 2, \text{ which is a contradiction.}$$

Thus \nexists a lattice embedding.

2.) Let $Q = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Q is diagonalizable over \mathbb{R} since

Any symmetric matrix is diagonalizable over \mathbb{R}

From homework 2, we know Q

not diagonalizable over \mathbb{Z} since Q is negative

definite but \exists a lattice embedding $(\mathbb{Z}^2, Q) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^2, -I)$.