

$\mathcal{G}$	Conditions on $A \in \mathcal{G}$	$\mathcal{L}$	Conditions on $a \in \mathcal{L}$	n
$GL(N, C)$	—	$gl(N, C)$	—	$2N^2$
$GL(N, R)$	A real	$gl(N, R)$	a real	N^2
$SL(N, C)$	$\det A = 1$	$sl(N, C)$	$\text{tr } a = 0$	$2N^2 - 2$
$SL(N, R)$	A real, $\det A = 1$	$sl(N, R)$	a real, $\text{tr } a = 0$	$N^2 - 1$
$U(N)$	$A^\dagger = A^{-1}$	$u(N)$	$a^\dagger = -a$	N^2
$SU(N)$	$A^\dagger = A^{-1}$, $\det A = 1$	$su(N)$	$a^\dagger = -a$, $\text{tr } a = 0$	$N^2 - 1$
$U(p, q)$	$A^\dagger g = g A^{-1}$	$u(p, q)$	$a^\dagger g = -g a$	N^2
$SU(p, q)$	$A^\dagger g = g A^{-1}$, $\det A = 1$	$su(p, q)$	$a^\dagger g = -g a$, $\text{tr } a = 0$	$N^2 - 1$
$O(N, C)$	$\bar{A} = A^{-1}$	$so(N, C)$	$\bar{a} = -a$	$N^2 - N$
$SO(N, C)$	$\bar{A} = A^{-1}$, $\det A = 1$			
$O(N)$	$\bar{A} = A^{-1}$, A real	$so(N)$	$\bar{a} = -a$, a real	$\frac{1}{2}(N^2 - N)$
$SO(N)$	$\bar{A} = A^{-1}$, A real, $\det A = 1$			
$O(p, q)$	$\bar{A} g = g A^{-1}$, A real	$so(p, q)$	$\bar{a} g = -g a$, a real	$\frac{1}{2}(N^2 - N)$
$SO(p, q)$	$\bar{A} g = g A^{-1}$, A real, $\det A = 1$			
$SO^*(N)$	$\bar{A} = A^{-1}$, $A^\dagger J A = J$	$so^*(N)$	$\bar{a} = -a$, $a^\dagger J = -J a$	$\frac{1}{2}(N^2 - N)$
$Sp(\frac{1}{2}N, C)$	$\bar{A} J A = J$	$sp(\frac{1}{2}N, C)$	$\bar{a} J = -J a$	$N^2 + N$
$Sp(\frac{1}{2}N, R)$	$\bar{A} J A = J$, A real	$sp(\frac{1}{2}N, R)$	$\bar{a} J = -J a$, a real	$\frac{1}{2}(N^2 + N)$
$Sp(\frac{1}{2}N)$	$\bar{A} J A = J$, $A^\dagger = A^{-1}$	$sp(\frac{1}{2}N)$	$\bar{a} J = -J a$, $a^\dagger = -a$	$\frac{1}{2}(N^2 + N)$
$Sp(r, s)$	$\bar{A} J A = J$, $A^\dagger G A = G$	$sp(r, s)$	$\bar{a} J = -J a$, $a^\dagger G = -G a$	$\frac{1}{2}(N^2 + N)$
$SU^*(N)$	$J A^* = A J$, $\det A = 1$	$su^*(N)$	$J a^* = a J$, $\text{tr } a = 0$	$N^2 - 1$

note: A is an invertible matrix, whereas no such condition is imposed on a .

Table 10.1 The real Lie algebras $\mathcal{L}$ of some important linear Lie groups $\mathcal{G}$. A and a are $N \times N$ matrices, which are complex unless otherwise stated; g is an $N \times N$ diagonal matrix with p diagonal elements $+1$ and $q (= N - p)$ diagonal elements -1 , $p \geq q \geq 1$. In the last five entries N is even, and J and G are the $N \times N$ matrices defined by

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1_{N/2} \\ -1_{N/2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} -1_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1_s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1_s \end{bmatrix}$$

where $1 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}N$ and $s = \frac{1}{2}N - r$. Note that $\bar{A}$ denotes the transpose of the matrix A .