

THE DYNKIN DIAGRAMS PACKAGE
VERSION 3.141 592 653 589 793 238

BEN MCKAY

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1. QUICK INTRODUCTION

Load the Dynkin diagram package (see options below)

```
\documentclass{amsart}
\usepackage{dynkin-diagrams}
\begin{document}
The Dynkin diagram of  $(B_3)$  is \dynkin B3.
\end{document}
```

Invoke it

The Dynkin diagram of (B_3) is \dynkin B3.

The Dynkin diagram of B_3 is .


Indefinite rank Dynkin diagrams

```
\dynkin B{}
```



Inside a TikZ statement

```
The Dynkin diagram of  $(B_3)$  is
\tikz \dynkin B3;
```

The Dynkin diagram of B_3 is .

Inside a Dynkin diagram environment

```
The Dynkin diagram of  $(B_3)$  is
\begin{dynkinDiagram}B3
\draw[very thick,red] (root 1) to [out=-45, in=-135] (root 3);
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```

The Dynkin diagram of B_3 is .

2. INTERACTION WITH TIKZ

Inside a *TikZ* environment, default behaviour is to draw from the origin, so you can draw around the diagram:

Inside a *TikZ* environment

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (0,0) -- (.5,1) -- (1,0);
\dynkin[edge length=1cm]G2
\end{tikzpicture}
```



But it looks bad in the middle of text:

Inside a *TikZ* environment

```
The Dynkin diagram of \(\mathbf{B}_3\) is
\begin{tikzpicture}[baseline]
\dynkin B3
\draw[very thick,red] (root 1) to [out=-45, in=-135] (root 3);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

The Dynkin diagram of B_3 is 




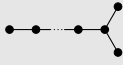





A vertical shift realigns the diagram to ambient text:

Inside a *TikZ* environment

```
The Dynkin diagram of \(\mathbf{B}_3\) is
\begin{tikzpicture}[baseline]
\dynkin[vertical shift] B3
\draw[very thick,red] (root 1) to [out=-45, in=-135] (root 3);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

The Dynkin diagram of B_3 is 

Table 1: The Dynkin diagrams of the reduced simple root systems
[3] pp. 265–290, plates I–IX

A_n		<code>\dynkin A{}</code>
B_n		<code>\dynkin B{}</code>
C_n		<code>\dynkin C{}</code>
D_n		<code>\dynkin D{}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin E6</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E7</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E8</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin F4</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkin G2</code>

3. SET OPTIONS GLOBALLY

Most options set globally ...

```
\pgfkeys{/Dynkin diagram,
  edge length=.5cm,
  fold radius=.5cm,
  indefinite edge/.style={
    draw=black,
    fill=white,
    thin,
    densely dashed}}
```

You can also pass options to the package in `\usepackage`. *Danger*: spaces in option names are replaced with hyphens: `edge length=1cm` is `edge-length=1cm` as a global option; moreover you should drop the extension `/.style` on any option with spaces in its name (but not otherwise). For example,

...or pass global options to the package


```
\usepackage[
  ordering=Kac,
  edge/.style=blue,
  indefinite-edge={draw=green,fill=white,densely dashed},
  indefinite-edge-ratio=5,
  mark=o,
  root-radius=.06cm]
{dynkin-diagrams}
```

4. DISCONNECTED DYNKIN DIAGRAMS

Disconnected Dynkin diagrams that represent a product of simple Lie groups (or a sum of Lie algebras, or a product of Coxeter systems, ...) have a different syntax (to ensure back compatibility):

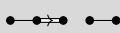
Command

The Dynkin diagram of $(B_3 \times A_2)$ is `\dynkins{B3|A2}`.

The Dynkin diagram of $B_3 \times A_2$ is .

Environment

The Dynkin diagram of $(B_3 \times A_2)$ is
`\begin{DynkinDiagrams}{B3|A2}\end{DynkinDiagrams}`

The Dynkin diagram of $B_3 \times A_2$ is .

Each factor can have its own options.

Environment





The Dynkin diagram of $(B_3 \times A_2)$ is
`\[`
`\begin{DynkinDiagrams}{[name=Bob]B3|[name=Alice]A2}`
`\draw[very thick,blue] (Bob root 1)`
`to [out=-45, in=-135] (Alice root 2);`
`\end{DynkinDiagrams}`
`\]`

The Dynkin diagram of $B_3 \times A_2$ is



They are spaced out by the length of one edge between successive diagrams; change this with `separator length`.

Table 2: The Dynkin diagrams of the rank 2 root systems

$A_1 \times A_1$		<code>\dynkins {A1 A1}</code>
A_2		<code>\dynkins {A2}</code>
B_2		<code>\dynkins {B2}</code>
C_2		<code>\dynkins {C2}</code>

continued ...

Table 2: ...continued

D_2		<code>\dynkins {D2}</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkins {G2}</code>

5. COXETER DIAGRAMS

Coxeter diagram option

`\dynkin[Coxeter]F4`gonality option for G_2 and I_n Coxeter diagrams
 $\backslash(G_2=\backslashdynkin[Coxeter,gonality=n]G2\backslash), \backslash$
 $\backslash(I_n=\backslashdynkin[Coxeter,gonality=n]I\backslash\backslash)$
 $G_2 = \bullet \xrightarrow{n} \bullet, \quad I_n = \bullet \xrightarrow{n} \bullet$

Table 3: The Coxeter diagrams of the simple reflection groups

A_n		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]A{}</code>
B_n		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]B{}</code>
C_n		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]C{}</code>
D_n		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]D{}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]E6</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]E7</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]E8</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]F4</code>
G_2	$\bullet \xrightarrow{n} \bullet$	<code>\dynkin [Coxeter,gonality=n]G2</code>
H_2	$\bullet \xrightarrow{5} \bullet$	<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]H2</code>
H_3	$\bullet \xrightarrow{5} \bullet$	<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]H3</code>
H_4	$\bullet \xrightarrow{5} \bullet$	<code>\dynkin [Coxeter]H4</code>
I_n	$\bullet \xrightarrow{n} \bullet$	<code>\dynkin [Coxeter,gonality=n]I{}</code>

6. SATAKE DIAGRAMS

Satake diagrams use the standard name instead of a rank

`\(A_{IIIb}=\dynkin A{IIIb}\)`

$$A_{IIIb} = \begin{array}{c} \circ - \circ - \circ - \circ \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \circ - \circ - \circ - \circ \end{array}$$

We use a solid gray bar to denote the folding of a Dynkin diagram, rather than the usual double arrow, since the diagrams turn out simpler and easier to read.

Table 4: The Satake diagrams of the real simple Lie algebras [13] p. 532–534

A_I		<code>\dynkin AI</code>
A_{II}		<code>\dynkin A{II}</code>
A_{IIIa}		<code>\dynkin A{IIIa}</code>
A_{IIIb}		<code>\dynkin A{IIIb}</code>
A_{IV}		<code>\dynkin A{IV}</code>
B_I		<code>\dynkin BI</code>
B_{II}		<code>\dynkin B{II}</code>
C_I		<code>\dynkin CI</code>
C_{IIa}		<code>\dynkin C{IIa}</code>
C_{IIb}		<code>\dynkin C{IIb}</code>
D_{Ia}		<code>\dynkin D{Ia}</code>
D_{Ib}		<code>\dynkin D{Ib}</code>
D_{Ic}		<code>\dynkin D{Ic}</code>
D_{II}		<code>\dynkin D{II}</code>
D_{IIIa}		<code>\dynkin D{IIIa}</code>
D_{IIIb}		<code>\dynkin D{IIIb}</code>
E_I		<code>\dynkin EI</code>
E_{II}		<code>\dynkin E{II}</code>

continued ...

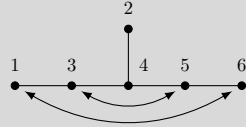
Table 4: ...continued

E_{III}		<code>\dynkin E{III}</code>
E_{IV}		<code>\dynkin E{IV}</code>
E_V		<code>\dynkin EV</code>
E_{VI}		<code>\dynkin E{VI}</code>
E_{VII}		<code>\dynkin E{VII}</code>
E_{VIII}		<code>\dynkin E{VIII}</code>
E_{IX}		<code>\dynkin E{IX}</code>
F_I		<code>\dynkin FI</code>
F_{II}		<code>\dynkin F{II}</code>
G_I		<code>\dynkin GI</code>

7. HOW TO FOLD

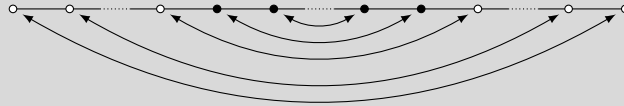
If you don't like the solid gray "folding bar", most people use arrows. Here is E_{II}

```
\dynkin[edge length=.75cm,
        labels*={1,...,6},
        involutions={16;35}]E6
```



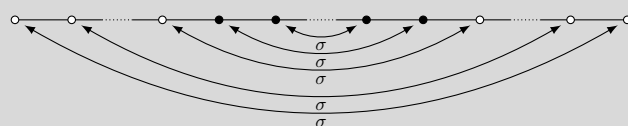
The double arrows for A_{IIIa} are big

```
\dynkin[edge length=.75cm,
        involutions={1{10};29;38;47;56}]{A}{oo.o**.**o.oo}
```



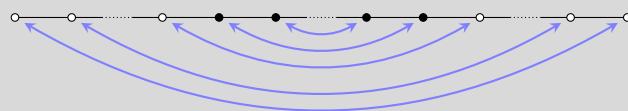
We can add labels

```
\dynkin[edge length=.75cm,
  involutions={
    1<below>[\sigma]{10};
    2<below>[\sigma]9;
    3<below>[\sigma]8;
    4<below>[\sigma]7;
    5<below>[\sigma]6}
]{A}{oo.o**.**o.oo}
```



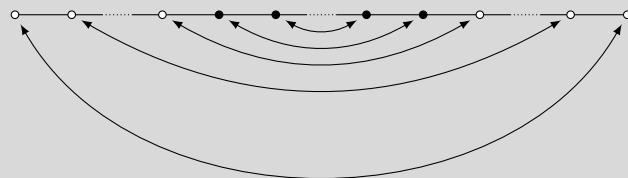
Style options

```
\dynkin[edge length=.75cm,
  involution/.style={blue!50,stealth-stealth,thick},
  involutions={1{10};29;38;47;56}
]{A}{oo.o**.**o.oo}
```



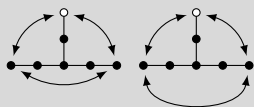
Arrow angles

```
\dynkin[edge length=.75cm,
  involutions={[\in=-120,out=-60,relative]1{10};29;38;47;56}
]{A}{oo.o**.**o.oo}
```



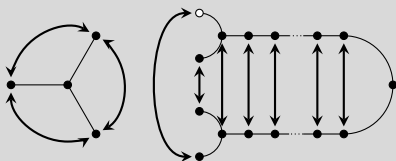
Arrow angles

```
\dynkin[involutions={16;60;01}]E[1]{6}
\dynkin[involutions={[out=-80,in=-100,relative]16;60;01}]E[1]{6}
```



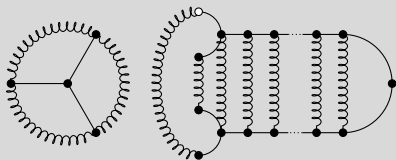
If you don't like the solid gray “folding bar”, most people use arrows ...

```
\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram/fold style/.style={stealth-stealth,thick,
shorten <=1mm,shorten >=1mm,}}
\dynkin[ply=3,edge length=.75cm]D4
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]D[1]%
{****.*****.*****}
\dynkinFold 1{13}
\dynkinFold[bend right=90] 0{14}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



...but you could try springs pulling roots together

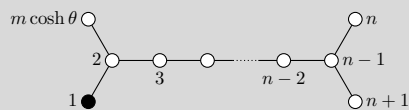
```
\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram/fold style/.style=
{decorate,decoration={name=coil,aspect=0.5,
segment length=1mm,amplitude=.6mm}}}
\dynkin[ply=3,edge length=.75cm]D4
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]D[1]%
{****.*****.*****}
\dynkinFold 1{13}
\dynkinFold[bend right=90]0{14}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



8. LABELS FOR THE ROOTS

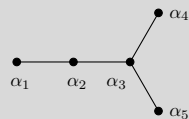
Make a list of labels for the roots. Optionally, you can add label directions to say where to put each label relative to its root.

```
\dynkin[labels={m\cosh\theta,1,2,3,,n-2,n-1,n,n+1},
          label directions={,,left,,,right,,},
          scale=1.8,
          extended] D{*ooo...oooo}
```



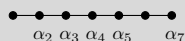
Make a macro to assign labels to roots

```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}},edge
          length=.75cm]D5
```



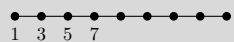
Labelling several roots

```
\dynkin[labels={,2,...,5,,7},label
          macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}}]A7
```



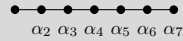
The foreach notation I

```
\dynkin[labels={1,3,...,7}]A9
```

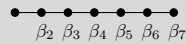


The `foreach` notation II

```
\dynkin[labels={,\alpha_2,\alpha_...\alpha_7}]A7
```

The `foreach` notation III

```
\dynkin[label macro/.code={\beta_{\drlap{#1}}},labels={,2,...,7}]A7
```



Label the roots individually by root number

```
\dynkin[label]B3
```



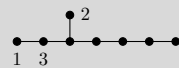
Access root labels via TikZ

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}B3
\node[below,/Dynkin diagram/text style] at (root 2)
{\(\alpha_{\drlap{2}}\)};
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



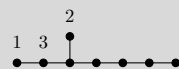
The labels have default locations, mostly below roots

```
\dynkin[labels={1,2,3}]E8
```



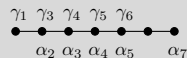
The starred form flips labels to alternate locations, mostly above roots

```
\dynkin[labels*={1,2,3}]E8
```



Labelling several roots and alternates

```
\dynkin[label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}},
        label macro*/.code={\gamma_{\drlap{#1}}},
        labels={,2,...,5,,7},
        labels*={1,3,4,5,6}]A7
```

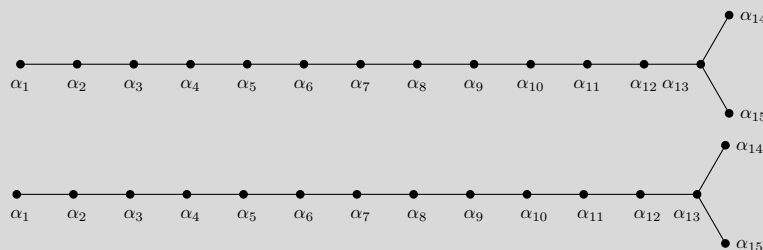


9. LABEL SUBSCRIPTS

Note the slight improvement that `\drlap` makes: the labels are centered on the middle of the letter α , ignoring the space taken up by the subscripts, using the `mathtools` command `\mathrlap`, but only for labels which are *not* placed to the left or right of a root.

Label subscript spacing

```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{#1}},
        edge length=.75cm]D{15}
\par\noindent{}%
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}},
        edge length=.75cm]D{15}
```

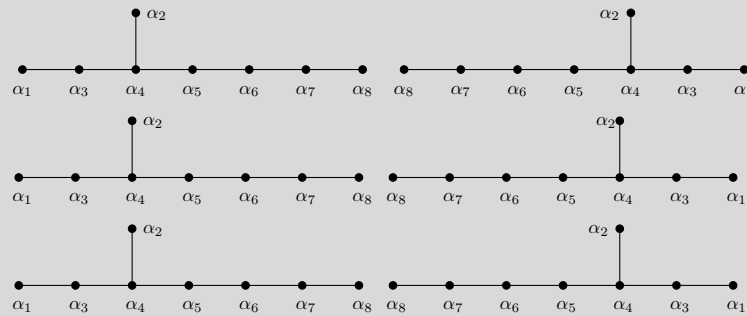


Label subscript spacing

```

\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{#1}},
        edge length=.75cm]E8
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{#1}},backwards,
        edge length=.75cm]E8
\par\noindent{}%
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\mathrlap{#1}}},
        edge length=.75cm]E8
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\mathrlap{#1}}},backwards,
        edge length=.75cm]E8
\par\noindent{}%
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}},
        edge length=.75cm]E8
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}},backwards,
        edge length=.75cm]E8

```

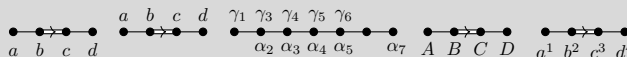


10. HEIGHT AND DEPTH OF LABELS

Labels are set with default maximum height the height of the character b , and default maximum depth the depth of the character g . To change these, set `label height` and `label depth`:

Change height and depth of characters

```
\dynkin[labels={a,b,c,d},label height=d,label depth=d]F4
\dynkin[labels*={a,b,c,d},label height=d,label depth=d]F4
\dynkin[label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}},
        label macro*/.code={\gamma_{\drlap{#1}}},
        label height=$\alpha_1$,
        label depth=$\alpha_1$,
        labels={,2,...,5,,7},
        labels*={1,3,4,5,6}]A7
\dynkin[labels={A,B,C,D},label height=$A$,label depth=$A$]F4
\dynkin[labels={a^1,b^2,c^3,d^4},label height=$X^X$]F4
```



11. TEXT STYLE FOR THE LABELS

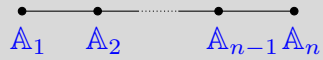
Use a text style: big and blue

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[text style/.style={scale=1.2,blue},
    edge length=1cm,
    labels={1,2,n-1,n},
    label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}}]A{}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



Use a text style; font selection is in the label macro

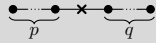
```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[text style/.style={scale=1.2,blue},
    edge length=1cm,
    labels={1,2,n-1,n},
    label macro/.code={\mathbb{A}_{\drlap{\#1}}}]A{}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



12. BRACING ROOTS

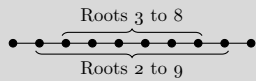
Bracing roots

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{*.x*.x*}
    \dynkinBrace[p]12
    \dynkinBrace[q]45
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



Bracing roots, and a starred form

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{10}
    \dynkinBrace[\text{Roots 2 to 9}]29
    \dynkinBrace*[\text{Roots 3 to 8}]38
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```

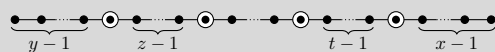


Bracing roots

```

\newcommand\circleRoot[1]{
\draw[fill=white] (root #1) circle (3pt);
\fill[black] (root #1) circle (1.5pt);}
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{**.***.***.***.***.**}
\foreach\r in {4,7,10,13} {\circleRoot \r}
\dynkinBrace[y-1]13
\dynkinBrace[z-1]56
\dynkinBrace[t-1]{11}{12}
\dynkinBrace[x-1]{14}{16}
\end{dynkinDiagram}

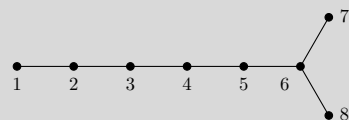
```



13. LABEL PLACEMENT

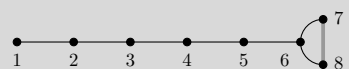
Take a D_8 :

```
\dynkin[label,edge length=.75cm]D8
```



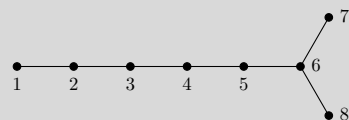
If you want to fold this diagram,

```
\dynkin[fold right,label,edge length=.75cm]D8
```



you will be glad that the 6 sits where it does, under and to the left. If you don't want to fold, you might prefer instead to put the 6 on the right side.

```
\dynkin[label,edge length=.75cm,label directions={,,,right,,}]D8
```



The default locations are overridden by the `label directions`. For extended diagrams, this list starts at 0-offset.

```
\dynkin[label,
  label directions={above,,,,},
  involutions={ [out=-60,in=-120,relative] 16;60;01}
]E[1]{6}
```

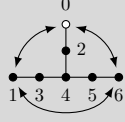
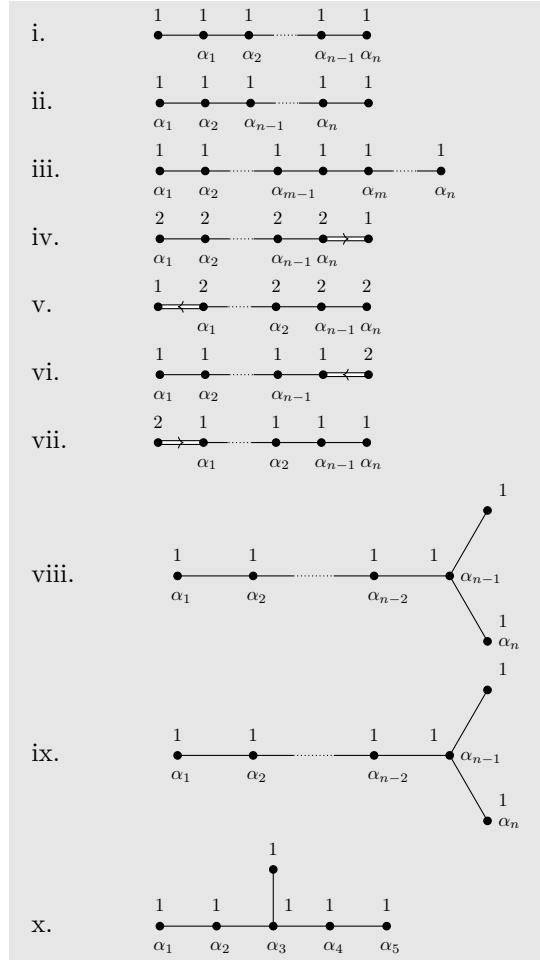
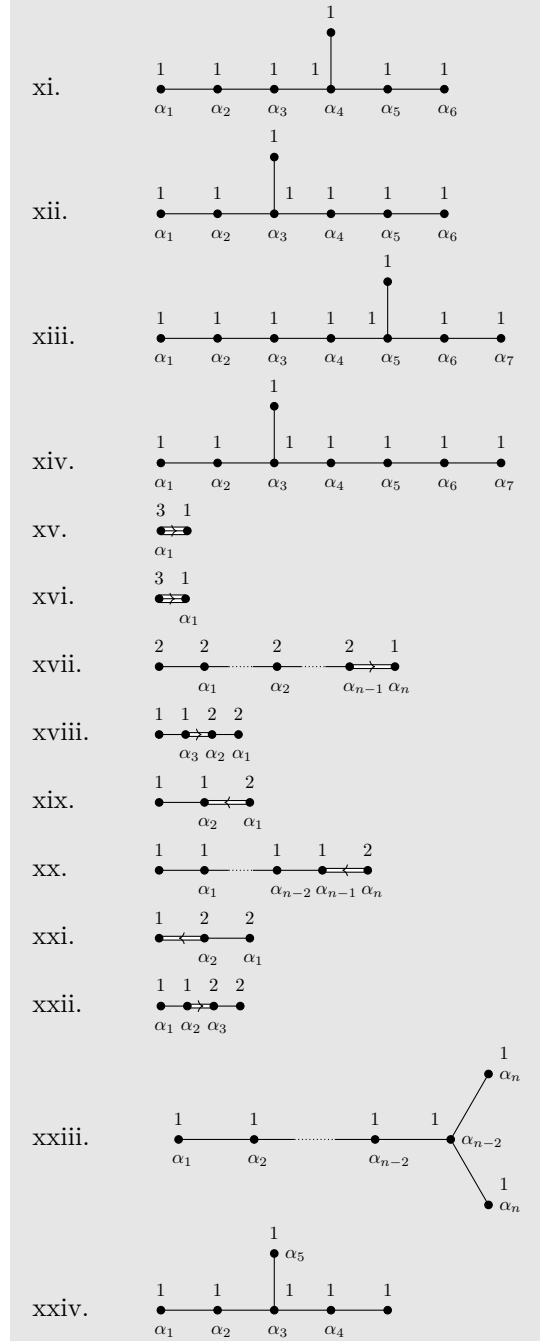


Table 5: Dynkin diagrams from Euler products [18]



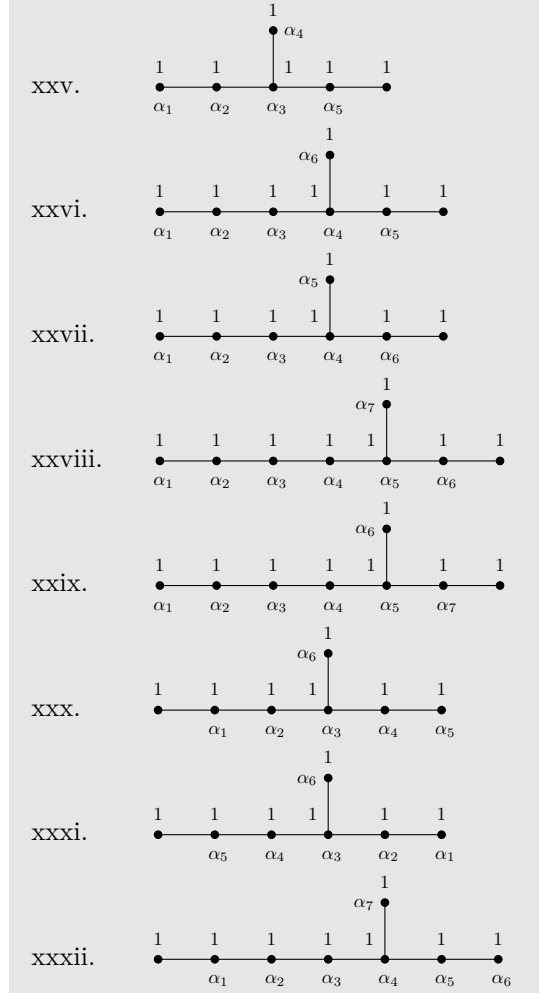
continued ...

Table 5: ...continued



continued ...

Table 5: ...continued



```

\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram,ordering=Dynkin,label macro/.code={\alpha_{\drlap{#1}}}}
\newcounter{EPNo}
\setcounter{EPNo}{0}
\NewDocumentCommand\EP{smmmm}{
  \stepcounter{EPNo}\roman{EPNo}. &
  \def\eL{.6cm}
  \IfStrEqCase{#2}{
    D{
      \gdef\eL{1cm}
      \tikzset{/Dynkin diagram/label directions={,,right,,}}
      E{\gdef\eL{.75cm}}
      F{\gdef\eL{.35cm}}
      G{\gdef\eL{.35cm}}
    }
    \IfBooleanTF{#1}{
      \dynkin[edge length=\eL,backwards,labels*={#4},labels={#5}]{#2}{#3}
    }{
  }
}

```

```

\dynkin[edge length=\eL,labels*={#4},labels={#5}]{#2}{#3}
\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram/label directions={}}
\}
\renewcommand*\do[1]{\EP#1}%
\begin{longtable}{MM}
\caption{Dynkin diagrams from Euler products \cite{Langlands:1967}}\
\endfirsthead
\caption{\dots continued}\
\endhead
\multicolumn{2}{c}{continued \dots}\
\endfoot
\endlastfoot
\docsvlist{
A{***.***}{1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,n-1,n},
A{***.***}{1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,n-1,n},
A{**.*.***}{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,m-1,,m,n},
B{**.*.***}{2,2,2,2,1}{1,2,n-1,n},
*B{***.***}{2,2,2,2,1}{n,n-1,2,1,},
C{**.*.***}{1,1,1,1,2}{1,2,n-1,},
*C{***.***}{1,1,1,1,2}{n,n-1,2,1,},
D{**.*.***}{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,n-2,n-1,n},
D{**.*.***}{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,n-2,n-1,n},
E6{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,...,5},
*E7{1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{6,...,1},
E7{1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,...,6},
*E8{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{7,...,1},
E8{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,...,7},
G2{1,3}{1,},
G2{1,3}{1,},
B{**.*.***}{2,2,2,2,1}{1,2,n-1,n},
F4{1,1,2,2}{3,2,1},
C3{1,1,2}{2,1},
C{**.*.***}{1,1,1,1,2}{1,n-2,n-1,n},
*B3{2,2,1}{1,2},
F4{1,1,2,2}{1,2,3},
D{**.*.***}{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,n-2,n-2,n,n},
E6{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,3,4,,5},
E6{1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,2,3,5,,4},
*E7{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{5,...,1,6},
*E7{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{6,4,3,2,1,5},
*E8{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{6,...,1,7},
*E8{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{7,5,4,3,2,1,6},
*E7{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{5,...,1,,6},
*E7{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{1,...,5,,6},
*E8{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}{6,...,1,,7}}
\end{longtable}

```

14. STYLE

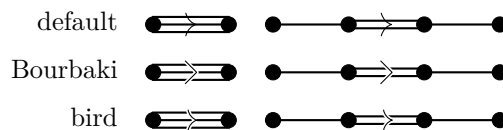
Colours

```
\dynkin[extended,
  o/.append style={fill=orange},
  */.style=blue!50!red,
  edge length=.75cm,
  edge/.style={blue!50,thick},
  arrow width=2mm,
  arrow style={red,width=2mm,line width=1pt}]F4
```



Popular arrow shapes. These mess with nonwhite backgrounds, but are prettier than the default shape.

```
\begin{tcolorbox}[colback=white,colframe=white]
\begin{tabular}{rcc}
default&\dynkin G2 & \dynkin F4\\
Bourbaki&\dynkin[Bourbaki arrow]G2&\dynkin[Bourbaki arrow]F4\\
bird&\dynkin[bird arrow]G2 & \dynkin[bird arrow]F4
\end{tabular}
\end{tcolorbox}
```



Use `\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram,Bourbaki arrow}` to force all arrows to have Bourbaki style throughout your document.


Other arrow shapes

```
\dynkin[edge length=.5cm,
  arrow width=2mm,
  arrow shape/.style={-Stealth[blue,width=2mm]}}F4
\dynkin[edge length=1cm,
  arrow shape/.style={-Bourbaki[length=7pt]}}F4
```



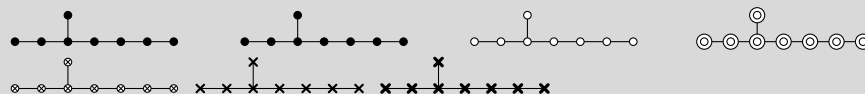
Edge lengths

The Dynkin diagram of $\backslash(A_3\backslash)$ is `\dynkin[edge length=1.2]A3`

The Dynkin diagram of A_3 is 

Root marks

`\dynkin E8`
`\dynkin[mark=*] E8`
`\dynkin[mark=o] E8`
`\dynkin[mark=O] E8`
`\dynkin[mark=t] E8`
`\dynkin[mark=x] E8`
`\dynkin[mark=X] E8`




At the moment, you can only use:

- * • solid dot
- o ○ hollow circle
- O ⊙ double hollow circle
- t ⊗ tensor root
- x × crossed root
- X × thickly crossed root

Mark styles

The parabolic subgroup $\backslash(E_{8,124}\backslash)$ is
`\dynkin[parabolic=124,x/.style={brown,very thick}]E8`

The parabolic subgroup $E_{8,124}$ is 

Sizes of root marks

$\backslash(A_{3,3}\backslash)$ with big root marks is `\dynkin[root radius=.08cm,parabolic=3]A3`

$A_{3,3}$ with big root marks is 

15. SUPPRESS OR REVERSE ARROWS

Some diagrams have double or triple edges

```
\dynkin F4
\dynkin G2
```



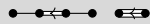
Suppress arrows

```
\dynkin[arrows=false]F4
\dynkin[arrows=false]G2
```



Reverse arrows

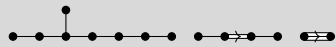
```
\dynkin[reverse arrows]F4
\dynkin[reverse arrows]G2
```



16. BACKWARDS AND UPSIDE DOWN

Default

```
\dynkin E8
\dynkin F4
\dynkin G2
```



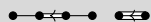
Backwards

```
\dynkin[backwards]E8
\dynkin[backwards]F4
\dynkin[backwards]G2
```



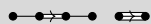
Reverse arrows

```
\dynkin[reverse arrows]F4
\dynkin[reverse arrows]G2
```



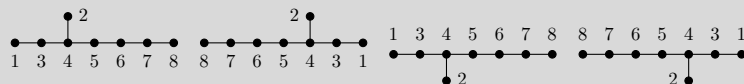
Backwards, reverse arrows

```
\dynkin[backwards,reverse arrows]F4
\dynkin[backwards,reverse arrows]G2
```



Backwards versus upside down

```
\dynkin[label]E8
\dynkin[label,backwards]E8
\dynkin[label,upside down]E8
\dynkin[label,backwards,upside down]E8
```



17. DRAWING ON TOP OF A DYNKIN DIAGRAM

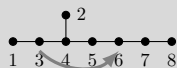
TikZ can access the roots themselves

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A4
  \fill[white,draw=black] (root 2) circle (.15cm);
  \fill[white,draw=black] (root 2) circle (.1cm);
  \draw[black] (root 2) circle (.05cm);
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



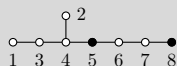
Draw curves between the roots

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[label]E8
  \draw[very thick, black!50,-latex]
    (root 3.south) to [out=-45, in=-135] (root 6.south);
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



Change marks

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[mark=o,label]E8
  \dynkinRootMark{*}5
  \dynkinRootMark{*}8
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



18. MARK LISTS

The package allows a list of root marks instead of a rank:

A mark list

```
\dynkin E{oo**ttxx}
```



The mark list `oo**ttxx` has one mark for each root: `o`, `o`, \dots , `x`. Roots are listed in the current default ordering. (Careful: in an affine root system, a mark list will *not* contain a mark for root zero.)

If you need to repeat a mark, you can give a *single digit* positive integer to indicate how many times to repeat it.

A mark list with repetitions

```
\dynkin A{x4o3t4}
```

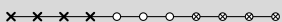


Table 6: Classical Lie superalgebras [10]. We need a slightly larger root radius parameter to distinguish the tensor product symbols from the solid dots.

		<code>\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram,root radius=.07cm}</code>
A_{mn}		<code>\dynkin A{o3.oto.oo}</code>
B_{mn}		<code>\dynkin B{o3.oto.oo}</code>
B_{0n}		<code>\dynkin B{o3.o3.o*}</code>
C_n		<code>\dynkin C{too.oto.oo}</code>
D_{mn}		<code>\dynkin D{o3.oto.o4}</code>
$D_{21\alpha}$		<code>\dynkin A{oto}</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin F{ooot}</code>
G_3		<code>\dynkin [extended,affine mark=t, reverse arrows]G2</code>

Table 7: Classical Lie superalgebras [10]. Here we see the problem with using the default root radius parameter, which is too small for tensor product symbols.

A_{mn}		<code>\dynkin A{o3.oto.oo}</code>
B_{mn}		<code>\dynkin B{o3.oto.oo}</code>
B_{0n}		<code>\dynkin B{o3.o3.o*}</code>
C_n		<code>\dynkin C{too.oto.oo}</code>
D_{mn}		<code>\dynkin D{o3.oto.o4}</code>
$D_{21\alpha}$		<code>\dynkin A{oto}</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin F{ooot}</code>
G_3		<code>\dynkin [extended,affine mark=t, reverse arrows]G2</code>

19. INDEFINITE EDGES

An *indefinite edge* is a dashed edge between two roots, $\bullet \cdots \bullet$ indicating that an indefinite number of roots have been omitted from the Dynkin diagram. In between any two entries in a mark list, place a period to indicate an indefinite edge:

Indefinite edges

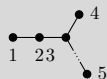
`\dynkin D{o.o*.*.t.to.t}`



In certain diagrams, roots may have an edge between them even though they are not subsequent in the ordering. For such rare situations, there is an option:

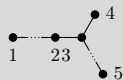
Indefinite edge option

```
\dynkin[make indefinite edge={3-5},label]D5
```



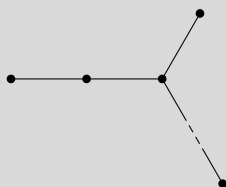
Give a list of edges to become indefinite

```
\dynkin[make indefinite edge/.list={1-2,3-5},label]D5
```



Indefinite edge style

```
\dynkin[indefinite edge/.style={
    draw=black,fill=white,thin,densely dashed},
    edge length=1cm,
    make indefinite edge={3-5}]D5
```



The ratio of the lengths of indefinite edges to those of other edges

```
\dynkin[edge length = .5cm,
    indefinite edge ratio=3,
    make indefinite edge={3-5}]D5
```

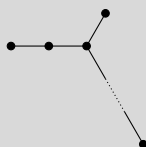


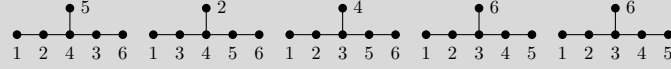
Table 8: Springer's table of indices [25], pp. 320-321, with one form of E_7 corrected

A_n		
A_n		
B_n		
C_n		
D_n		
E_6		<code>\dynkin E{*oooo*}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin E{o*o*oo}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin E{o*oooo}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin E{**ooo*}</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E{*oooooo}</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E{oooooo*o}</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E{oooooo*}</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E{*oooo*o}</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E{*oooo**}</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E{*o**o*o}</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E{*oooooooo}</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E{oooooooo*}</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E{*oooooooo*}</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E{oooooooo**}</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E{*oooo***}</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin F{ooo*}</code>
D_4		<code>\dynkin D{o*oo}</code>

20. ROOT ORDERING

Root ordering

```
\dynkin[label,ordering=Adams]E6
\dynkin[label,ordering=Bourbaki]E6
\dynkin[label,ordering=Carter]E6
\dynkin[label,ordering=Dynkin]E6
\dynkin[label,ordering=Kac]E6
```

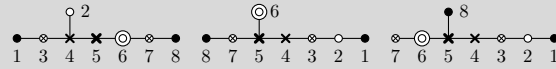


Default is Bourbaki. Sources are Adams [1] p. 56–57, Bourbaki [3] p. pp. 265–290 plates I–IX, Carter [5] p. 540–609, Dynkin [8], Kac [16] p. 43.

	Adams	Bourbaki	Carter	Dynkin	Kac
E_6					
E_7					
E_8					
F_4					
G_2					

The marks are set down in order according to the current root ordering:

```
\dynkin[label]E{*otxX0t*}
\dynkin[label,ordering=Carter]E{*otxX0t*}
\dynkin[label,ordering=Kac]E{*otxX0t*}
```



Convert between orderings

```
\newcount\r
\dynkinOrder E8.Carter::6->Bourbaki.{\r}
In \(\mathbb{E}_8\), root 6 in Carter's ordering is root \(\mathbb{r}\) in
    Bourbaki's ordering.
```

In E_8 , root 6 in Carter's ordering is root 2 in Bourbaki's ordering.

21. PARABOLIC SUBGROUPS

Each set of roots is assigned a number, with each binary digit zero or one to say whether the corresponding root is crossed or not:

The flag variety of pointed lines in projective 3-space is associated to the Dynkin diagram `\dynkin[parabolic=3]A3`.

The flag variety of pointed lines in projective 3-space is associated to the Dynkin diagram $\times \leftarrow \times \rightarrow \bullet$.

Commutative diagrams: anchor nodes to center

```
\begin{tikzcd}[row sep=0em,column sep=1em,cramped,
cells={nodes={anchor=center}}]
& \dynkin{G}{xx} \arrow{dr} \arrow{dl} & \\
& \dynkin{G}{*x} \arrow{dr} & \\
& \dynkin{G}{x*} \arrow{dl} & \\
& \dynkin{G}{**} & \\
\end{tikzcd}
```

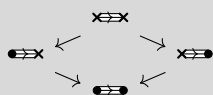


Table 10: The Hermitian symmetric spaces

A_n		Grassmannian of k -planes in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}
B_n		$(2n - 1)$ -dimensional quadric hypersurface
C_n		space of Lagrangian n -planes in \mathbb{C}^{2n}
D_n		$(2n - 2)$ -dimensional quadric hypersurface
D_n		component of maximal null subspaces of \mathbb{C}^{2n}
D_n		the other component
E_6		complexified octave projective plane
E_6		its dual plane
E_7		the space of null octave 3-planes in octave 6-space

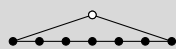
```

\NewDocumentCommand\HSS{mommm}
{#1&\IfNoValueTF{#2}{\dynkin{#3}{#4}}{\dynkin[parabolic=#2]{#3}{#4}}&#5\\}
\RenewDocumentCommand\do{m}{\HSS #1}
\renewcommand*{\arraystretch}{1.5}
\begin{longtable}
{>\columncolor[gray]{.9}}>$1<$>\columncolor[gray]{.9}}>$1<$>\columncolor[gray]{.9}}1}
\caption{The Hermitian symmetric spaces}\endhead\endfoot\endlastfoot
\docsvlist{%
{{A_n}A{**.*x**}}{Grassmannian of $k$-planes in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$}},
{{B_n}[1]B}{$(2n-1)$-dimensional quadric hypersurface}},
{{C_n}[16]C}{space of Lagrangian $n$-planes in $\mathbb{C}^{2n}$}},
{{D_n}[1]D}{$(2n-2)$-dimensional quadric hypersurface}},
{{D_n}[32]D}{component of maximal null subspaces of $\mathbb{C}^{2n}$}},
{{D_n}[16]D}{the other component}},
{{E_6}[1]E6}{complexified octave projective plane}},
{{E_6}[32]E6}{its dual plane}},
{{E_7}[64]E7}{the space of null octave 3-planes in octave 6-space}}}
\end{longtable}

```


22. EXTENDED DYNKIN DIAGRAMS

Extended Dynkin diagrams

`\dynkin[extended]A7`

The extended Dynkin diagrams are also described in the notation of Kac [16] p. 55 as affine untwisted Dynkin diagrams: we extend `\dynkin A7` to become `\dynkin A[1]7`:

Extended Dynkin diagrams

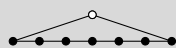
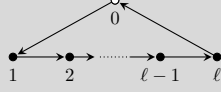
`\dynkin A[1]7`

Table 11: The Dynkin diagrams of the extended simple root systems

A_1^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]A1</code>
A_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]A{}</code>
B_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]B{}</code>
C_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]C{}</code>
D_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]D{}</code>
E_6^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]E6</code>
E_7^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]E7</code>
E_8^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]E8</code>
F_4^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]F4</code>
G_2^1		<code>\dynkin [extended]G2</code>

Directed edges

```
\dynkin[edge length=.75cm,
      edge/.style={- stealth[sep=2pt]}},
      labels={,1,2,\ell-1,\ell},
      labels*={0}]A[1]{}
```



23. AFFINE TWISTED AND UNTWISTED DYNKIN DIAGRAMS

The affine Dynkin diagrams are described in the notation of Kac [16] p. 55:

Affine Dynkin diagrams

```
\(A^{(1)}_7=\dynkin A[1]7, \
E^{(2)}_6=\dynkin E[2]6, \
D^{(3)}_4=\dynkin D[3]4\)
```

$$A_7^{(1)} = \text{diagram}, E_6^{(2)} = \text{diagram}, D_4^{(3)} = \text{diagram}$$

Table 12: The affine Dynkin diagrams

A_1^1		<code>\dynkin A[1]1</code>
A_n^1		<code>\dynkin A[1]{}</code>
B_n^1		<code>\dynkin B[1]{}</code>
C_n^1		<code>\dynkin C[1]{}</code>
D_n^1		<code>\dynkin D[1]{}</code>
E_6^1		<code>\dynkin E[1]6</code>
E_7^1		<code>\dynkin E[1]7</code>
E_8^1		<code>\dynkin E[1]8</code>
F_4^1		<code>\dynkin F[1]4</code>
G_2^1		<code>\dynkin G[1]2</code>
A_2^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]2</code>

continued ...

Table 12: ...continued

A_{ev}^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]{even}</code>
A_{od}^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]{odd}</code>
D_n^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]{}</code>
E_6^2		<code>\dynkin E[2]6</code>
D_4^3		<code>\dynkin D[3]4</code>

Table 13: Some more affine Dynkin diagrams

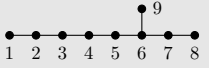
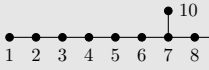
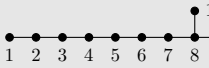
A_4^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]4</code>
A_5^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]5</code>
A_6^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]6</code>
A_7^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]7</code>
A_8^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]8</code>
D_3^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]3</code>
D_4^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]4</code>
D_5^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]5</code>
D_6^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]6</code>
D_7^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]7</code>
D_8^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]8</code>
D_4^3		<code>\dynkin D[3]4</code>
E_6^2		<code>\dynkin E[2]6</code>

Table 14: Some more Kac–Moody Dynkin diagrams, only allowed in Kac ordering

E_6		<code>\dynkin [ordering=Kac,label]E6</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin [ordering=Kac,label]E7</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin [ordering=Kac,label]E8</code>

continued ...

Table 14: ...continued

E_9		<code>\dynkin [ordering=Kac,label]E9</code>
E_{10}		<code>\dynkin [ordering=Kac,label]E{10}</code>
E_{11}		<code>\dynkin [ordering=Kac,label]E{11}</code>

24. EXTENDED COXETER DIAGRAMS

Extended and Coxeter options together

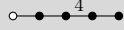
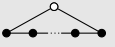

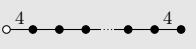
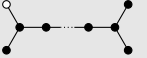
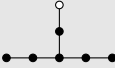
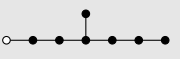
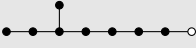
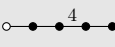


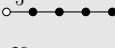

`\dynkin[extended,Coxeter]F4`

Table 15: The extended (affine) Coxeter diagrams

A_n		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]A{}</code>
B_n		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]B{}</code>
C_n		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]C{}</code>
D_n		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]D{}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]E6</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]E7</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]E8</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]F4</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]G2</code>
H_3		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]H3</code>
H_4		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]H4</code>
I_1		<code>\dynkin [extended,Coxeter]I1</code>

25. KAC STYLE

We include a style called `Kac` which tries to imitate the style of [16].

Kac style

`\dynkin[Kac]F4`

$\circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ - \circ$

Table 16: The Dynkin diagrams of the simple root systems in Kac style

A_n	$\circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ$	<code>\dynkin A{}</code>
B_n	$\circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin B{}</code>
C_n	$\circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \Leftarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin C{}</code>
D_n	$\circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \circ \\ \searrow \circ \end{array}$	<code>\dynkin D{}</code>
E_6	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \\ \circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \end{array}$	<code>\dynkin E6</code>
E_7	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \\ \circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ - \circ \end{array}$	<code>\dynkin E7</code>
E_8	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \\ \circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ - \circ - \circ \end{array}$	<code>\dynkin E8</code>
F_4	$\circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ - \circ$	<code>\dynkin F4</code>
G_2	$\circ \Rightarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin G2</code>

Table 17: The Dynkin diagrams of the extended simple root systems in Kac style

A_1^1	$\circ \rightleftharpoons \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] A1</code>
A_n^1	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \end{array}$	<code>\dynkin [extended] A{}</code>
B_n^1	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \\ \circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array}$	<code>\dynkin [extended] B{}</code>
C_n^1	$\circ \Rightarrow \circ - \circ - \cdots - \circ - \circ \Leftarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] C{}</code>

continued ...

Table 17: ...continued

D_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] D{}</code>
E_6^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] E6</code>
E_7^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] E7</code>
E_8^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] E8</code>
F_4^1	$\circ - \circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ - \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] F4</code>
G_2^1	$\circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] G2</code>

Table 18: The Dynkin diagrams of the twisted simple root systems in Kac style

A_2^2	$\circ \Leftarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] A[2] 2</code>
A_{ev}^2	$\circ \Leftarrow \circ - \circ - \circ - \dots - \circ - \circ \Leftarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] A[2] {even}</code>
A_{od}^2	 $\circ \Leftarrow \circ - \circ - \circ - \dots - \circ - \circ \Leftarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] A[2] {odd}</code>
D_n^2	$\circ \Leftarrow \circ - \circ - \circ - \dots - \circ - \circ - \circ \Rightarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] D[2] {}</code>
E_6^2	$\circ - \circ - \circ \Leftarrow \circ - \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] E[2] 6</code>
D_4^3	$\circ - \circ \Leftarrow \circ$	<code>\dynkin [extended] D[3] 4</code>

26. CEREF STYLE

We include a style called **ceref** which paints oblong root markers with shadows. The word “ceref” is an old form of the word “serif”.

Ceref style

`\dynkin[ceref] F4`

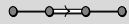


Table 19: The Dynkin diagrams of the simple root systems in cref style


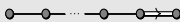

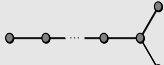



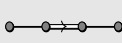

A_n		<code>\dynkin A{}</code>
B_n		<code>\dynkin B{}</code>
C_n		<code>\dynkin C{}</code>
D_n		<code>\dynkin D{}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin E6</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E7</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E8</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin F4</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkin G2</code>

Table 20: The Dynkin diagrams of the extended simple root systems in cref style


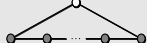
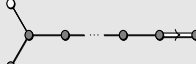

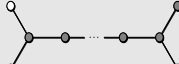

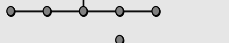
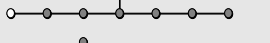
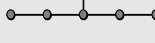

A_1^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] A1</code>
A_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] A{}</code>
B_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] B{}</code>
C_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] C{}</code>
D_n^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] D{}</code>
E_6^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] E6</code>
E_7^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] E7</code>
E_8^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] E8</code>
F_4^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] F4</code>
G_2^1		<code>\dynkin [extended] G2</code>

Table 21: The Dynkin diagrams of the twisted simple root systems in ceref style

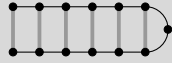
A_2^2		<code>\dynkin [extended] A[2] 2</code>
A_{ev}^2		<code>\dynkin [extended] A[2] {even}</code>
A_{od}^2		<code>\dynkin [extended] A[2] {odd}</code>
D_n^2		<code>\dynkin [extended] D[2] {}</code>
E_6^2		<code>\dynkin [extended] E[2] 6</code>
D_4^3		<code>\dynkin [extended] D[3] 4</code>

27. MORE ON FOLDED DYNKIN DIAGRAMS

The Dynkin diagrams package has limited support for folding Dynkin diagrams.

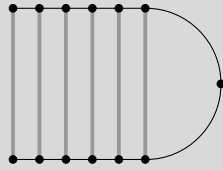
Folding

```
\dynkin[fold]A{13}
```



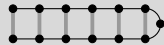
Big fold radius

```
\dynkin[fold,fold radius=1cm]A{13}
```



Small fold radius

```
\dynkin[fold,fold radius=.2cm]A{13}
```



Some Dynkin diagrams have multiple foldings, which we attempt to distinguish (not entirely successfully) by their *ply*: the maximum number of roots folded together. Most diagrams can only allow a 2-ply folding, so `fold` is a synonym for `ply=2`.

3-ply

```
\dynkin[ply=3]D4
\dynkin[ply=3,fold right]D4
\dynkin[ply=3]D[1]4
```



4-ply

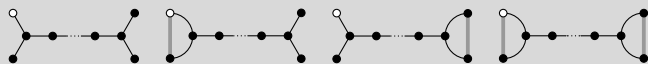
```
\dynkin[ply=4]D[1]4
```



The $D_\ell^{(1)}$ diagrams can be folded on their left end and separately on their right end:

Left, right and both

```
\dynkin D[1]{ } \
\dynkin[fold left]D[1]{ } \
\dynkin[fold right]D[1]{ } \
\dynkin[fold]D[1]{ }
```



We have to be careful about the 4-ply foldings of $D_{2\ell}^{(1)}$, for which we can have two different patterns, so by default, the package only draws as much as it can without distinguishing the two:

Default $D_{2\ell}^{(1)}$ and the two ways to finish it

```

\dynkin[ply=4]D[1]{****.*****.*****} \
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]{D}{1}{****.*****.*****}
  \dynkinFold[bend right=90]1{13}
  \dynkinFold[bend right=90]0{14}
\end{dynkinDiagram} \
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]{D}{1}{****.*****.*****}
  \dynkinFold01
  \dynkinFold1{13}
  \dynkinFold{13}{14}
\end{dynkinDiagram}

```

Table 22: Some foldings of Dynkin diagrams. For these diagrams, we want to compare a folding diagram with the diagram that results when we fold it, so it looks best to set `fold radius` and `edge length` to equal lengths.

A_3		<code>\dynkin [fold]A[0]3</code>
C_2		<code>\dynkin C[0]2</code>
$A_{2\ell-1}$		<code>\dynkin [fold]A{**.*****.**}</code>
C_ℓ		<code>\dynkin C{}</code>
B_3		<code>\dynkin [fold]B[0]3</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkin [reverse arrows]G[0]2</code>
D_4		<code>\dynkin [ply=3,fold right]D4</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkin G2</code>

continued ...

Table 22: ...continued

$D_{\ell+1}$		<code>\dynkin [fold]D{}</code>
B_{ℓ}		<code>\dynkin B{}</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin [fold]E[0]6</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin [reverse arrows]F[0]4</code>
A_3^1		<code>\dynkin [ply=4]A[1]3</code>
A_1^1		<code>\dynkin A[1]1</code>
$A_{2\ell-1}^1$		<code>\dynkin [fold]A[1]{**.*.....**}</code>
C_{ℓ}^1		<code>\dynkin C[1]{}</code>
B_3^1		<code>\dynkin [ply=3]B[1]3</code>
A_2^2		<code>\dynkin A[2]2</code>
B_3^1		<code>\dynkin [ply=2]B[1]3</code>
G_2^1		<code>\dynkin G[1]2</code>
B_{ℓ}^1		<code>\dynkin [fold]B[1]{}</code>
D_{ℓ}^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]{}</code>
D_4^1		<code>\dynkin [ply=3]D[1]4</code>
B_3^1		<code>\dynkin B[1]3</code>
D_4^1		<code>\dynkin [ply=3]D[1]4</code>
G_2^1		<code>\dynkin G[1]2</code>
$D_{\ell+1}^1$		<code>\dynkin [fold]D[1]{}</code>
D_{ℓ}^2		<code>\dynkin D[2]{}</code>
$D_{\ell+1}^1$		<code>\dynkin [fold right]D[1]{}</code>
B_{ℓ}^1		<code>\dynkin B[1]{}</code>

continued ...

Table 22: ...continued

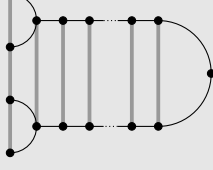

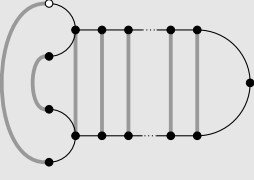

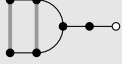
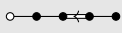












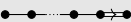


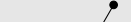
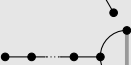









$D_{2\ell}^1$		<pre>\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]D[1]% {****.*****.*****} \dynkinFold01 \dynkinFold1{13} \dynkinFold{13}{14} \end{dynkinDiagram}</pre>
A_{odd}^2		<pre>\dynkin A[2]{odd}</pre>
$D_{2\ell}^1$		<pre>\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]{D}[1]% {****.*****.*****} \dynkinFold[bend right=90]1{13} \dynkinFold[bend right=90]0{14} \end{dynkinDiagram}</pre>
A_{even}^2		<pre>\dynkin A[2]{even}</pre>
E_6^1		<pre>\dynkin [fold]E[1]6</pre>
F_4^1		<pre>\dynkin [reverse arrows]F[1]4</pre>
E_6^1		<pre>\dynkin [ply=3]E[1]6</pre>
D_4^3		<pre>\dynkin D[3]4</pre>
E_7^1		<pre>\dynkin [fold]E[1]7</pre>
E_6^2		<pre>\dynkin E[2]6</pre>
F_4^1		<pre>\dynkin [fold]F[1]4</pre>
G_2^1		<pre>\dynkin G[1]2</pre>
A_{odd}^2		<pre>\dynkin [odd,fold]A[2]{****.***}</pre>
A_{even}^2		<pre>\dynkin A[2]{even}</pre>
D_3^2		<pre>\dynkin [fold]D[2]3</pre>
A_2^2		<pre>\dynkin A[2]2</pre>

Table 23: Frobenius fixed point subgroups of finite simple groups of Lie type [4] p. 15

$A_{\ell \geq 1}$		<code>\dynkin A{}</code>
${}^2A_{\ell \geq 2}$		<code>\dynkin [fold] A{}</code>
$B_{\ell \geq 2}$		<code>\dynkin B{}</code>
2B_2		<code>\dynkin [fold] B2</code>
$C_{\ell \geq 3}$		<code>\dynkin C{}</code>
$D_{\ell \geq 4}$		<code>\dynkin D{}</code>
${}^2D_{\ell \geq 4}$		<code>\dynkin [fold] D{}</code>
3D_4		<code>\dynkin [ply=3] D4</code>
E_6		<code>\dynkin E6</code>
2E_6		<code>\dynkin [fold] E6</code>
E_7		<code>\dynkin E7</code>
E_8		<code>\dynkin E8</code>
F_4		<code>\dynkin F4</code>
2F_4		<code>\dynkin [fold] F4</code>
G_2		<code>\dynkin G2</code>
2G_2		<code>\dynkin [fold] G2</code>

28. TYPESETTING MATHEMATICAL NAMES OF DYNKIN DIAGRAMS

The `\dynkinName` command, with the same syntax as `\dynkin`, typesets a default name of your diagram in L^AT_EX. It is perhaps only useful when automatically generating a large collection of Dynkin diagrams in a computer program.

Name of a diagram

```
\dynkinName[label,extended]B7
\dynkinName A[2]{even}
\dynkinName[Coxeter]B7
\dynkinName[label,extended]B{}
\dynkinName D[3]4
```

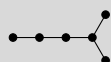
$$B_7^1 \quad A_{ev}^2 \quad B_7 \quad B_n^1 \quad D_4^3$$

29. CONNECTING DYNKIN DIAGRAMS

We can make some sophisticated folded diagrams by drawing multiple diagrams, each with a name:

Name a diagram

```
\dynkin[name=Bob]D6
```



We can then connect the two with folding edges:

Connect diagrams

```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[name=upper]A3
  \node (current) at ($ (upper root 1)+(0,-.3cm)$) {};
  \dynkin[at=(current),name=lower]A3
  \begin{pgfonlayer}{Dynkin behind}
    \foreach \i in {1,...,3}%
    {%
      \draw[/Dynkin diagram/fold style]
        ($ (upper root \i)$)
        -- ($ (lower root \i)$);%
    }%
  \end{pgfonlayer}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
```



The nonsplit Freudenthal–Tits magic square

```
\newcommand\clrK{\rowcolor{BurntOrange!80}}
\newcommand\clrL{\rowcolor{SeaGreen}}
\newcommand\clrH{\rowcolor{RoyalBlue!50}}
\newcommand\clrO{\rowcolor{OrangeRed!70}}
\newcommand\clrOO{\cellcolor{Red}}
\NewDocumentCommand\hd{om}{
  \cellcolor{gray!30}$\IfNoValueF{#1}{\mathbb{#1}}\setminus\mathbb{#2}$}
\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram/fold style/.style={blue!22,ultra thick}}
\begin{tcolorbox}[colback=white,colframe=white]
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline
\hd[A]{B}&\hd{K}&\hd{L}&\hd{H}&\hd{O}&\hd{O}\\\hline
\clrK\hd{K}&\dynkin A1 & \dynkin A{*o} & \dynkin C{o*o} & \dynkin
F{*ooo} & \hd{L}& \dynkin A{**} &
\end{tabular}
\end{tcolorbox}
```

```

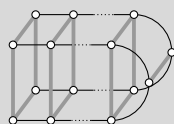
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[name=upper]A2
\node (current) at ($(upper root 1)+(0,-.35cm)$) {};
\dynkin[at=(current),name=lower]A2
\begin{pgfonlayer}{Dynkin behind}
\foreach \i in {1,2}{%
\draw[/Dynkin diagram/fold style] ($(upper root \i)$) -- ($(lower
root \i)$);}
\end{pgfonlayer}
\end{dynkinDiagram}&
\dynkin A{*ooo*} &
\dynkin E{*oooo*} \\\hline
\clrH\hd{H} &
\dynkin C{***} &
\dynkin[fold] A{*****} &
\dynkin D{*oo*o*} &
\dynkin E{*oooo**}\\ \hline
\clrO\hd{O} &
\dynkin F{****} &
\dynkin[o/.style = {
solid,
draw=black,
fill=black}] E{II} &
\dynkin[backwards] E{*o**oo*o} &
\clrOO \dynkin E{*oooo**}\\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{tcolorbox}

```

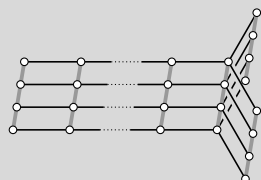
A \ B	K	L	H	O
K				
L				
H				
O				

The following diagrams arise in the Satake diagrams of the pseudo-Riemannian symmetric spaces [2].

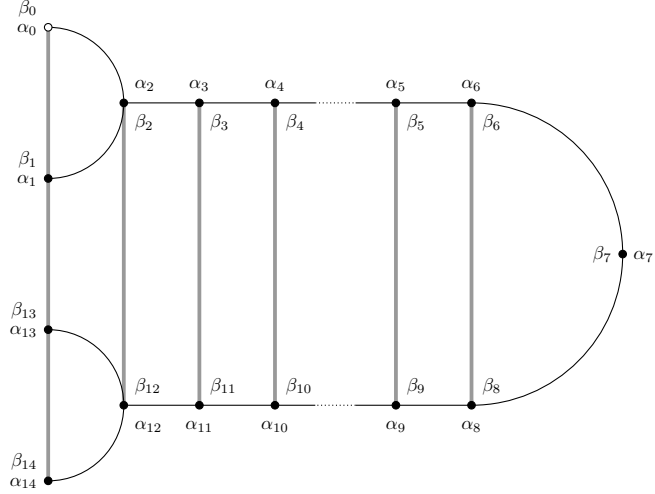
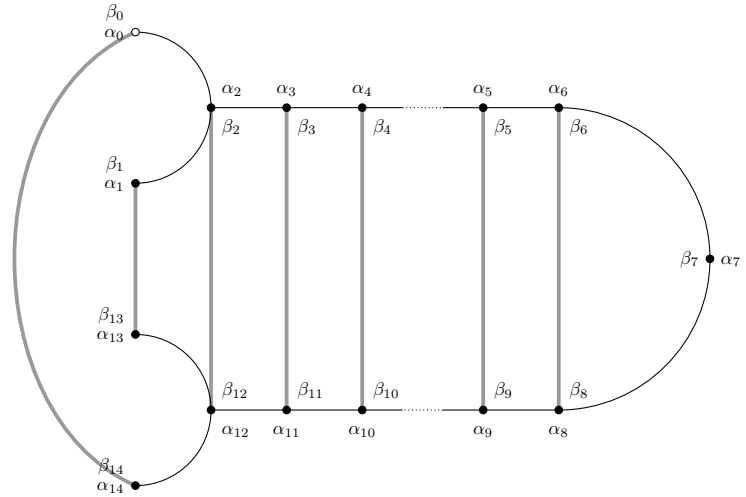
```
\pgfkeys{/Dynkin diagram,edge length=.5cm,fold radius=.5cm}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \dynkin[name=1]A{IIb}
  \node (a) at (-.3,-.4){};
  \dynkin[name=2,at=(a)]A{IIb}
  \begin{pgfonlayer}{Dynkin behind}
    \foreach \i in {1,...,7}{
      \draw[/Dynkin diagram/fold style]
        ($ (1 root \i)$) -- ($ (2 root \i)$);}
  \end{pgfonlayer}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\pgfkeys{/Dynkin diagram,
  edge length=.75cm,
  edge/.style={draw=example-color,double=black,very thick}}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \foreach \d in {1,...,4}{
    \node (current) at ($ (\d*.05,\d*.3)$){};
    \dynkin[name=\d,at=(current)]D{oo.oooo}
  }
  \begin{pgfonlayer}{Dynkin behind}
    \newcommand\df[2]{
      \draw[/Dynkin diagram/fold style]
        ($ (#1 root \i)$) -- ($ (#2 root \i)$);}
    \foreach \i in
      {1,...,6}{\df{1}{2}\df{2}{3}\df{3}{4}}
  \end{pgfonlayer}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



30. OTHER EXAMPLES

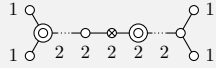
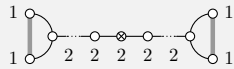
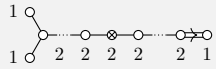
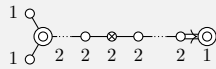
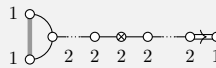
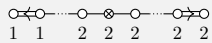
 1D_4 4-ply tied straight: 1D_4 4-ply tied bending:

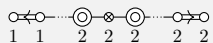
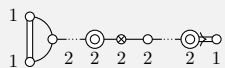
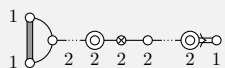
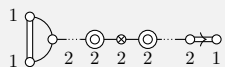
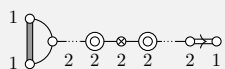
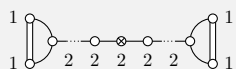
```

\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram,
  edge length=1cm,
  fold radius=1cm,
  label,
  label*==true,
  label macro/.code={\alpha_{#1}},
  label macro*/.code={\beta_{#1}}}
\({}^1D_4\) 4-ply tied straight:
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4]D[1]%
{****.*****.*****}
  \dynkinFold 01
  \dynkinFold 1{13}
  \dynkinFold{13}{14}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
\({}^1D_4\) 4-ply tied bending:
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[ply=4,label]D[1]%
{****.*****.*****}

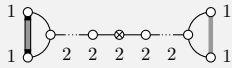
```

Below we draw the Vogan diagrams of some affine Lie superalgebras [22, 21].

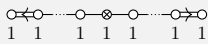
$\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label}]\text{D}[1]\{\text{o}0.\text{ot}0.\text{ooo}\}$

 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label},\text{fold}]\text{D}[1]\{\text{oo}.\text{oto}.\text{ooo}\}$

 $\mathfrak{sl}(2m+1|2n)^2$
 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{oo}.\text{oto}.\text{oo}\}$

 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{o}0.\text{oto}.\text{o}0\}$

 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label},\text{fold}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{oo}.\text{oto}.\text{oo}\}$

 $\mathfrak{sl}(2m+1|2n+1)^2$
 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label}]\text{D}[2]\{\text{o}.\text{oto}.\text{oo}\}$


$\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{label}]\text{D}[2]\{\text{o.0t0.oo}\}$

 $\mathfrak{sl}(2|2n+1)^{(2)}$
 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{ply}=2,\text{label},\text{double edges}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{oo.0to.0o}\}$

 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{ply}=2,\text{label},\text{double fold}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{oo.0to.0o}\}$

 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{ply}=2,\text{label},\text{double edges}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{oo.0t0.oo}\}$

 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{ply}=2,\text{label},\text{double fold}]\text{B}[1]\{\text{oo.0t0.oo}\}$

 $\mathfrak{sl}(2|2n)^{(2)}$
 $\backslash\text{dynkin}[\text{ply}=2,\text{label},\text{double edges}]\text{D}[1]\{\text{oo.ot0.ooo}\}$


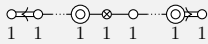
```
\dynkin[ply=2,label,double fold left]D[1]{oo.oto.ooo}
```


 $\text{osp}(2m|2n)^{(2)}$

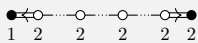
```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={1}]D[2]{o.oto.oo}
```



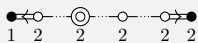
```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={1}]D[2]{o.0to.0o}
```


 $\text{osp}(2|2n)^{(2)}$

```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code=\lablIt{#1},
  affine mark=*]
D[2]{o.o.o.o*}
```

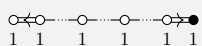


```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code=\lablIt{#1},
  affine mark=*]
D[2]{o.0.o.o*}
```

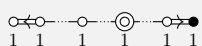


$\mathfrak{sl}(1|2n+1)^4$

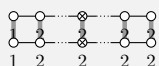
```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={1}]D[2]{o.o.o.o*}
```



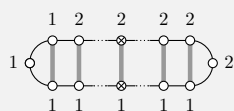
```
\dynkin[label,label macro/.code={1}]D[2]{o.o.O.o*}
```


 A^1

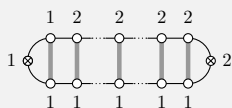
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \dynkin[name=upper]A{oo.t.oo}
  \node (Dynkin current) at (upper root 1){};
  \dynkinSouth
  \dynkin[at=(Dynkin
current),name=lower]A{oo.t.oo}
  \begin{pgfonlayer}{Dynkin behind}
  \foreach \i in {1,...,5}{
    \draw[/Dynkin diagram/fold style]
      ($(\upper root \i)$) --
      ($(\lower root \i)$);
  }
  \end{pgfonlayer}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



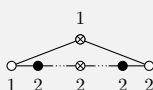
```
\dynkin[fold]A[1]{oo.t.oooo.t.oo}
```



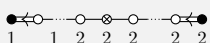
```
\dynkin[fold,affine mark=t]A[1]{oo.o.ootoo.o.oo}
```



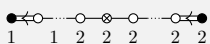
```
\dynkin[affine mark=t]A[1]{o*.t.*o}
```


 B^1

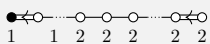
```
\dynkin[affine mark=*]A[2]{o.oto.o*}
```



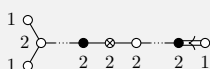
```
\dynkin[affine mark=*]A[2]{o.oto.o*}
```



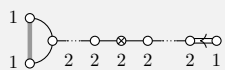
```
\dynkin[affine mark=*]A[2]{o.ooo.o}
```



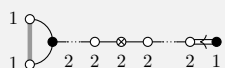
```
\dynkin[odd]A[2]{oo.*to.*o}
```




```
\dynkin[odd,fold]A[2]{oo.oto.oo}
```



```
\dynkin[odd,fold]A[2]{o*.oto.o*}
```


 D^1

```
\dynkin D{otoo}
```



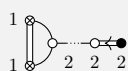
```
\dynkin D{ot*o}
```



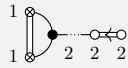
```
\dynkin[fold]D{otoo}
```


 C^1

```
\dynkin[double edges,fold,affine  
mark=t,odd]A[2]{to.o*}
```



```
\dynkin[double edges,fold,affine
mark=t,odd]A[2]{t*.oo}
```

 F^1

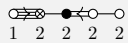
```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{oto*}%
\dynkinQuadrupleEdge 12%
\dynkinTripleEdge 43%
\end{dynkinDiagram}%
```



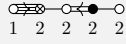
```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{*too}%
\dynkinQuadrupleEdge 12%
\dynkinTripleEdge 43%
\end{dynkinDiagram}%
```

 G^1

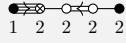
```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{ot*oo}%
\dynkinQuadrupleEdge 12%
\dynkinDefiniteDoubleEdge 43%
\end{dynkinDiagram}%
```



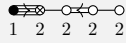
```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{oto*o}%
    \dynkinQuadrupleEdge 12%
    \dynkinDefiniteDoubleEdge 43%
\end{dynkinDiagram}%
```



```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{*too*}%
    \dynkinQuadrupleEdge 12%
    \dynkinDefiniteDoubleEdge 43%
\end{dynkinDiagram}%
```



```
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{*tooo}%
    \dynkinQuadrupleEdge 12%
    \dynkinDefiniteDoubleEdge 43%
\end{dynkinDiagram}%
```



31. EXAMPLE: THE COMPLEX SIMPLE LIE ALGEBRAS

\mathfrak{g}	Diagram	Weights	Roots	Simple roots
A_n		$\frac{1}{n+1}\mathbb{Z}^{n+1} / \langle \sum e_j \rangle$	$e_i - e_j$	$e_i - e_{i+1}$
B_n		$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^n$	$\pm e_i, \pm e_i \pm e_j, i \neq j$	$e_i - e_{i+1}, e_n$
C_n		\mathbb{Z}^n	$\pm 2e_i, \pm e_i \pm e_j, i \neq j$	$e_i - e_{i+1}, 2e_n$
D_n		$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^n$	$\pm e_i \pm e_j, i \neq j$	$e_i - e_{i+1}, \quad i \leq n-1$ $e_{n-1} + e_n$
E_8		$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^8$	$\pm 2e_i \pm 2e_j, \quad i \neq j,$ $\sum_i (-1)^{m_i} e_i, \quad \sum m_i \text{ even}$	$2e_1 - 2e_2,$ $2e_2 - 2e_3,$ $2e_3 - 2e_4,$ $2e_4 - 2e_5,$ $2e_5 - 2e_6,$ $2e_6 + 2e_7,$ $-\sum e_j,$ $2e_6 - 2e_7$

\mathfrak{g}	Diagram	Weights	Roots	Simple roots
E_7		$\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^8 / \langle e_1 - e_2 \rangle$	quotient of E_8	quotient of E_8
E_6		$\frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z}^8 / \langle e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3 \rangle$	quotient of E_8	quotient of E_8
F_4		\mathbb{Z}^4	$\pm 2e_i,$ $\pm 2e_i \pm 2e_j, \quad i \neq j,$ $\pm e_1 \pm e_2 \pm e_3 \pm e_4$	$2e_2 - 2e_3,$ $2e_3 - 2e_4,$ $2e_4,$ $e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4$
G_2		$\mathbb{Z}^3 / \langle \sum e_j \rangle$	$\pm(1, -1, 0),$ $\pm(-1, 0, 1),$ $\pm(0, -1, 1),$ $\pm(2, -1, -1),$ $\pm(1, -2, 1),$ $\pm(-1, -1, 2)$	$(-1, 0, 1),$ $(2, -1, -1)$

```

\NewDocumentEnvironment{bunch}{}{
  \renewcommand*{\arraystretch}{1}
  \begin{array}{@{}ll@{}}
    \\\ \midrule
  \end{array}
  \\\ \midrule\end{array}}
\small
\NewDocumentCommand\nt{mm}{
  \newcolumnntype{#1}{>\columncolor[gray]{.9}}>{\$}m{#2cm}<{\$}}
\nt{G}{.3}\nt{J}{2.1}\nt{K}{3}\nt{R}{3.7}\nt{S}{3}
\NewDocumentCommand\LieG{}{\mathfrak{g}}
\NewDocumentCommand\W{om}{
  \ensuremath{
    \mathbb{Z}^{\#2}
    \IfValueT{#1}{/\left<#1\right>}}}
\renewcommand*{\arraystretch}{1.5}
\NewDocumentCommand\quo{}{\text{quotient of } E_8}
\begin{longtable}{@{}GJKRS@{}}
\LieG&
  \text{Diagram}&
  \text{Weights}&
  \text{Roots}&
  \text{Simple roots}\\
\midrule\endfirsthead
\LieG&
  \text{Diagram}&
  \text{Weights}&
  \text{Roots}&
  \text{Simple roots}\\
\midrule\endhead
A_n&
  \dynkin A{}&

```

```

\frac{1}{n+1}W[\sum e_j]{n+1}&
e_i-e_j&
e_i-e_{i+1}\\
B_n&
\dynkin B{}&
\frac{1}{2}W_n&
\pm e_i, \pm e_i \pm e_j, i \ne j&
e_i-e_{i+1}, e_n\\
C_n&
\dynkin C{}&
W_n&
\pm^2 e_i, \pm e_i \pm e_j, i \ne j&
e_i-e_{i+1}, 2e_n\\
D_n&
\dynkin D{}&
\frac{1}{2}W_n&
\pm e_i \pm e_j, i \ne j &
\begin{bunch}
e_i-e_{i+1}, & i \leq n-1 \\
e_{n-1}+e_n
\end{bunch} \\
E_8&
\dynkin E8&
\frac{1}{2}W_8&
\begin{bunch}
\pm 2e_i \pm 2e_j, & i \ne j, \\
\sum_{i=1}^8 (-1)^{m_i} e_i, & \sum m_i \text{ even}
\end{bunch} &
\begin{bunch}
2e_1-2e_2, \\
2e_2-2e_3, \\
2e_3-2e_4, \\
2e_4-2e_5, \\
2e_5-2e_6, \\
2e_6+2e_7, \\
-\sum e_j, & 2e_6-2e_7
\end{bunch} \\
E_7&
\dynkin E7&
\frac{1}{2}W[e_1-e_2]8&
\text{quo}&
\text{quo} \\
E_6&
\dynkin E6&
\frac{1}{3}W[e_1-e_2, e_2-e_3]8&
\text{quo}&
\text{quo} \\
F_4&
\dynkin F4&
W_4&
\begin{bunch}
\pm^2 e_i, \\
\pm^2 e_i \pm^2 e_j, \quad i \ne j,
\end{bunch}

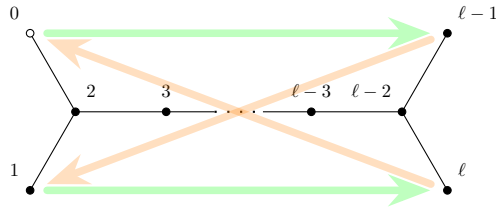
```

```

\pm e_1 \pm e_2 \pm e_3 \pm e_4
\end{bunch}&
\begin{bunch}
2e_2-2e_3,\\
2e_3-2e_4,\\
2e_4,\\
e_1-e_2-e_3-e_4
\end{bunch}\\
G_2&
\dynkin G2&
\W[\sum e_j]3&
\begin{bunch}
\pm(1,-1,0),\\
\pm(-1,0,1),\\
\pm(0,-1,1),\\
\pm(2,-1,-1),\\
\pm(1,-2,1),\\
\pm(-1,-1,2)
\end{bunch}
&
\begin{bunch}
(-1,0,1),\\
(2,-1,-1)
\end{bunch}
\end{longtable}

```

32. AN EXAMPLE OF MIKHAIL BOROVoi



```

\tikzset{
  big arrow/.style={
    -Stealth,
    line cap=round,
    line width=1mm,
    shorten <=1mm,
    shorten >=1mm}}
\newcommand\catholic[2]{
  \draw[big arrow,green!25!white] (root #1) to (root #2);}
\newcommand\protestant[2]{
  \begin{scope}[transparency group, opacity=.25]
    \draw[big arrow,orange] (root #1) to (root #2);
  \end{scope}}
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[%
  edge length=1.2cm,
  indefinite edge/.style={
    thick,
    loosely dotted},

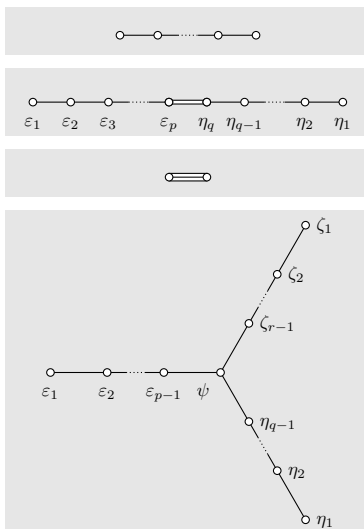
```

```

labels*={0,1,2,3,\ell-3,\ell-2,\ell-1,\ell}]
D[1]{ }
\catholic 06\catholic 17
\protestant 70\protestant 61
\end{dynkinDiagram}

```

There are many undocumented features, which are not usually very useful; here is a taste, from [14] p. 61.



```

\begin{center}
\makeatletter
\newcommand{\extraNode}[6]{%
{%
\dynkinPlaceRootRelativeTo{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}
\dynkinDefiniteSingleEdge{#1}{#2}
\dynkinRootMark{o}{#1}
\advance\dynkin@nodes by 1
\dynkinLabelRoot{#1}{#6}
}%
\newcommand{\extraDotNode}[6]{%
{%
\dynkinPlaceRootRelativeTo{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}
\dynkinIndefiniteSingleEdge{#1}{#2}
\dynkinRootMark{o}{#1}
\advance\dynkin@nodes by 1
\dynkinLabelRoot{#1}{#6}
}%
\makeatother
\tikzset{/Dynkin diagram,mark=o,edge length=.5cm}
\begin{tabular}>\columncolor[gray]{.9}c}
\dynkin A{}
\\ \midrule
\begin{dynkinDiagram}A{ooo.o}
\dynkinLabelRoot{1}{\varepsilon_1}
\dynkinLabelRoot{2}{\varepsilon_2}
\dynkinLabelRoot{3}{\varepsilon_3}

```

```

\dynkinLabelRoot{4}{\varepsilon_p}
\dynkin[at=(root 4),arrows=false]B2
\dynkin[at=(root 2),labels={\eta_q,\eta_{q-1},\eta_2,\eta_1}]A{oo.oo}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
\\ \midrule
\dynkin[arrows=false] G{2}
\\ \midrule
\begin{dynkinDiagram}[%
labels={\varepsilon_{p-1},\psi,\zeta_{r-1},\eta_{q-1}},
mark=o,edge length=.75cm]D4
\extraDotNode{5}{3}{northeast}{right}{left}{\zeta_2}
\extraDotNode{6}{4}{southeast}{right}{left}{\eta_2}
\extraDotNode{7}{1}{west}{below}{above}{\varepsilon_2}
\extraNode{8}{5}{northeast}{right}{left}{\zeta_1}
\extraNode{9}{6}{southeast}{right}{left}{\eta_1}
\extraNode{10}{7}{west}{below}{above}{\varepsilon_1}
\end{dynkinDiagram}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

```

33. SYNTAX

The syntax is `\dynkin[<options>]{<letter>}[<twisted rank>]{<rank>}` where `<letter>` is A, B, C, D, E, F or G, the family of root system for the Dynkin diagram, `<twisted rank>` is 0, 1, 2, 3 (default is 0) representing:

- 0 finite root system
- 1 affine extended root system, i.e. of type ⁽¹⁾
- 2 affine twisted root system of type ⁽²⁾
- 3 affine twisted root system of type ⁽³⁾

and `<rank>` is

- (1) an integer representing the rank or
- (2) blank to represent an indefinite rank or
- (3) the name of a Satake diagram as in section 6.

The environment syntax is `\begin{dynkinDiagram}` followed by the same parameters as `\dynkin`, then various Dynkin diagram and TikZ commands, and then `\end{dynkinDiagram}`.

34. OPTIONS

```

*/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black,fill=black
style for roots like •
o/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black,fill=white
style for roots like ○
O/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black,fill=white
style for roots like ⊙
t/.style = TikZ style data,
continued ...

```


Table 25: ...continued

```

default : solid,draw=black,fill=black
           style for roots like  $\circ$ 
x/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black,line cap=round
           style for roots like  $\times$ 
X/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black,thick,line cap=round
           style for roots like  $\star$ 
affine mark = o,O,t,x,X,*,
default : *
           default root mark for root zero in an affine Dynkin diagram
arrow shape/.style = TikZ style data,
default : -{Computer Modern Rightarrow[black]}
           shape of arrow heads for most Dynkin diagrams that have arrows
arrow style = TikZ style data,
default : black
           set to override the default style for the arrows in nonsimply laced
           Dynkin diagrams, including length, width, line width and color
arrow width = length,
default : 1.5(root radius)
           if you change arrow style or shape, use arrow width to say how
           wide your arrows will be
arrows = true or false,
default : true
           whether to draw the arrows that arise along the edges
backwards = true or false,
default : false
           whether to reverse right to left
bird arrow = true or false,
default : false
           whether to use bird style arrows in  $G_2, F_4$ .
Bourbaki arrow = true or false,
default : false
           whether to use Bourbaki style arrows in  $G_2, F_4$ .
ceref = true or false,
default : false
           whether to draw roots in a “ceref” style
Coxeter = true or false,
default : false
           whether to draw a Coxeter diagram, rather than a Dynkin diagram
double edges = TikZ style data,
default : not set
           set to override the fold style when folding roots together in a
           Dynkin diagram, so that the foldings are indicated with double
           edges (like those of an  $F_4$  Dynkin diagram without arrows)
double fold = TikZ style data,
           continued ...

```

Table 25: ...continued

`default` : not set
 set to override the `fold` style when folding roots together in a Dynkin diagram, so that the foldings are indicated with double edges (like those of an F_4 Dynkin diagram without arrows), but filled in solidly
`double left = TikZ style data,`
`default` : not set
 set to override the `fold` style when folding roots together at the left side of a Dynkin diagram, so that the foldings are indicated with double edges (like those of an F_4 Dynkin diagram without arrows)
`double fold left = TikZ style data,`
`default` : not set
 set to override the `fold` style when folding roots together at the left side of a Dynkin diagram, so that the foldings are indicated with double edges (like those of an F_4 Dynkin diagram without arrows), but filled in solidly
`double right = TikZ style data,`
`default` : not set
 set to override the `fold` style when folding roots together at the right side of a Dynkin diagram, so that the foldings are indicated with double edges (like those of an F_4 Dynkin diagram without arrows)
`double fold right = TikZ style data,`
`default` : not set
 set to override the `fold` style when folding roots together at the right side of a Dynkin diagram, so that the foldings are indicated with double edges (like those of an F_4 Dynkin diagram without arrows), but filled in solidly
`edge label/.style = TikZ style data,`
`default` : `text height=0,text depth=0,label distance=-2pt`
 style of edge labels in the Dynkin diagram, as found, for example, on some Coxeter diagrams
`edge length = length,`
`default` : `.35cm`
 distance between nodes in the Dynkin diagram
`edge/.style = TikZ style data,`
`default` : `solid,draw=black,fill=white,thin`
 style of edges in the Dynkin diagram
`extended = true or false,`
`default` : `false`
 Is this an extended Dynkin diagram?
`fold = true or false,`
`default` : `true`
 whether, when drawing Dynkin diagrams, to draw them 2-ply
`fold left = true or false,`

continued ...

Table 25: ...continued

```

default : true
        whether to fold the roots on the left side of a Dynkin diagram
fold radius = length,
default : .3cm
        the radius of circular arcs used in curved edges of folded Dynkin
        diagrams
fold right = true or false,
default : true
        whether to fold the roots on the right side of a Dynkin diagram
fold left style/.style = TikZ style data,
default :
        style to override the fold style when folding roots together on the
        left half of a Dynkin diagram
fold right style/.style = TikZ style data,
default :
        style to override the fold style when folding roots together on the
        right half of a Dynkin diagram
fold style/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black!40,fill=none,line width=radius
        when drawing folded diagrams, style for the fold indicators
gonality = math,
default : 0
        the gonality of a  $G$  or  $I$  Coxeter diagram
horizontal shift = length,
default : 0
        the gonality of a  $G$  or  $I$  Coxeter diagram
indefinite edge ratio = float,
default : 1.6
        ratio of indefinite edge lengths to other edge lengths
indefinite edge/.style = TikZ style data,
default : solid,draw=black,fill=white,thin,densely dotted
        style of the dotted or dashed middle third of each indefinite edge
involution/.style = TikZ style data,
default : latex-latex,black
        style of involution arrows
involutions = semicolon separated list of pairs,
default :
        involution double arrows to draw
Kac = true or false,
default : false
        whether to draw in the style of [16]
Kac arrows = true or false,
default : false
        whether to draw arrows in the style of [16]
label = true or false,
default : false

```

continued ...

Table 25: ...continued

	whether to label the roots according to the current labelling scheme
<code>label* = true</code> or <code>false</code> ,	
default : <code>false</code>	
	whether to label the roots at alternative label locations according to the current labelling scheme
<code>label depth</code> = 1-parameter \TeX macro,	
default : <code>g</code>	
	the current maximal depth of text labels for the roots, set by giving mathematics text of that depth
<code>label directions</code> = comma separated list,	
default :	
	list of directions to place root labels: above, below, right, left, below right, and so on.
<code>label* directions</code> = comma separated list,	
default :	
	list of directions to place alternate root labels: above, below, right, left, below right, and so on.
<code>label height</code> = \langle 1-parameter \TeX macro \rangle ,	
default : <code>b</code>	
	the current maximal height of text labels for the roots, set by giving mathematics text of that height
<code>label macro</code> = 1-parameter \TeX macro,	
default : <code>#1</code>	
	the current labelling scheme for roots
<code>label macro*</code> = \langle 1-parameter \TeX macro \rangle ,	
default : <code>#1</code>	
	the current labelling scheme for alternate roots
<code>make indefinite edge</code> = \langle edge pair i - j or list of such \rangle ,	
default : <code>{}</code>	
	edge pair or list of edge pairs to treat as having indefinitely many roots on them
<code>mark</code> = \langle o,0,t,x,X,* \rangle ,	
default : <code>*</code>	
	default root mark
<code>name</code> = \langle string \rangle ,	
default : <code>anonymous</code>	
	A name for the Dynkin diagram, with <code>anonymous</code> treated as a blank; see section 29
<code>ordering</code> = \langle Adams, Bourbaki, Carter, Dynkin, Kac \rangle ,	
default : <code>Bourbaki</code>	
	which ordering of the roots to use in exceptional root systems as in section 20
<code>parabolic</code> = \langle integer \rangle ,	
default : <code>0</code>	

continued ...

Table 25: ...continued

A parabolic subgroup with specified integer, where the integer is computed as $n = \sum 2^{i-1}a_i$, $a_i = 0$ or 1 , to say that root i is crossed, i.e. a noncompact root

`ply = <0,1,2,3,4>`,
 default : 0
 how many roots get folded together, at most

`reverse arrows = true or false`,
 default : `true`
 whether to reverse the direction of the arrows that arise along the edges

`root radius = <number>cm`,
 default : `.05cm`
 size of the dots and of the crosses in the Dynkin diagram

`separator length = length`,
 default : `.35cm`
 distance between successive components of a disconnected Dynkin diagram

`text style = TikZ style data`,
 default : `scale=.7`
 Style for any labels on the roots

`upside down = true or false`,
 default : `false`
 whether to reverse up to down

`vertical shift = <length>`,
 default : `.5ex`
 amount to shift up the Dynkin diagram, from the origin of TikZ coordinates.

All other options are passed to TikZ.

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SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, CORK, IRELAND

Email address: b.mckay@ucc.ie