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Molien series and low-degree invariants for a natural action of $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$

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Abstract. We investigate the invariants of the 25-dimensional real representation of the group $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ given by the left and right actions of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ on 5×5 matrices together with matrix transposition; the action on column vectors is the irreducible 5-dimensional representation of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$. The 25-dimensional representation arises naturally in the study of nematic liquid crystals, where the second-rank orientational order parameters of a molecule are represented by a symmetric 3×3 traceless symmetric matrix, and where a rigid rotation in \mathbf{R}^3 induces a linear transformation of this space of matrices. The entropy contribution to a free energy density function in this context turns out to have $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ symmetry. Although it is unrealistic to expect to describe the algebraic structure of the ring of invariants, we are able to calculate the Molien series giving the number of linearly independent invariants at each homogeneous degree, and to express this as a rational function indicating the degrees of invariant polynomials that constitute a basis of 19 primary invariants. The algebra of invariants up to degree 4 is investigated in detail.

1. Introduction and motivation

Associated to any pair of representations D_1, D_2 of finite or compact Lie groups $\mathbf{G}_1, \mathbf{G}_2$ on finite-dimensional complex linear spaces V_1, V_2 respectively there is a natural action $D_1 \otimes D_2$ of $\mathbf{G}_1 \times \mathbf{G}_2$ on the tensor product $V_1 \otimes V_2$ given by

$$D_1 \otimes D_2 (g_1, g_2) : v_1 \otimes v_2 \mapsto D_1(g_1)v_1 \otimes D_2(g_2)v_2. \quad (1)$$

If D_1, D_2 are irreducible then $D_1 \otimes D_2$ is irreducible, and indeed every irreducible representation of $\mathbf{G}_1 \times \mathbf{G}_2$ is of this form [1, II (4.14)]. The space $V_1 \otimes V_2$ can be identified with the space $L(V_2^*, V_1)$ of linear maps from V_2^* to V_1 by

$$v_1 \otimes v_2 : V_2^* \rightarrow V_1 : \alpha \mapsto \alpha(v_2)v_1 \quad (2)$$

and the representation $D_1 \otimes D_2$ corresponds to the action on $L(V_2^*, V_1)$ by left and right multiplication:

$$D_1 \otimes D_2 (g_1, g_2) : A \mapsto D_1(g_1) A D_2(g_2)^* \quad (3)$$

for all $A \in L(V_2^*, V_1)$, where $*$ denotes dual (space or linear map).

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
V_2^* & \xrightarrow{A} & V_1 \\
D_2(g_2)^* \uparrow & & \downarrow D_1(g_1) \\
V_2^* & \xrightarrow{D_1 \otimes D_2(g_1, g_2)A} & V_1
\end{array}$$

If V_2 has an inner product and it is assumed (as may always be done) that D_2 acts by unitary transformations, then V_2^* is identified with V_2 and $D_2(g_2)^*$ becomes the complex conjugate transposition of $D_2(g_2)$.

1.1. Wreath product actions

In the particular case where $V_1 = V_2 = V$, $\mathbf{G}_1 = \mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{G}$ and $D_1 = D_2 = D$ then there is an extra symmetry inherent in the situation, namely the \mathbf{Z}_2 -action of $*$ on $L(V^*, V)$. Combined with $D \otimes D$ this gives an action \tilde{D} of the wreath product

$$\mathbf{\Gamma} := \mathbf{G} \wr \mathbf{Z}_2 \cong \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G} \rtimes \mathbf{Z}_2 \quad (4)$$

on $L(V^*, V)$. Each element of $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ can be written uniquely in the form $(g, h)\tau^\varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, those elements with $\varepsilon = 0$ forming a subgroup $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0 < \mathbf{\Gamma}$ of index 2 isomorphic to $\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G}$ acting on $L(V, V^*)$ by

$$(g, h) : A \mapsto D(g) A D(h)^* \quad (5)$$

while the elements of the other coset $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1$ act by

$$(g, h)\tau : A \mapsto D(g) A^* D(h)^*. \quad (6)$$

In this paper we focus on the case when $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{SO}(3)$, and are interested in studying real-valued *invariants* for real wreath product actions as just described.

It is well known that the irreducible representations of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ are each characterized by a nonnegative integer ℓ , there being (up to isomorphism) precisely one such representation for each given ℓ on a linear space of dimension $2\ell + 1$. Group actions of the wreath product type arise in certain physical applications such as the study of rotating ellipsoids [2] (where $\ell = 1$) or phase transitions of biaxial nematic liquid crystals [3] (where $\ell = 2$). Invariants of these actions arise naturally from the physics when functions generated by microscopic considerations are averaged over the group orbits to give frame-independent macroscopic observables. For example, in the molecular field theory for biaxial nematic liquid crystals as formulated in [4] a fundamental role is played by a family of probability distributions f on $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ of the form

$$f(\eta, \Omega) = \text{const.} \times \exp(\eta \cdot Q(\Omega)), \quad (7)$$

where $\Omega \in \mathbf{SO}(3)$ and $Q(\Omega) = D(\Omega)Q$ with D a representation of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ on a space $V \cong \mathbf{R}^n$ of orientational order parameters Q [5]. Here $\eta \in L(V, V)$ playing the role of a set of Lagrange multipliers and the dot denotes the inner product $A \cdot B = \text{trace}(A^*B)$ on $L(V, V)$. The *entropy* function $S : L(V, V) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ given by

$$S(\eta) = -k \int_{\mathbf{SO}(3)} f(\eta, \Omega) \ln f(\eta, \Omega) \quad (8)$$

plays a central part in the study of phase transitions [4] and is invariant under the action of $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ on $L(V, V)$ arising from D : this can be seen from the properties

of the inner product and the fact that integrating over $R \in \mathbf{SO}(3)$ is the same as integrating over $R_0 R$ (for fixed $R_0 \in \mathbf{SO}(3)$) or over $R^T = R^{-1}$. See [3] for further details.

To display the algebraic structure of the ring of invariant functions for group actions of this kind may be feasible (although complicated) for groups and representations of low dimension, as has been carried out for example in [6] for a related case of $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{GL}(2)$. However, it is totally impractical in our case where $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ acts on the 25-dimensional space $L(V^*, V)$ with $\dim V = 5$: as we show below, there is an algebraic basis integrity basis for the ring of invariants having 19 primary invariants (to be expected, since $\dim \Gamma = 6$) and 1,453,926,048 secondary invariants. Nevertheless we are able to derive the Molien series that gives the number of linearly independent invariants at each homogeneous degree, both for $\mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$ and for $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$, and to display a rational Molien function that indicates at least some of the further structure at low degree. In particular we give explicit generators at degrees 2, 3 and 4 and in doing so we uncover some unexpected algebraic properties of tensor contractions that yield these generators.

1.2. Quaternions, $\mathbf{SO}(4)$ and $\mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$

The group $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ is isomorphic to the group \mathbf{Q}^* of unit quaternions, and acts orthogonally on the space $\mathbf{Q} \cong \mathbf{R}^4$ of all quaternions by

$$q : x \mapsto qh(x)\bar{q} \quad (9)$$

where we identify $x = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in \mathbf{R}^4$ with

$$h(x) = x_0 + x_1i + x_2j + x_3k \in \mathbf{Q}. \quad (10)$$

This action leaves the real subspace invariant and so induces an action on its orthogonal complement (pure quaternions) $\cong \mathbf{R}^3$, which defines a projection

$$\pi : \mathbf{SU}(2) \rightarrow \mathbf{SO}(3). \quad (11)$$

It is straightforward to check that the kernel of π is $\{E, -E\}$ where E denotes the identity matrix in $\mathbf{SU}(2)$, so that the group $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ is a double cover of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$. Although every representation of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ induces one of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$, the converse is true only if $-E$ acts trivially.

The irreducible complex representations of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ can be explicitly constructed on complex homogeneous polynomials in two variables of degree $d \geq 0$ (see e.g. [1, Proposition II,(5.3)]). Since the space of such polynomials has complex dimension $d + 1$, we have such a representation for each positive integer dimension, and clearly the element $-E$ acts trivially if and only if d is even. Thus it is the odd-dimensional irreducible (complex) representations of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ that give rise to the irreducible complex representations of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ which, since these are of real type [1, II,6], correspond to representations in each odd (real) dimension $2\ell + 1$. With this convention, the even-dimensional irreducible complex representations of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ can be labelled by non-integer values of ℓ which we call *half-integers*.

Let

$$\text{Spin}_4 = \mathbf{Q}^* \times \mathbf{Q}^*. \quad (12)$$

There is a natural action of Spin_4 on \mathbf{Q} given by

$$(q_1, q_2) : q \mapsto q_1 q \bar{q}_2. \quad (13)$$

Viewed as an action on \mathbf{R}^4 , this is orthogonal and has determinant 1, and thus defines a homomorphism

$$\tilde{\pi} : \text{Spin}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{SO}(4). \tag{14}$$

The kernel is again \mathbf{Z}_2 , here generated by $(-E, -E)$ and so we have an isomorphism

$$\text{Spin}_4/\mathbf{Z}_2 = \mathbf{Q}^* \times \mathbf{Q}^*/\mathbf{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{SO}(4). \tag{15}$$

At the same time we have an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{SU}(2) \times \mathbf{SU}(2) / \mathbf{Z}_2 \times \mathbf{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3), \tag{16}$$

and so it is natural to ask: when does an (ℓ_1, ℓ_2) representation of $\mathbf{SU}(2) \times \mathbf{SU}(2)$ correspond to a representation of $\mathbf{SO}(4)$? This is the case if and only if both numbers ℓ_1, ℓ_2 are half-integers or both are integers, since $(-E, -E)$ must act trivially and therefore $-E$ must act in the same way (change the sign or not change the sign) in both factors. To summarize:

Proposition 1. *The tensor product of two (complex) irreducible representations of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ with labels ℓ_1, ℓ_2 projects to a representation of $\mathbf{SO}(4)$ (of dimension $(2\ell_1 + 1)(2\ell_2 + 1)$) if and only if $\ell_1 + \ell_2$ is an integer. In particular, the tensor product of two (complex, real) irreducible representations of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ always projects to a representation of $\mathbf{SO}(4)$.*

In the following table we list the labels for irreducible representations of $\mathbf{SU}(2) \times \mathbf{SU}(2)$ for dimensions $(2\ell_1 + 1)(2\ell_2 + 1)$ up to 33.

dim	(ℓ_1, ℓ_2)	dim	(ℓ_1, ℓ_2)	
1	(0, 0)	19	(0, 9), (9, 0)	
3	(0, 1), (1, 0)	20	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$	
4	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	21	(0, 5), (1, 3), (3, 1), (5, 0)	
5	(0, 2), (2, 0)	23	(0, 11), (11, 0)	
7	(0, 3), (3, 0)	24	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{11}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$	
8	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$	25	(0, 12), (2, 2), 12, 0)	
9	(0, 4), (1, 1), (4, 0)	27	(1, 4), (4, 1)	
11	(0, 5), (5, 0)	28	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{13}{2})$	
12	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$	29	(0, 14), (14, 0)	
13	(0, 6), (6, 0)	30	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{2})$	
15	(0, 7), (1, 2), (7, 0)	31	(0, 15), (15, 0)	
16	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$	32	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$	
17	(0, 8), (8, 0)	33	(0, 16)(16, 0)	(17)

Our interest in this paper is in the cases where (ℓ_1, ℓ_2) are positive integers, and $\ell_1 = \ell_2 = \ell$ so that conjugate transposition also acts on the tensor product representation. For practical purposes this restricts us to $\ell = 1$ or $\ell = 2$. For further detailed information on subgroups of $\mathbf{SO}(4)$, quaternions and rotations see [7].

2. Molien functions

Associated to any n -dimensional (real or complex) representation D of a compact Lie group \mathbf{H} is its *Molien integral*

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{H}} = \int_{\mathbf{H}} \det(I - tD(h))^{-1} dh \tag{18}$$

with respect to the normalised (Haar) invariant measure on \mathbf{H} . The integral has the remarkable property that when formally expanded as a power series in t the coefficient of t^m is a non-negative integer that is the dimension of the linear space of D -invariant polynomials of homogeneous degree m . Moreover, when appropriately expressed as a rational function of t , the Molien series conveys further information on the structure of the ring of invariants: see e.g. [8, 9]. Since $\det(I - tD(g)) = t^n \det(t^{-1}I - D(g))$ the integrand in (18) can always be expressed in terms of the eigenvalues of $D(g)$ when these are known. In the case of a unitary representation the Molien series is automatically real.

We apply this to the case of $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{\Gamma} = \mathbf{G} \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ acting on $L(V, V)$ via \tilde{D} as in Section 1.1. First, we extend the action of \mathbf{H} to its associated action on the complex linear space $V \otimes \mathbf{C}$ in order to be able to use a basis of (complex) eigenvectors for each element of $D(\mathbf{H})$. For $g \in G$ let $\Lambda(g) \subset \mathbf{C}$ denote the corresponding eigenvalues $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ of $D(g)$ where $\dim V = n$.

Proposition 2. *Let $(M, N) \in \mathbf{\Gamma}_0 \cong \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G}$.*

- (i) *The eigenvalues ν of $\tilde{D}(g, h)$ are given by $\nu = \lambda_i \bar{\mu}_j$ where $\lambda_i, \mu_j \in \Lambda(g), \Lambda(h)$ respectively.*
- (ii) *The eigenvalues γ of $\tilde{D}((g, h)\tau)$ are given by $\gamma^2 = \bar{\beta}_i \bar{\beta}_j$ and by $\gamma = \bar{\beta}_i$ where $\beta_i, \beta_j \in \Lambda(gh)$.*

PROOF. For simplicity we take D as understood and drop it from the notation.

- (i) If $\{u_i\}, \{v_j\}$ are (complex) eigenbases for g, h respectively ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$) then the n^2 matrices $\{u_i v_j^*\}$ clearly form an eigenbasis for (g, h) with eigenvalues ν as stated.
- (ii) First note that the eigenvalues of gh coincide with those of hg since w is an eigenvector of gh if and only if hw is an eigenvector of hg with the same eigenvalue. Next, let u, v be (complex) eigenvectors of hg with distinct eigenvalues λ, μ respectively. Write $\tilde{u} = gu$ and $\tilde{v} = gv$, so that $h\tilde{u} = \lambda u$ and $h\tilde{v} = \mu v$. We then see that

$$(g, h)\tau(\tilde{u}v^*) = g\tilde{u}^*h^* = \bar{\lambda}\tilde{v}u^* \quad (19)$$

and

$$(g, h)\tau(\tilde{v}u^*) = g\tilde{v}^*h^* = \bar{\mu}\tilde{u}v^*. \quad (20)$$

Therefore the 2-dimensional subspace $\text{span}\{\tilde{u}v^*, \tilde{v}u^*\}$ of $L(V \otimes \mathbf{C})$ is invariant under $(g, h)\tau$, and with respect to the basis $\{\tilde{u}v^*, \tilde{v}u^*\}$ the matrix of $(g, h)\tau$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\lambda} \\ \bar{\mu} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

whose eigenvalues γ satisfy $\gamma^2 = \bar{\lambda}\bar{\mu}$ as claimed. We observe also that $\tilde{u}v^*$ is an eigenvector of $(g, h)\tau$ with eigenvalue $\bar{\lambda}$. \square

We apply this now to the case of $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{SO}(3)$ acting on $V = V_\ell$ by the \mathcal{D}^ℓ representation where $\ell = 1, 2$. The case $\ell = 1$ is straightforward and doubtless well known in the invariant theory literature, but we include it here as illustration of the methods to be used in the considerably more complicated $\ell = 2$ case. Using

Proposition 2 it is straightforward to write down the Molien integrand in (18). The eigenvalues of $M \in \mathbf{SO}(3)$ are $\{1, e^{i\theta}, e^{-i\theta}\}$ for some θ which we call the *rotation angle*. Let $N \in \mathbf{SO}(3)$ with rotation angle ϕ , and suppose MN has rotation angle ψ . Write (with new notation) $z = e^{i\theta}$, $w = e^{i\phi}$ and $v = e^{i\psi}$.

2.1. The case $\ell = 1$

The eigenvalues of $\mathcal{D}^1(M), \mathcal{D}^1(N)$ are those of M, N and so by Proposition 2 the eigenvalues of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^1(M, N)$ are

$$\{z^j w^k\} = \{e^{i(j\theta+k\phi)}\}, \quad j, k = -1, 0, 1 \quad (22)$$

while the eigenvalues of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^1((M, N)\tau)$ are

$$\{1, 1, -1, e^{i\psi}, e^{-i\psi}, \pm e^{i\psi/2}, \pm e^{-i\psi/2}\}. \quad (23)$$

Therefore for $g = (M, N) \in \mathbf{\Gamma}_0$ we have

$$\det(I - t\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^1(g)) = \prod_{j=-1}^1 \prod_{k=-1}^1 (1 - tz^j w^k) \quad (24)$$

while for $g = (M, N)\tau \in \mathbf{\Gamma}_1$

$$\det(I - t\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^1(g)) = (1-t)^2(1+t)(1-tv)(1-t\bar{v})(1-t^2v)(1-t^2\bar{v}). \quad (25)$$

2.2. The case $\ell = 2$

The eigenvalues of $\mathcal{D}^2(M)$ are $\{1, e^{i\theta}, e^{-i\theta}, e^{2i\theta}, e^{-2i\theta}\}$ and so the eigenvalues of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^2(M, N)$ are

$$\{z^j w^k\} = \{e^{i(j\theta+k\phi)}\}, \quad j, k = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 \quad (26)$$

while the eigenvalues of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^2((M, N)\tau)$ are

1	<i>three times</i>
-1	<i>twice</i>
$\pm e^{\pm i\psi/2}$	<i>twice each</i>
$e^{\pm i\psi}$	<i>twice each</i>
$-e^{\pm i\psi}$	<i>once each</i>
$e^{\pm 2i\psi}$	<i>once each</i>
$\pm e^{\pm 3i\psi/2}$	<i>once each</i>

(a total of 25 eigenvalues). Therefore for $g \in \mathbf{\Gamma}_0$

$$\det(I - t\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^2(g)) = \prod_{j=-2}^2 \prod_{k=-2}^2 (1 - tz^j w^k) \quad (27)$$

while for $g \in \mathbf{\Gamma}_1$ the expression becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \det(I - t\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^2(g)) &= (1-t)^3(1+t)^2(1-t^2v)^2(1-t^2\bar{v})^2(1-tv)^2(1-t\bar{v})^2 \times \\ &\quad \times (1+tv)(1+t\bar{v})(1-tv^2)(1-t\bar{v}^2)(1-t^2v^3)(1-t^2\bar{v}^3). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

2.3. Evaluation of the Molien integrals

When integration (18) is carried out over the Lie group $\mathbf{\Gamma} = \mathbf{G} \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ the result is half of the sum of integrals over the subgroup $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0$ and the coset $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1$:

$$\int_{\mathbf{\Gamma}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_0} + \int_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_1} \right) \quad (29)$$

since the normalized Haar measure for $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ when restricted to $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0$ is half the Haar measure of $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0$. As described in [1] for example, the Weyl Integral Formula shows that an integral over a compact Lie group can be decomposed into a double integral over a maximal torus and over the quotient of the group by this torus. In the case when the integrand is a class function (invariant under conjugation in the group) then the latter integral becomes trivial, and the total integral reduces to an integral over the maximal torus at the cost of introducing a further term into the integrand that we call the *Weyl factor*, and dividing by the order $|W|$ of the *Weyl group* W . The integral over the maximal torus is expressed in terms of angular variables and is evaluated using residue calculus. Since the aim is to find $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}}(t)$ as an infinite series in t we can regard t as a small real variable and in any case with $|t| < 1$, and this restriction can be usefully exploited when evaluating residues.

For the case of $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{SO}(3)$ with which we are concerned, a maximal torus (circle) in \mathbf{G} is given by the matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (30)$$

for $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$, and integration is over the unit circle regarded as the circle $|z| = 1$ in the complex plane. The Weyl factor can be found to be

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-z)(1-\bar{z}) = (1-\cos \theta) \quad (31)$$

(cf. [10, 11]) while $W = \mathbf{Z}_2$ so $|W| = 2$ and so the Molien integral (18) for the $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\ell$ representation of $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0$ becomes

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_0}^\ell(t) = -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_{|z|=1} \int_{|w|=1} \frac{(1-z)^2(1-w)^2}{\prod_{j,k=-\ell}^{\ell} (1-tz^j w^k)} \frac{dz dw}{z^2 w^2} \quad (32)$$

for $\ell = 1$ or $\ell = 2$, with $4\pi^2$ the normalising factor of the invariant measure on the maximal torus $S^1 \times S^1$ of $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0$.

For the second coset $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1$ of $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ in the case $\ell = 1$ we have from (25) (with slight abuse of notation as $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1$ is not a group)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_1}^1(t) &= \frac{1}{4\pi i} (1-t)^{-2} (1+t)^{-1} \times \\ &\times \int_{|v|=1} \frac{(1-v)(1-v^{-1})}{(1-tv)(1-tv^{-1})(1-t^2v)(1-t^2v^{-1})} \frac{dv}{v} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

whereas for $\ell = 2$ we have the slightly more complicated expression

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{\Gamma}_1}^2(t) = \frac{1}{4\pi i} (1-t)^{-3} (1+t)^{-2} \int_{|v|=1} \frac{(1-v)(1-v^{-1})}{K(v,t)} \frac{dv}{v} \quad (34)$$

where from (28)

$$\begin{aligned} K(v, t) &= (1 - tv)^2(1 - t\bar{v})^2(1 + tv)(1 + t\bar{v})(1 - tv^2)(1 - t\bar{v}^2) \times \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^2v)^2(1 - t^2\bar{v})^2(1 - t^2v^3)(1 - t^2\bar{v}^3) \\ &= v^{-10}(1 - tv)(1 - tv^2)(1 - t^2v)^2(1 - t^2v^2)(1 - t^2v^3) \times \\ &\quad \times (v - t)(v^2 - t)(v^2 - t^2)(v - t^2)^2(v^3 - t^2). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

Note that for Γ_1 the calculation of the Molien integral (18) reduces to a single integral since $\det [I - tD((M, N)\tau)]$ depends only the rotation angle ψ of the product MN . More precisely, if $f(M, N) = \tilde{f}(MN)$ then

$$\int_{G \times G} f(M, N) d(M, N) = \int_G dN \int_G \tilde{f}(MN) dM = \int_G dN \int_G \tilde{f}(Q) dQ, \quad (36)$$

where $Q = MN$ and we have used the fact that the measure is G -invariant. For a normalised measure we thus obtain

$$\int_{G \times G} f(M, N) d(M, N) = \int_G \tilde{f}(Q) dQ. \quad (37)$$

2.4. Integration in the case $\ell = 1$

Since $|w| = 1$ and $|t| < 1$ the only terms in the denominator that give rise to nonzero residues in the z -integral in $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^1(t)$ are those with $j = -1$, that is $z = tw^k$ for $k = -1, 0, 1$, as well as $z = 0$. Thus

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^1(t) = \frac{1}{8\pi i} \int_{|w|=1} (R_{-1}(w) + R_0(w) + R_1(w)) dw \quad (38)$$

where $R_k(w)$ denotes the residue at $z = tw^k$ of the function $K(w)F_1(z, w)$ where

$$K(w) = \frac{(1 - w)^2 w^{-2}}{(1 - tw^{-1})(1 - t)(1 - tw)} \quad (39)$$

and

$$F_1(z, w) := \frac{(1 - z)^2 z^{-2}}{(1 - tz^{-1}w^{-1})(1 - tz^{-1})(1 - tz^{-1}w)(1 - tzw^{-1})(1 - tz)(1 - tzw)} \quad (40)$$

as it easy to verify that the residue at $z = 0$ is zero. It is straightforward (although a little tedious and best automated) to calculate that $R_k(w) = wS_k(W)^{-1}$ ($k = -1, 0, 1$) where

$$S_{-1}(w) = t(t + 1)(1 - t)^2(w + 1)(tw - 1)(t^2 - w)(w + t) \quad (41)$$

$$S_0(w) = t(t + 1)(w - t^2)(w - t)(1 - tw)(t^2w - 1) \quad (42)$$

$$S_1(w) = t(t + 1)(1 - t)^2(w + 1)(tw + 1)(1 - t^2w)(w - t). \quad (43)$$

We thus see that the residues of (38) inside the unit circle occur where $w = \pm t, t^2$ and further calculation gives that

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^1(t) = ((1 - t)^3(t^2 + 1)(t^2 + t + 1)(t + 1)^2)^{-1} = ((1 - t^2)(1 - t^3)(1 - t^4))^{-1} \quad (44)$$

which when expanded as a power series in t gives

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^1(t) = 1 + t^2 + t^3 + 2t^4 + t^5 + 3t^6 + 2t^7 + 4t^8 + 3t^9 + 5t^{10} + 4t^{11} + 7t^{12} + O(t^{13}). \quad (45)$$

However, the series (45) is less informative than the rational function expression (44) which shows that there are three primary invariants of degrees 2, 3, 4 and no secondary invariants. Candidates for primary invariants are

$$\mathrm{tr}(A^T A), \quad \det(A), \quad \mathrm{tr}(A^T A A^T A). \quad (46)$$

Since by the Cayley-Hamilton Theorem every 3×3 matrix B satisfies its characteristic equation

$$B^3 - \mathrm{tr}(B) B^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{tr}(B)^2 - \mathrm{tr}(B^2))B + \det(B) I = 0, \quad (47)$$

applying this to $B = A^T A$ shows how ‘natural’ invariant functions of higher degree such as $\mathrm{tr}(A^T A A^T A A^T A)$ may be expressed in terms of the primary generators (46).

The integral (33) for $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^1(t)$ is simpler to evaluate. The residues inside the unit circle are given by $v = t, t^2$ with a zero residue at $v = 0$, and we find

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^1(t) = ((1 - t^2)(1 - t^3)(1 - t^4))^{-1} \quad (48)$$

which, remarkably, is the same as $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^1(t)$. How can the Molien series

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma}^1(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^1(t) + \mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^1(t)) \quad (49)$$

be the same as that of the proper subgroup Γ_0 ? This apparent anomaly is resolved by the observation in [2] that polar decomposition (every matrix can be written as the product of an orthogonal and a symmetric matrix) implies that A^T lies on the same Γ_0 -orbit as A , and so every invariant for Γ_0 is an invariant for τ and hence for $\Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1$. This simplification does not occur in the case $\ell = 2$, however, because not every element of $\mathbf{SO}(5)$ is of the form $\mathcal{D}^2(M)$ with $M \in \mathbf{SO}(3)$.

2.5. Integration in the case $\ell = 2$

The calculations here become considerably more complicated, and hardly feasible to carry out by hand. We have used MAPLE to assist with the residue calculations and the subsequent algebra.

2.5.1. Residues of the z -singularities The terms in the denominator of the integrand (32) for $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2(t)$ that contribute to residues for the z -integral are those with $j = -1, -2$. For $k = -2, \dots, 2$ we write $R_{1,k}(w)$ to denote the z -residue that occurs at $z = tw^k$ and $R_{2,k}(w)$ for the sum of the residues that occur at $z = \pm\sqrt{tw^k}$, and obtain the following results, most conveniently expressed in terms of the *inverses* of the $R_{1,k}$ and $R_{2,k}$:

n=1 [NOTE: sign adjustments made here, balanced on next page - DC]

$$-w^{29}t^4 R_{1,-2}^{-1} = T_{1,-2}(w, t) Q_{1,-2}(w, t) \quad (50)$$

$$-w^{17}t^4 R_{1,-1}^{-1} = T_{1,-1}(w, t) Q_{1,-1}(w, t) \quad (51)$$

$$-w^{13}t^4 R_{1,0}^{-1} = T_{1,0}(w, t) Q_{1,0}(w, t) \quad (52)$$

$$-w^{17}t^4 R_{1,1}^{-1} = T_{1,1}(w, t) Q_{1,1}(w, t) \quad (53)$$

$$-w^{29}t^4 R_{1,2}^{-1} = T_{1,2}(w, t) Q_{1,2}(w, t) \quad (54)$$

where

$$T_{1,-2}(w, t) = T_{1,2}(w, t) = (w^2 + 1)(w^2 + w + 1)(1 - w)^2(w + 1)^2(1 + t)(1 - t)^2 \quad (55)$$

$$T_{1,-1}(w, t) = T_{1,1}(w, t) = (w + 1)(w^2 + w + 1)(1 - w)^2(1 + t)(t^2 + t + 1)(1 - t)^4 \quad (56)$$

$$T_{1,0}(w, t) = (1 - w)^2(w + 1)^2(1 + t)(t^2 + t + 1)(1 - t)^2 \quad (57)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1,-2} &= (1 - tw)(1 - tw^2)(t - w)(t - w^3)(t - w^4)(t - w^5)(t - w^6) \times \\ &\quad \times (t^2 - w)(t^2 - w^2)(t^2 - w^3)(t^2 - w^4)(t^3 - w^2)(t^3 - w^3)(t^3 - w^4) \times \\ &\quad \times (t^3 - w^5)(t^3 - w^6) \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1,-1} &= (1 - tw)(1 - tw^2)(1 - t^2w)(t - w^2)^2(t - w^3)(t - w^4)(t^2 - w) \times \\ &\quad \times (t^2 - w^2)(t^2 - w^3)(t^3 - w)(t^3 - w^2)(t^3 - w^3)(t^3 - w^4) \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1,0} &= (1 - tw)^2(1 - tw^2)^2(1 - t^2w)(1 - t^2w^2)(1 - t^3w)(1 - t^3w^2)(t - w)^2 \times \\ &\quad \times (t - w^2)^2(t^2 - w)(t^2 - w^2)(t^3 - w)(t^3 - w^2) \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1,1} &= (1 - tw^2)^2(1 - tw^3)(1 - tw^4)(1 - t^2w)(1 - t^2w^2)(1 - t^2w^3) \times \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^3w)(1 - t^3w^2)(1 - t^3w^3)(1 - t^3w^4)(t - w)(t - w^2)(t^2 - w) \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{1,2} &= (1 - tw)(1 - tw^3)(1 - tw^4)(1 - tw^5)(1 - tw^6)(1 - t^2w)(1 - t^2w^2) \times \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^2w^3)(1 - t^2w^4)(1 - t^3w^2)(1 - t^3w^3)(1 - t^3w^4)(1 - t^3w^5) \times \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^3w^6)(t - w)(t - w^2). \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

n=2

$$w^{17}P_{2,-2}(w, t)R_{2,-2}^{-1} = T_{2,-2}(w, t)Q_{2,-2}(w, t) \quad (63)$$

$$w^{14}P_{2,-1}(w, t)R_{2,-1}^{-1} = T_{2,-1}(w, t)Q_{2,-1}(w, t) \quad (64)$$

$$w^{13}P_{2,0}(w, t)R_{2,0}^{-1} = T_{2,0}(w, t)Q_{2,0}(w, t) \quad (65)$$

$$w^{14}P_{2,1}(w, t)R_{2,1}^{-1} = T_{2,1}(w, t)Q_{2,1}(w, t) \quad (66)$$

$$w^{17}P_{2,2}(w, t)R_{2,2}^{-1} = T_{2,2}(w, t)Q_{2,2}(w, t) \quad (67)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2,-2}(w, t) = T_{2,2}(w, t) &= (w^2 + 1)(w^2 + w + 1)(w - 1)^2(w + 1)^2(1 + t) \times \\ &\quad \times (t^2 + t + 1)(-1 + t)^4 \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

$$T_{2,-1}(w, t) = T_{2,1}(w, t) = (w + 1)(w^2 + w + 1)(w - 1)^2(1 + t)(1 - t)^2 \quad (69)$$

$$T_{2,0}(w, t) = (1 - w)^2(w + 1)^2(1 + t)(t^2 + t + 1)(1 - t)^2 \quad (70)$$

and

$$Q_{2,-2} = (1-tw)(1-tw^2)^2(1-tw^4)(1-tw^6)(1-t^3w^2)(t-w)(t^2-w) \times (t^2-w^2)(t^2-w^3)(t^2-w^4)(t^3-w^2)(t^3-w^4)(t^3-w^6) \quad (71)$$

$$Q_{2,-1} = (1-tw)^2(1-tw^2)(1-tw^3)(1-tw^5)(1-t^2w)(1-t^3w)(1-t^3w^3) \times (t-w^2)(t-w^3)(t^2-w)(t^2-w^2)(t^2-w^3) \times (t^3-w)(t^3-w^3)(t^3-w^5) \quad (72)$$

$$Q_{2,0} = (1-tw)(1-tw^2)^2(1-tw^4)(1-t^2w)(1-t^2w^2)(1-t^3w^2)(1-t^3w^4) \times (t-w)(t-w^2)^2(t-w^4)(t^2-w)(t^2-w^2)(t^3-w^2)(t^3-w^4) \quad (73)$$

$$Q_{2,1} = (1-tw^2)(1-tw^3)(1-t^2w)(1-t^2w^2)(1-t^2w^3) \times (1-t^3w)(1-t^3w^3)(1-t^3w^5)(t-w)^2(t-w^2)(t-w^3)(t-w^5) \times (t^2-w)(t^3-w)(t^3-w^3) \quad (74)$$

$$Q_{2,2} = (1-tw)(1-t^2w)(1-t^2w^2)(1-t^2w^3)(1-t^2w^4)(1-t^3w^2)(1-t^3w^4) \times (1-t^3w^6)(t-w)(t-w^2)^2(t-w^4)(t-w^6)(t^3-w^2). \quad (75)$$

while the $P_{2,k}(w, t)$ are irreducible polynomials in w, t of total degree up to 18 which we do not display here.

For the purposes of this exposition, the important information lies in the $Q_{1,k}$ and $Q_{2,k}$ which indicate the points w inside the unit circle at which residues will need to be evaluated. The relevant factors are those of the form $(t^q - w^p)$ for positive integers p, q . We list in Table 1 the values of (p, q) corresponding to each $Q_{j,k}$. [NOTE: correction made in top line - DC]

$Q_{1,-2}$	(1,1), (3,1),(4,1),(5,1),(6,1),(1,2),(2,2),(3,2),(4,2), (2,3),(3,3),(4,3),(5,3),(6,3)
$Q_{1,-1}$	(2,1),(3,1),(4,1), (1,2),(2,2),(3,2), (1,3),(2,3),(3,3),(4,3)
$Q_{1,0}$	(1,1),(2,1), (1,2),(2,2), (1,3),(2,3)
$Q_{1,1}$	(1,1),(2,1), (1,2)
$Q_{1,2}$	(1,1),(2,1)
$Q_{2,-2}$	(1,1), (1,2),(2,2),(3,2),(4,2), (2,3), (4,3), (6,3)
$Q_{2,-1}$	(2,1),(3,1), (1,2),(2,2),(3,2), (1,3), (3,3), (5,3)
$Q_{2,0}$	(1,1),(2,1), (4,1), (1,2),(2,2), (2,3), (4,3)
$Q_{2,1}$	(1,1),(2,1),(3,1), (5,1), (1,2), (1,3), (3,3)
$Q_{2,2}$	(1,1),(2,1), (4,1), (6,1), (2,3)

Table 1. Table of values p, q for which the factor $(t^q - w^p)$ occurs in $Q_{j,k}$ for $j = 1, 2$ and $k = -2 \dots 2$.

The next step in evaluating the integral (32) is to find the sum of the residues of

$$F(w, t) = \sum_{k=-2}^2 R_{1,k} + \sum_{k=-2}^2 R_{2,k} \quad (76)$$

at the singularities w lying inside the unit circle $|w| = 1$, where $|t| < 1$. It is helpful to note that some of the relevant factors in the denominators of the $R_{j,k}$ no longer appear when the $R_{j,k}$ are summed and simplified. In fact it turns out that

$$F(w, t) = 2w^{13}(1-w)^2 \frac{P(w, t)}{Q(w, t)} \quad (77)$$

where $P(w, t)$ is an irreducible polynomial in w, t of total degree 55 and integer coefficients, while

$$Q(w, t) = (\dots)(t-w)(t^2-w)(t^2-w^2)(t^2-w^3)(t^2-w^4)(t^3-w)(t^3-w^2) \times \\ \times (t^3-w^3)(t^3-w^4)(t^3-w^5)(t^3-w^6) \quad (78)$$

with the dots (\dots) representing factors involving t only or otherwise not vanishing for w inside the unit circle. Note that factors with $(p, q) = (m, 1)$ for $3 \leq m \leq 6$ do not arise here although they do appear in Table 1: the residues of the individual $R_{j,k}$ corresponding to these factors sum to zero. The case $(p, q) = (2, 1)$ also does not appear explicitly in $Q(w, t)$, although $(t-w^2)$ is a factor of both (t^2-w^4) and (t^3-w^6) and so the ‘virtual’ case $(2, 1)$ needs to be considered.

2.5.2. Residues of the w -singularities We now evaluate the residues of $F(w, t)$ at the singularities w that lie inside the unit circle, dealing with each case (p, q) in turn. We write $W_{p,q}(t)$ for the sum of the residues at those points w where $w^p = t^q$, excluding those already found from any earlier (p', q') with $p/q = p'/q'$.

$$\boxed{(p, q) = (1, 1)}$$

$$W_{1,1}(t) = \frac{t^4 U_{1,1}(t)}{36 V_{1,1}(t)} \quad (79)$$

where $U_{1,1}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 56 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{1,1}(t) = (1-t)(1-t^2)^3(1-t^3)^2(1-t^4)^3(1-t^5)^3(1-t^6)^3 \times \\ \times (1-t^7)^2(1-t^8)(1-t^9). \quad (80)$$

$$\boxed{(p, q) = (2, 1)}$$

$$W_{2,1}(t) = \frac{U_{2,1}(t)}{6 V_{2,1}(t)} \quad (81)$$

where $U_{2,1}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 60 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{2,1}(t) = (1-t)^2(1-t^2)^2(1-t^3)^4(1-t^4)^3(1-t^5)^3(1-t^6) \times \\ \times (1-t^7)^2(1-t^9)(1-t^{11}). \quad (82)$$

$$\boxed{(p, q) = (1, 2)}$$

$$W_{1,2}(t) = -\frac{2t^{19} U_{1,2}(t)}{V_{1,2}(t)} \quad (83)$$

where $U_{1,2}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 46 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{1,2}(t) = (1-t)^2(1-t^2)(1-t^3)^2(1-t^4)^2(1-t^5)^3(1-t^6)^2(1-t^7)^2 \times \\ \times (1-t^8)(1-t^9)^2(1-t^{11})(1-t^{13}). \quad (84)$$

$(p, q) = (2, 2)$ excluding residues already occurring at $(p, q) = (1, 1)$:

$$W_{2,2}(t) = -\frac{t^4 U_{2,2}(t)}{4 V_{2,2}(t)} \quad (85)$$

where $U_{2,2}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 20 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{2,2}(t) = (1-t)^2(1-t^2)(1-t^3)(1-t^4)^2(1-t^5)(1-t^6)(1-t^7) \times \\ \times (1-t^8)(1-t^{12}). \quad (86)$$

$(p, q) = (3, 2)$ Here the calculations are simplified by noting that $(3, 2)$ appears in Table 1 only where $k = -2, -1$. It also turns out that the $(3, 2)$ residue sum for $R_{j,-2}$ is equal to that for $R_{j,-1}$, $j = 1, 2$. We find

$$W_{3,2} = \frac{2t^2 U_{3,2}}{V_{3,2}} \quad (87)$$

where $U_{3,2}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 54 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{3,2}(t) = (1-t)^5(1-t^2)^3(1-t^3)(1-t^4)^2(1-t^5)^3(1-t^7)^2(1-t^8) \times \\ \times (1-t^{11})(1-t^{13}). \quad (88)$$

$(p, q) = (4, 2)$ Here $(4, 2)$ appears in Table 1 only where $k = -2$. Excluding residues already occurring at $(p, q) = (2, 1)$ we find

$$W_{4,2} = \frac{U_{4,2}}{2 V_{4,2}} \quad (89)$$

where $U_{4,2}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 8 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{4,2}(t) = (1+t)^3(1-t^2)(1+t^3)^2(1-t^4)^2(1-t^6)(1-t^8). \quad (90)$$

$(p, q) = (1, 3)$

$$W_{1,3} = \frac{2t^{32} U_{1,3}}{V_{1,3}} \quad (91)$$

where $U_{1,3}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 16 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{1,3}(t) = (1-t^2)^3(1-t^3)(1-t^4)^3(1-t^5)^3(1-t^6)^3(1-t^7)^2(1-t^8) \times \\ \times (1-t^9)^2(1-t^{11}). \quad (92)$$

$(p, q) = (2, 3)$

$$W_{2,3} = \frac{2t^{11} U_{2,3}}{V_{2,3}} \quad (93)$$

where $U_{2,3}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 52 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{2,3}(t) = (1-t)^3(1-t^2)(1-t^3)^2(1-t^4)^2(1-t^5)^3(1-t^6)^2(1-t^7)^2 \times \\ \times (1-t^8)(1-t^9)^2(1-t^{13}). \quad (94)$$

$(p, q) = (3, 3)$ excluding residues already occurring at $(p, q) = (1, 1)$:

$$W_{3,3} = \frac{2t^4(1+t)(1+t^2)U_{3,3}}{9V_{3,3}} \quad (95)$$

where $U_{3,3}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 14 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{3,3}(t) = (1-t^3)(1-t^5)(1-t^6)^2(1-t^9)^2(1-t^{12}). \quad (96)$$

$(p, q) = (4, 3)$

$$W_{4,3} = -\frac{2t^2U_{4,3}}{V_{4,3}} \quad (97)$$

where $U_{4,3}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 50 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{4,3}(t) = (1-t)^5(1-t^2)^2(1-t^3)^4(1-t^5)^3(1-t^7)^2(1-t^9)^2(1-t^{11}). \quad (98)$$

$(p, q) = (5, 3)$

$$W_{5,3} = -\frac{2tU_{5,3}}{V_{5,3}} \quad (99)$$

where $U_{5,3}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 82 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{5,3}(t) = (1-t)^2(1-t^2)^4(1-t^3)(1-t^4)^2(1-t^6)^2(1-t^7)^2(1-t^8)(1-t^9)^2 \times \\ \times (1-t^{11})(1-t^{12})(1-t^{13}). \quad (100)$$

$(p, q) = (6, 3)$ The factor $(w^6 - t^3)$ appears in $R_{j,k}$ only for $k = -2$, and the residue sums (excluding those already obtained at $(p, q) = (2, 1)$) for $R_{1,-2}$ and for $R_{2,-2}$ coincide and give

$$W_{6,3} = \frac{4U_{6,3}}{3V_{6,3}} \quad (101)$$

where $U_{6,3}(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 12 with positive integer coefficients, and

$$V_{6,3}(t) = (1-t)(1-t^3)^2(1-t^6)^2(1-t^9)^2. \quad (102)$$

Finally, adding all these residues yields the following result.

Proposition 3. *The sum $W(t)$ of all the residues of $F(w, t)$ for $|w| < 1$ (where $|t| < 1$) has the form*

$$W(t) = 4\frac{U(t)}{V(t)} \quad (103)$$

where $U(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 96 with integer coefficients and

$$V(t) = (1+t)(1-t^2)^3(1-t^3)(1-t^4)^2(1-t^5)^3(1-t^6)^2(1-t^7)^2(1-t^8) \times \\ \times (1-t^9)^2(1-t^{11})(1-t^{12})(1-t^{13}). \quad (104)$$

The algebraic form of $W(t)$ is somewhat anomalous for this context, as the coefficients in the numerator $U(t)$ are not all positive, and the denominator $V(t)$ has an apparently superfluous factor $(1+t)$. Nevertheless, the total number of other factors (with repeats) is 19 which is the codimension $25 - 6$ of the generic orbits of the group action as would be expected. In fact expansion as a power series in t yields a pleasing result.

Theorem 1. *The Molien series $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2(t)$ for the action of $\Gamma_0 = \mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$ on $L(V, V) \cong \mathbf{R}^{25}$ is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2(t) = & 1 + t^2 + t^3 + 5t^4 + 5t^5 + 19t^6 + 27t^7 + 76t^8 + 136t^9 + 330t^{10} + 626t^{11} + \\ & + 1391t^{12} + 2676t^{13} + 5497t^{14} + 10425t^{15} + 20201t^{16} + 37182t^{17} \\ & + 68713t^{18} + O(t^{19}). \end{aligned} \quad (105)$$

This form with positive integer coefficients suggests that suitable algebraic manipulation of $W(t)$ ought to put this rational function into a form consistent with data for primary and secondary generators of the ring of Γ_0 -invariants. We are grateful to Boris Zhilinskii who showed us how to arrive at the following more informative conclusion.

Theorem 2. *A rational Molien function $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2(t)$ for the action of $\Gamma_0 = \mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$ on $L(V) \cong \mathbf{R}^{25}$ is given by*

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2(t) = \frac{P_0(t)}{Q_0(t)} \quad (106)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0(t) = & (1-t^2)(1-t^3)(1-t^4)^3(1-t^5)(1-t^6)^2(1-t^7)^2(1-t^8)^2 \times \\ & \times (1-t^9)^2(1-t^{10})^2(1-t^{11})(1-t^{12})(1-t^{13}) \end{aligned} \quad (107)$$

and $P_0(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 113 with positive integer coefficients as set out in Appendix A.

For the Molien integral (29) for the full group $\mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$ in the $\ell = 2$ case it follows from (34) and (35) that we must evaluate the residues at singularities inside the unit circle of the function

$$H(w, t) := \frac{(1-v)^2}{v^2 K(v, t)} \quad (108)$$

with $K(v, t)$ as in (35), namely at the points $v = t^2, \pm t, \pm\sqrt{t}$ and $\exp(2m\pi i/3)t^{\frac{2}{3}}$ for $m = 0, 1, 2$, and finally divide by the factor $(1-t)^3(1+t)^2$. We arrive at the following result. [NOTE: I have removed the factor of 2. Not completely sure if correct. - DC]

Proposition 4. $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^2(t) = \frac{U_1(t)}{V_1(t)}$

where $U_1(t)$ is a palindromic polynomial in t of degree 42 with integer coefficients and

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(t) = & (1+t^2)(1-t)(1-t^3)^2(1-t^4)^2(1-t^5)(1-t^6)^2(1-t^7) \times \\ & \times (1-t^8)^2(1-t^{10}). \end{aligned} \quad (109)$$

Again this may be put into a more propitious form [NOTE: factor 2 removed. - DC]

$$\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^2(t) = 2 \frac{P_1(t)}{Q_1(t)} \quad (110)$$

where $Q_1(t) = Q_0(t)$ and where $P_1(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree 113 which is palindromic up to sign-reflection as given in Appendix Appendix A. [NOTE: pdf gives 'Appendix' twice - check ref. protocol? - DC]

Expanding $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^2(t)$ as a power series in t we find

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_1}^2(t) = & 1 + t^2 + t^3 + 3t^4 + 5t^5 + 9t^6 + 13t^7 + 28t^8 + 44t^9 + 72t^{10} + 116t^{11} + \\ & + 193t^{12} + 294t^{13} + 457t^{14} + 689t^{15} + 1039t^{16} + 1526t^{17} \\ & + 2221t^{18} + O(t^{19}) \end{aligned} \quad (111)$$

which finally gives the Molien series for Γ as the arithmetic mean of (105) and (111) as follows:

Theorem 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{\Gamma}^2(t) = & 1 + t^2 + t^3 + 4t^4 + 5t^5 + 14t^6 + 20t^7 + 52t^8 + 90t^9 + 201t^{10} + 371t^{11} + \\ & + 792t^{12} + 1485t^{13} + 2977t^{14} + 5557t^{15} + 10620t^{16} + 19354t^{17} \\ & + 35467t^{18} + O(t^{19}). \end{aligned} \quad (112)$$

Observe that (as must be the case since $\Gamma_0 < \Gamma$) the positive integer coefficients in \mathcal{P}_{Γ}^2 are less than or equal to the corresponding coefficients in $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2(t)$: their difference at degree n is the number of independent homogeneous invariants of degree n for Γ_0 that are *not* invariant under the transposition action. Likewise the coefficients of $P_0(t) - P_1(t)$ give the numbers of independent homogeneous invariants at each degree for Γ_0 that are not transposition-invariant. We examine this a little more closely in the following section. [To check this - DC]

3. The algebra of irreducible super-tensors

3.1. Tensor products and invariants

The tensor product of two (complex) representations D, D' of a compact Lie group \mathbf{G} on linear spaces V, V' respectively is (as is any other) isomorphic to a direct sum of irreducible representations of \mathbf{G} :

$$D \otimes D' \cong D_0 \oplus D_1 \cdots \oplus D_m. \quad (113)$$

Explicitly this means that with respect to a chosen basis of $V \otimes V'$ there is an orthogonal $nn' \times nn'$ matrix C , independent of $g \in \mathbf{G}$, such that

$$C (D(g) \otimes D'(g)) C^* = \text{diag}(D_0(g), D_1(g), \dots, D_m(g)) \quad (114)$$

for all $g \in \mathbf{G}$, where the right hand side is a block-diagonal matrix.

Suppose that D_0 is the trivial 1-dimensional representation of \mathbf{G} , and that it appears precisely once in (114). Orthogonal projection of $V \otimes V'$ onto its 1-dimensional \mathbf{G} -invariant linear subspace corresponding to D_0 is a \mathbf{G} -invariant linear function on $V \otimes V'$, which in the case $V = V'$ gives a quadratic \mathbf{G} -invariant function on V . More

generally, for $k = 0, \dots, m$ the orthogonal projection of $V \otimes V'$ onto its invariant n_k -dimensional subspace V_k supporting the representation D_k is an equivariant linear map given by the $n_k \times N$ matrix C_k consisting of the n_k rows of C corresponding to the D_k -block. Using this projection and iterating the procedure with higher order tensor products using (114) provides a systematic method for finding higher order invariants. We illustrate the use of this method below.

For our purposes we need to extend these considerations to the situation where V, V' are replaced by $L(W, V), L(W', V')$ for further representation spaces W, W' for \mathbf{G} . In view of the natural identification

$$L(W \otimes W', V \otimes V') \cong L(W, V) \otimes L(W', V') \quad (115)$$

for linear spaces V, W, V', W' through which the element $A \otimes B$ on the right hand side corresponds to the linear map

$$W \otimes W' \rightarrow V \otimes V' : w \otimes w' \mapsto Aw \otimes Bw' \quad (116)$$

on the left hand side, the tensor product representation $D \otimes D'$ of \mathbf{G} on $V \otimes V'$ defines a natural action of \mathbf{G} on $L(W, V) \otimes L(W', V')$ by left multiplication (right composition) on $L(W \otimes W', V \otimes V')$, and similarly two representation E, E' of \mathbf{G} on W, W' define a \mathbf{G} -action on $L(W, V) \otimes L(W', V')$ by right inverse multiplication (left inverse composition). Schematically, we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xrightarrow{S} & V \\ \downarrow E(h) & & \downarrow D(g) \\ W & \xrightarrow{(g, h)S} & V \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} W' & \xrightarrow{S'} & V' \\ \downarrow E'(h) & & \downarrow D'(g) \\ W' & \xrightarrow{(g, h)S'} & V' \end{array} .$$

Together these define a representation of $\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G}$ on $L(W, V) \otimes L(W', V')$ given explicitly by

$$\begin{aligned} (g, h) : S \otimes S' &\mapsto [D(g)SE(h^{-1})] \otimes [D'(g)S'E'(h^{-1})] \\ &= [D(g) \otimes D'(g)](S \otimes S')[E(h^{-1}) \otimes E'(h^{-1})] . \end{aligned} \quad (117)$$

Stated otherwise, the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W \otimes W' & \xrightarrow{S \otimes S'} & V \otimes V' \\ \downarrow E(h) \otimes E'(h) & & \downarrow D(g) \otimes D'(g) \\ W \otimes W' & \xrightarrow{(g, h)(S \otimes S')} & V \otimes V' \end{array} .$$

Let the projections $\{B_\ell : W \otimes W' \rightarrow W_\ell\}$ be analogs for $E \otimes E'$ of the projections $\{C_k : V \otimes V' \rightarrow V_k\}$ for $D \otimes D'$ described above.

Lemma 1. For each pair k, ℓ the linear map

$$\Phi_{k\ell} : L(W, V) \otimes L(W', V') \rightarrow L(W_\ell, V_k) : S \otimes S' \mapsto C_k S \otimes S' B_\ell^*$$

is $\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G}$ -equivariant.

PROOF. From the expression (114) we have

$$C_k (D(g) \otimes D'(g)) = D_k(g) C_k$$

and likewise

$$(E(g) \otimes E'(g)) B_\ell^T = B_\ell^T E_\ell(g)$$

for each pair k, ℓ . Therefore for $(g, h) \in \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{k\ell}((g, h)S \otimes S') &= C_k [D(g) \otimes D'(g)] (S \otimes S') [E^*(h) \otimes E'^*(h)] B_\ell^* \\ &= D_k(g) C_k^* (S \otimes S') B_\ell^* E_\ell^T(h) \\ &= (g, h) \Phi_{k\ell}(S \otimes S'). \end{aligned}$$

□

We shall apply this in the case of $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{SO}(3)$ with $V = V' = W = W' \cong \mathbf{R}^5$ and with D, D', E, E' all given by the $j = 2$ irreducible representation $\mathcal{D}^{(2)}$. The $j = 0$ component of (117) defined by Φ_{00} yields a quadratic invariant for the action of $\mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$ on $L(V, V)$, and we show how further iteration of this construction yields explicit invariants of degree 3 and 4.

3.2. The case of $\mathbf{SO}(3)$ and Clebsch-Gordan coefficients

The context in which $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{SO}(3)$ and D, D' are irreducible is thoroughly studied in the quantum mechanics literature [12, 13]. If $D = \mathcal{D}^{(j_1)}$ and $D' = \mathcal{D}^{(j_2)}$ where $\mathcal{D}^{(j_1)}, \mathcal{D}^{(j_2)}$ are the unique irreducible representations on linear spaces $V^{(j_1)}, V^{(j_2)}$ of dimension $2j_1 + 1, 2j_2 + 1$ respectively, then the *Clebsch-Gordan formula* or *series* [1, 14] states that

$$\mathcal{D}^{(j_1)} \otimes \mathcal{D}^{(j_2)} \cong \mathcal{D}^{(|j_1 - j_2|)} \oplus \mathcal{D}^{(|j_1 - j_2| + 1)} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{D}^{(j_1 + j_2)} \quad (118)$$

or, more explicitly, that that with respect to a basis for $V^{(j_1)} \otimes V^{(j_2)}$ there exists a unique unitary $N \times N$ matrix \mathcal{C} , where $N = (2j_1 + 1)(2j_2 + 1)$, such that

$$\mathcal{C}[\mathcal{D}^{(j_1)} \otimes \mathcal{D}^{(j_2)}] \mathcal{C}^* = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D}^{(|j_1 - j_2|)} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{D}^{(|j_1 - j_2| + 1)} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \mathcal{D}^{(j_1 + j_2)} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (119)$$

With spherical harmonics $Y_{jm}, m = -j, \dots, j$ chosen as a basis for $V^{(j)}$ and giving the basis $\{Y_{j_1 m_1} \otimes Y_{j_2 m_2}\}$ for $V^{(j_1)} \otimes V^{(j_2)}$, the entries of the matrix \mathcal{C} are known as *Clebsch-Gordan coefficients* [12, 14] and are usually written as

$$\mathcal{C}_{jm; m_1 m_2} = \langle jm | j_1 m_1; j_2 m_2 \rangle, \quad (120)$$

where the pairs of indices j, m and m_1, m_2 label rows and columns respectively. Note that the right hand side of (118) includes the trivial 1-dimensional representation $\mathcal{D}^{(0)}$ if and only if $j_1 = j_2$.

The use of the explicit matrix representation in terms of spherical harmonics is particularly convenient since many detailed results are readily available in the Quantum Mechanics literature. Here, we simply recall that the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients vanish unless

$$|j_1 - j_2| \leq j \leq j_1 + j_2, \quad m_1 + m_2 = m \quad (121a)$$

$$-j_1 \leq m_1 \leq j_1, \quad -j_2 \leq m_2 \leq j_2, \quad -j \leq m \leq j. \quad (121b)$$

For later reference it is also useful to introduce the Wigner 3- j symbols [13] defined as

$$\begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{(-1)^{j_1 - j_2 - m_3}}{\sqrt{2j_3 + 1}} \langle j_1 m_1; j_2 m_2 | j_3 (-m_3) \rangle. \quad (122)$$

These vanish unless

$$m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = 0, \quad |j_1 - j_2| \leq j_3 \leq j_1 + j_2. \quad (123)$$

Finally, it is also worth recalling the following special case of the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients

$$\langle 00 | j_1 m_1; j_2 m_2 \rangle = \delta_{j_1, j_2} \delta_{m_1, -m_2} \frac{(-1)^{j_1 - m_1}}{\sqrt{2j_1 + 1}}, \quad (124)$$

where $\delta_{h,k}$ is the Kronecker symbol equal to 1 if $h = k$ and zero otherwise. We refer to any standard textbook on Quantum Mechanics for a more complete review of the numerous interesting identities and symmetries of Clebsch-Gordan coefficients and 3- j symbols.

3.3. Construction of invariants

We now focus on the case $j_1 = j_2 = 2$. Let \mathcal{C}_j denote the rectangular matrix obtained from \mathcal{C} by selecting the $(2j + 1)$ -rows associated with the j^{th} block in (119), so that \mathcal{C}_j has dimensions $(2j + 1) \times 25$. Taking $j = 0$ (so $m = 0$) and using (121) we see from Lemma 1 with $k, \ell = 0, 0$ and Eq.(124) that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{00}(S \otimes S') &= \sum_{m, m'} (-1)^{m+m'} \langle 00 | 2m_1; 2m_2 \rangle \langle 00 | 2m'_1; 2m'_2 \rangle S'_{m_1 m'_1} S_{m_2 m'_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{m, m'} (-1)^{m+m'} S'_{mm'} S_{-m -m'}, \end{aligned} \quad (125)$$

with $-2 \leq m, m' \leq 2$. The spherical harmonic basis elements satisfy [...] and so we obtain the expected quadratic invariant

$$I_2 = \|S\|^2, \quad (126)$$

for the action of $\mathbf{\Gamma}_0 = \mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$ on $L(V, V)$ with $V = V^{(2)} = \mathbf{R}^5$.

With a little more effort we can construct a cubic invariant. To this end, we apply the same process as above at degree 3 to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{00}[\Phi_{jj'}(S \otimes S) \otimes S] &= \sum_{m, m', m_3, m'_3} \langle 00 | jm; 2m_3 \rangle \langle 00 | j'm'; 2m'_3 \rangle \times \\ &\quad \times [\Phi_{jj'}(S \otimes S)]_{mm'} S_{m_3 m'_3}. \end{aligned} \quad (127)$$

After the substitution of Eq.(124), we can see that the only non vanishing cubic invariant comes from the choice $j = j' = 2$. Thus, we obtain the following cubic invariant (see also [15]):

$$I_3 = \sum_{m_i, m'_i = -2}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ m'_1 & m'_2 & m'_3 \end{pmatrix} S_{m_1 m'_1} S_{m_2 m'_2} S_{m_3 m'_3}. \quad (128)$$

From the Molien series $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma_0}^2$ in Theorem 1 we expect a single generator for Γ_0 -invariants at each homogeneous degree 2 and 3, and so I_3 is the unique degree-3 invariant up to scalar multiplication. Moreover, we observe that I_2 and I_3 are clearly also invariant with respect to the transposition τ which exchanges m_i and m'_i . Therefore, I_2, I_3 generate the quadratic and the cubic invariants of the whole group $\Gamma \cong \mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$.

The structure of the invariants is, however, more involved at degree four. To describe it more closely, let us first define the following super-tensors ($j, j' = 0, \dots, 4$)

$$U_{kk'}^{(j, j')} = \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ m_1 & m_2 & k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ m'_1 & m'_2 & k' \end{pmatrix} S_{m_1 m'_1} S_{m_2 m'_2}. \quad (129)$$

The $\mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$ invariants are then written as contractions (scalar product) of the $U^{(j, j')}$:

$$I_4^{(j, j')} = \sum_{\substack{|k| \leq j \\ |k'| \leq j'}} (-1)^{k+k'} U_{kk'}^{(j, j')} U_{-k, -k'}^{(j, j')}, \quad (130)$$

of which there are 25 since both j and j' range from 0 to 4. However, as we next show, these are not independent. To this end, let us introduce the following definitions for the symmetric and skew-symmetric part of $I_4^{(j, j')}$:

$$I_4^{[j, j']} = \frac{1}{2}(I_4^{(j, j')} + I_4^{(j', j)}), \quad I_4^{\{j, j'\}} = \frac{1}{2}(I_4^{(j, j')} - I_4^{(j', j)}). \quad (131)$$

As described in detail in Appendix B, the following general relations hold:

$$I_4^{(j, j')} = 0 \quad \text{if } j + j' \text{ is odd,} \quad (132a)$$

$$(I_4^{(j, j')})^* = I_4^{(j, j')}, \quad (132b)$$

$$\tau I_4^{[j, j']} = I_4^{[j, j']}, \quad \tau I_4^{\{j, j'\}} = -I_4^{\{j, j'\}}. \quad (132c)$$

There are 12 relations given by (132a) which reduces the number of potentially independent invariants (130) from 25 to 13. Moreover, as can be checked directly,

the following less natural identities also hold:

$$4 I_4^{(0,0)} + 9 I_4^{(1,1)} + 5 I_4^{(2,2)} - 14 I_4^{(3,3)} - 54 I_4^{(4,4)} = 0, \quad (133a)$$

$$60 I_4^{(0,0)} + 9 I_4^{(1,1)} + 245 I_4^{(2,2)} - 784 I_4^{(3,3)} - 280 I_4^{[0,2]} = 0, \quad (133b)$$

$$212 I_4^{(0,0)} - 909 I_4^{(1,1)} + 2695 I_4^{(2,2)} - 3136 I_4^{(3,3)} - 1512 I_4^{[0,4]} = 0, \quad (133c)$$

$$100 I_4^{(0,0)} + 99 I_4^{(1,1)} - 1225 I_4^{(2,2)} + 784 I_4^{(3,3)} - 1008 I_4^{[1,3]} = 0, \quad (133d)$$

$$220 I_4^{(0,0)} - 387 I_4^{(1,1)} - 535 I_4^{(2,2)} + 112 I_4^{(3,3)} - 2160 I_4^{[2,4]} = 0, \quad (133e)$$

$$5 I_4^{\{0,2\}} - 9 I_4^{\{0,4\}} = 0, \quad (133f)$$

$$5 I_4^{\{0,2\}} - 6 I_4^{\{1,3\}} = 0, \quad (133g)$$

$$7 I_4^{\{0,2\}} + 18 I_4^{\{2,4\}} = 0. \quad (133h)$$

These eight identities reduce the number of potentially independent degree-4 invariants from 13 to 5. From the Molien series $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{F}_0}^2(t)$ in Theorem 1 we expect to have five linearly independent degree-4 invariants of $\mathbf{F}_0 = \mathbf{SO}(3) \times \mathbf{SO}(3)$, and we may accordingly take these to be $I_4^{(0,0)}$, $I_4^{(1,1)}$, $I_4^{(2,2)}$, $I_4^{(3,3)}$, $I_4^{\{0,2\}}$, say.

The relations 132c show that, of these five invariants of \mathbf{F}_0 , all except the last are invariant under the transposition operator τ . This is consistent with the Molien series $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{F}}^2(t)$ in Theorem 3 which predicts only four linearly independent degree-4 invariants of $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{SO}(3) \wr \mathbf{Z}_2$.

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Appendix A. Molien function details

The numerator $P_0(t)$ of the rational Molien function in Theorem 2 is:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_0(t) = & 1 + t^4 + 3t^5 + 11t^6 + 16t^7 + 42t^8 + 80t^9 + 185t^{10} + 357t^{11} + 752t^{12} \\
& + 1412t^{13} + 2723t^{14} + 4937t^{15} + 8888t^{16} + 15342t^{17} + 26146t^{18} + 43083t^{19} \\
& + 69884t^{20} + 110398t^{21} + 171406t^{22} + 260288t^{23} + 388723t^{24} + 569210t^{25} \\
& + 820356t^{26} + 1161726t^{27} + 1620330t^{28} + 2224150t^{29} + 3009500t^{30} \\
& + 4012238t^{31} + 5276926t^{32} + 6845013t^{33} + 8764870t^{34} + 11078260t^{35} \\
& + 13830477t^{36} + 17054459t^{37} + 20782913t^{38} + 25029615t^{39} \\
& + 29802829t^{40} + 35086893t^{41} + 40855850t^{42} + 47055721t^{43} + 53620919t^{44} \\
& + 60456820t^{45} + 67458001t^{46} + 74494882t^{47} + 81431353t^{48} + 88115150t^{49} \\
& + 94396925t^{50} + 100121953t^{51} + 105148447t^{52} + 109343460t^{53} + 112595858t^{54} \\
& + 114815204t^{55} + 115941062t^{56} + 115941062t^{57} + 114815204t^{58} + 112595858t^{59} \\
& + 109343460t^{60} + 105148447t^{61} + 100121953t^{62} + 94396925t^{63} + 88115150t^{64} \\
& + 81431353t^{65} + 74494882t^{66} + 67458001t^{67} + 60456820t^{68} + 53620919t^{69} \\
& + 47055721t^{70} + 40855850t^{71} + 35086893t^{72} + 29802829t^{73} + 25029615t^{74} \\
& + 20782913t^{75} + 17054459t^{76} + 13830477t^{77} + 11078260t^{78} + 8764870t^{79} \\
& + 6845013t^{80} + 5276926t^{81} + 4012238t^{82} + 3009500t^{83} + 2224150t^{84} \\
& + 1620330t^{85} + 1161726t^{86} + 820356t^{87} + 569210t^{88} + 388723t^{89} + 260288t^{90} \\
& + 171406t^{91} + 110398t^{92} + 69884t^{93} + 43083t^{94} + 26146t^{95} + 15342t^{96} + 8888t^{97} \\
& + 4937t^{98} + 2723t^{99} + 1412t^{100} + 752t^{101} + 357t^{102} + 185t^{103} + 80t^{104} + 42t^{105} \\
& + 16t^{106} + 11t^{107} + 3t^{108} + t^{109} + t^{113}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

The numerator $P_1(t)$ of the rational Molien function in (110) is:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1(t) = & 1 - t^4 + 3t^5 + 3t^6 + 4t^7 + 10t^8 + 12t^9 + 17t^{10} + 25t^{11} + 30t^{12} + 36t^{13} \\
& + 41t^{14} + 41t^{15} + 40t^{16} + 36t^{17} + 16t^{18} - 9t^{19} - 32t^{20} - 74t^{21} - 122t^{22} \\
& - 168t^{23} - 223t^{24} - 266t^{25} - 298t^{26} - 324t^{27} - 312t^{28} - 274t^{29} - 216t^{30} \\
& - 108t^{31} + 30t^{32} + 183t^{33} + 364t^{34} + 546t^{35} + 717t^{36} + 871t^{37} + 961t^{38} \\
& + 999t^{39} + 979t^{40} + 859t^{41} + 670t^{42} + 413t^{43} + 83t^{44} - 268t^{45} - 639t^{46} \\
& - 1002t^{47} - 1299t^{48} - 1536t^{49} - 1683t^{50} - 1695t^{51} - 1601t^{52} - 1398t^{53} \\
& - 1072t^{54} - 680t^{55} - 238t^{56} + 238t^{57} + 680t^{58} + 1072t^{59} + 1398t^{60} + 1601t^{61} \\
& + 1695t^{62} + 1683t^{63} + 1536t^{64} + 1299t^{65} + 1002t^{66} + 639t^{67} + 268t^{68} - 83t^{69} \\
& - 413t^{70} - 670t^{71} - 859t^{72} - 979t^{73} - 999t^{74} - 961t^{75} - 871t^{76} - 717t^{77} \\
& - 546t^{78} - 364t^{79} - 183t^{80} - 30t^{81} + 108t^{82} + 216t^{83} + 274t^{84} + 312t^{85} \\
& + 324t^{86} + 298t^{87} + 266t^{88} + 223t^{89} + 168t^{90} + 122t^{91} + 74t^{92} + 32t^{93} \\
& + 9t^{94} - 16t^{95} - 36t^{96} - 40t^{97} - 41t^{98} - 41t^{99} - 36t^{100} - 30t^{101} - 25t^{102} \\
& - 17t^{103} - 12t^{104} - 10t^{105} - 4t^{106} - 3t^{107} - 3t^{108} + t^{109} - t^{113}. \tag{A.2}
\end{aligned}$$

Appendix B. Quartic invariants

To understand the various relations among the invariant quantities, it is helpful to study the symmetries of the $U_{kk'}^{(j,j')}$ as defined in (129) which arise as a consequence of the symmetries of the $3j$ -symbols. In particular, we recall the following identities

$$\begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} j_2 & j_3 & j_1 \\ m_2 & m_3 & m_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} j_3 & j_1 & j_2 \\ m_3 & m_1 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{B.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} &= (-1)^{j_1+j_2+j_3} \begin{pmatrix} j_2 & j_1 & j_3 \\ m_2 & m_1 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{j_1+j_2+j_3} \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_3 & j_2 \\ m_1 & m_3 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{B.2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ -m_1 & -m_2 & -m_3 \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{j_1+j_2+j_3} \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{B.3}$$

We now show that the relations among the invariants as given in Eqs.(132a)–(132c) are simple consequences of the symmetries (B.1)–(B.3):

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{kk'}^{(j,j')} &= (-1)^{j+j'} \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ m_2 & m_1 & k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ m'_2 & m'_1 & k' \end{pmatrix} S_{m_2 m'_2} S_{m_1 m'_1} \\
&= (-1)^{j+j'} U_{kk'}^{(j,j')}. \tag{B.4}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $U_{kk'}^{(j,j')} = 0$ if $j + j'$ is odd, and so is the associated invariant.

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{kk'}^{(j,j')} &= (-1)^{j+j'} \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ -m_1 & -m_2 & -k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ -m'_1 & -m'_2 & -k' \end{pmatrix} S_{m_1 m'_1} S_{m_2 m'_2} \\
&= (-1)^{j+j'} \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ -m_1 & -m_2 & -k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ -m'_1 & -m'_2 & -k' \end{pmatrix} \times \\
&\quad \times (-1)^{m_1+m'_1+m_2+m'_2} S_{-m_1-m'_1}^* S_{-m_2-m'_2}^* \\
&= (-1)^{j+j'+k+k'} \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ -m_1 & -m_2 & -k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ -m'_1 & -m'_2 & -k' \end{pmatrix} \times \\
&\quad \times S_{-m_1-m'_1}^* S_{-m_2-m'_2}^* \\
&= (-1)^{j+j'+k+k'} (U_{-k,-k'}^{(j,j')})^*. \tag{B.5}
\end{aligned}$$

Since we know from (i) that $j + j'$ must be even for non-vanishing U s, we are left with

$$(U_{kk'}^{(j,j')})^* = (-1)^{k+k'} U_{-k,-k'}^{(j,j')}. \tag{B.6}$$

This has the immediate consequence from (130) that the invariants $I_4^{(j,j')}$ are all real. [Equation B.7 deleted.]

(iii) Finally, let us study how the $U_{kk'}^{(j,j')}$ transform under transposition,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\tau U^{(j,j')})_{kk'} &= \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ m_1 & m_2 & k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ m'_1 & m'_2 & k' \end{pmatrix} \times \\
&\quad \times (-1)^{m_1+m'_1+m_2+m'_2} S_{-m'_1,-m_1} S_{-m'_2,-m_2} \\
&= (-1)^{k+k'} \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ -m'_1 & -m'_2 & k' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ -m_1 & -m_2 & k \end{pmatrix} S_{m'_1 m_1} S_{m'_2 m_2} \\
&= (-1)^{k+k'+j+j'} \sum_{\substack{|m_i| \leq j \\ |m'_i| \leq j'}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j' \\ m'_1 & m'_2 & -k' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & j \\ m_1 & m_2 & -k \end{pmatrix} S_{m'_1 m_1} S_{m'_2 m_2} \\
&= (-1)^{k+k'+j+j'} U_{-k',-k}^{(j',j)}. \tag{B.7}
\end{aligned}$$

From this we obtain

$$\tau I_4^{(j,j')} = \sum_{\substack{|k| \leq j \\ |k'| \leq j'}} (-1)^{k+k'} U_{-k',-k}^{(j',j)} U_{k',k}^{(j,j')} = I_4^{(j',j)}. \tag{B.8}$$

Therefore, the ‘‘diagonal’’ invariants ($j = j'$) are left unchanged by the transposition. The ‘‘non-diagonal’’ invariants ($j \neq j'$), in principle, are not. In terms of the symmetric and anti-symmetric parts of $I_4^{(j,j')}$, Eq.(B.8) yields

$$\tau I_4^{[j,j']} = I_4^{[j,j']}, \quad \tau I_4^{\{j,j'\}} = -I_4^{\{j,j'\}}. \tag{B.9}$$