

Lecture 4

Last time we showed Maske's Thm

(V, π) rep. of G
 $F = \mathbb{C}$

$$V = \underbrace{V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_1}_{a_1} \oplus \underbrace{V_2 \oplus \dots \oplus V_2}_{a_2} \oplus \dots$$

$\hookrightarrow V_i$ irred. subreps of V

where $a_i = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_G(V_i, V)$

Note: If (V, π) and (W, ϕ) repn's s.t.
 $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_G(U, V) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_G(U, W)$ for all irreducible U of G , then $V \cong W$

Defined the character of V last time:

$$\chi_V : G \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{by } \chi_V = \text{tr}(\pi(g))$$

$$\cdot \chi_V(e) = \dim V$$

$$\cdot \chi_V(g) = \chi_V(hgh^{-1}), \quad g, h \in G$$

Class function is a function $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which is constant of conjugacy classes of G .

First orthogonality relations:

$F = \mathbb{C}$

Let V, W be two irred. repn's of G .

$$\text{Then } \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_V(g) \overline{\chi_W(g)} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } V \not\cong W \\ 1 & \text{if } V \cong W \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\overline{\chi_W(g)} = \chi_W(g^{-1}) \right)$$

Remark: (1) If $V \cong W$, then $\chi_V = \chi_W$

(2) The converse is also true, if V, W are irreducible:
if $\chi_V = \chi_W$, then $V \cong W$

Vector space of all class functions (over \mathbb{C})

$\hookrightarrow \dim = \#$ conjugacy classes

$\cdot f_1, f_2 \in \text{Class}(G) \equiv$ class functions

$$\cdot \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle := \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} f_1(g) \overline{f_2(g)}$$

Check: \langle , \rangle is Hermitian

\langle , \rangle is positive definite

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \|fg\|^2 \in \mathbb{R} \geq 0$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow f \equiv 0$$

List χ_1, \dots irreducibles of G

χ_1, \dots ← orthonormal set in $\text{Class}(G)$

\Rightarrow # irreducibles \leq # conjugacy classes

[~~Later~~ Later: let's see when we have equality]

V not necessarily irreducible

$$V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k a_i V_i \quad V_i \text{ irreducible}$$

$$\chi_V = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \chi_{V_i} \quad \text{as functions on } G$$

$$U \text{ irreducible} \rightarrow \langle \chi_U, \chi_V \rangle = \langle \chi_U, \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \chi_{V_i} \rangle =$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \langle \chi_U, \chi_{V_i} \rangle =$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } U \cong V_i \\ 0 & \text{if } U \text{ does not appear in decomposition} \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \chi_{V_i}, \chi_V \rangle = a_i$$

Moreover, $\langle \chi_V, \chi_V \rangle = \langle \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \chi_{V_i}, \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \chi_{V_i} \rangle =$
$$= \langle a_1 \chi_{V_1}, a_1 \chi_{V_1} \rangle + \langle a_2 \chi_{V_2}, a_2 \chi_{V_2} \rangle + \dots =$$
$$= a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \langle \chi_V, \chi_V \rangle = a_1^2 + \dots + a_k^2$$

Corollary: $\langle \chi_V, \chi_V \rangle = 1 \Leftrightarrow V$ irreducible,

since $\sum a_i^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \exists! i$ s.t. $a_i = 1$

(E.g.) Regular representation:

$X = G$. Let G act on $X = G$ by left multiplication.

$$\text{tr}(\pi(g)) = \# \text{fix}(g)$$

Let V_{reg} be the corresponding linear rep'n $g(e_g) := e_{(gg)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{V_{\text{reg}}}(g) &= \# \{ \tilde{g} \in G \mid g\tilde{g} = \tilde{g} \} = \\ &= \# \{ \tilde{g} \in G \mid g = e \} \end{aligned}$$

So $g \neq e \Rightarrow \chi_{V_{\text{reg}}}(g) = 0$!

$$\text{So } \chi_{V_{\text{reg}}}(g) = \begin{cases} |G| & \text{if } g=e \\ 0 & \text{if } g \neq e \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \chi_{\text{reg}}, \chi_{\text{reg}} \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \chi_{V_{\text{reg}}}(e)^2 = \frac{|G|^2}{|G|} = |G|$$

Let U be an irreducible representation of G :

$$\langle \chi_U, \chi_{V_{\text{reg}}} \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_U(g) \overline{\chi_{V_{\text{reg}}}(g)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{|G|} \chi_U(e) \cdot |G| = \chi_U(e) \\ &= \dim U \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{reg}} = \bigoplus_{\text{all irreducibles}} (\dim U) \cdot U$$

(Corollary) $\dim V_{\text{reg}} = \sum_{\text{irreducibles}} (\dim U)(\dim U)$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} |G|$$

$$\Rightarrow |G| = \sum_{\substack{\text{rel.} \\ \text{irred.}}} (\dim U)^2$$

| | Cl_1 | Cl_2 | Cl_3 | ... |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| χ_1 | | | | |
| χ_2 | | | | |
| \vdots | | | | |

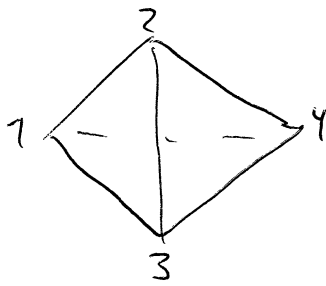
← Character table

$\chi_i(g)$ for $g \in Cl_j$

rows \leq # columns

(E.g.) $A_4 =$ alternation gp. on 4 letters

or View A_4 as the rotational symmetries of



6

$$G \hookrightarrow S_4$$

$$|G| = 3 \cdot 4 = 12 \Rightarrow G \cong A_4$$

Each $g \in G = A_4 \rightsquigarrow 3 \times 3$ orthogonal matrix of det 1 ($SO(3)$)

• Identity

• Rotation about vertex by $120^\circ \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 2 = 8$

• (12)(34)

(13)(24)

(14)(23)

= rotations by 180°
about axis through
opposite edges

identity $\rightarrow 3$

rot. by $180^\circ \rightarrow$ eigenvalues are
 $1 + (-1) + (-1) = -1$

rot by $120^\circ \rightarrow$ eigenvalues are
 $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$
cube roots

| | 1 | rot by 180° | rot by 120° | rot by -120° |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X_3 | 1 | 1 | ω | ω^2 |
| X_3 | 1 | 1 | ω^2 | ω |
| $X = \begin{matrix} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{matrix}$ | 3 | -1 | 0 | 0 |

irres

$$\langle X, X \rangle = \frac{1}{12} \{ 3^2 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 0 \cdot (0^2) \} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 12 = 1$$

$$|G| = 12 = 3^2 + \underbrace{\quad}_? = 3 \times 1^2$$

$$\langle X_3, X_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{12} \{ 4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot \omega + 4 \cdot \omega^2 \}$$