

## Representation Theory — Examples Sheet 1

1. Let  $\rho$  be a representation of a group  $G$ . Show that  $\det \rho$  is a representation of  $G$ . What is its degree?
2. Let  $\theta$  be a one-dimensional representation of a group  $G$  and  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$  another representation of  $G$ . Show that  $\theta \otimes \rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$  given by  $\theta \otimes \rho(g) = \theta(g) \cdot \rho(g)$  defines a representation of  $G$ . If  $\rho$  is irreducible, must  $\theta \otimes \rho$  also be irreducible?
3. Suppose that  $N$  is a normal subgroup of a group  $G$ . Given a representation of the quotient group  $G/N$  on a vector space  $V$ , explain how to construct an associated representation of  $G$  on  $V$ . Which representations of  $G$  arise in the way? Recall that  $G'$  is the normal subgroup of  $G$  generated by all elements of the form  $ghg^{-1}h^{-1}$  with  $g, h \in G$ . Show that the 1-dimensional representations of  $G$  are precisely those that arise from 1-dimensional representations of  $G/G'$ .
4. Suppose that  $(\rho, V)$  and  $(\sigma, W)$  are representations of a group  $G$ . Show that  $(\tau, \text{Hom}(V, W))$  is a representation of  $G$  where  $\tau(g)(\alpha) := \sigma(g) \circ \alpha \circ \rho(g^{-1})$  for all  $g \in G$  and  $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$ .
5. Let  $\rho: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{C})$  be the representation defined by  $\rho(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Show that  $\rho$  is not completely reducible. By a similar construction, show that if  $k$  is a field of characteristic  $p$  there is a two dimensional  $k$ -representation of  $C_p$  that is not completely reducible.
6. Let  $C_n$  be the cyclic group of order  $n$ . Explicitly decompose the complex regular representation  $\mathbb{C}C_n$  as a direct sum of irreducible subrepresentations.
7. Let  $D_{10}$  be the dihedral group of order 10. Show that every irreducible  $\mathbb{C}$ -representation of  $D_{10}$  has degree 1 or 2. By describing them explicitly, show that there are precisely four such representations up to isomorphism. Show moreover that for each such representation it is possible to choose a basis so that all the representing matrices have real entries.
8. What are the irreducible real representations  $\rho: C_n \rightarrow GL(V)$  of a cyclic group of order  $n$ ? Compute  $\text{Hom}_G(V, V)$  in each case. How does the real regular representation  $\mathbb{R}C_n$  of  $C_n$  break up as a direct sum of irreducible representations?
9. Show that (up to isomorphism) there is only one irreducible complex representation of  $Q_8$  of dimension at least two. Show that this representation cannot be realised over  $\mathbb{R}$  and deduce that that  $Q_8$  is not isomorphic to a subgroup of  $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ . Find a four-dimensional irreducible real representation  $V$  of  $Q_8$ . Compute  $\text{Hom}_G(V, V)$  in this case.
10. Suppose that  $k$  is algebraically closed. Using Schur's Lemma, show that if  $G$  is a finite group with trivial centre and  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$  with non-trivial centre, then any faithful representation of  $G$  is reducible after restriction to  $H$ . What happens for  $k = \mathbb{R}$ ?
11. Let  $(\rho, V)$  be an irreducible complex representation of a finite group  $G$ . For each  $v \in V$ , show that the  $\mathbb{C}$ -linear map  $\mathbb{C}G \rightarrow V$  given by  $\delta_g \mapsto \rho(g)(v)$  is  $G$ -linear and deduce that  $V$  is isomorphic to a subrepresentation of  $\mathbb{C}G$ . What is  $\dim \text{Hom}_G(\mathbb{C}G, V)$ ?
12. Let  $G$  be the subgroup of the symmetric group  $S_6$  generated by  $(123), (456)$  and  $(23)(56)$ . Show that  $G$  has an index two subgroup of order 9 and four normal subgroups of order 3. By considering quotients show that  $G$  has two complex representations of degree 1, and four pairwise non-isomorphic irreducible complex representations of degree 2, none of which is faithful. Does  $G$  have a faithful irreducible complex representation?
13. Show that if  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$  is a representation of a finite group  $G$  on a real vector space  $V$  then there is a basis for  $V$  with respect to which the matrix representing  $\rho(g)$  is orthogonal for every  $g \in G$ . Which finite groups have a faithful two-dimensional real representation?

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