

## EXERCISES 8: LECTURE REPRESENTATION THEORY

**Exercise 1.** Show that the representation induced from the trivial representation of the trivial subgroup of  $G$  is the regular representation of  $G$ .

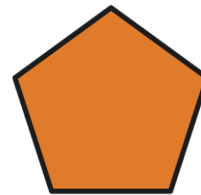
**Exercise 2.** Here are also the character tables of  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  and  $D_5$ :

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Class</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Size</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Order</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="6">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">p = 5</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="6">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.1</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Z1</td><td>Z1#2</td><td>Z1#3</td><td>Z1#4</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.3</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Z1#4</td><td>Z1#3</td><td>Z1#2</td><td>Z1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.4</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Z1#3</td><td>Z1</td><td>Z1#4</td><td>Z1#2</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.5</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Z1#2</td><td>Z1#4</td><td>Z1</td><td>Z1#3</td></tr> </table>	Class	1	2	3	4	5	Size	1	1	1	1	1	Order	1	5	5	5	5	-----						p = 5	1	1	1	1	1	-----						X.1	+	1	1	1	1	X.2	0	1	Z1	Z1#2	Z1#3	Z1#4	X.3	0	1	Z1#4	Z1#3	Z1#2	Z1	X.4	0	1	Z1#3	Z1	Z1#4	Z1#2	X.5	0	1	Z1#2	Z1#4	Z1	Z1#3	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Class</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Size</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Order</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">p = 2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">p = 5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.1</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.2</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.3</td><td>+</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>Z1</td><td>Z1#2</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.4</td><td>+</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>Z1#2</td><td>Z1</td></tr> </table>	Class	1	2	3	4	Size	1	5	2	2	Order	1	2	5	5	-----					p = 2	1	1	4	3	p = 5	1	2	1	1	-----					X.1	+	1	1	1	X.2	+	1	-1	1	X.3	+	2	0	Z1	Z1#2	X.4	+	2	0	Z1#2	Z1
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Identify the representations induced from the simple  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  representations to  $D_5$ .

**Exercise 3.**  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  and  $D_5$  act on the pentagon:

$\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  acts by rotation on and  $D_5$  acts by rotation/reflection on



Identify the representation induced from the rotation action of  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  to  $D_5$ .

**Exercise 4.** Here are the character tables of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  and the quaternion group  $Q_8$ :

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Class</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Size</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Order</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">p = 2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.1</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.2</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.3</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">X.4</td><td>+</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>-1</td></tr> </table>	Class	1	2	3	4	Size	1	1	1	1	Order	1	2	2	2	-----					p = 2	1	1	1	1	-----					X.1	+	1	1	1	X.2	+	1	-1	1	X.3	+	1	1	-1	X.4	+	1	-1	-1	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Character table of <math>Q_8</math></h3> <p style="margin: 0;"><math>Q_8</math>: Quaternion group; = <math>C_4 \cdot C_2 = \text{Dic}_2 = 2^{1+2}</math></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> <th style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">class size</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">1</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">2</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">4A</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">4B</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">4C</th> <th style="padding: 5px;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>\rho_1</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">trivial</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>\rho_2</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">linear of order 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>\rho_3</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">linear of order 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>\rho_4</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">linear of order 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>\rho_5</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">symplectic faithful, Schur index 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	class size	1	2	4A	4B	4C		$\rho_1$	1	1	1	1	1	trivial	$\rho_2$	1	1	-1	1	-1	linear of order 2	$\rho_3$	1	1	1	-1	-1	linear of order 2	$\rho_4$	1	1	-1	-1	1	linear of order 2	$\rho_5$	2	-2	0	0	0	symplectic faithful, Schur index 2
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Identify the representations induced from the simple  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  representations to  $Q_8$ .

- ▶ The exercises are optimal and not mandatory. Still, they are highly recommend.
- ▶ There will be 12 exercise sheets, all of which have four exercises.
- ▶ The sheets can be found on the homepage [www.dtubbenhauer.com/lecture-rt-2022.html](http://www.dtubbenhauer.com/lecture-rt-2022.html).
- ▶ Slogan: “Everything that could be finite is finite, unless stated otherwise.”. For example, groups are finite and representations are on finite dimensional vector spaces.
- ▶ There might be typos on the exercise sheets, my bad, so be prepared.