## What is...a character table?

Or: The gist of the matter!?

## The first ever published character table?

lnung 3 zwei inverse Classen (2) und $(3)=\left(2^{\prime}\right)$. Sei $\rho$ eine prin Dische Wurzel der Einheit.

| Tetraeder. $h=12$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\chi^{(0)}$ | $\chi^{(1)}$ | $\chi^{(2)}$ | $\chi^{(3)}$ | $h_{a}$ |
| $\chi_{0}$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\chi_{1}$ | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| $\chi_{2}$ | 1 | 0 | $\rho$ | $\rho^{2}$ | 4 |
| $\chi_{3}$ | 1 | 0 | $\rho^{2}$ | $\rho$ | 4 |

Die Werthe von $\chi_{0}$ sind zugleich die von $f=e$.

- Frobenius' character table of $A_{4} \sim 1896$
- Character tables were around since the beginning of rep theory
- They contain basically all info about group reps in an efficient way


## What a character table encodes - Part I

Alternating group $A_{4}$ of order 12

|  | $\chi_{1}$ | $\chi_{2}$ | $\chi_{3}$ | $\chi_{4}$ | $\#$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C_{1}$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $C_{2}$ | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| $C_{3}$ | 1 | 0 | $\rho$ | $\rho^{2}$ | 4 |
| $C_{4}$ | 1 | 0 | $\rho^{2}$ | $\rho$ | 4 |
| $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i / 3)$ |  |  |  |  |  |

- $C_{i}=$ conjugacy classes; $\chi_{i}=$ simple characters over $\mathbb{C}$
- Square matrix in the middle $=$ character values on the $C_{i}$
- Right column $=$ size of the $C_{i}$
- Number of $C_{i}=$ number of $\chi_{i}$ Char tables are squares
- Second row $=$ dim of simple reps Char on id
- $\sum$ Squares second row $=$ order of the group $=$ sum of the right column


## What a character table encodes - Part II

Alternating group $A_{4}$ of order 12

|  | $\chi_{1}$ | $\chi_{2}$ | $\chi_{3}$ | $\chi_{4}$ | $\#$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C_{1}$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $C_{2}$ | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| $C_{3}$ | 1 | 0 | $\rho$ | $\rho^{2}$ | 4 |
| $C_{4}$ | 1 | 0 | $\rho^{2}$ | $\rho$ | 4 |
| $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i / 3)$ |  |  |  |  |  |

- The rows are orthogonal, for example

$$
(1,3,1,1) \perp(1,-1,1,1) \text { since } 1 \cdot 1+3 \cdot(-1)+1 \cdot 1+1 \cdot 1=0
$$

- The columns are weighted orthogonal, for example

$$
(1,1,1,1) \perp_{\# c_{i}}\left(1,1, \rho, \rho^{2}\right) \text { since } 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1+1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3+1 \cdot \rho \cdot 4+1 \cdot \rho^{2} \cdot 4=0
$$

## For completeness: A formal definition

Rows are labeled by simple characters, columns by conjugacy classes The square matrix has the values of the characters on conjugacy classes

|  | $(1)$ | $(12)$ | $(123)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $X_{\text {triv }}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\chi_{\text {sgn }}$ | 1 | -1 | 1 |
| $\chi_{\text {stand }}$ | 2 | 0 | -1 |

Careful: this is quite standard by now but transpose to Frobenius' notation

## Properties of character tables over $\mathbb{C}$

- It is square meaning \# simple chars = \# conjugacy classes
- 1st column contains the simple dims; the sum of their squares is $|G|$
- The columns are orthogonal
- The rows are weighted orthogonal


## Characters online

## Character table of $\mathbf{D}_{4}$

$\mathrm{D}_{4}$ : Dihedral group; $=\mathrm{He}_{2}=\mathrm{A} \Sigma \mathrm{L}_{1}\left(\mathbb{F}_{4}\right)=2_{+}{ }^{1+2}=$ square symmetries

| class | 1 | 2 A | 2 B | 2 C | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| size | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |
| $\rho_{1}$ | 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 | orthogonal faithful |

## G := Alt(4); <br> CT := CharacterTable(G); CT;



- It is nowadays very efficient to look up char tables online
- Conventions might vary, but its still fun A few links are in the description

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.

