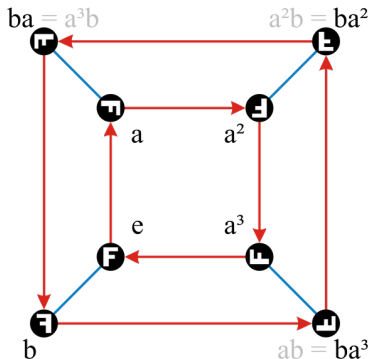


What are...Brauer characters?

Or: Ignore the ground field

Vanishing traces

D_4 acts on D_4



- ▶ Every group can act on **itself** \Rightarrow regular rep
- ▶ The underlying geometric object can be thought of as the Cayley graph
- ▶ **Huge problem** The character of the regular rep is zero if $p \mid |G|$

It gets even worse if $p \mid |G|$

Class		1	2	3	4	5
Size		1	3	6	8	6
Order		1	2	2	3	4

S_4 :	$p = 2$	1	1	1	4	2
	$p = 3$	1	2	3	1	5

X.1	+	1	1	1	1	1
X.2	+	1	1	-1	1	-1
X.3	+	2	2	0	-1	0
X.4	+	3	-1	-1	0	1
X.5	+	3	-1	1	0	-1

```
a = matrix(ZZ, [[1,1,1,1,1], [1,1,-1,1,-1], [2,2,0,-1,0], [3,-1,-1,0,1], [3,-1,1,0,-1]]);
b = matrix(GF(5), [[1,1,1,1,1], [1,1,-1,1,-1], [2,2,0,-1,0], [3,-1,-1,0,1], [3,-1,1,0,-1]]);
c = matrix(GF(3), [[1,1,1,1,1], [1,1,-1,1,-1], [2,2,0,-1,0], [3,-1,-1,0,1], [3,-1,1,0,-1]]);
d = matrix(GF(2), [[1,1,1,1,1], [1,1,-1,1,-1], [2,2,0,-1,0], [3,-1,-1,0,1], [3,-1,1,0,-1]]);
print(a.rank())    5
print(b.rank())    5
print(c.rank())    4
print(d.rank())    2
```

- ▶ The rep $\phi^{\oplus p}$ has always zero character \Rightarrow characters can not distinguish reps
- ▶ Naively specialized simple characters have dependencies \Rightarrow we have the wrong count
- ▶ Looks like character theory is dead

Brauer: Let's pretend we have complex numbers

$$\text{permutation } (142)(3): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
e = matrix(CyclotomicField(3), [[0,1,0,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,0,1,0],[1,0,0,0]]);
f = matrix(GF(2), [[0,1,0,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,0,1,0],[1,0,0,0]]);
g = matrix(GF(3), [[0,1,0,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,0,1,0],[1,0,0,0]]);
print(e.eigenvalues())    [zeta3, -zeta3 - 1, 1, 1]
print(f.eigenvalues())    [1, 1, z2 + 1, z2]
print(g.eigenvalues())    [1, 1, 1, 1]
```

-
- ▶ Trace = sum of eigenvalues
 - ▶ Eigenvalues are roots of unity (since elements of G have finite order)
 - ▶ Pretend that these are complex numbers for $p \nmid \text{order} \Rightarrow$ Brauer characters

For completeness: A formal statement

For $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) = p$ the Brauer characters χ_ϕ^p are complex characters of G -reps such that:

(i) They distinguish simple G -reps:

$$\chi_\phi^p = \chi_\psi^p \Leftrightarrow \phi \cong \psi \text{ for } \phi, \psi \text{ simple}$$

(ii) They form a **basis** of the class functions $G_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

In particular, iso classes of simple G -reps = conjugacy classes of p -regular elements

► $G_{\text{reg}} = p$ -regular = elements of G whose order is prime to p

► Over \mathbb{C} : $\chi_\phi^p = \chi_\psi^p \Leftrightarrow \phi \cong \psi$ for ϕ, ψ arbitrary reps

► Heuristic way to compute the simple Brauer characters:

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

D_5/\mathbb{C} :

Class	1	3	4	
Size	1	2	2	
Order	1	5	5	

$p = 2$	1	4	3	
$p = 5$	1	1	1	

X.1	+	1	1	
X.2	+	1	1	
X.3	+	Z1	Z1#2	
X.4	+	Z1#2	Z1	

$D_5/\overline{\mathbb{F}_2}$:

Class	1	3	4	
Size	1	2	2	
Order	1	5	5	

$p = 2$	1	4	3	
$p = 5$	1	1	1	

X.1	+	1	1	
X.2	+	1	1	
X.3	+	Z1	Z1#2	
X.4	+	Z1#2	Z1	

Z1=golden ratio

Fresh's dream

Y	$X \times Y$	Y^2	
+	X^2	$X \times Y$	
X			
	X	+	Y

► Over \mathbb{F}_p : $(X + Y)^p = X^p + Y^p$ so $(X + 1)^p = X^p + 1$

► \Rightarrow there are **no** primitive p th roots of unity over \mathbb{F}_p

► **Brauer** We need to get rid of these anyway but everything else is ok!

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.