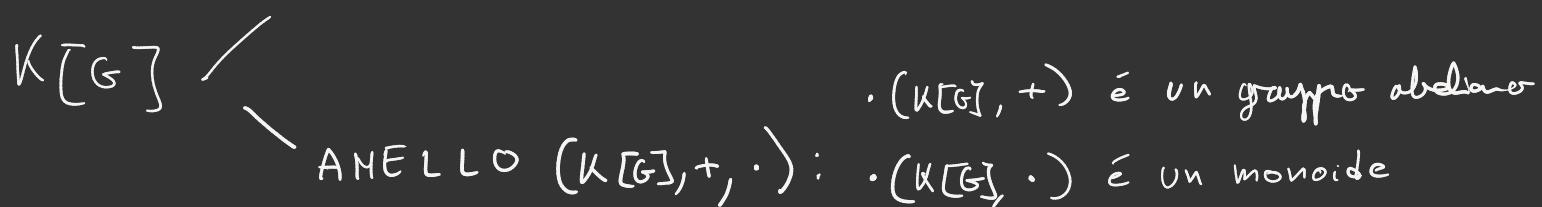


• $(K[G], +)$ è un gruppo abeliano

SP VETTI SU K : • Prodotto scalare $K \times K[G] \rightarrow K[G]$



Dobbiamo quindi definire:

• Somme: $\sum_{g \in G} a_g g + \sum_{g \in G} b_g g = \sum_{g \in G} (a_g + b_g) g$
 ↑
 somma $(K, +)$ gruppo abeliano

• Prod. scalare: $K \sum_{g \in G} a_g g = \sum_{g \in G} (K a_g) g$
 ↑
 prodotto (K, \cdot) gruppo abeliano

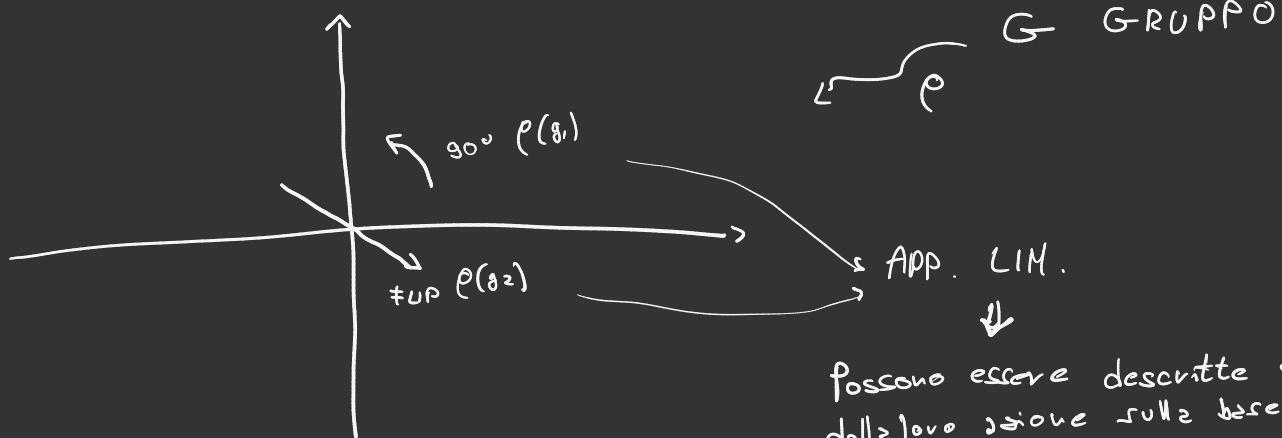
• Prod. interno:

- $(a_g g) \cdot (b_h h) = (a_g b_h)(g h)$

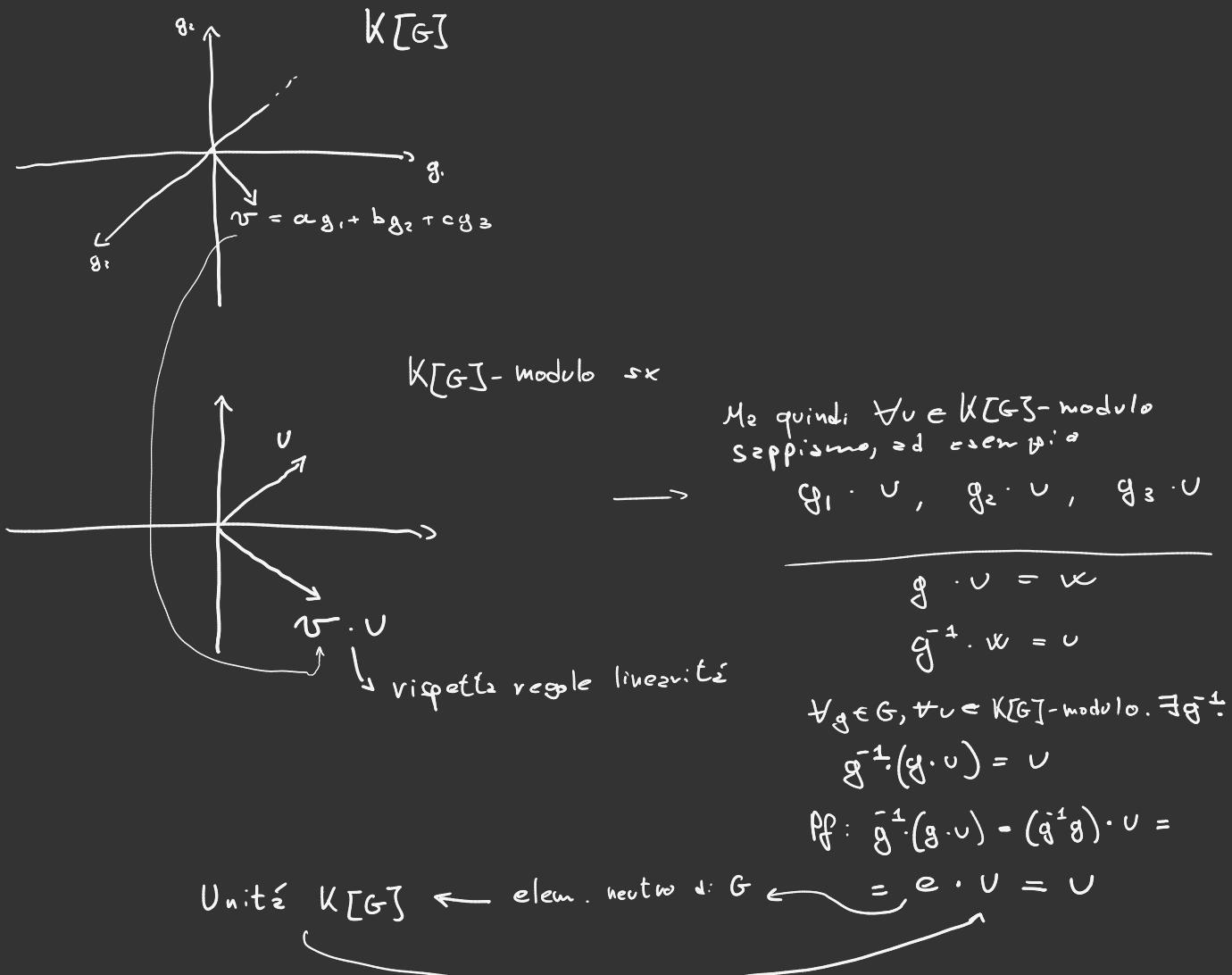
$$\sum_{g \in G} a_g g \cdot \sum_{h \in G} b_h h = \sum_{z \in G} c_z z \quad \text{convoluzione}$$

$$c_z = \sum_{\{g, h \in G \mid gh = z\}} a_g b_h = \left(\sum_{g \in G} a_g b_{g^{-1}z} \right)$$

SP VETTI V SU K



$$\rho(g_1)(e_1) \wedge \rho(g_2)(e_2)$$



Ma moltiplicare per g è un'opp. lin.?

$$- T_g(v+w) = T_g(v) + T_g(w)$$

$$g \cdot (v+w) = g \cdot v + g \cdot w$$

$$- T_g(v \cdot w) = v \cdot T_g(w)$$

$$g \cdot (v \cdot w) = (gv) \cdot w$$

• Esempio in $\mathbb{R}[Z_2]$ ($Z_2 = \{e, \alpha\}$, $\alpha^2 = e$)

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}[Z_2] = x_e + y_\alpha \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\alpha + \beta = (x_\alpha + x_\beta)e + (y_\alpha + y_\beta)\alpha$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = (xz + yw)e + (yw + xz)\alpha$$