

Zdaj moramo samo še poborati, da se da diag(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n = 1$ siceri hot produkt elementarnih matrik.

Torej $D = \text{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, določimo nato D_{12} nebij elementarnimi matrikami:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} & \\ & & & a_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{naložim } n} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ & & 0 & a_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{n levi } n} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ & & -a_n a_{n-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{n levi } n} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ & & -a_n a_{n-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{n}} E_{n,n-1}(1) \\
 \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ & & a_{n-1}(1-a_n) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{n levi } n} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} a_n & 0 \\ & & a_{n-1}(1-a_n) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{n levi } n} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{n-1} a_n & 0 \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Če to ponavljamo in na koncu nijo indeks komponent dodirno: $E'''D = \text{diag}(a_1, \underbrace{a_2, \dots, a_n}_1, 1, \dots, 1)$
vzame $\boxed{D = E'''^{-1}}$ product. el. matik $= 1$

Torej ne vemo matriko in $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ res da razpatri hot produkt elementarnih matrik.

Poborimo se da ro elementarni matrice elementi komutatorje podgrupe:

Pričar $E_{ij}(\alpha) = 1 + e_{ij}\alpha$, e_{ij} imajo nihče posod nizem n (i, j) in eno. Velja $e_{ij}^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{preglejmo } [E_{ir}(-\alpha), E_{rj}(-\alpha)] &= E_{ir}(-\alpha) E_{rj}(-1) E_{ir}(-\alpha) E_{rj}(-1) = & e_{ij} e_{ik} = e_{ik} \\
 &= (1 + e_{ir}) / (1 + e_{rj}) / (1 - \alpha e_{ir}) / (1 - e_{rj}) = & e_{ij} e_{kj} = 0 \\
 &= (1 + e_{rj} + \alpha e_{ir} + \alpha e_{ij}) / (1 - e_{rj} - \alpha e_{ir} + \alpha e_{ij}) = & e_{ij} e_{ki} = 0 \\
 &= 1 + \cancel{\alpha e_{ir} e_{rj}} - e_{rj} - \cancel{\alpha e_{ir}} + \cancel{\alpha e_{ij}} + e_{rj} + \cancel{\alpha e_{ir}} - \cancel{\alpha e_{ij}} + \alpha e_{ij} = 1 + \alpha e_{ij} = E_{ij}(\alpha)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{ij}(\alpha) = [E_{ir}(-\alpha), E_{rj}(-1)] \quad \leftarrow \text{velja le za } n \geq 3 \text{ (takim 3 redkine } i, r, j\text{)}$$

Ker se vemo sl matriko, da razpatri hot produkt elementarnih je torej $SL(n, \mathbb{R}) \subset [GL(n, \mathbb{R}), GL(n, \mathbb{R})]$

$$\Rightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{R}) = [GL(n, \mathbb{R}), GL(n, \mathbb{R})] \text{ za } n \geq 3.$$

$$n=1: \quad SL(1, \mathbb{R}) = 1 = [GL(1, \mathbb{R}), GL(1, \mathbb{R})] \quad \text{ocitno velja}$$

Za $n=2$ par: Hlásme počasťi, da $SL(2, \mathbb{R}) \subset [GL(2, \mathbb{R}), GL(2, \mathbb{R})]$

Kajnej preukaz, da so v $[GL(2, \mathbb{R}), GL(2, \mathbb{R})]$ vše matice oblike $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ & = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$b \neq 0 \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{b} - 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{1+c} \leftarrow \text{a tato iného } b \text{-ja hľadáme dolivo maticu oblike } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b-1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Koju par je hľadaná $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$? Je dolivo k $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Istvá toto so v $[GL(2, \mathbb{R}), GL(2, \mathbb{R})]$ vše matice oblike $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (transponovať prejíždi dohore)

in matice oblike $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{a} \end{pmatrix}$, byť $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{a} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{a} \end{pmatrix}$,

2. dôkaz námieru $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{R})$

že $a \neq 0$: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ c/a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ab \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{je to možnosť } [GL(2, \mathbb{R}), GL(2, \mathbb{R})]} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ c/a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & \frac{b(a+1)}{a} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{ad-bc=1}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{že } b \neq 0: \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{d}{b} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ ab & 1 \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \frac{d}{b} \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ ad-b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

že $a=b=0 \Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = 0$, mi nór $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ je v } [GL(2, \mathbb{R}), GL(2, \mathbb{R})]: \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{64} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 32 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \\ = \frac{1}{64} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -64 \\ 64 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

inverz od
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{SL(n, \mathbb{R}) = [GL(n, \mathbb{R}), GL(n, \mathbb{R})], n \in \mathbb{N}}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad U(n) = \{ Q \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid Q^H Q = I \}$$

$$SU(n) = \{ Q \in U(n) \mid \det(Q) = 1 \}$$

POKAŽI $U(n) \cong SU(n) \times U(1)$

Po definiciji polidirektnega produkta skupin

Po definiciji semidirektnega produkta $U(n) = N \rtimes K$, $N \triangleleft U(n)$, $K \subset U(n)$

ekvivalentno lahko pokažemo, da \exists homomorfizem $\Psi: U(n) \rightarrow K$ in velja $\ker(\Psi) = N$,

Zar Ψ ni izčesar determinanta, ki je homomorfizem grpu.

$$\Psi_k = id_k$$

$\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$, $\#$ Slika determinante so unitarnih matrik so kompleksne števile norme 1. Tu je grpa $U(1)$. Ker mora veljati $K \subset U(n)$, bomo na homomorfizem izbrali

$$\Psi(A) := \begin{bmatrix} \det(A) & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}, \quad \Psi(AB) = \begin{bmatrix} \det(AB) & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \det A & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \det B & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

K je torej grpa matrik oblike $\begin{bmatrix} U(1) & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$; $\det\left(\begin{bmatrix} U(1) & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = U(1)$

JE RES
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Pokažimo $\Psi_k = id_k$

$$\Psi_k = \Psi(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \det(k) & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = k \Rightarrow \Psi_k = id_k$$

$$\Rightarrow U(n) = SU(n) \times K$$

\exists homomorfizem $\varphi: U(1) \rightarrow K$ $\varphi(z) = \begin{bmatrix} z & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$, včas je izomorfizem.
(zadnje $n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\text{Torej: } U(n) = SU(n) \times K \cong SU(n) \times U(1) \quad \square$$

\textcircled{3} $A_4 \subset S_4$, kerato le node permutacije in grupe S_4 . Poisci vse reducirliche karakterje grupe A_4 .

Najprej poisci vse elemente A_4 .

Elementi S_4 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (1)(2)(3)(4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (234)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (243)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (12)(34)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (123)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (124)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (132)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (134)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (13)(24)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (142)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (143)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ LIHA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (14)(23)$$

$$|A_4| = 12$$

V \$S_4\$ imamo naslednje konjugirane razrede enota, transpozicije, par transpozicij, tričlki, štiričlki.

V \$A_4\$ vod teh ostane le ře enota, par transpozicij in tričlki. Ker pa imamo v grupi \$A_4\$ manj elementov kot v \$S_4\$ lahko lateri imajo teh nasledov razrede. Poglejmo:

enota včasih ostane nuj razred.

V grupi \$A_4\$ imamo 3 elemente, ki so pari transpozicij. Če bi ta razred ne razdelil, bi dolili vsaj en razred s le enim elementom, kar bi pomenilo, da bi ta element homotričen z vsemi drugimi elementi \$A_4\$. Tač element (natančno) ne vstopa torej ta razred ne razdeli.

Prestojejo tričlki.

Poglejmo eksplicitno: Stevilko elementov v konj. razredu \$(123)\$ je \$[A_4 : C_{A_4}(123)]\$

$$C_{A_4}(123) = \{g \in A_4 \mid g(123) = 123\}$$

$$g(123) = (123)g \Leftrightarrow g(123)g^{-1} = (123) \text{ to kaže da } (123) = (g(1) \ g(2) \ g(3))$$

$$(123) = (231) = (312) \leftarrow 3 \text{ razredi}$$

$$\Rightarrow [A_4 : C_{A_4}(123)] = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ elementi.}$$

Poščimo jih:

$$(123)(123)(123) = (134)$$

$$(123)(134)(123) = (142)$$

$$(123)(142)(123) = (243)$$

$$[A_4 : C_{A_4}(123)] = 4 \leftarrow \text{pravzeli tričlki.}$$

isti tričlki pa je.

Koni konj. razredi so torej: (enota), \$(12)(14), (13)(24), (14)(23), (1123), (124), (142), (243), (132), (234), (124), (132)\$

4 konj. razredi \$\Rightarrow\$ 4 neekvivalentne ireducibilne reprezentacije.

Velja \$\sum_{i=1}^4 d_i^2 = |A_4| = 12 \leftarrow\$ to je nismo le, če so 3 reprezentacije enodimenzionalne, ampak pa tridimenzionalna.

Iridična reprezentacija reda enako: \$\chi_{(\rho)} = 1\$

zr. tričlki sre 1-D repre. poglejmo: \$(123)(123)(123) = (123)(132) = 123 \rightarrow \chi_{(123)} = 1 \quad \chi_{(123)} = 1 \quad z^3 = 1\$
\$(123)(123) = (132) \Rightarrow \chi_{(132)} = z^2 \quad z = e^{i(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{3})}\$
\$(132)(12)(34) = (1)(134) \quad z_1 = e^{i(\frac{2\pi}{3})}, z_2 = e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3})}, z_3 = 1\$
 $\chi_{(132)} = z^2$
 $\chi_{(234)} = z^2 \text{ (1STI RAZRED)}$
 $\Rightarrow \chi_{(12)(34)} = 1$

Zájmeno bar pravat talelo in dva karakterjev

	e^1	$(1)(1)$	$(123)\dots$	$(132)\dots$
Γ_1	1	1	1	1
Γ_2	1	1	$e^{2\pi i/3}$	$e^{4\pi i/3}$
Γ_3	1	1	$e^{4\pi i/3}$	$e^{2\pi i/3}$
Γ_4	3	-1	0	0

Torej na Γ_4 : $X(e) = 3$ (dimenzija)

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + X((\nu)) \cdot 3 &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot e^{2\pi i/3} + 1 \cdot e^{4\pi i/3} + X((\nu)) \cdot 3 &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ X((\nu)) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Zadnji karakter dolini in nase $\sum_{i=1}^4 d_i \cdot X_i(g) = 0$, gfe

To so res nedeljibni karakterji nje $\langle X, X \rangle = \frac{1}{|A_4|} \sum_{g \in A_4} X(g) \overline{X(g)} = 1$ na vrakev imed reprezentacij Γ_1 .

Povezimo na Γ_4 : $\frac{1}{12} (3 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 3) = 1 \vee \Gamma_3: \frac{1}{12} [1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 e^{4\pi i/3} + 4 \cdot 1 e^{2\pi i/3}] = 1$
in podobno za Γ_2 .

④ G, H končni. $S: G \rightarrow GL(V)$, $T: H \rightarrow GL(W)$ reprezentacije. $S \otimes T: G \times H \rightarrow GL(V \otimes W)$
 $(S \otimes T)(g, h) = S(g)V \otimes T(h)W$

a) $X_1(g) = \text{Tr}(S(g))$

$X_2(h) = \text{Tr}(T(h))$

$X_3((g, h)) = \text{Tr}(S(g) \otimes T(h)) = \text{Tr}(S(g)) \text{Tr}(T(h)) = X_1(g) X_2(h)$

zato $\text{Tr}(A \otimes B) = \text{Tr}A \cdot \text{Tr}B$

b) Ker da S, T nedeljibni velja ortogonalnostna relacija $\langle X_1, X_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X_1(g)|^2 = 1$

$$\langle X_2, X_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H} |X_2(h)|^2 = 1$$

Poglejmo na X_3 : $\langle X_3, X_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{|G \times H|} \sum_{g \in G, h \in H} |X_3((g, h))|^2 =$

$$= \frac{1}{|G||H|} \sum_{g \in G} |X_1(g)|^2 \sum_{h \in H} |X_2(h)|^2 = \frac{1}{|G||H|} \sum_{g \in G} |X_1(g)|^2 = 1$$

\Rightarrow tudi $S \otimes T$ nedeljibna. \square

c) ~~nedeljibna reprezentacija~~ ~~grajanje~~

Za množico vse neekviv. irred. reprezentacij G velja $\sum_{i=1}^l d_i^2 = |G|$, za množico H pa $\sum_{j=1}^m d_j^2 = |H|$
(recimo, da jih je l)

po analogi b) je na T tudi irred. repr. $S \otimes T$ nedeljibna. Poglejmo torej

$$\sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^m d_{S_i \otimes T_j}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^m d_{S_i}^2 d_{T_j}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^l d_{S_i}^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m d_{T_j}^2 = |G||H| = |G \times H|$$

\Rightarrow po analogi

$\dim(A \otimes B) = \dim A \cdot \dim B$

\Rightarrow to so tudi vse neekvivalentne nedeljibne reprezentacije $G \times H$. \square

5) G končna Abelova grupa. Náročno vedeti karakterjev $\chi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ oznacimo z \widehat{G}

a) Dokáni, da za poljubna $\chi, \chi' \in \widehat{G}$ njun produkt $\chi\chi': G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, g \mapsto \chi(g)\chi'(g)$ tudi element \widehat{G} in da je \widehat{G} to operacijs končna Abelova grupa z enakim stevilom elementov kot G .

$\chi_1(g): G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ in $\chi_2(g): G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ nesrečljivi reprezentaciji G . (\widehat{G} dualna grupe G)

Tudi $\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2$ je nesrečljivo, ker $\dim(\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2) = \dim(\chi_1) \dim(\chi_2) = 1$

$\text{Tr}(\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2) = \text{Tr}(\chi_1) \text{Tr}(\chi_2) = \chi_1 \chi_2$ tudi nesrečljiven karakter G .

Ali je \widehat{G} grupa?

• Zajeta za množenje jo

• asociativnost: $(\chi_1 \chi_2) \chi_3(g) = \chi_1(g) \chi_2(g) \chi_3(g) = \chi_1(\chi_2 \chi_3)(g)$

• Enota: Trivialna reprezentacija $\chi_e(g) = 1$

• Inverz $\chi_1(g) \chi_1^{-1}(g) = 1 = \text{Tr}(\chi_1(g)) \text{Tr}(\chi_1(g)) \text{Tr}(\chi_1^{-1}(g))$

• Abelova $(\chi_1 \chi_2)(g) = \chi_1(g) \chi_2(g) = (\chi_2 \chi_1)(g)$ obstaja, ker $\chi_1^{-1}(g) = \chi_2(g^{-1})$

Nelja: $\sum_{i=1}^{51, 12 \text{ red.}} d_i^2 = |G|$, vse reprezentacije Abellove grupe so endimensionalne, $\Rightarrow |\widehat{G}| = |G|$

b) \widehat{G} dualna grupe \widehat{G} . Za $\forall g \in G$ $\phi: \widehat{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \phi(\chi) = \phi(g)(\chi) = \chi(g)$. Dokáni, da je $\phi(g)$ nesrečljiven karakter \widehat{G} in da je $\phi: G \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ izomorfizem.

$$\langle \phi(g), \phi(h) \rangle = \frac{1}{|\widehat{G}|} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \phi(g)(\chi) \overline{\phi(h)(\chi)} = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} (\chi(g))^2 = \frac{|C_G(g)|}{|G|} = \frac{|G|}{|G|} = 1$$

↓

nesrečljiven karakter
GABLOVA

$$\sum_{\chi_i} \chi_i(g) \overline{\chi_i(h)} = \begin{cases} |C_G(g)| \text{ če } g \in h \text{ kongruenca} \\ 0 \text{ nino} \end{cases}$$

$\phi(gk)(\chi) = \chi(gk) = \chi(g) \chi(k) = \phi(g)(\chi) \phi(k)(\chi) = \phi(g) \phi(k)(\chi)$ HOMOMORFIZEM

$|G| = |\widehat{G}|$ po a) množji, ali je ϕ injektivna?

$\forall X \quad \chi(g) = 1, g \in \ker(\phi)$. ϕ izomorfizem, to $\ker(\phi) = \text{ker } \{ \text{eg} \}$

Preciš, da $\exists g \neq e_G, g \in \ker(\phi)$. Ker pa χ_i nesrečljivo: $\sum_i d_i \chi_i(g) = 0$

upaki $\chi_i = 1 \forall X_i$
 $\text{upaki } \chi_i(g) = 1 \forall X_i$,
 $d_i > 0 \forall i \Rightarrow \text{PROTISLOVJE.}$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ izomorfizem.

6) Ako vektorski polje X na gladičnoj površini M je gladka preslikava $\phi^X: D^X \rightarrow M$

$D^X \subset \mathbb{R} \times M$, da tada ϕ^X velja:

- $J_p^X = \{t \in \mathbb{R} | (t, p) \in D^X\}$ odnosno, $o \in J_p^X$
- $J_p^X \rightarrow M$
 $t \rightarrow \phi^X(t, p)$ je maksimalna integralna krivulja X , koja prelazi O u p .

Velja da su $t, t \in \mathbb{R}$ iako $D_t^X = \{p \in M | t \in J_p^X\} \subset M$ je difeomorfizam $\phi_t^X: D_t^X \rightarrow D_{-t}^X$
 $p \mapsto \phi^X(t, p)$

te velja $\forall s, t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \phi_s^X / \phi_t^X(p) = \phi_{s+t}^X(p)$. X je kompletan, te $D^X = \mathbb{R} \times M$

Dokaz:

a) Ako vektorski polje je ϕ_t^X -invariantno da $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Dokaz: } \phi_{t+k}^X(X) = X$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{t+k}^X(X_f) &= d\phi_{t+k}^X(X_{\phi_t^X(p)}) / f = d\phi_t^X(X_{\phi_t^X(p)}) / f = X_{\phi_t^X(p)} / (f \circ \phi_t^X) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (f \circ \phi_t^X) / \gamma_{\phi_t^X(p)}(t) = \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (f \circ \phi_t^X) \phi_t^X / \phi_t^X(p) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (f \circ \phi_t^X)(p) = X_p(f) \Rightarrow \phi_{t+k}^X X_p = X_p \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

b) $f: N \rightarrow M$ difeomorfizam da $\forall Y \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$ iako $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ je $f(D_t^Y) = D_t^{f_* Y}$ iako $f \circ \phi_t^Y = \phi_t^{f_* Y} \circ f / D_t^Y$

$$(f_* Y)_p(g) = df(Y_{f^{-1}(p)})(g) = Y_{f^{-1}(p)}(g \circ f) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} g \circ f \circ \phi_t^Y(f^{-1}(p))$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} g \circ \phi_t^Y(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow (g \circ \phi_t^Y \circ f^{-1})(p) = \phi_t^{f_* Y}(p), \quad p = f(x) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{DIFEOMORFIZAM}, \quad X \in N} \quad \Rightarrow (g \circ \phi_t^Y)(x) = (\phi_t^{f_* Y} \circ f)(x)$$

$$p \in D_t^{f_* Y}, \quad x \in D_t^Y, \quad p = f(x) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{DIFEOMORFIZAM}} \quad D_t^{f_* Y} = f(D_t^Y)$$

Zato miselimo da je $x \in D_t^Y \subset \mathbb{R} \times N$, moramo da proučimo: $f \circ \phi_t^Y = \phi_t^{f_* Y} \circ f / D_t^Y$

c) $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ difeomorfizam. Kompletan $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ je f -invariantan iako $\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \varphi \circ \phi_t^X = \phi_t^X \circ \varphi$

(\Rightarrow) f -difeomorfizam, X je invariantan $f_* X = X$. Po b) velja $f \circ \phi_t^X = \phi_t^{f_* X} \circ f / D_t^X$

$$f / D_t^X = f, \text{ jer } X \text{ kompletan} \Rightarrow f \circ \phi_t^X = \phi_t^X \circ f$$

(\Leftarrow) Preverimo, da X je invariantno: $(\varphi_* X)_p(g) = X_{\varphi^{-1}(p)}(g \circ \varphi) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (g \circ \varphi) \phi_t^X(\varphi^{-1}(p)) =$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (g \circ \phi_t^X) / \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(p)) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (g \circ \phi_t^X(p)) = X_p(g) \quad \square$$