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## Lecture 20 Ex A

1. They do not because they are not the identities of  $M_1, M_2, M_3$

• We have not - we only checked that there was an isomorphism

2. 5 conjugacy classes

$$z_1 + \dots + z_5 = 1$$

3a.  $E_{ij}^2 = \delta_{ij} E_{ij} \Rightarrow E_{ij}$  idempotent  
iff  $i=j$

b.  $E_3 = E_{11} + E_{22} + E_{33}$

$$E_{11} (E_{22} + E_{33}) = 0$$



$$c. \quad a(a+b) = a^2 + ab = a$$

$$(a+b)a = a^2 + ba = a$$

$$b(a+b) = ba + b^2 = b$$

$$(a+b)b = ab + b^2 = b$$

$$a E_{11} = a$$

$$E_{11} a = a$$

$$b E_{11} = b$$

$$E_{11} b = b$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j, \quad a_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i = j$$

$$b_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j, \quad b_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i = j$$

$$a_{11}^2 = a_{11} \quad b_{11}^2 = b_{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11}, b_{11} \text{ idempotents in } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11}, b_{11} \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$a+b = E_{11} \Rightarrow a_{11} + b_{11} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11} = 0, b_{11} = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad a_{11} = 1, b_{11} = 0$$

So either  $a=0$  or  $b=0$



4a.

$$Z(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C} \quad \text{so} \quad Z(M_3(\mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{C} I_3$$

$$a, b \in Z(A) \Rightarrow a = \alpha I_3, \quad b = \beta I_3$$

$$a^2 = a, \quad b^2 = b \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$a + b = I_3 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0, \beta = 1$$

$$\text{or } \alpha = 1, \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 \text{ prim. central}$$

b:

$$\mathbb{C} I_3 \times \mathbb{C} I_2$$