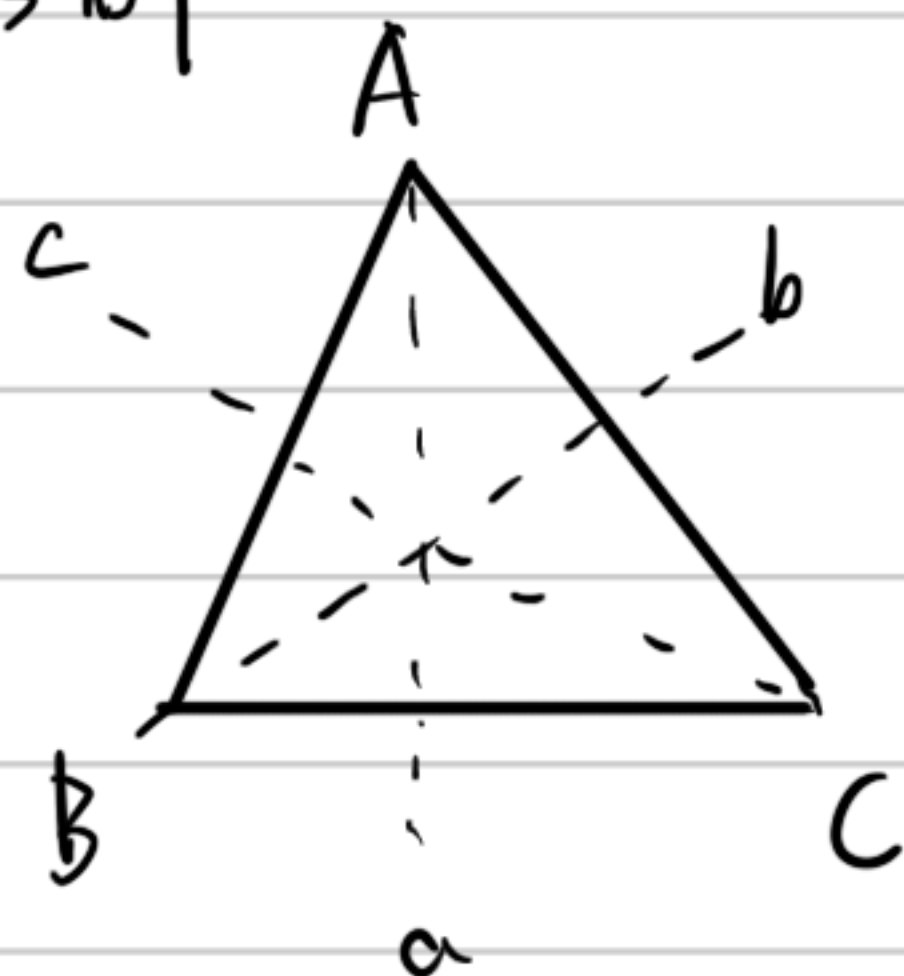


D3群



$$\begin{aligned} d^2 &= f, df = e, a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = e \\ ad &= b, bd = c, cd = a \\ da &= c, db = a, dc = b \\ af &= c, bf = a, cf = b \\ fa &= b, fb = c, fc = a \end{aligned}$$

d: 逆时针转 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

f: 逆时针转 $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} fc & \rightarrow & cf & \rightarrow & cd & \rightarrow & bd & \rightarrow & ad \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a & & b & & a & & c & & b \end{array}$$

子群

$\{e\}, G \rightarrow 1$ 阶

$\{e, d, f\} \rightarrow 3$ 阶

$\{e, a\}, \{e, b\}, \{e, c\} \rightarrow 2$ 阶

Lagrange 定理: 有限群子群的阶必为群阶的因子。

循环子群

类

$d \rightarrow \{e, d, d^2=f\} \rightarrow 3$ 阶

$f \rightarrow \{e, f, f^2=d\} \rightarrow 3$ 阶

$a \rightarrow \{e, a\} \rightarrow 2$ 阶

$b \rightarrow \{e, b\} \rightarrow 2$ 阶

$c \rightarrow \{e, c\} \rightarrow 2$ 阶

$\{e\}: 1$ 个

$\{d, f\}: 2$ 个

$\{a, b, c\}: 3$ 个

有限群每个类中元素个数是群阶的因子。

不变子群: $e, G, \{e, d, f\}$ 则 $G = \{e, d, f, a, b, c\} = \{H, aH\}$

可得商群: $G/H = \{f_0, f_1\}$ 组成的二阶循环群。

$$\Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \rightarrow f_1^2 = (aH)^2 = a^2 f_0 \quad \underline{a=e} \quad f_0^2 = f_0$$

D3群

在函数空间上的表示 (李 P 41)

在三维实空间的表示 (李 P 39)

左正则表示 (李 P 54)

特征标表以及直积表示 (李 P 78)

诱导表示 (李 P 85)

特征标表与直积表示

由于 $D_3 = \{e, d, f, a, b, c\}$ 有 $\{e\}$, $\{d, f\}$, $\{a, b, c\} \equiv$ 类, 故有 3 个不可约表示

A_1, A_2, A_3 . 设其维数为 s_1, s_2, s_3 , 则有 $s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2 = 6$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s_1 = 1 \\ s_2 = 1 \\ s_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

从而有 1 个一维恒等表示, 1 个一维非恒等表示, 1 个二维表示

1. 一维恒等表示: $\{1\}$

2. 一维非恒等表示:

(1) 通过不变子群的高群求

由于 $\{e, d, f\}$ 是 D_3 的不变子群, 所以 D_3 有到 Z_3 的同态映射

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_3 & \rightarrow & Z_3 \\ \{e, d, f\} & \rightarrow & e \\ \{a, b, c\} & \rightarrow & a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{特征标} \\ \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow -1 \end{array}$$

均为一维表示

→ 一维恒等表示

→ 正交性定理要求

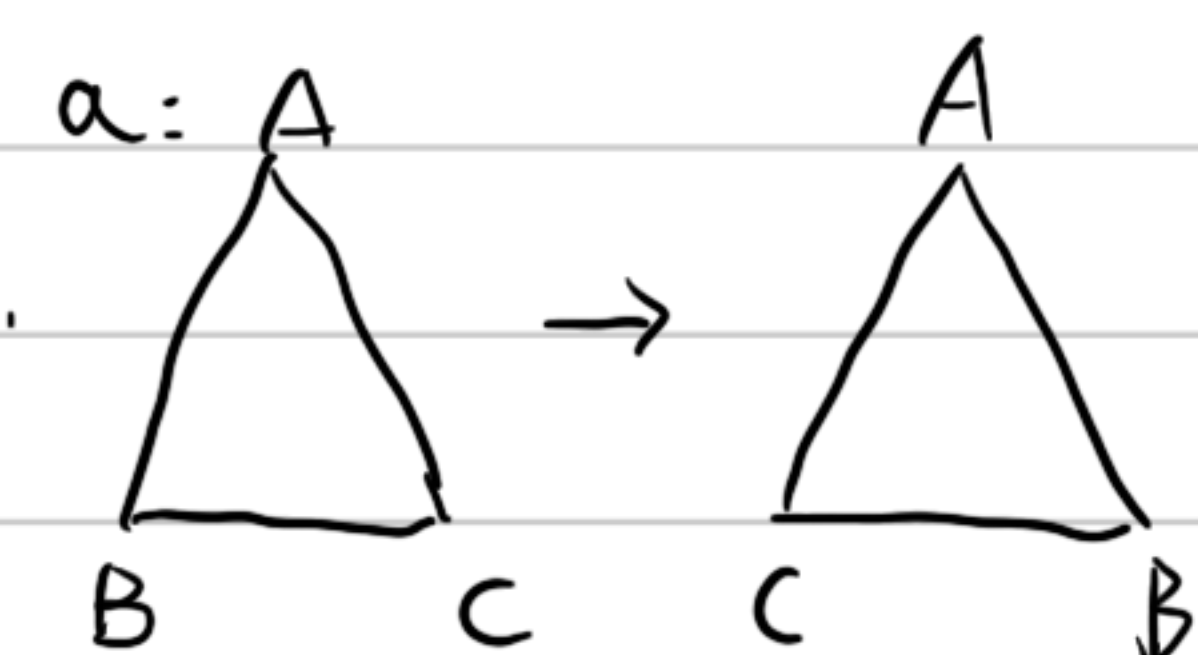
$$\text{对 } Z_3, s_1^2 + s_2^2 = 2 \Rightarrow s_1 = s_2 = 1$$

(2) 通过定义求

设 \hat{k}, \hat{k}' 分别是作用前后 Z 方向基矢.

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \{e\} & \{a\} \\ A^1 & 1 & 1 \\ A^2 & 1 & -1 \end{array}$$

d : 绕 Z 轴转 120° : $\hat{k}' = \hat{k} \Rightarrow$ 表示为 1



相当于 Z 轴反向: $\hat{k}' = -\hat{k} \Rightarrow$ 表示为 -1

3. 二维表示, 通过正交定理求

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \{e\} & 2\{d\} & 3\{a\} \\ A^1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ A^2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ A^3 & 2 & x = -1 & y = 0 \end{array} \quad 1 \oplus 2x + 3y = -1$$

由正交定理有

对行要求类中元数的个数

$$\text{(对 } A^2, A^3 \text{ 两行)} \quad 2 + 2x - 3y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(对 } A^1, A^3 \text{ 两行)} \quad 2 + 2x + 3y = 0$$

$$\text{(对 } \{e\}, 2\{d\} \text{ 两列)} \quad 1 + 1 + 2x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(对 } \{e\}, 3\{a\} \text{ 两列)} \quad 1 - 1 + 2y = 0$$

由于直积表示的特征标等于因子特征标乘积, 有

$$A^1 \otimes A^3 = 2, -1, 0 \text{ 与 } A^3 \text{ 等价 (不可约)}$$

$$A^2 \otimes A^3 = 2, -1, 0 \text{ 与 } A^3 \text{ 等价 (不可约)}$$

$$A^1 \otimes A^2 = 1, 1, -1 \text{ 与 } A^2 \text{ 等价 (不可约)}$$

$$A^3 \otimes A^3 = 4, 1, 0, \text{ 记为 } C$$

$$\text{由于 } (X^C | X^C) = \frac{1}{6} (4 \times 4 + 1 \times 1 \times 2 + 0) = 3 > 1$$

所以 X^C 可约.

可约表示中某个不可约表示的重叠度可由可约表示与这个不可约表示的内积给出, 故

A^1, A^2, A^3 重叠度分别为:

$$m_1 = (X^C | X^{A^1}) = \frac{1}{6} (4 + 2 \times 1) = 1$$

$$m_2 = (X^C | X^{A^2}) = \frac{1}{6} (4 + 2 \times 1) = 1$$

$$m_3 = (X^C | X^{A^3}) = \frac{1}{6} (4 \times 2 + 1 \times (-1) \times 2 + 0) = 1$$

$$\text{故 } X^C = A^1 \oplus A^2 \oplus A^3$$

D_3 群的不等价不可约表示

	e	a	b	c	d	f
A^1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A^2	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
A^3	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \\ e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \\ e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \end{pmatrix}$

D₃ 群的诱导表示

$$\begin{matrix} a^3 & a & a^2 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \end{matrix}$$

$G = \{e, d, f, a, b, c\}$, $H = \{e, d, f\}$ (三阶循环群), 表示为:

$$B(e) = 1$$

$$B(d) = B(a) = e^{\frac{2\pi i(2-1)}{3}} = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} = \varepsilon \quad A(a) = e^{\frac{2\pi i(p-1)}{n}}$$

$$B(f) = B(a^2) = e^{\frac{4\pi i(2-1)}{3}} = e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} = \varepsilon^2 \quad A(a^2) = e^{\frac{4\pi i(p-1)}{n}}$$

或者直接按定义

$$d: \text{逆时针转 } \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$$

$$f: \text{逆时针转 } \frac{4\pi}{3} \rightarrow e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}}$$

又由于 $G = \{H, aH\}$, 故 $l = 6/3 = 3$ 相应的 $g_i = e, a$

现就有 G 的诱导表示为:

$$U^B(e) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e e e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(e e a^{-1}) \\ \bar{B}(a e e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(a e a^{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e) & \bar{B}(a) \\ \bar{B}(a) & \bar{B}(e) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B(e) & 0 \\ 0 & B(e) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^B(d) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e d e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(e d a^{-1}) \\ \bar{B}(a d e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(a d a^{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B(d) & 0 \\ 0 & B(f) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e f e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(e f a^{-1}) \\ \bar{B}(a f e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(a f a^{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B(f) & 0 \\ 0 & B(d) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^B(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e a e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(e a a^{-1}) \\ \bar{B}(a a e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(a a a^{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^B(b) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e b e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(e b a^{-1}) \\ \bar{B}(a b e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(a b a^{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{B}(f) \\ \bar{B}(d) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon^2 \\ \varepsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^B(c) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{B}(e c e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(e c a^{-1}) \\ \bar{B}(a c e^{-1}) & \bar{B}(a c a^{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{B}(d) \\ \bar{B}(f) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

特征标为 2, -1, 0

点群

1. 第类点群的基本方程

$$\sum_{i=1}^l (1 - \frac{1}{n_i}) = 2(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \quad , n \geq n_i \geq 2, \quad l=2,3.$$

分类

- ① $l=2, \quad n_1=n_2=n \quad C_n$ 群
- ② $l=3, \quad n_1=2, \quad n_2=2, \quad n_3=\frac{n}{2} \quad =$ 面体群 $(D_3, D_4 \dots)$ 有不等价不可约表示
- ③ $l=3, \quad n_1=2, \quad n_2=3, \quad n_3=3, \quad n=12 \quad$ 正四面体群 (T群) $3 \times 1 + 1 \times 3 = 6$ 维 有不等价不可约表示
- ④ $l=3, \quad n_1=2, \quad n_2=3, \quad n_3=4, \quad n=24 \quad$ O群
- ⑤ $l=3, \quad n_1=2, \quad n_2=3, \quad n_3=5, \quad n=60 \quad$ 正二十面体群

2. 晶体点群的不可约表示

第-类点群可在晶体中出现的, 只有 $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_6, D_2, D_3, D_4, D_6, T, O$

$$\begin{matrix} C_1, C_2, C_3 \\ C_4, C_6 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^p(a) = e^{\frac{(p-1)2\pi i}{n}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2: \quad & e: \text{不变} \\ & a: \text{绕 } z \text{ 轴转 } \pi \\ & b: \text{绕 } x \text{ 轴转 } \pi \\ & c: \text{绕 } y \text{ 轴转 } \pi \end{aligned} \quad D_2 = \{e, a\} \otimes \{e, b\}$$

		e	a/b
特征标表为	A^1	1	1
	A^2	1	-1

则 D_2 的直积表示为:

	$\{e\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{b\}$	$\{c\}$
A^1	1	1	1	1
A^2	1	-1	1	-1
A^3	1	1	-1	-1
A^4	1	-1	-1	1

D_3 群

	$\{e\}$	$2\{d\}$	$3\{a\}$
A^1	1	1	1
A^2	1	1	-1
A^3	2	-1	0

D_4 群

	$\{e\}$	$\{C_4^2\}$	$2\{C_4\}$	$2\{C_2^{''}\}$	$2\{C_2^{(2)}\}$
A^1	1	1	1	1	1
A^2	1	1	1	-1	-1
A^3	1	1	-1	1	-1
A^4	1	1	-1	-1	1
A^5	2	-2	0	0	0

$D_6 : D_6 = D_3 \otimes \{E, C_6^3\}$

T 群

	$\{E\}$	$3\{C_2^{''}\}$	$4\{C_3'\}$	$4\{C_3'^2\}$
A^1	1	1	1	1
A^2	1	1	ϵ	ϵ^2
A^3	1	1	ϵ^2	ϵ
A^4	3	-1	0	0

O 群

	$\{E\}$	$6\{C_4'\}$	$3\{C_4'^2\}$	$8\{C_3'\}$	$6\{C_2^{''}\}$
A^1	1	1	1	1	1
A^2	1	-1	1	1	-1
A^3	2	0	2	-1	0
A^4	3	$\chi^4(C_4')$	$\chi^4(C_4'^2)$	$\chi^4(C_3')$	$\chi^4(C_2^{''})$
A^5	3	$\chi^5(C_4')$	$\chi^5(C_4'^2)$	$\chi^5(C_3')$	$\chi^5(C_2^{''})$

S_3 群的不可约表示

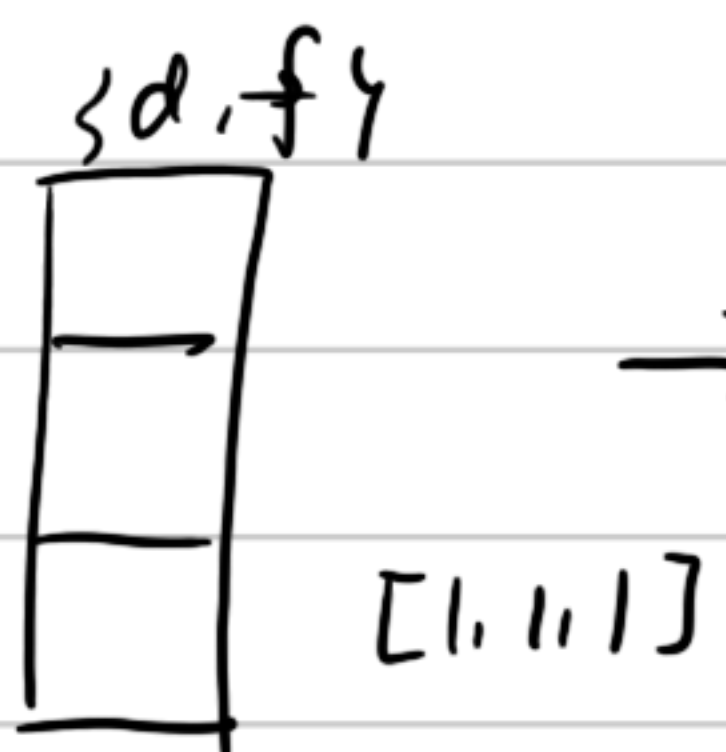
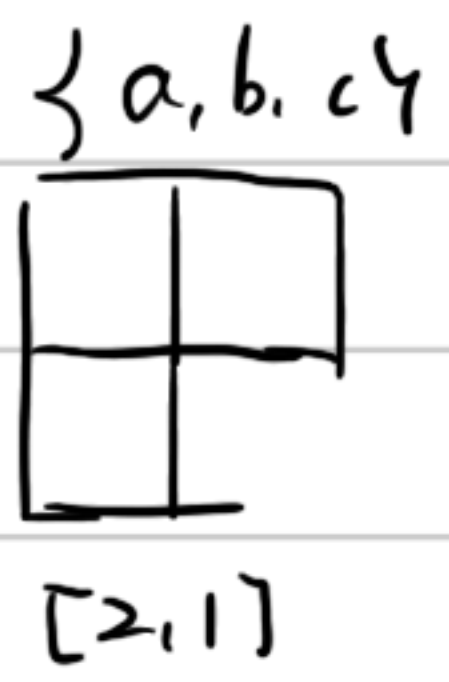
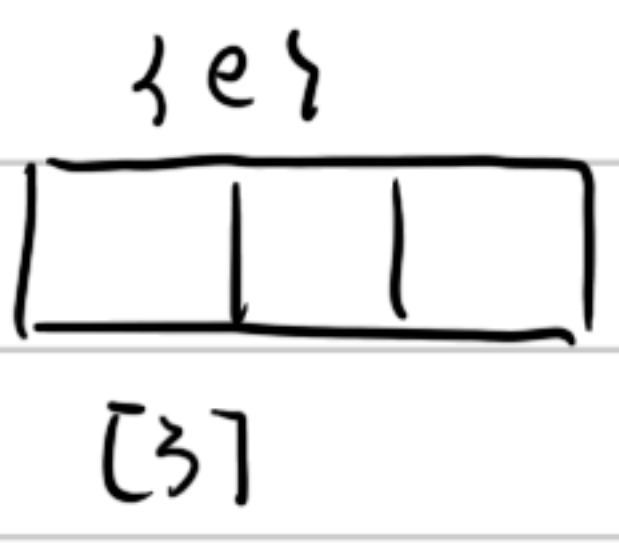
由于 $e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1)(2)(3)$, $\delta^1 = 3, \delta^2 = 0, \delta^3 = 0$

$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (1)(2,3)$, $\delta^1 = 1, \delta^2 = 1, \delta^3 = 0$

b, c 同 a

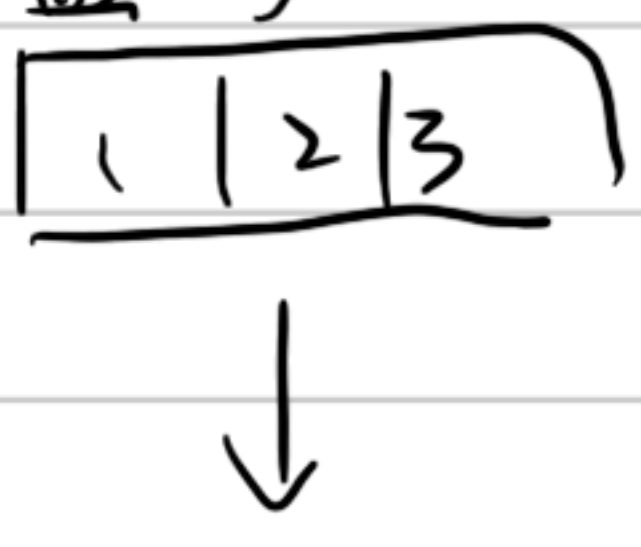
$d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1,2,3)$, $\delta^1 = 0, \delta^2 = 0, \delta^3 = 1$

f 同 d. 故杨图为:

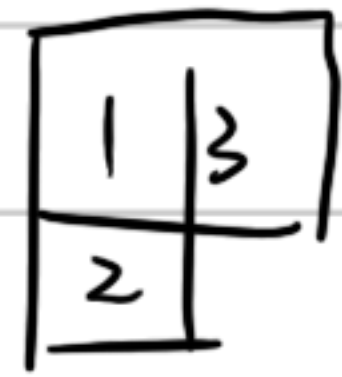
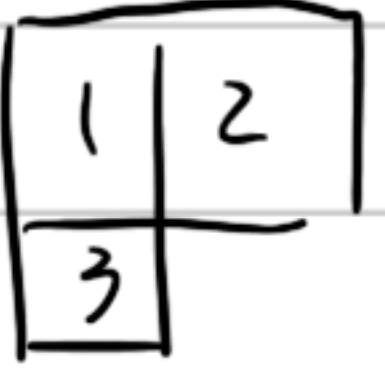


→ 3 类或者 3 个不等价的不可约表示

标准盘为



不可约表示维数: 1



↓
2



[2,1] 的不可约表示:



$R(T) = \{ (1), (1,2) \}$

$C(T) = \{ (1), (1,3) \}$

⇒ 杨算符 $\hat{E}(T) = \{ (1) + (1,2) \} \{ (1) - (1,3) \}$
 $= (1) - (1,3) + (1,2) - (1,2)(1,3)$
 $= (1) - (1,3) + (1,2) - (1,3,2)$

$R_{S_3} \hat{E}(T)$ 中两个基为 $\hat{E}(T), (1,3) \hat{E}(T)$

(1) $\hat{E}(T) = \hat{E}(T)$

(1,2) $\hat{E}(T) = (1,2) - (1,2)(1,3) + (1) - (1,2)(1,3,2)$
 $= (1,2) - (1,3,2) + (1) - (1,2)(1,3)$
 $= (1,2) - (1,3,2) + (1) - (1,3) = \hat{E}(T)$

(1,3) $\hat{E}(T) = (1,3) - (1) + (1,3)(1,2) - (1,3)(1,3,2)$ $(1,3)(3,2,1) = (1,3)(3,1)(3,2) = (3,2) = (2,3)$
 $= (1,3) - (1) + (1,2,3) - (2,3)$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2,3) \hat{E}(T) &= (2,3) [(1,1) - (1,3) + (1,2) - (1,3,2)] \\
&= (2,3) - (2,3)(1,3) + (2,3)(1,2) - (2,3)(1,3,2) \\
&= (2,3) - (3,1,2) + (2,1,3) - (2,3)(1,2)(1,3) \\
&= (2,3) - (3,1,2) + (1,3,2) - (2,1,3)(1,3) \\
&= (2,3) - (1,2,3) + (1,3,2) - (1,3,2)(1,3) \\
&= (2,3) - (1,2,3) + (1,3,2) - (1,2)(1,3)(1,3) \\
&= (2,3) - (1,2,3) + (1,3,2) - (1,2) \\
&= -\{ (1,1) + (1,2) - (1,3) - (1,3,2) \} - \{ (1,3) + (1,2,3) - (1,1) - (2,3) \} \\
&= -\hat{E}(T) - (1,3) \hat{E}(T)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(1,2,3) \hat{E}(T) = (1,3)(1,2) \hat{E}(T) = (1,3) \hat{E}(T)$$

$$(1,3,2) \hat{E}(T) = (2,1,3) \hat{E}(T) = (2,3)(2,1) \hat{E}(T) = (2,3) \hat{E}(T) = -\hat{E}(T) - (1,3) \hat{E}(T)$$

以 $\hat{E}(T)$ 与 $(1,3) \hat{E}(T)$ 为基

群元 $(1,3,2)$:

$$(1,3,2) \hat{E}(T) = (1,2)(1,3) \hat{E}(T) = -\hat{E}(T) - (1,3) \hat{E}(T)$$

$$(1,3,2)(1,3) \hat{E}(T) = (1,2) \hat{E}(T) = \hat{E}(T)$$

从而表示为
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

李群

$$SO(3) = \begin{cases} \det R = 1 \\ R^T R = I \end{cases} \quad R(\vec{\theta}) = e^{i \sum_j \theta_j J_j} = e^{i \vec{\theta} \cdot \vec{J}}$$

$SO(3)$ 李代数的生成元 J_i , 满足 $[J_i, J_j] = i \epsilon_{ijk} J_k$

$SO(3)$ 的不可约张量表示

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{反对称张量} \quad \frac{1}{2} N(N-1) \xrightarrow{N=3} 3 \\ \text{对称张量} \quad \begin{cases} \text{无迹:} & \frac{1}{2} N(N+1) - 1 \xrightarrow{N=3} 5 \\ \text{有迹} & 1 \end{cases} \end{array}$$

$SO(3)$ 不可约表示维数: $2j+1$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\pm} |m\rangle &= \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m\pm 1)} |m\pm 1\rangle \\ J^2 |j, m\rangle &= j(j+1) |j, m\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$SU(3) \quad \begin{cases} \det U = 1 \\ U^\dagger U = I \end{cases} \quad \text{行列式为1的 } 3 \times 3 \text{ 幺正矩阵.}$$

$SU(N)$ 李代数: $U = e^{iH}$, H 厄米无迹.

$$[T^a, T^b] = i f^{abc} T^c$$

$$\begin{array}{l} N=2: \quad H = \sum_{a=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} \theta_a \sigma_a, \quad U = e^{i \theta_a \sigma_a / 2} \\ N=3: \quad H = \theta_a \frac{\lambda_a}{2}, \quad U = e^{i \theta_a \lambda_a / 2} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_a, \lambda_a \text{ 为 } SU(2), SU(3) \text{ 生成元} \\ \text{记为 } T \end{array} \right.$$

确定一个一般的厄米无迹矩阵要 N^2-1 个实数.

$SU(2)$ 局域同构于 $SO(3)$. 且 $SU(2)$ 是 $SO(3)$ 的双覆盖.

$SU(2)$ 不可约表示 $2j+1$ 维.

$$SO(3) \text{ 的特征标: } \chi(j, \varphi) = \frac{\sin(j+\frac{1}{2})\varphi}{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

正交关系:

$$\int_{SO(3)} d\mu g_1 \chi(k, \frac{\varphi}{2}) \chi(j, \varphi) = \int_0^\pi d\varphi \sin^2(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \frac{\sin(k+\frac{1}{2})\varphi \sin(j+\frac{1}{2})\varphi}{\sin^2(\frac{\varphi}{2})} = \int_0^\pi d\varphi \sin(k+\frac{1}{2})\varphi \sin(j+\frac{1}{2})\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \delta_{jk}$$

1.14

$$S_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, s_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, s_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, s_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ s_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, s_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow e & \uparrow a & \uparrow b & \uparrow c \\ \downarrow d & \uparrow f \end{matrix}$

子群: $\{s_1\}, \{s_1, s_2\}, \{s_1, s_3\}, \{s_1, s_4\}, \{s_1, s_5, s_6\}, \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6\}$
 不变子群: $\checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$

1.15
 六阶循环群 $\{e=a^0, a, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5\}$

由 Lagrange 定理, 子群阶为 1, 2, 3, 6.

阶为 1: $\{e\}$
 阶为 6: $G_6 = \{e, a, \dots, a^5\}$
 阶为 2: $\{e, a^3\} = G_2$
 阶为 3: $\{e, a^2, a^4\} = G_3$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{阶为 } 6: G_6 \\ \text{阶为 } 2: G_2 \\ \text{阶为 } 3: G_3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{不变子群} \\ \text{商群} \end{array}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z_6 / G_4 = \{G_4\} \\ Z_6 / G_2 = \{G_2, aG_2, a^2G_2\} \\ Z_6 / G_3 = \{G_3, aG_3\} \end{array} \right.$

1.17 D_3 的自同构群是内自同构群.

1.18. 设 $k = ghg^{-1} \in G$, $k^2 = ghg^{-1}ghg^{-1} = gh^2g^{-1} = gg^{-1} = e$.

由于 G 中有一个阶为 2 的元素, h . 于是有 $k=h \Rightarrow h = ghg^{-1}$ 从而 $gh = hg$

1.20. 由 $G = H \oplus K$ 可知 $\forall g \in G \exists$ 唯一 $h \in H, k \in K$, s.t. $g = hk$

设映射 $\Phi: G \rightarrow K, \Phi(g) = k$. 由直积表示的唯一性与存在性可知 Φ 是满映射.

又 $\forall g_i, g_j \in G, \Phi(g_i g_j) = \Phi(h_i k_i h_j k_j) = \Phi((h_i h_j)(k_i k_j)) = k_i k_j$

$\Phi(g_i) \Phi(g_j) = k_i k_j$ 于是 Φ 保乘法, 于是 Φ 是 $G \rightarrow K$ 的同态映射

G 与 K 同态, H 为同态核则 G/H 与 K 同构.

2.1.11.

A 为 G 的表示, 则存在同态映射 $A: G \rightarrow M, M$ 为矩阵群, $\forall g_\alpha \in G, A(g_\alpha) \in M$

且 $\forall g_\alpha, g_\beta \in G, A(g_\alpha g_\beta) = A(g_\alpha) A(g_\beta), A(g_1) = E$.

定义映射 $A^*: G \rightarrow M^*, M^*$ 为 M 中矩阵取复共轭

$\forall g_\alpha \in G, A^*(g_\alpha) \in M^*$

$\forall g_\alpha, g_\beta \in G, A^*(g_\alpha g_\beta) = [A(g_\alpha) A(g_\beta)]^* = A^*(g_\alpha) A^*(g_\beta), A^*(g_1) = E$

因此 A^* 也是同态映射, 即 A^* 也是一个表示.

(2) A 不可约 $\Rightarrow (X^A | X^A) = 1 \Rightarrow (X^{A^*} | X^{A^*}) = 1$, 即 A^* 也不可约

(3) 设 A 为酉的若 A^* 不是酉的 则有 $[A^*(g)]^\dagger A^*(g) = A^\dagger(g) A^*(g) \neq E$
 $\Rightarrow [A(g)]^\dagger A(g) \neq E$ 从而 $A(g)$ 非酉与题设矛盾.

2.2

1. A 是一个表示 $\Rightarrow A(e) = I, A(s)A(g) = A(sg), \forall s, g \in G$. 由于

$$[A^\dagger(e)]^{-1} = I, \text{ 且 } \forall s, g \in G, (A^\dagger(sg))^{-1} = [(A(g)^\dagger A(s)^\dagger)]^{-1} = (A(s)^\dagger)^{-1} (A(g)^\dagger)^{-1}$$

$$\text{以及 } (A^\dagger(e))^{-1} = I, \text{ 且 } \forall s, g \in G, (A^\dagger(sg))^{-1} = [A(g)^\dagger A(s)^\dagger]^{-1} = (A(s)^\dagger)^{-1} (A(g)^\dagger)^{-1}$$

所以 $(A^\dagger(g))^{-1} A^\dagger(g)^{-1}$ 是表示

(2) A 不可约 则 $(X^A | X^A) = 1 \Rightarrow (X^{(A^\dagger)^{-1}} | X^{(A^\dagger)^{-1}}) = (X^{(A^\dagger)^{-1}} | X^{(A^\dagger)^{-1}}) = 1$. 即不可约.

$$1.3 \quad A^\dagger(sg) = A^\dagger(g) A^\dagger(s)$$

$$A^\dagger(sg) = A^\dagger(g) A^\dagger(s)$$

仅当 $A(sg) = A(g)s$, 即 A 为 Abel 群时, $A^\dagger(sg)$ 与 $A^\dagger(sg)$ 才构成表示.

1.4.

$$\forall g_\alpha \in G, A(g_\alpha) \sum_{g \in C} A(g) = A(g_\alpha) \sum_{g \in C} A(g g_\alpha^{-1} g_\alpha) = \sum_{g \in C} A(g_\alpha g g_\alpha^{-1}) A(g_\alpha)$$

由于 C 是共轭类, 可知 $\forall g \in C, g_\alpha \in G, g_\alpha g g_\alpha^{-1} \in C$, 且若 C 中 $g_i \neq g_j$ 有

$$g_\alpha g_i g_\alpha^{-1} \neq g_j g_i g_\alpha^{-1}, \sum_{g \in C} A(g_\alpha g g_\alpha^{-1}) = \sum_{g \in C} A(g).$$

$$\Rightarrow A(g_\alpha) \sum_{g \in C} A(g) = \sum_{g \in C} A(g) A(g_\alpha)$$

$$\text{由 shur 定理} \Rightarrow \sum_{g \in C} A(g) = \lambda E.$$

$$2.7 \quad \text{设 } C(g) = A(g) \otimes B(g)$$

$$(X^C | X^C) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^h X^{A^*}(g_i) X^{B^*}(g_i) X^A(g_i) X^B(g_i)$$

由于 A 是 G 的不可约表示, B 是一维非恒等表示, 有

$$(X^A | X^A) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^h X^{A^*}(g_i) X^A(g_i) = 1$$

$$|X^B(g_i)| = 1 \Rightarrow X^{B^*}(g_i) X^B(g_i) = 1$$

$$\text{从而 } (X^C | X^C) = 1, \text{ 即 } C \text{ 不可约.}$$

11. 分别将 $(\alpha), (\alpha^2), (\alpha^3), (\alpha^4)$ 作用于群元

12. 设 $X^{A'}$ 为恒等表示特征标, 则有

$$(X^{A^P \otimes A^{P^*}} | X^{A'}) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^h X^{P^*}(g_i) X^P(g_i) X^{A'}(g_i) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^h X^{P^*}(g_i) X^P(g_i) = (X^{A^P} | X^{A^P}) \neq 0$$

即不含恒等表示.

$$(X^{A^P \otimes A^{P^*}} | X^{A'}) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^h X^{P^*}(g_i) X^P(g_i) X^{A'}(g_i) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^h X^{P^*}(g_i) X^P(g_i) = 1$$

含一次恒等表示.

13. 表示矩阵的矩阵元只有0和1, 每行每列只有一个矩阵元为1

14. χ^P 是 G 的非恒等表示的特征标, 设 A^1 为恒等表示则有 $(\chi^P | \chi^{A^1}) = 0$

$$\sum_{g \in G} \chi^P(g) = n \cdot \frac{1}{h} \sum_{g \in G} \chi^P(g) \cdot 1 = n \times \frac{1}{h} \sum_{g \in G} \chi^P(g) \chi^{A^1}(g) = n(\chi^{A^1} | \chi^P) = 0.$$