

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

MASTER'S PROJECT

A Survey on Character Tables for Representations of Finite Groups

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“Thanks to my solid academic training, today I can write hundreds of words on virtually any topic without possessing a shred of information, which is how I got a good job in journalism.”

Dave Barry

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Abstract

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Masters of Arts

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by Jared Stewart

The Thesis Abstract is written here (and usually kept to just this page). The page is kept centered vertically so can expand into the blank space above the title too...

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements and the people to thank go here, don't forget to include your project advisor...

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For/Dedicated to/To my...

Chapter 1

Basics of Representation Theory

1.1 Group Actions

Definition 1.1. A *(left) group action* of a group G on a set X is a map $\varphi : G \times X \rightarrow X$ (written as $g \cdot a$, for all $g \in G$ and $a \in A$) that satisfies the following two axioms:

$$id_G \cdot x = x \quad \forall x \in X \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$(gh) \cdot x = g \cdot (h \cdot x) \quad \forall g, h \in G, x \in X \quad (1.1.2)$$

Note. We could likewise define the concept of a *right* group action, where the set elements would be multiplied by group elements on the right instead of on the left. Throughout we shall use the term *group action* to mean a *left* group action.

Suppose the group G acts on a set X . For any fixed element $g \in G$, we have an associated map $\sigma_g : X \rightarrow X$ given by $\sigma_g(x) = g \cdot x$.

Proposition 1.2. *The map σ_g is a permutation of the set X .*

Proof. We show that σ_g is a permutation of X by finding a two-sided inverse map, namely $\sigma_{g^{-1}}$. Observe that for any $x \in X$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_{g^{-1}} \circ \sigma_g)(x) &= \sigma_{g^{-1}}(\sigma_g(x)) && \text{(by definition of function composition)} \\ &= g^{-1} \cdot (g \cdot x) && \text{(by definition of } \sigma_g \text{ and } \sigma_{g^{-1}}) \\ &= (g^{-1}g) \cdot x && \text{(by axiom 1.1.1 of an action)} \\ &= id_G \cdot x \\ &= x && \text{(by axiom 1.1.2 of an action).} \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\sigma_{g^{-1}} \circ \sigma_g$ is the identity map on X . We can reverse the roles of g and g^{-1} to see that $\sigma_g \circ \sigma_{g^{-1}}$ is also the identity map on X . We conclude that, having a two-sided inverse, σ_g is a permutation of X . \square

Proposition 1.3.

1. *The map from G to the symmetric group S_X defined by $g \mapsto \sigma_g$ is a group homomorphism.*
2. *The actions of G on the set X are in bijective correspondence with the homomorphisms from G into the symmetric group S_X .*

1.2 Definition of a Representation

Definition 1.4. A **linear representation** of a group G on a vector space V is a group homomorphism from G to $GL(V)$, the general linear group on V .

Definition 1.5. A **linear representation** ρ of a group G on a vector space V over a field F is a group action of G on V which preserves the linear structure of V , that is,

$$\rho(g)(v_1 + v_2) = \rho(g)(v_1) + \rho(g)(v_2) \quad \forall g \in G, v_1, v_2 \in V \quad (1.5.1)$$

$$\rho(g)(kv) = k \cdot \rho(g)v \quad \forall g \in G, v \in V, k \in F \quad (1.5.2)$$

Proposition 1.6. The definitions of a linear representation given in 1.4 and 1.5 are equivalent.

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose that we have a homomorphism $\varphi : G \rightarrow GL(V)$. We can define an action of G on V by taking:

$$g \cdot v = \varphi(g)(v) \quad \forall g \in G, v \in V.$$

We verify that indeed we have obtained group action.

1.1.1 For any $v \in V$, we have: $id_G \cdot v = \varphi(id_G)(v) = id_V(v) = v$.

1.1.2 For any $v \in eV$ and g, h in G we have: $(gh) \cdot v = \varphi(gh)(v) = (\varphi(g)\varphi(h))(v) = \varphi(g)(\varphi(h)(v)) = g \cdot (h \cdot v)$.

Next, we check that this action preserves the linear structure of V .

1.5.1 For any $g \in G, v_1, v_2 \in V$ we have: $g \cdot (v_1 + v_2) = \varphi(g)(v_1 + v_2) = \varphi(g)(v_1) + \varphi(g)(v_2) = g \cdot v_1 + g \cdot v_2$

□

1.2.1 Subsection 1

Definition 1.7. Here is a new definition.

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1.2.2 Subsection 2

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Definition 1.8. A **linear representation** ρ of a group G on a vector space V over a field K is a group action of G on V which preserves the linear structure of V . That is,

$$\rho(g)(v_1 + v_2) = \rho(g)(v_1) + \rho(g)(v_2) \quad \forall g \in G, \forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad (1.8.1)$$

$$\rho(g)(kv) = k \cdot \rho(g)v \quad \forall g \in G, v \in V, k \in K$$

1.3 Main Section 2

Definition 1.9. Here is a new definition.

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Chapter 2

Spaghetti

2.1 Definition of a Representation AGAIN

Definition 2.1. A **linear representation** of a group G on a vector space V is a group homomorphism from G to $GL(V)$, the general linear group on V .

More explicitly, a representation is a map $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(V)$ such that

$$\rho(g_1 g_2) = \rho(g_1) \rho(g_2) \quad \forall g_1, g_2 \in G.$$

Definition 2.2. A **linear representation** ρ of a group G on a vector space V over a field K is a group action of G on V which preserves the linear structure of V . That is,

1. $\rho(g)(v_1 + v_2) = \rho(g)(v_1) + \rho(g)(v_2) \quad \forall g \in G, v_1, v_2 \in V$
2. $\rho(g)(kv) = k \cdot \rho(g)v \quad \forall g \in G, v \in V, k \in K$

2.1.1 Subsection 1

Definition 2.3. Here is a new definition.

$$E = mc^2 \tag{2.3.1}$$

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2.1.2 Subsection 2

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Definition 2.4. A **linear representation** ρ of a group G on a vector space V over a field K is a group action of G on V which preserves the linear structure of V . That is,

$$\rho(g)(v_1 + v_2) = \rho(g)(v_1) + \rho(g)(v_2) \quad \forall g \in G, \forall v_1, v_2 \in V \tag{2.4.1}$$

$$\rho(g)(kv) = k \cdot \rho(g)v \quad \forall g \in G, v \in V, k \in K$$

2.2 Main Section 2

Definition 2.5. Here is a new definition.

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Appendix A

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