

Character Tables for Representations of Finite Groups

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Motivation

Groups arise naturally as sets of symmetries of some object which are closed under composition and taking inverses. For example,

- 1 The **symmetric group** of degree n , S_n , is the group of all symmetries of the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$.
- 2 The **dihedral group** of order $2n$, D_n , is the group of all symmetries of the regular n -gon in the plane.

In these two examples, S_n acts on the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and D_n acts on the regular n -gon in a natural manner. One may wonder more generally: Given an abstract group G , which objects X does G act on? This is the basic question of representation theory, which attempts to classify all such X up to isomorphism.

The Definition of a Representation

Definition

Let G be a group, let F be a field, and let V be a vector space over F . A **linear representation** of G is any group homomorphism

$$\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V).$$

Definition

The **dimension** of a representation $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ is the dimension of the vector space V .

Basics of Rep. Theory

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Reducibility

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Schur's Lemma

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Isotypical Decomp.

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Character Theory

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G -rep is a vector space V endowed with a linear action of G on V .

Examples of Representations

Example

Let V be an n -dimensional vector space. The map $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ defined by $\rho(g) = \text{Id}_V$ for all $g \in G$ is a representation of G called the **trivial representation** of dimension n .

Example

If G is a finite group that acts on a finite set X , and F is any field, then there is an associated **permutation representation** on the vector space V over F with basis $\{e_x: x \in X\}$. We let G act on the basis elements by the permutation $g \cdot e_x = e_{gx}$ for all $x \in X$ and $g \in G$. This representation has dimension $|X|$.

The Regular Representation

Example

A special case of a permutation representation is that when a finite group acts on itself by left multiplication. We take the vector space V_{reg} which has a basis given by the formal symbols $\{e_g | g \in G\}$, and let $h \in G$ act by

$$\rho_{\text{reg}}(h)(e_g) = e_{hg}.$$

This representation is called the **regular representation** of G , and has dimension $|G|$.

The Alternating Representation

Example

For any symmetric group S_n , the **alternating representation** on \mathbb{C} is given by the map

$$\begin{aligned}\rho: S_n &\rightarrow GL(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^\times \\ \sigma &\mapsto \text{sgn}(\sigma).\end{aligned}$$

More generally, for any group G with a subgroup H of index 2, we can define an **alternating representation** $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(\mathbb{C})$ by letting $\rho(g) = 1$ if $g \in H$ and $\rho(g) = -1$ if $g \notin H$. (We recover our original example by taking $G = S_n$ and $H = A_n$.)

G -linear maps

Definition

A **homomorphism** between two representations $\rho_1: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ and $\rho_2: G \rightarrow GL(W)$ is a linear map $\psi: V \rightarrow W$ that intertwines with the action of G , i.e. such that

$$\psi \circ \rho_1(g) = \rho_2(g) \circ \psi \quad \forall g \in G.$$

In this case, we also refer to ψ as a **G -linear map**.

Definition

An **isomorphism** of representations is a G -linear map that is also invertible.

Representations as matrices

Example

Given any representation (ρ, V) , where V is a vector space of dimension n over the field K , we can fix a basis for V to obtain an isomorphism of vector spaces $\psi: V \rightarrow K^n$. This yields a representation ϕ of G on K^n by defining

$$\phi(g) = \psi \circ \rho(g) \circ \psi^{-1}$$

for all $g \in G$. This representation is isomorphic to our original representation (ρ, V) . In particular, we can always choose to view complex n -dimensional representations of G as representations on \mathbb{C}^n , where each $\phi(g)$ is given by an invertible $n \times n$ matrix with entries in \mathbb{C} .

Representations as matrices

Example

Let $G = \{(1), (123), (132)\} \leq S_3$. Let $V = \mathbb{C}^3$. Then G acts on the standard basis by $g \cdot e_i = e_{gi}$. Thus, the permutation representation of G (with respect to the standard basis) is given by:

$$\rho((1)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho((123)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho((132)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Example

Let $G = C_2 \times C_2 = \langle \sigma, \tau | \sigma^2 = \tau^2 = e, \sigma\tau = \tau\sigma \rangle$ be the Klein four-group. Let V be the vector space with basis $\{b_e, b_\sigma, b_\tau, b_{\sigma\tau}\}$. Left multiplication by σ gives a permutation

$$b_e \mapsto b_\sigma$$

$$b_\sigma \mapsto b_e$$

$$b_\tau \mapsto b_{\sigma\tau}$$

$$b_{\sigma\tau} \mapsto b_\tau.$$

We can similarly compute $\rho_{\text{reg}}(\tau)$. Thus, in our basis, the regular representation $\rho_{\text{reg}}: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ is given by the matrices

$$\rho_{\text{reg}}(\sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \rho_{\text{reg}}(\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example (2-dim rep of D_4 .)

Let $G = D_4 = \langle \sigma, \tau \mid \sigma^4 = \tau^2 = e, \tau\sigma\tau^{-1} = \sigma^{-1} \rangle$ be the symmetry group of the square.

Example (2-dim rep of D_4 .)

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$$\rho(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\sigma\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\sigma^2) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\sigma^2\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\sigma^3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(\sigma^3\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The direct sum of representations

Definition

Let V and W be representations of G . Then $V \oplus W$ admits a natural representation of G , called the **direct sum representation** of V and W , which we define by

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{V \oplus W} &: G \rightarrow GL(V \oplus W) \\ \rho_{V \oplus W}(g) &: (x, y) \mapsto (\rho_V(g)(x), \rho_W(g)(y)).\end{aligned}$$

Irreducible representations and complete reducibility

Definition

A **subrepresentation** of V is a G -invariant subspace $W \subseteq V$; that is, a subspace $W \subseteq V$ with the property that $\rho(g)(w) \in W$ for all $g \in G$ and $w \in W$. Note that W itself is a representation of G under the action $\rho(g) \upharpoonright_W$.

Definition

A representation is said to be **irreducible** if it has no subrepresentations other than the trivial subrepresentations $0 \subset V$ and $V \subset V$. A representation is called **completely reducible** if it decomposes into a direct sum of irreducible representations. We sometimes write **irrep** as shorthand for irreducible representation.

Note

- Any 1-dimensional representation V has no subspaces other than 0 and V itself, and is thus irreducible.

Example (A 2-dimensional irrep)

Let $G = D_3 = \langle \sigma, \tau | \sigma^3 = \tau^2 = e, \tau\sigma\tau^{-1} = \sigma^{-1} \rangle$. (Note that $D_3 \cong S_3$). Consider the regular triangle centered at the origin with vertices

$$(1, 0), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right).$$

We can let σ act as rotation by $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ and let τ act as reflection over the x -axis to obtain an action of G on \mathbb{C}^2 given (under the standard basis) by the matrices

$$\rho(\sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\rho(\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example (A 2-dimensional irrep cont.)

Suppose ρ has a non-trivial subrepresentation W . We must have $\dim W = 1$. Since W is invariant under the action of both $\rho(\sigma)$ and $\rho(\tau)$, there must be some mutual eigenvector for $\rho(\sigma)$ and $\rho(\tau)$ that spans W . The eigenvectors of $\rho(\sigma)$ are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_1 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_2 = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}).$$

The eigenvectors of $\rho(\tau)$ are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_1 = 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_2 = -1).$$

Thus we see that there is no such W , and our representation is irreducible.

Representations of finite abelian groups

Theorem

If A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r are linear operators on V and each A_i is diagonalizable, then $\{A_i\}$ are simultaneously diagonalizable if and only if they commute.

Representations of finite abelian groups

Theorem

Every complex representation of a finite abelian group is completely reducible into irreducible representations of dimension 1.

Proof.

Take an arbitrary element $g \in G$. Since G is finite, we can find an integer n such that $g^n = 1$ and $\rho(g)^n = Id$. The minimal polynomial of $\rho(g)$ divides $x^n - 1$, which has n distinct roots over \mathbb{C} , so it factors into linear factors only over \mathbb{C} , i.e. $\rho(g)$ is diagonalizable. We conclude that each $\rho(g)$ is (separately). Now, given any two elements $g_1, g_2 \in G$ we have $\rho(g_1)\rho(g_2) = \rho(g_2)\rho(g_1)$. Since the matrices $\{\rho(g)\}$ commute, $\{\rho(g)\}$ are simultaneously diagonalizable, say with basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$. Then we have $V = \mathbb{C}e_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}e_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}e_n$, with each subspace $\mathbb{C}e_i$ invariant under the action of G . □

Definition

Let W be a subspace of V . A **linear projection** V onto W is a linear map $f: V \rightarrow W$ such that $f|_W = \text{Id}_W$. If W is a subrepresentation of V and the map f is G -invariant, then we say that f is a **G -linear projection**.

Lemma

Let $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be a representation, and $W \subset V$ be a subrepresentation. Suppose we have a G -linear projection

$$f: V \rightarrow W.$$

Then $\text{Ker}(f)$ is a complementary subrepresentation to W , i.e. $\text{Ker}(f)$ is a G -invariant subspace of V such that

$$V = \text{Ker}(f) \oplus W$$

Maschke's Theorem

Theorem (Maschke's Theorem)

Let G be a finite group and let F be a field such that $\text{char}(F) \nmid |G|$. If V is any finite dimensional representation of G over F , and $W \subset V$ is a subrepresentation of V , then there exists a complementary subrepresentation $U \subset V$ to W , i.e. there is a G -invariant subspace $U \subset V$ such that

$$V = W \oplus U.$$

Maschke's Theorem

Proof.

It will suffice to find a G -linear projection from V onto W . Fix a basis $\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ for W and extend it to a basis $\{b_1, \dots, b_m, b_{m+1}, \dots, b_n\}$ for V . Let $U = \langle b_{m+1}, \dots, b_n \rangle$. Then U is certainly a complementary subspace to W , and we have a natural projection $f: W \oplus U \rightarrow W$ of V onto W with kernel U . There is no reason to think that f should be G -linear, but we can fix this by averaging over G . Define $\tilde{f}: V \rightarrow V$ by

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (\rho(g) \circ f \circ \rho(g^{-1}))(x).$$

We claim that \tilde{f} is a G -linear projection from V onto W .

Maschke's Theorem

Proof.

First we check that $\text{Im}(\tilde{f}) \subset W$. If $x \in V$ and $g \in G$, then

$$f(\rho(g^{-1})(x)) \in W$$

and so

$$\rho(g)(f(\rho(g^{-1})(x))) \in W$$

since W is G -invariant. Thus

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (\rho(g) \circ f \circ \rho(g^{-1}))(x) \in W.$$

Maschke's Theorem

Proof.

Next we check that $\tilde{f}|_W = \text{Id}_W$. Let $y \in W$. For any $g \in G$, we know that $\rho(g^{-1})(y)$ is also in W , so $f(\rho(g^{-1})(y)) = \rho(g^{-1})(y)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}(y) &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \rho(g)(f(\rho(g^{-1})(y))) \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \rho(g)(\rho(g^{-1})(y)) \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (y) = \frac{|G|y}{|G|} = y\end{aligned}$$

so indeed \tilde{f} is a linear projection of V onto W .

Maschke's Theorem

Proof.

Finally, we check that \tilde{f} is G -linear. If $x \in V$ and $h \in G$, then

$$\begin{aligned}(\tilde{f} \circ \rho(h))(x) &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (\rho(g) \circ f \circ \rho(g^{-1}) \circ \rho(h))(x) \\&= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (\rho(g) \circ f \circ \rho(g^{-1}h))(x) \\&= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (\rho(hg) \circ f \circ \rho(g^{-1}))(x) \quad (g \mapsto hg) \\&= (\rho(h) \circ \tilde{f})(x).\end{aligned}$$



Corollary

Let G be a finite group and let F be a field such that $\text{char}(F) \nmid |G|$. Then any finite-dimensional representation of G over F is completely reducible.

Proof.

Let V be a representation of G over F of dimension n . If V is irreducible, then V is, in particular, completely reducible. If not, then V contains a proper subrepresentation $W \subset V$. From Maschke's Theorem, we know there exists a subrepresentation $U \subset V$ such that

$$V = W \oplus U. \quad (1)$$

Both W and U have dimension less than n , so by induction we know that W and U are completely reducible. We deduce that V is completely reducible. □

Example

Recall that for $G = C_2$, we found a 1-dim subrepresentation

$$W = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \subset V_{\text{reg}} = \mathbb{C}^2.$$

We know a complementary subrepresentation to W exists by Machke's Theorem, so let's try to find one. Consider

$$U = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \subset V_{\text{reg}}.$$

Then

$$\rho_{\text{reg}}(\tau) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

so U is G -invariant. We see that $V = W \oplus U$, since $W \cap U = \{0\}$ and $\dim U + \dim W = 2 = \dim V$. (Note U is isomorphic to the alternating representation ρ_{sgn} .)

Proposition

Suppose we have representations $\rho_V: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ and $\rho_W: G \rightarrow GL(W)$ of G . Then there is a natural representation of G on the vector space $\text{Hom}(V, W)$ given for all $g \in G$ by

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{Hom}(V, W)}(g): \text{Hom}(V, W) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}(V, W) \\ f &\mapsto \rho_W(g) \circ f \circ \rho_V(g^{-1}).\end{aligned}$$

Proof (sketch).

- ① $\rho_{\text{Hom}(V, W)}(g)(f) \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$ since the composition of linear maps is linear.
- ② For every $g \in G$, $\rho_{\text{Hom}(V, W)}(g)$ is invertible.
- ③ The map $g \mapsto \rho_{\text{Hom}(V, W)}(g)$ is a homomorphism.



Definition

Let V and W be two representations of G . The set of G -linear maps from V to W forms a subspace of $\text{Hom}(V, W)$, which we denote by $\mathbf{Hom}_G(V, W)$. In other words, $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$ is the vector space consisting of all *homomorphisms of representations* between V and W .

Definition

Let $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be a representation. We define the **invariant subrepresentation** $V^G \subset V$ to be the set

$$\{v \in V \mid \rho(g)(v) = v, \quad \forall g \in G\}.$$

ote that V^G is a subspace of V , and is also clearly a subrepresentation. It is isomorphic to a trivial representation of some dimension.

Proposition

Let $\rho_V: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ and $\rho_W: G \rightarrow GL(W)$ be representations of G . Then the subrepresentation

$$\text{Hom}_G(V, W) \subset \text{Hom}(V, W)$$

is precisely the invariant subrepresentation $\text{Hom}(V, W)^G$ of $\text{Hom}(V, W)$.

Proof.

Let $f \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$. Then $f \in \text{Hom}(V, W)^G$ iff we have

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \rho_{\text{Hom}(V, W)}(g)(f) \quad \forall g \in G \\ \iff f &= \rho_W(g) \circ f \circ \rho_V(g^{-1}) \quad \forall g \in G \\ \iff f \circ \rho_V(g) &= \rho_W(g) \circ f \quad \forall g \in G \end{aligned}$$

which is exactly the condition that f is G -linear. □

Theorem (Schur's Lemma over \mathbb{C} .)

If V is an irreducible representation of G over \mathbb{C} , then every linear operator $\phi: V \rightarrow V$ commuting with G is a scalar.

Proof.

Let $\phi: V \rightarrow V$ be a linear operator commuting with G , and let λ be an eigenvalue of ϕ . Observe that the eigenspace E_λ is G -invariant: If $v \in E_\lambda$, then $\phi(v) = \lambda v$. This implies that $\phi(gv) = g\phi(v) = g(\lambda v) = \lambda(gv)$, i.e. $gv \in E_\lambda$. Since g was arbitrary, E_λ is indeed G -invariant. Now $E_\lambda \neq 0$, so since V is irreducible, $E_\lambda = V$. Thus $\phi = \lambda \text{Id}$. □

Corollary

Suppose V and W are irreducible. The space $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$ is 1-dimensional if the representations are isomorphic, and in this case any non-zero map is an isomorphism. Otherwise, $\text{Hom}_G(V, W) = \{0\}$.

Proof.

Suppose $\text{Hom}_G(V, W) \neq \{0\}$ and let $\phi \in \text{Hom}_G(V, W)$. We have seen $\ker(\phi)$ and $\text{im}(\phi)$ are both G -invariant. Irreducibility yields $\ker(\phi) = 0$ or V and $\text{im}(\phi) = 0$ or W as the only possibilities. Since $\phi \neq 0$, then $\ker(\phi) = 0$, $\text{im}(\phi) = W$, and ϕ is an isomorphism. Let ψ be another nonzero intertwining operator from V to W . Then $\phi^{-1} \circ \psi \in \text{Hom}_G(V, V)$. We can apply Schur's Lemma over \mathbb{C} to see that $\phi^{-1} \circ \psi = \lambda \text{id}$, hence $\psi = \lambda \phi$. So ϕ spans $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$. □

Proposition

Let V and W be irreducible representations of G . Then

$$\dim \operatorname{Hom}_G(V, W) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } V \text{ and } W \text{ are isomorphic} \\ 0 & \text{if } V \text{ and } W \text{ are not isomorphic} \end{cases}$$

Proposition

Let $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be a representation, let

$$V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_s$$

be a decomposition of V into irreps, and let W be any irrep of G . Then the number of irreps in the set $\{U_1, \dots, U_s\}$ which are isomorphic to W equals the dimension of $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$.

Proof.

Have:

$$\text{Hom}_G(V, W) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s \text{Hom}_G(U_i, W).$$

so taking the dimension of both sides yields

$$\dim \text{Hom}_G(V, W) = \sum_{i=1}^s \dim \text{Hom}_G(U_i, W).$$



he same argument works if we consider $\text{Hom}_G(W, V)$ and $\text{Hom}_G(W, U_i)$ in place of $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$ and $\text{Hom}_G(U_i, W)$.

Theorem (Uniqueness of decomposition into irreducibles.)

Let $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be a representation, and let

$$V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_s$$

$$V = \widetilde{U}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \widetilde{U}_r$$

be two decompositions of V into irreducible subrepresentations. Then $s = r$, and (after reordering if necessary) U_i and \widetilde{U}_i are isomorphic for every $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$.

Proof.

For any irrep W of G , the number of irreps in either decomposition that are isomorphic to W is equal to $\dim \operatorname{Hom}_G(V, W)$. So the two decompositions contain the same number of factors isomorphic to W for any irrep W of G . □

The definition of a Character

Definition

The **character** of a representation $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ is the function

$$\chi_V: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

defined by

$$\chi_V(g) = \text{Tr}(\rho(g)).$$

Note

The character of a representation is not a homomorphism in general, since $\text{Tr}(MN) \neq \text{Tr}(M)\text{Tr}(N)$ in general.

Basic properties of Characters

Proposition

Let V be a representation of G .

- χ_V is conjugation invariant: $\chi_V(hgh^{-1}) = \chi_V(g) \quad \forall g, h \in G$.
- $\chi_V(e) = \dim V$.
- $\chi_V(g^{-1}) = \overline{\chi_V(g)} \quad \forall g \in G$.
- $\chi_{V^*}(g) = \overline{\chi_V(g)} \quad \forall g \in G$.

Proposition

Let V and W be representations of G .

- $\chi_{V \oplus W} = \chi_V + \chi_W$.
- $\chi_{V \otimes W} = \chi_V \cdot \chi_W$.

Proposition

Isomorphic representations have the same character.

Proof.

Isomorphic representations can be described by the same set of matrices with the right choice of bases. Thus each $\rho(g)$ has the same trace. □

Definition

Let \mathbb{C}^G denote the vector space of all functions from G to \mathbb{C} . A basis for \mathbb{C}^G is given by the set of functions

$$\{\delta_g | g \in G\}$$

defined by

$$\delta_g: h \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } h = g \\ 0 & \text{if } h \neq g. \end{cases}$$

Definition

Let $\varphi, \psi \in \mathbb{C}^G$. We define a **hermetian inner product** on \mathbb{C}^G by

$$\langle \varphi | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \varphi(g) \overline{\psi(g)}.$$

Inner product of Characters

Theorem

Let $\rho_V: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ and $\rho_W: G \rightarrow GL(W)$ be representations of G , and let χ_V, χ_W be their characters. Then

$$\langle \chi_W | \chi_V \rangle = \dim \operatorname{Hom}_G(V, W).$$

Corollary

Let χ_1, \dots, χ_r be characters of pairwise non-isomorphic irreducible representations of G . Then

$$\langle \chi_i | \chi_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Proof.

Let χ_i and χ_j be the characters of the irreducible representations U_i, U_j . Then

$$\langle \chi_i | \chi_j \rangle = \dim \operatorname{Hom}_G(U_i, U_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } U_i, U_j \text{ are isomorphic} \\ 0 & \text{if } U_i, U_j \text{ are not isomorphic.} \end{cases}$$



Corollary

Let χ be any character of G . Then χ is irreducible if and only if

$$\langle \chi | \chi \rangle = 1$$

Proof.

Write χ as a linear combination of irreducible characters

$$\chi = m_1\chi_1 + \dots + m_k\chi_k$$

where each m_i is a non-negative integer. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \chi | \chi \rangle &= \sum_{i,j \in [1,k]} m_i m_j \langle \chi_i | \chi_j \rangle \\ &= m_1^2 + \dots + m_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

So $\langle \chi | \chi \rangle = 1$ if and only if exactly one of the $m_i = 1$ and the rest are 0. □

Example

Let $G = D_4 = \langle \sigma, \tau \mid \sigma^4 = \tau^2 = e, \tau\sigma\tau^{-1} = \sigma^{-1} \rangle$. Recall the two dimensional representation W of D_4 given earlier. We compute the character of this representation by taking the trace of the matrices from that example:

$$\chi_W(e) = 2$$

$$\chi_W(\tau) = 0$$

$$\chi_W(\sigma) = 0$$

$$\chi_W(\sigma\tau) = 0$$

$$\chi_W(\sigma^2) = -2$$

$$\chi_W(\sigma^2\tau) = 0$$

$$\chi_W(\sigma^3) = 0$$

$$\chi_W(\sigma^3\tau) = 0.$$

Then

$$\langle \chi_W | \chi_W \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_W(g) \overline{\chi_W(g)} = \frac{1}{8}(4 + 4) = 1$$

so we conclude that W is irreducible.

Corollary

Let V and W be representations of G . Then V and W are isomorphic if and only if $\chi_V = \chi_W$.

Proof.

Suppose $\chi_V = \chi_W$. We can find non-negative integers m_i and l_j such that

$$V = U_1^{m_1} \oplus \dots \oplus U_r^{m_r} \quad \text{and} \quad W = U_1^{l_1} \oplus \dots \oplus U_r^{l_r}$$

where U_1, \dots, U_r are distinct irreps of G . Then

$$\chi_V = m_1\chi_1 + \dots + m_r\chi_r \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_W = l_1\chi_1 + \dots + l_r\chi_r.$$

It follows that

$$m_i = \langle \chi_V | \chi_i \rangle = \langle \chi_W | \chi_i \rangle = l_i$$

for all $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ since $\chi_V = \chi_W$.



Lemma

$$\chi_{\text{reg}}(g) = \begin{cases} |G| & \text{if } g = e \\ 0 & \text{if } g \neq e \end{cases}$$

Proposition

The multiplicity of any irreducible representation in the regular representation equals its dimension.

Proof.

Let V be an irreducible representation of G . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \chi_{\text{reg}}, \chi_V \rangle &= \frac{1}{|G|} \chi_{\text{reg}}(e) \overline{\chi_V(e)} \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} |G| (\dim V) = \dim V. \end{aligned}$$



Corollary

There are finitely many irreducible representations of G , up to isomorphism.

Corollary

Let U_1, \dots, U_r be the irreducible representations of G with degrees d_1, \dots, d_r . Then

$$|G| = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2$$

Definition

A **class function** on G is a function on G whose values are invariant by conjugation of elements in G .

Note

The character χ_V of a representation V of G is a class function on G . To find the inner product of χ_V and χ_W , we just need to calculate χ once on each conjugacy class, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \chi_V | \chi_W \rangle &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \rho_V(g) \overline{\rho_W(g)} \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{[g]} |[g]| \rho_V(g) \overline{\rho_W(g)}\end{aligned}$$

where the latter sum ranges over the conjugacy classes $[g]$ of G .

he value of a class function at an element $g \in G$ depends only on the conjugacy class of g , so we can view class functions as functions on the set of conjugacy classes of G .

Definition

We define **the character table of G** to be the table of complex numbers whose:

- rows are indexed by the isomorphism classes of irreducible representations of G ,
- columns are indexed by the conjugacy classes of G ,
- i, j entry is given by value of the character corresponding to row i evaluated at the conjugacy class corresponding to column j .

Character table of D_3

Example

Consider $G = D_3 = \langle \sigma, \tau | \sigma^3 = \tau^2 = e, \tau\sigma\tau^{-1} = \sigma^{-1} \rangle$. We have seen three irreducible representations of D_3 , namely the 1-dimensional trivial representation, the 1-dimensional alternating representation, and the 2-dimensional irreducible representation W constructed geometrically. Observe that

$$|D_3| = 6 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2$$

so these are all of the irreducible representations of D_3 up to isomorphism.

Character table of D_3

Example

The conjugacy classes of D_3 are $\{e\}$, $\{\sigma, \sigma^2\}$, and $\{\tau, \tau\sigma, \tau\sigma^2\}$. Thus, the character table of D_3 is given by

Character table of D_3			
Conjugacy class representative $[g]$	$[e]$	$[\tau]$	$[\sigma]$
χ_1 (1-d trivial reprn)	1	1	1
χ_{sgn} (1-d sign reprn)	1	-1	1
χ_W (2-d reprn obtained geometrically)	2	0	-1

Character Table of D_4

Example

Let $G = D_4$. Let U_1, \dots, U_r be the irreducible representations of D_4 , with dimensions d_1, \dots, d_r respectively, and let U_1 be the 1-dimensional trivial representation. Then

$$d_2^2 + \dots + d_r^2 = |G| - d_1^2 = 8 - 1 = 7.$$

There are two possibilities:

1. $r = 8$, and $d_i = 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 8$.
2. or $r = 5$, and $d_2 = d_3 = d_4 = 1$, $d_5 = 2$.

We saw earlier that G has a two-dimensional irreducible representation, so in fact (2) holds.

Character Table of D_4

Example

The remaining 1-dimensional representations are easy to find, since they must satisfy the relations $\rho(\sigma)^2 = 1$ and $\rho(\tau)^2 = 1$. Thus the character table for D_4 is as follows:

Character table of D_4					
Conjugacy class	$\{1\}$	$\{\sigma, \sigma^3\}$	$\{\sigma^2\}$	$\{\tau, \sigma^2\tau\}$	$\{\sigma\tau, \sigma^3\tau\}$
χ_1	1	1	1	1	1
χ_2	1	1	1	-1	-1
χ_3	1	-1	1	1	-1
χ_4	1	-1	1	-1	1
χ_W (2-d reprn)	2	0	-2	0	0