## Reminder: Group Theory

Let's get some help with computers. What are the groups of order |G|=400? Here is the computer program.<sup>1</sup>

```
G := AllSmallGroups(400);;

List(G, g -> StructureDescription(g));

[ "C25 : C16", "C400", "C25 : C16", "C25 : Q16", "C8 x D50",
    "C25 : (C8 : C2)", "C25 : QD16", "D400", "C2 x (C25 : C8)",
    "C25 : (C8 : C2)", "C4 x (C25 : C4)", "C25 : (C4 : C4)",
    "C25 : (C4 : C4)", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "C25 : QD16", "C25 : D1
    "C25 : Q16", "C25 : QD16", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "C100 x C4",
    "C25 x ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "C25 x (C4 : C4)", "C200 x C2",
    "C25 x (C8 : C2)", "C25 x D16", "C25 x QD16", "C25 x Q16",
    "C25 : (C8 x C2)", "C25 x D16", "C25 x QD16", "C25 x Q16",
    "C25 : (C4 : C4)", "C2 x (C25 : C8)", "C4 x (C25 : C4)",
    "C25 : (C4 x C2) : C2)", "C2 x (C25 : Q8)", "C2 x C4 x D50",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
    "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)", "Q8 x D50", "C25 : ((C4 x C2) : C2)",
```

Notice there is is both  $C_{25} \times QD_{16}$  and  $C_{25} \ltimes QD_{16}$ .

In more commom notation we can write with the symbols  $\times$  (direct product) and  $\ltimes$  (indirect product):

- $G = (C_5 \ltimes Q_8) \times D_{10}$
- $G = (C_5 \ltimes C_5) \ltimes (C_4 \times C_4)$
- $G = C_2 \times ((C_5 \times C_5) \ltimes C_8)$
- $G = D_8 \times ((C_5 \times C_5) \ltimes C_2)$

 $<sup>^{1}</sup> https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/4108993/the-221-groups-of-order-g-400 https://www.gap-system.org/$ 

## **Induced Representations:**

$$\mathrm{Ind}_H^G\pi=\mathbb{C}[G]\otimes_{\mathbb{C}[H]}\otimes V$$

- ullet G finite group
- H subgroup
- $(\pi, V)$  representation of H

**Ex** Right regular representation.

$$\mathbf{reg} = \mathsf{Ind}_1^G 1 = \mathbb{C}[G] \times_{\mathbb{C}} 1$$

Frobenius Reciprocity:

- $\langle \operatorname{Ind}_H^G \psi, \phi \rangle_G = \langle \psi, \operatorname{Res}_H^G \phi \rangle_H$  (category theory)
- $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[G]}(\mathbb{C}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[H]} M, N) \simeq \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[H]}(M, \mathbb{C}[H]N)$  (modules)
- $\operatorname{Ind}_H^G \dashv \operatorname{Res}_H^G$  (adjunction)

o  $\mathsf{Res}^G_H : \mathsf{Rep}_G o \mathsf{Rep}_H$ 

o  $\mathsf{Ind}_H^G : \mathsf{Rep}_H \to \mathsf{Rep}_G$ 

Ex Adjoint functors: which categories and functors were used here?

$$\mathsf{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(FY,X) \simeq \mathsf{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y,GX)$$

Here  $F=\operatorname{Ind}_H^G$  (induction) and  $G=\operatorname{Res}_H^G$  (restriction).  $\mathcal{C}=\operatorname{Rep}_G$  and  $\mathcal{D}=\operatorname{Rep}_H$ .

## References

- [1] Wikipedia "induced representation", ""
- [2] ...