

# **Algebra II**

## **Lecture Notes**

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This is Haverford College's undergraduate MATH H334, instructed by Elizabeth Milićević. All errors are my responsibility.

Use these notes only as a guide. There is a non-trivial chance that some things here are wrong or incomplete (especially proofs).

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Group Actions</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1	Orbits . . . . .	6
1.2	Stabilizers . . . . .	7
1.3	Global Properties . . . . .	7
1.4	Propositions on Orbits and Stabilizers . . . . .	8
1.5	Burnside's Lemma . . . . .	10
<b>2</b>	<b>Representation Theory</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1	Our first group representation . . . . .	12
2.2	Representation . . . . .	13
2.2.1	Closer look into Characters . . . . .	15
<b>3</b>	<b>Moving Forward</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1	Next Big Goal . . . . .	17
3.2	Another Big Goal . . . . .	19
3.3	Schur's Lemma . . . . .	19

## **Intro Text about Algebra and Representation Theory, by Liz**

We encounter symmetry in nearly every aspect of our daily lives: looking at our faces in the mirror, watching snowflakes fall from the sky, and driving across bridges. Symmetric organisms persist through evolution in nature, symmetric protagonists are perceived as especially beautiful in art, and symmetric components are critical to engineering structures that can withstand powerful forces. The set of symmetries of a particular physical object enjoys a rich algebraic structure, since symmetries are operations that can be composed together.

This group of all symmetries can then be conveniently studied by encoding each symmetry as a rectangular array of numbers called a matrix. This process of passing from a symmetric object in the natural world to a related collection of matrices is the hallmark of the mathematical field of representation theory. Representation theory thus reduces the wild and complex study of symmetry in nature to questions in the well understood area of mathematics called linear algebra.

As such, the proposed projects have broad potential to substantially impact our understanding of many symmetric structures occurring throughout the mathematical and natural sciences.

# 1 Group Actions

## Example

Let's look into  $S_6$ , the group of permutations on  $[6] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ . Consider

$$\pi = (2\ 5\ 6)(1\ 3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \in S_6.$$

The idea is that a group action is a way to mix up things in a set. In this example,  $\pi$  mixes up  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  in the way the second row says.

Groups *act* on sets. Group actions capture the symmetries of the set. Let's formalize that concept.

defn:groupactions

## Definition 1.1 (Group Actions)

An *action* of a group  $G$  on a set  $S$  is a function  $*$ :  $G \times S \rightarrow S$ , denoted by  $(g, s) \mapsto g*s$ , such that

- i.  $e * s = s$ ; and
- ii.  $g * (h * s) = (gh) * s$ .

## Example

The symmetric group  $S_n$  acts on  $[n]$  by the action  $\pi * i := \pi(i)$ .

## Example

Let  $G$  be the set of translations  $t_{\vec{v}}$  in the plane by any vector  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Endow  $G$  with the operation of composition.

Consider the rule  $t_{\vec{v}} * \vec{x} = \vec{v} + \vec{x}$ . This rule describes an action of  $G$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , since

- i.  $t_{\vec{0}}$  is the identity of  $G$  and, for all  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$t_{\vec{0}} * \vec{x} = \vec{0} + \vec{x} = \vec{x},$$

ii. for all  $t_{\vec{v}}, t_{\vec{u}} \in G$  and  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\vec{v}} * (t_{\vec{u}} * \vec{x}) &= t_{\vec{v}} * (\vec{u} + \vec{x}) \\ &= \vec{v} + (\vec{u} + \vec{x}) \\ &= (\vec{v} + \vec{u}) + \vec{x} \\ &= t_{\vec{v} + \vec{u}} * \vec{x} \\ &= (t_{\vec{v}} \circ t_{\vec{u}}) * \vec{x}. \end{aligned}$$

#### Example (Example of Non-Action)

If  $G$  is a non-commutative group, then *right multiplication* of  $G$  on itself defined by  $g * s = sg$  is not a group action.

#### Example

If  $G$  is a group, then *left multiplication* of  $G$  on itself defined by  $g * s = gs$  is a group action.

## 1.1 Orbits

defn:orbits

#### Definition 1.2 (Orbits)

Suppose  $G$  acts on  $S$ . Fix  $s \in S$ . The *orbit of  $s$*  is

$$\mathcal{O}_s = \{g * s : g \in G\}.$$

#### Example

Let  $S = \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $G$  be the group of rotations of  $\mathbb{R}$  around the origin. We denote by  $\rho_\theta \in G$  the rotation around the origin by  $\theta$ . Define  $\rho_\theta * \vec{x} = \rho_\theta(\vec{x})$ .

If we fix  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , the orbit  $\mathcal{O}_{\vec{x}}$  is the circle centered at the origin with radius  $|\vec{x}|$ .

#### Example

Let  $G$  be a group. Define the group action *left multiplication* of  $G$  on itself defined by  $g * s = gs$ .

If we fix  $x \in G$ , note that  $(yx^{-1}) * x = yx^{-1}x = y$ ; therefore the orbit  $\mathcal{O}_x$  is  $G$ .

## 1.2 Stabilizers

### Definition 1.3 (Stabilizer)

Suppose  $G$  acts on  $S$ . Fix  $s \in S$ . The *stabilizer of  $s$*  is

$$G_s = \{g \in G : g * s = s\}.$$

### Example

Let  $S = \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $G$  be the group of rotations of  $\mathbb{R}$  around the origin. We denote by  $\rho_\theta \in G$  the rotation around the origin by  $\theta$ . Define  $\rho_\theta * \vec{x} = \rho_\theta(\vec{x})$ .

If we fix  $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , the stabilizer  $S_{\vec{x}}$  is  $\{\rho_0\}$ . The stabilizer  $S_{\vec{0}}$  is  $G$ .

### Example

Let  $G$  be a group. Define the group action *left multiplication* of  $G$  on itself defined by  $g * s = gs$ .

If we fix  $x \in G$ , note that  $(gx = x \iff g = e)$ ; therefore the orbit  $\mathcal{O}_x$  is  $\{e\}$ .

## 1.3 Global Properties

defn:transitiveaction

### Definition 1.4 (Transitive Action)

Let  $G$  act on  $S$ . The action is *transitive* if, for all  $s, s' \in S$ , there exists  $g \in G$  such that  $g * s = s'$ .

Equivalently, the action is transitive if, for all  $s \in S$ , the orbit of  $s$  is  $S$ .

defn:faithfulaction

### Definition 1.5 (Faithful Action)

Let  $G$  act on  $S$ . The action is *faithful* if the only group element that fixes every set element is  $e$ , i.e., whenever  $g * s = s$  for all  $s$  implies  $g = e$ .

Equivalently, the action is faithful if  $\bigcap_{s \in S} G_s = \{e\}$ .

### Example

Let  $G$  be the group of rotations of  $\mathbb{R}$  around the origin. Let  $G$  act on  $\mathbb{R}$  naturally. This action is not transitive, but it is faithful.

**Example**

Let  $G$  be a group. Let  $G$  act on itself by multiplication. This action is transitive and faithful.

**1.4 Propositions on Orbits and Stabilizers**

prop:orbitspartition

**Proposition 1.6**

Suppose  $G$  acts on  $S$ . The set of orbits

$$\{\mathcal{O}_s : s \in S\}$$

is a partition of  $S$ .

Equivalently, if  $s, s' \in S$ , then either  $\mathcal{O}_s = \mathcal{O}_{s'}$  or  $\mathcal{O}_s \cap \mathcal{O}_{s'} = \emptyset$ .

*Proof.* Define a relation  $\sim$  by  $s_1 \sim s_2$  if, and only if, there exists  $g \in G$  such that  $g * s_1 = s_2$ . This is an equivalence relation, since

- i.  $s \sim s$  follows from  $e * s = s$ ;
- ii.  $s_1 \sim s_2 \iff s_2 \sim s_1$  follows from  $g * s_1 = s_2 \iff g^{-1} * s_2 = s_1$ ; and
- iii.  $s_1 \sim s_2$  and  $s_2 \sim s_3 \implies s_1 \sim s_3$  follows from  $g * s_1 = s_2$  and  $h * s_2 = s_3 \implies (hg) * s_1 = s_3$ .

Therefore, since  $\mathcal{O}_s$  is the equivalence class of  $s$  with respect to  $\sim$ , it follows that the set of orbits partitions  $S$ . ■

prop:stabilizersaresubgroups

**Proposition 1.7**

Suppose  $G$  acts on  $S$ . Fix  $s \in S$ . The stabilizer  $G_s$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .

*Proof.* Note that

- i.  $e * s = s$ , therefore  $e \in G_s$ .
- ii. if  $g, h \in G_s$ , then  $(gh) * s = g * (h * s) = g * (s) = s$ , therefore  $gh \in G_s$ .
- iii. if  $g \in G_s$ , then  $g^{-1} * s = g^{-1} * (g * s) = (g^{-1}g) * s = e * s = s$ , therefore  $g^{-1} \in G_s$ .

Therefore,  $G_s$  is a subgroup of  $G$ . ■



thm:orbit-stabilizer

**Theorem 1.8 (Orbit-Stabilizer Theorem)**

Let  $G$  act on  $S$ . Let  $s \in S$ . Then

$$|\mathcal{O}_s| = |G/G_s| = [G : G_s].$$

If  $G$  is finite, then,

$$|\mathcal{O}_s| = \frac{|G|}{|G_s|}.$$

*Proof.* Note that, for all  $x, y \in G$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} xG_s = yG_s &\iff G_s = x^{-1}yG_s \\ &\iff x^{-1}y \in G_s \\ &\iff x^{-1}ys = s \\ &\iff x * s = y * s. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the map  $\varphi: G/G_s \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_s$  by  $\varphi(xG_s) = x * s$ .

By our first observation,  $\varphi$  is well-defined, as well as injective.

Note that, if  $s' \in \mathcal{O}_s$ , then there exists  $g \in G$  such that  $s' = g * s$ . Thus,  $\varphi(gG_s) = g * s = s'$ . Therefore,  $\varphi$  is onto.

Finally,  $\varphi$  is a bijection. Therefore,  $|G/G_s| = |\mathcal{O}_s|$ , as desired. ■

**Application**

*Question.* What are all rotational symmetries of a cube?

Let  $G$  be the group of rotations of the cube. Let  $S$  be the set of (the six) faces of the cube. Let  $G$  act on  $S$  naturally. Note that this action is transitive, i.e., you can send any face to any other face via rotations. Also, if we fix  $s \in S$  to be a face, then there are only 4 rotations of the cube that fix  $s$ .

Therefore, using the [thm:orbit-stabilizer](#) **Orbit-Stabilizer Theorem**, we conclude that

$$|G| = |\mathcal{O}_s| |G_s| = 6 \cdot 4 = 24.$$

Now, if we want to describe all rotational symmetries of a cube and be sure there is no sneaky rotation that we didn't account for, it suffices to describe 24 distinct rotations. Here they are:

- 1 identity.
- 3 rotations by  $90^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite faces.
- 3 rotations by  $180^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite faces.
- 3 rotations by  $270^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite faces.
- 6 rotations by  $180^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite edges.
- 4 rotations by  $120^\circ$  through an axis through opposite vertices.
- 4 rotations by  $240^\circ$  through an axis through opposite vertices.

## 1.5 Burnside's Lemma

defn:fixedset

### Definition 1.9 (Fixed set)

Suppose  $G$  acts on  $S$ . Let  $g \in G$ . The fixed set of  $g$  is

$$S^g = \{s \in S : g * s = s\}.$$

thm:burnside

### Theorem 1.10 (Burnside's Lemma)

Suppose a finite group  $G$  acts on  $S$ . Then,

$$\#(\text{orbits}) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |S^g|,$$

i.e., the number of orbits is the average size of the fixed sets.

*Proof.* Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \#(\text{orbits}) &= \sum_{s \in S} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_s|} \\ &= \sum_{s \in S} \frac{|G_s|}{|G|} \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{s \in S} |G_s| \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |S^g| \quad (\text{by double counting}) \end{aligned}$$

■

**Application**

*Question.* A board game piece is a cube, in which each face is colored in one of three colors. Thus, each piece is associated with a 3-coloration of the 6 faces of the cube.

We say that two board game pieces are indistinguishable when one can be rotated into the other. What is the maximum number of distinguishable game pieces?

Let  $G$  be the group of rotations of the cube. Let  $S$  be the set of 3-colorations of the faces of the cube. Let  $G$  act on  $S$  naturally.

The answer to the question is the number of orbits of this action; since distinguishable colorations must be in distinct orbits.

There are some types of rotations:

- 1 identity.
- 3 rotations by  $90^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite faces.
- 3 rotations by  $180^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite faces.
- 3 rotations by  $270^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite faces.
- 6 rotations by  $180^\circ$  through an axis through midpoints of opposite edges.
- 4 rotations by  $120^\circ$  through an axis through opposite vertices.
- 4 rotations by  $240^\circ$  through an axis through opposite vertices.

Respectively, their fixed sets have  $3^6, 3^3, 3^4, 3^3, 3^3, 3^2, 3^2$ , elements. Finally, by [Burnside's Lemma](#), we conclude that the number of orbits is

$$\#(\text{orbits}) = \frac{1}{24} (1 \cdot 3^6 + 3 \cdot 3^3 + 3 \cdot 3^4 + 3 \cdot 3^3 + 6 \cdot 3^3 + 4 \cdot 3^2 + 4 \cdot 3^2) = \frac{1368}{24} = 57.$$

**Application**

*Question (Benzene Compounds).* Let  $S$  be the set of 3-colorings of the vertices of an hexagon. Let  $G_6$  act naturally on  $S$ . How many orbits there are?

## 2 Representation Theory

### 2.1 Our first group representation

#### Example

Let  $G = GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$ , and let

$$S = \mathbb{F}_2^2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Let  $G$  act on  $S$  by  $A * \mathbf{v}_i = A\mathbf{v}_i$ .

prop:piGbijection

#### Proposition 2.1

Let  $G$  act on  $S$ . Fix  $\pi_g: S \rightarrow S$  be defined by  $s \mapsto g * s$ . Then,  $\pi_g$  is a bijection.

*Proof.* I claim that  $\pi_g$  is injective. Indeed, if  $\pi_g(s) = \pi_g(r)$ , then  $g * s = g * r$ , then  $s = g^{-1} * (g * s) = g^{-1} * (g * r) = r$ .

I claim that  $\pi_g$  is surjective. Indeed, for all  $s \in S$ ,  $\pi_g(g^{-1} * s) = s$ . ■

#### Definition 2.2 (Permutations of $S$ )

Let  $\text{Perm}(S)$  be the group of bijections from  $S$  to  $S$  endowed with composition.

#### Proposition 2.3

$\text{Perm}(S)$  is a group.

thm:GtoPermS

#### Theorem 2.4

Let  $G$  act on  $S$ . Define a map  $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Perm}(S)$  defined which sends  $g$  to  $\pi_g$ , as defined in Proposition 2.1.

Then,  $\phi$  is a group homomorphism.

prop:piGbijection

## 2 Representation Theory

*Proof.* Let  $g, h \in G$  be arbitrary.

Note that, for all  $s \in S$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi_h \circ \pi_g)(s) &= \pi_h(\pi_g(s)) \\ &= \pi_h(g * s) \\ &= h * (g * s) \\ &= (hg) * s \\ &= \pi_{hg}(s). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it follows that  $\phi(h) \circ \phi(g) = \phi(hg)$ , for all  $g, h \in G$ ; thus,  $\phi$  is a group homomorphism. ■

thm:GfaithfultoPermSinjective

### Theorem 2.5

Suppose  $G$  acts faithfully on  $S$ . Then,  $\phi$ , as defined in Theorem [2.4](#), is injective. thm:GtoPermS

*Proof.* If  $\phi(g) = \phi(h)$ , then  $\phi(gh^{-1}) = \phi(h)$ , then  $(gh^{-1}) * s = s$  for all  $s$ ; since the action is faithful, then  $gh^{-1} = e$ , then  $g = h$ .

Therefore,  $\phi$  is injective. ■

## 2.2 Representation

### Definition 2.6 (Representation)

A *representation* of a group  $G$  is a homomorphism  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$  for some (finite-dimensional) vector space  $V$ . The *degree/dimension* of  $\rho$  is the dimension of  $V$ .

### Proposition 2.7

Define  $\psi: S_n \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R})$  by mapping  $\pi$  to a matrix  $M = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$  with

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j = \pi(i) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the map

$$G \rightarrow \text{Perm}(S) \rightarrow S_n \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R}),$$

## 2 Representation Theory

that sends

$$g \mapsto \pi_g \rightarrow \pi \mapsto M,$$

is a representation.

### Definition 2.8 (Character of a Representation)

Given a representation  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ , let  $\chi_\rho: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be defined by  $\chi_\rho = \text{Tr} \circ \rho$ .

If a representation is indexed, e.g.  $\rho_T$ , then we usually denote its character by the same index, e.g.  $\chi_T = \chi_{\rho_T}$ .

### Example (Trivial Representation)

### Example (Permutation Representation)

### Example ((Left) Regular Representation)

### Example (Sign Representation of $S_n$ )

### Example (Liz's Standard Representation)

Suppose  $G$  act on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and  $\pi_g: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$  defined by  $z \mapsto g*z$  is a linear transformations. The *standard representation*  $\rho_A: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is defined by

$$g \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} g * \mathbf{e}_1 & \cdots & g * \mathbf{e}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

### Example (Observation)

If  $G$  is generated by  $S$ , and  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is an representation; then we can just calculate  $\rho(s)$  for  $s \in S$ , and let a computer calculate the others by doing matrix multiplications.

### Example

Consider  $\rho_{3D}, \rho_{2D}, \rho_{\text{sign}}: D_3 \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ . Then,

$$\rho_{3D} = \rho_{2D} \oplus \rho_{\text{sign}}.$$

## 2 Representation Theory

Magically, we also have

$$\chi_{3D} = \chi_{2D} + \chi_{\text{sign}}.$$

### Definition 2.9 ( $G$ -invariant Subspace)

Suppose  $G$  acts on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  by linear transformations, then a vector subspace  $V \subset \mathbb{C}^n$  is  $G$ -invariant if

$$\rho(g)\mathbf{v} \in V$$

for all  $g \in G$  and all  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ .

### Definition 2.10 (Irreducible Representation)

A representation of  $G$  is called *irreducible* if it has no proper  $G$ -invariant subspace.

## 2.2.1 Closer look into Characters

### Definition 2.11 (Isomorphic Representations)

Two representations are isomorphic if they differ only by a change of basis.

### Theorem 2.12 (Characters and Isomorphisms)

Let  $G$  be a finite group. Then:

- i. Two representations  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  of  $G$  are isomorphic if, and only if,  $\chi_1 = \chi_2$ .
- ii. The number of non-isomorphic irreducible representations of  $G$  equals the number of conjugacy classes of  $G$ .

defn:innerproductcharacter

### Definition 2.13 (Inner Product)

Given two characters  $\chi, \chi': G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , their inner product is

$$\langle \chi, \chi' \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi'(g).$$

thm:charactersirreducibility

### Theorem 2.14 (Characters & Irreducibility)

Let  $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_r$  be the distinct irreducible complex representations of a finite group

## 2 Representation Theory

$G$ , having characters  $\chi_i$ , where  $r$  is the number of conjugacy classes of  $G$ . Then

**i.** The irreducible characters are orthonormal, which means

$$\langle \chi_i, \chi_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

**ii.** If  $d_i = \dim \rho_i$ , then  $d_i$  divides  $|G|$  and  $|G| = d_1^2 + \cdots + d_r^2$ .

**iii.** Let  $\rho$  be any representation of  $G$ , with character  $\chi$ . Then,

$$\chi = \langle \chi, \chi_1 \rangle \chi_1 + \cdots + \langle \chi, \chi_r \rangle \chi_r$$

and

$$\rho = \langle \chi, \chi_1 \rangle \rho_1 + \cdots + \langle \chi, \chi_r \rangle \rho_r.$$

**iv.** Let  $n_i = \langle \chi, \chi_i \rangle$ . Then,  $\langle \chi, \chi \rangle = n_1^2 + \cdots + n_r^2$ .

**v.**  $\langle \chi, \chi \rangle = 1$  if, and only if,  $\chi$  is the character of an irreducible representation.



## 3 Moving Forward

### Definition 3.1 (Equivalence)

Two representations  $\rho_1: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  and  $\rho_2: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  are said to be *equivalent*, denoted by  $\rho_1 \cong \rho_2$ , if there exists a general linear transformation  $T \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  such that

$$\rho_2(g) = T\rho_1(g)T^{-1},$$

for all  $g \in G$ .

### 3.1 Next Big Goal

thm:maschke

### Theorem 3.2 (Maschke's Theorem)

Let  $G$  be a finite group. Every representation  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  satisfies

$$\rho \cong \rho_1 \oplus \rho_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \rho_m.$$

defn:unitaryrepresentation

### Definition 3.3 (Unitary Representation)

A representation  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is *unitary* if

$$\langle \rho_g \mathbf{v}, \rho_g \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle$$

for all  $g \in G$ , all  $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^n$ .

### Proposition 3.4 (Proposition 3.2.3 in Steinberg)

Let  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  be a unitary representation. Then,  $\rho$  is irreducible or  $\rho$  is decomposable.

*Proof.* Suppose  $\rho$  is reducible. There exists a  $G$ -invariant subspace  $V \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ .

### 3 Moving Forward

Let  $k = \dim V$ , and let  $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_k\}$  be a basis of  $V$ . We can rewrite

$$V^\perp = \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{C}^n : \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{b}_i \rangle = 0 \text{ for all } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}\}. \quad (3.1)$$

Since  $\rho_g$  is invertible,  $\mathcal{B}' = \{\rho_g \mathbf{b}_1, \rho_g \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \rho_g \mathbf{b}_k\}$  is linearly independent. Since  $V$  is  $G$ -invariant,  $\rho_g \mathbf{b}_1, \rho_g \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \rho_g \mathbf{b}_k \in V$ ; since  $k = \dim V$ , it follows that  $\mathcal{B}'$  is a basis of  $V$ . Therefore, we can also rewrite

$$V^\perp = \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{C}^n : \langle \mathbf{v}, \rho_g \mathbf{b}_i \rangle = 0 \text{ for all } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}\}. \quad (3.2)$$

Let  $\mathbf{v} \in V^\perp$ . Then, for all  $i$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \rho_g \mathbf{v}, \rho_g \mathbf{b}_i \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{b}_i \rangle && \text{(since } \rho \text{ is unitary)} \\ &= 0; && \text{(since } \mathbf{v} \in V^\perp, \text{ as in equation 3.1)} \end{aligned}$$

therefore,  $\rho_g \mathbf{v} \in V^\perp$ , as in equation 3.2. Therefore,  $V^\perp$  is a  $G$ -invariant subspace.

We can write  $\mathbb{C}^n = V \oplus V^\perp$ . **To be finished.** ■

#### Definition 3.5

Let  $G$  be a finite group. Given a representation  $\rho$ , define

$$(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \langle \rho_g \mathbf{v}, \rho_g \mathbf{w} \rangle.$$

#### Proposition 3.6

The function  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is an inner product.

#### Proposition 3.7

The representation  $\rho$  is unitary with respect to  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ .

## 3.2 Another Big Goal

### Theorem 3.8

If  $\rho, \rho'$  are irreducible representations of  $G$ , then

$$\langle \chi, \chi' \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \rho \not\cong \rho' \\ 1 & \rho \cong \rho'. \end{cases}$$

## 3.3 Schur's Lemma

defn:intertwiner

### Definition 3.9 (Intertwiner)

Given  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  and  $\rho': G \rightarrow GL_m(\mathbb{C})$ , then a linear transformation  $M: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$  is an *intertwiner* from  $\rho$  to  $\rho'$  if

$$M\rho_g = \rho'_g M$$

for all  $g \in G$ .

thm:schurlemma

### Theorem 3.10 (Schur's Lemma)

Given irreducible representations  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  and  $\rho': G \rightarrow GL_m(\mathbb{C})$ , and assume  $M$  intertwines  $\rho$  to  $\rho'$ . Then

- i. if  $\rho \not\cong \rho'$ , then  $M = 0$ .
- ii. if  $\rho = \rho'$ , then  $M = \lambda I$  for some  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

*Proof.* I claim  $\ker M$  is an  $G$ -invariant subspace of  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . **Prove it.**

I claim  $\operatorname{im} M$  is an  $G$ -invariant subspace of  $\mathbb{C}^m$ . **Prove it.**

I claim  $M = 0$  or  $M$  is invertible.

If  $\rho \not\cong \rho'$ , then  $M$  cannot be invertible; therefore  $M = 0$ .

Suppose  $\rho = \rho'$ . Let  $\lambda$  be an eigenvalue of  $M$ . Then  $\det(\lambda I - M) = 0$ . Then  $\lambda I - M$  is not invertible. I claim  $\lambda I - M$  is an intertwiner. **Prove it.** Therefore, it must be the case that  $\lambda I - M = 0$ , as desired. ■