

GroupRepresentation 9

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PROBLEM I Find all of irreducible complex representation of D_4 .

SOLUTION. Write $D_4 = \langle \sigma, \tau : \sigma^4 = \tau^2 = 1, \tau\sigma\tau = \sigma^{-1} \rangle$. First we find all of conjugate class of D_4 , they are $C_1 = \{1\}, C_2 = \{\sigma, \sigma^3\}, C_3 = \{\sigma^2\}, C_4 = \{\tau, \sigma^2\tau\}, C_5 = \{\sigma\tau, \sigma^3\tau\}$. Second we find all of 1-dimentional representation of D_4 . Only need to find all 1-dimentional representation of D_4/D'_4 . Easily we get $D'_4 = \{\sigma^2, 1\}$, so $D_4/D'_4 = \{D'_4, D'_4\sigma, D'_4\tau, D'_4\sigma\tau\}$. So D_4/D'_4 has 4 different representation, write $\overline{\varphi}_0, \overline{\varphi}_1, \overline{\varphi}_2, \overline{\varphi}_3$, where $\overline{\varphi}_0$ is main representation. And let $\overline{\varphi}_1(D'_4\sigma) = -1, \overline{\varphi}_1(D'_4\tau) = 1, \overline{\varphi}_2(D'_4\sigma) = 1, \overline{\varphi}_2(D'_4\tau) = -1, \overline{\varphi}_3(D'_4\sigma) = -1, \overline{\varphi}_3(D'_4\tau) = -1$. Then improve them to D_4 , we get $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$, where φ_0 is main representation, and $\varphi_i(x) = \overline{\varphi}_i(D'_4x)$. They are all of 1-dimentional representation of D_4 . Now we find other irreducible representation of D_4 . Since $|D_4| = 8 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2$ we get D_4 has a 2-dimentional irreducible representation. Consider $\varphi_4 : D_4 \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C}), \sigma \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tau \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Obviously it's irreducible representation of D_4 . So all of irreducible representation are $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4$. \square

PROBLEM II Find all irreducible representation of Q , the quaternions group.

SOLUTION. Write $Q = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$. Easily we get $C_0 = \{1\}, C_1 = \{-1\}, C_2 = \{\pm i\}, C_3 = \{\pm j\}, C_4 = \{\pm k\}$ are conjugate class of Q . So Q has 5 different irreducible representation. Easily we know $Q' = \{\pm 1\}$ and $Q/Q' = \{Q', Q'i, Q'j, Q'k = Q'ij\}$. Easily Q/Q' has 4 different 1-dimentional representation, write $\overline{\varphi}_0, \overline{\varphi}_1, \overline{\varphi}_2, \overline{\varphi}_3$, where $\overline{\varphi}_0$ is main representation. And $\overline{\varphi}_1(Q'i) = -1, \overline{\varphi}_1(Q'j) = 1, \overline{\varphi}_2(Q'i) = 1, \overline{\varphi}_2(Q'j) = -1, \overline{\varphi}_3(Q'i) = \overline{\varphi}_3(Q'j) = -1$. Improve them we get $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$, and φ_0 is main representation, and $\varphi_t(x) = \overline{\varphi}_t(Q'x)$. Since $|Q| = 8 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2$, we get the last representation is 2-dimentional. Consider $\varphi_4 : Q \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C}), i \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}, j \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Easily we get φ_4 is irreducible, so $\varphi_t, t = 0, \dots, 4$ are all irreducible representation of Q . \square

PROBLEM III Find all of irreducible representation of A_4 .

SOLUTION. Obviously $A'_4 = K_4 = \{(12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23), (1)\}$. And $C_1 = \{(1)\}$, $C_2 = K_4$, $C_3 = \{(123), (243), (134), (142)\}$, $C_4 = \{(132), (124), (143), (234)\}$ are all of conjugate class of A_4 . Easily $A_4/K_4 = \{(123)K_4, (132)K_4, K_4\}$. So it has 3 different irreducible 1-dimentional representation. Write $\overline{\varphi}_0, \overline{\varphi}_1, \overline{\varphi}_2$, where $\overline{\varphi}_0$ is main representation. And $\overline{\varphi}_1((123)K_4) = \omega$, $\overline{\varphi}_2((123)K_4) = \omega^2$. Now improve then to A_4 , we get $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$, where φ_0 is main representation, and $\varphi_t(x) = \overline{\varphi}_t(xK_4)$. Since $|A_4| = 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 3^2$, we know the last irreducible representation is 3-dimentional. Consider $\varphi_3 : A_4 \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{C})$, and

$$\varphi_3((123)) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi_3((124)) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Easily we get φ_3 is irreducible. So all irreducible representation of A_4 are $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$. \square