

Representation Theory

Ikhan Choi

May 20, 2022

Contents

I	Finite group representations	3
1	Character theory	4
1.1	Irreducible representations	4
1.2	Group algebra	4
1.3	Characters	5
2	Classification of representations	6
2.1	Symmetric groups	6
2.2	Linear groups over finite fields	6
2.3	Induced representations	6
3	Brauer theory	7
II	Lie algebras	8
4	Semisimplicity	9
4.1	Cartan subalgebra	9
5	Root systems	10
5.1	Dynkin diagram	10
5.2	Real forms	10
6	Representations of Lie algebras	11
6.1	Universal enveloping algebra	11
6.2	Highest weight theorem	11
III	Lie groups	12
7	Lie correspondence	13
7.1	Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula	13
7.2	Fundamental groups of Lie groups	13
8	Compact Lie groups	14
8.1	Special orthogonal groups	14
8.2	Special unitary groups	14
8.3	Symplectic groups	14

9	Representations of Lie groups	15
9.1	Peter-Weyl theorem	15
9.2	Spin representations	15
IV	Quantum groups	16
10	Hopf algebras	17
11		18

Part I

Finite group representations

Chapter 1

Character theory

1.1 Irreducible representations

1.1 (Definition of group representations).

1.2 (Interwinning maps).

1.3 (Subrepresentations). We say *invariant* or *stable*

1.4 (Irreducible representations). indecomposable and irreducible

1.5 (Maschke's theorem). Let G be a finite group and k a field of characteristic coprime to $|G|$. Let (ρ, V) be a finite-dimensional representation of G over k . Let W be an invariant subspace of V .

- (a) There is an invariant subspace W^\perp of V that is a complement of W .
- (b) Every finite-dimensional representation of G over k is isomorphic to the direct sum of irreducible representations of G over k .
- (c) If $k = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , then there is an inner product on V such that W^\perp is orthogonal to W . With this innerproduct, $\rho(g)$ is orthogonal (resp. unitary) for all $g \in G$.

1.6 (Schur's lemma). Let G be a finite group and k a field. Let (ρ_1, V_1) and (ρ_2, V_2) be irreducible representations of G over k . Let $\psi \in \text{hom}_G(V_1, V_2)$ be an interwinning map.

- (a) If V_1 and V_2 are not isomorphic, then $\psi = 0$.
- (b) If V_1 and V_2 are isomorphic, then ψ is a homothety.

1.2 Group algebra

1.7 (Modules and representations). ring \leftrightarrow group module \leftrightarrow representation finitely generated \leftrightarrow finite dimensional

1.8 (Wedderburn's theorem). central idempotents dimension computation

1.9 (Group algebra). regular representation $k[G]$ -module and G -representation correspondence

- (a) $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is the direct sum of all irreducible representations.
- (b) $|G| = \sum_{[V] \in \hat{G}} (\dim V)^2$.

1.10. The number of irreducible representations and the number of conjugacy classes double counting on $Z(\mathbb{C}[G])$.

1.3 Characters

1.11 (Space of class functions). Ring and inner product structure on the space of class functions.

(a) $\dim \text{hom}_G(V_1, V_2) = \langle \chi_{V_1}, \chi_{V_2} \rangle.$

(b) Irreducible characters form an orthonormal basis of the space of class functions.

1.12 (Characters classify representations). Let G be a finite group and let $\mathbf{Rep}(G)$ be the category of finite-dimensional representations of G over \mathbb{C} .

$$\text{Tr} : \mathbf{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \{\text{finite sum of irreducible characters}\}$$

surjectivity: trivial injectivity: Suppose two characters are equal. Maschke \rightarrow all characters are sum of irreducible characters Schur \rightarrow orthogonality, so the coefficients are all equal irreducible-factor-wisely construct an isomorphism.

1.13 (Character table). computation of matrix elements by character table abelian group, 1dim rep lifting

S^3	e	(12)	(123)
1	1	1	1
ε	1	-1	1
ρ	2	0	-1

tensoring, complex, real symmetric, exterior

the dual inner product: conjugacy check relation to normal subgroups center of rep

algebraic integer dim of irrep divides group order burnside pq theorem

Chapter 2

Classification of representations

2.1 Symmetric groups

young tableaux

2.2 Linear groups over finite fields

GL_2 and SL_2 over finite fields

2.3 Induced representations

induction and restriction of reps (from and to subgroup) frobenius reciprocity, mackey theory

Chapter 3

Brauer theory

Part II

Lie algebras

Chapter 4

Semisimplicity

killing forms,

4.1 Cartan subalgebra

Chapter 5

Root systems

5.1 Dynkin diagram

5.2 Real forms

Chapter 6

Representations of Lie algebras

6.1 Universal enveloping algebra

PBW theorem, verma module

6.2 Highest weight theorem

Part III

Lie groups

Chapter 7

Lie correspondence

7.1 Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula

Lie's three theorems

7.2 Fundamental groups of Lie groups

Chapter 8

Compact Lie groups

8.1 Special orthogonal groups

8.2 Special unitary groups

8.3 Symplectic groups

Chapter 9

Representations of Lie groups

9.1 Peter-Weyl theorem

9.2 Spin representations

Clifford algebra

Part IV

Quantum groups

Chapter 10

Hopf algebras

Chapter 11