Representation Theory in Braid Groups

by

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None

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Abstract

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Write an abstract here.

Acknowledgments

Any acknowledgements?

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Chapter 1

SAMPLE CHAPTER 1

1.1 First Section of Introduction

This is an equation:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2. \tag{1.1}$$

Chapter 2

SAMPLE CHAPTER 2

2.1 MY FIRST SECTION

There are lots of great resources on the internet to help you learn LaTeX. Perhaps start with examples like the ones at

`http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Sample_LaTeX_documents.`

It is important to cite references. [1, 2, 5]

Organize the paper into sections and subsections.

2.1.1 Interesting subsection title

You get the idea. Hey, this one has some displayed math,

$$\frac{2}{x} = \sin(\epsilon),$$

not that it makes any sense whatsoever. And here is how you do a numbered equation,

$$\int_0^{y^2} f(x)\,dx = \sqrt{z+y}. \tag{2.1}$$

Don't forget to punctuate your equations as part of the sentence. You can do inline math, too, as in $f(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} nf(x)/n$, which is trivial.

2.1.2 Another interesting subsection title

Okay, not really.

Figure 2.1: This is a sample figure. It is not interesting. Note that figures will "float" to wherever LaTeX wants to put them.

Chapter 3

REPRESENTATION THEORY

3.1 Introduction to Representations

Over the course of this chapter, we will develop the theory and utility of representations. At a glance, representations give us the ability to dial back the complexity of a mysterious group by viewing its elements as matrices. Thanks to the rigorous development and study of linear algebra, groups of matrices are well-understood structures. Representations allow us to unravel the mystery of an unknown group structure and reveal a group's fundamental properties as results of linear algebra techniques.

Definition 3.1. *A* ***representation*** *of degree n is a group homomorphism that maps a group into $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$*

To illustrate to idea of a representation, we will consider the group of all roots of unity (G). We can construct multiple homomorphisms from G to showcase different kinds of representations.

Note: we will be treating $GL_1(\mathbb{C})$ as $\mathbb{C}$ since they are isomorphic.

Example 3.2. *(Trivial Representation)*

$$\text{Let} \quad \begin{aligned} \phi : G &\to GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \\ g &\mapsto 1 \end{aligned}$$

This map is the trivial homomorphism from G to $GL_1(\mathbb{C})$ and therefore it easily satisfies the requirement of a degree 1 representation of G. We say that ϕ is the ***trivial representation*** *of G.*

Example 3.3. *(Nontrivial Degree 1 Representation)*
By construction of G, if $g \in G$, then $g = e^{\frac{2\pi i m}{n}}$ where $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{Let} \quad \begin{aligned} \phi : G &\to GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \\ g &\mapsto g \end{aligned}$$

where we view G as a multiplicative subgroup of $\mathbb{C}$. This observation trivializes the argument that ϕ is a homomorphism. Therefore, ϕ is a degree 1 representation of G.

Example 3.4. *(Degree 2 Representation)*

Let
$$\phi : G \to GL_2(\mathbb{C})$$
$$e^{2\pi i \frac{m}{n}} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{2\pi m}{n}) & \sin(\frac{2\pi m}{n}) \\ -\sin(\frac{2\pi m}{n}) & \cos(\frac{2\pi m}{n}) \end{bmatrix}$$

To show this map is a homomorphism, we will take two elements of G, say $e^{2\pi i \frac{x}{y}}$ and $e^{2\pi i \frac{a}{b}}$ and track the image of their product under ϕ.

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi(e^{2\pi i \frac{x}{y}} * e^{2\pi i \frac{a}{b}}) &= \phi(e^{2\pi i (\frac{x}{y} + \frac{a}{b})}) \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{a}{b})) & \sin(2\pi(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{a}{b})) \\ -\sin(2\pi(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{a}{b})) & \cos(2\pi(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{a}{b})) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\cos(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) - \sin(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\sin(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) & \sin(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\cos(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) + \cos(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\sin(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) \\ -\sin(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\cos(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) - \cos(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\sin(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) & \cos(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\cos(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) - \sin(2\pi\frac{x}{y})\sin(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi\frac{x}{y}) & \sin(2\pi\frac{x}{y}) \\ -\sin(2\pi\frac{x}{y}) & \cos(2\pi\frac{x}{y}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) & \sin(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) \\ -\sin(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) & \cos(2\pi\frac{a}{b}) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \phi(e^{2\pi i \frac{x}{y}}) * \phi(e^{2\pi i \frac{a}{b}})
\end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

Since, ϕ has been shown to be a homomorphism, we can conclude that ϕ is also a degree 2 *representation of G.*

As illustrated in the previous example, the process of confirming a map is a representation is relatively standard. However, there does not seem to be any intuitive way to come up with a new representation. The rest of this chapter will be devoted the process of comparing and characterizing every representation of a given group.

Definition 3.5. *Two representations, ϕ and ψ, are said to be* ***equivalent representations*** *if there exists some invertible group homomorphism, μ, such that*

$$\phi = \mu\psi\mu^{-1}$$

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

APPENDIX A TITLE

Blah blah