

$$[S_{V}(y)]_{B} = P^{-1}[S_{V}(y)]_{B}P + (ABC) = +(BCA)$$

donde Pes invehible así que
$$tr([S_V(g)]_R) = tr(P^{-1}[S_V(g)]_P, P) \Rightarrow tr([S_V(g)]_P, P^{(p-1)})$$

$$\chi_V(g)$$

(2)
$$\chi_{V}(\cdot)$$
 es constit en claus de conjugación de G

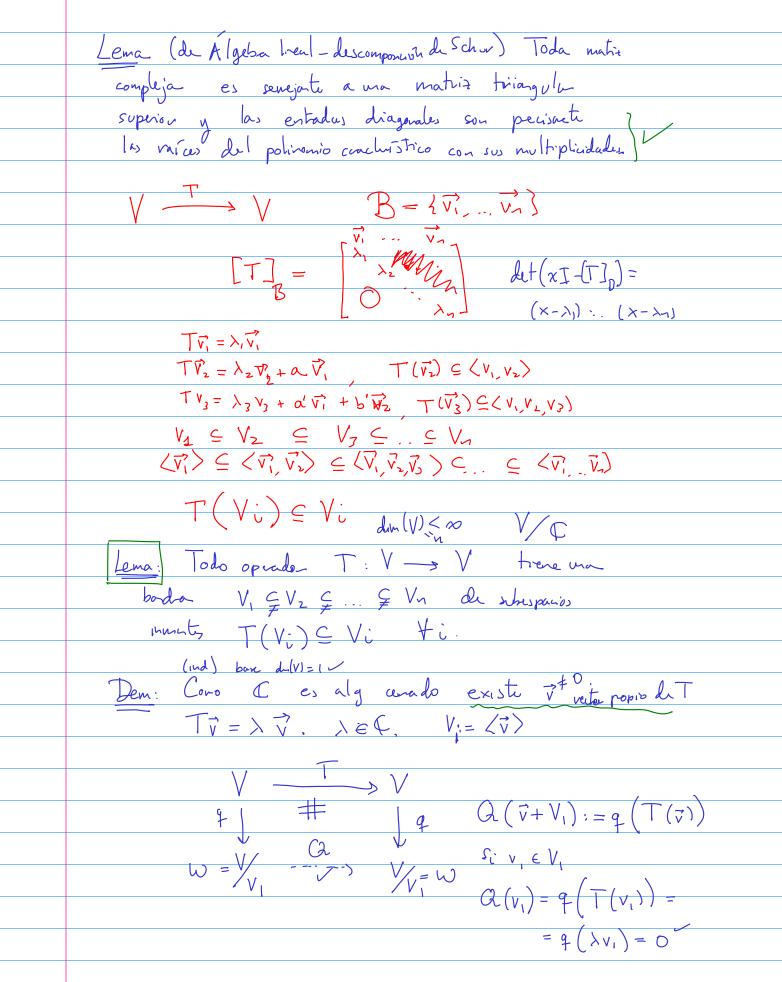
The G $\forall g \in G$ $\chi_{V}(g) = \chi_{V}(h^{-1}gh)$
 $\chi_{V}(h^{-1}gh) = hr\left(\int_{V}(h^{-1}gh)\right) = hr\left(\int_{V}(h)^{-1}\int_{V}(g)\int_{V}(h)\right)$
 $= hr\left(\int_{V}(g)\right) = \chi_{V}(g)$.

(3) Los caactus se comporte muy bien respecto a las operaciones entre representaciones que y a dephinos. Concretanent tenemos que si (V, P,) y (W, Pw) son reps du q entros.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (c) & \chi & = & \chi \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & &$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle d \rangle \\ \chi_{q}(\chi) = \frac{1}{z} \left[\chi_{\sqrt{q}}^{2} - \chi_{\sqrt{q}}^{2} \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{q}(\chi) = \frac{1}{z} \left[\chi_{\sqrt{q}}^{2} + \chi_{\sqrt{q}}^{2} \right] \end{cases}$$



$$tr\left(\int_{V}(g)\otimes f_{w}(g)\right) = \frac{\lambda_{1}\gamma_{1}+...+\lambda_{1}\gamma_{m}+}{\lambda_{2}\gamma_{1}+...+\lambda_{n}\gamma_{m}+} \frac{\lambda_{1}\gamma_{1}+...+\lambda_{n}\gamma_{m}}{\lambda_{1}\gamma_{1}+...+\lambda_{n}\gamma_{m}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{1}\gamma_{1}+...+\lambda_{n}\gamma_{m}}{\lambda_{1}\gamma_{1}+...+\lambda_{n}\gamma_{m}}$$