

g: separable, finite \Rightarrow (over E) primitive

$$E \cong \frac{K[X]}{(f)}$$

$$E \otimes_K E \cong \frac{E[X]}{(f)}$$

$$\cong \underbrace{EX \cdots XE}_{[E:K]} \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{[E:K]} E$$

$$F \otimes_E \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^{[E:K]} E \right) \otimes_E L = F \otimes_E \bigoplus_{i=1}^{[E:K]} (E \otimes_E L)$$

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{[E:K]} F \otimes_E L$$

$$[FL:E] = [F:E][L:E] = \dim_E F \otimes_E L$$

$\dim_E FL$

$$\varphi: F \times L \longrightarrow FL$$

$$(f, l) \longmapsto fl \quad E\text{-bilinear}$$

epimorphism

$$\tilde{\varphi}: F \otimes_E L \longrightarrow FL \quad \text{epimorphism}$$

$$\therefore F \otimes_E L \cong FL$$

$$F \otimes_K L \cong \underbrace{FL \times \dots \times FL}_{[F:L:K]}$$

mais généralement si L/K est séparable

$$L = K(\alpha) \cong \frac{K[x]}{(f)}$$

$$F \otimes_K L \cong \frac{F[x]}{(f)} \cong \frac{F[x]}{(f_1)} \times \dots \times \frac{F[x]}{(f_r)}$$

$$\therefore F \otimes_K L \cong F_1 \times \dots \times F_r \quad F_i \text{ corps}$$

conclusion : si B est un A -module / K séparable et
 produit de corps, caractère relatif
 ω est B_L une tour extension séparable L/K .

(no se necesita ninguna hipótesis sobre F)

eg: L/\mathbb{Q} EXT. FINITA

$$L_{\mathbb{R}} = L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \cong L_1 \otimes \dots \otimes L_r \quad \text{--- } \mathbb{R}\text{-ALGEBRA}$$

$$[L:\mathbb{Q}] =$$

$$L_1 \cong \dots \cong L_{r_1} \cong \mathbb{R} \quad \dots \quad r_1 + r_2 = r$$

$$L_{r_1+1} \cong \dots \cong L_{r_1+r_2} \cong \mathbb{C}$$

$$[L:\mathbb{Q}] = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} L = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} L_{\mathbb{R}} = r_1 + 2r_2$$

$$L \cong L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q} \hookrightarrow L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}$$

$$\psi_i: L \hookrightarrow L_i$$

using r_1 embeddings makes r_2 embeddings complex.

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{[E:\mathbb{K}]} F \otimes L$$

$$B \cong \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x^p-1)} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x-1)\Phi_1(x)}$$

$$\cong \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x-1)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(\Phi_1(x))}$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}(\eta_1)$$

$$\eta_1 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{p}}$$

no Galois group

$$B \cong \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x^n-1)} \cong L_1 \times L_2 \times \dots \times L_r$$

$$1, \eta, \eta^2, \dots, \eta^{n-1}$$

6 grupo finito y K campo

$$K[G] = \left\{ \sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g \mid \alpha_g \in K \right\} \quad \text{elementos de grupo}$$

$$\left(\sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g \right) \left(\sum_{g \in G} \beta_g g \right) = \sum_{g \in G} \gamma_g g$$

$$\gamma_g = \sum_{\substack{h \in G \\ h \cdot g = g}} \alpha_h \beta_g$$

$$\left(\sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g \right) \left(\sum_{h \in G} \beta_h h \right) = \sum_{g, h \in G} \alpha_g \beta_h gh$$

$$(1+g)(1+zh) = 1 + g + zh + zgh$$

ej) G no abeliano

$$G \cong \prod_{i=1}^r \mathbb{Z}/(n_i)$$

$$K[\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}] \cong \frac{K[x]}{(x^n - 1)}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} = \{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}\} \quad x^n = 1$$

Proposition: $K[G_1 \times G_2] \cong K[G_1] \otimes K[G_2]$

si K tiene característica 0

$$K[G] \cong \frac{K[x]}{(x^{n_1} - 1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \frac{K[x]}{(x^{n_r} - 1)}$$

$$K[G] \cong F_1 \otimes \dots \otimes F_s$$

Def: F/K campo $F \cong M_n(F)$

como K -álgebra, F tiene una única rep

irreducible y toda rep de F es de la forma

$$\rho: F \longrightarrow M_n(K)$$

$$\rho(f) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1(f) & & & \\ & \rho_1(f) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \rho_1(f) \end{pmatrix}$$

p_i es la única rep. irreducible que corresponde a F como F -módulo

p_i tiene dimensión $[F:K]$

en particular $[F:K]$ divide a la dimensión n de ρ

$$\text{como } K[G] \cong F_1 \times \dots \times F_s$$

Toda representación $\rho: K[G] \longrightarrow M_n(K)$

tiene la forma

$$\rho(a) = \begin{pmatrix} p_1(a) & & 0 \\ & p_2(a) & \\ 0 & & p_t(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

donde p_i es una representación de F_{t_i}

$$p_i(a_1, \dots, a_s) = p'_i(a_{t_i})$$

$$p'_i: F_i \longrightarrow M_{[F_i:K]}(K)$$

en particular, si K es algebraicamente cerrado

$$K[G] \cong \underbrace{K \times \dots \times K}_{|G|}$$

474 $|G|$ REPRESENTACIONES DISTINTAS

ej: $K = \mathbb{C}$ $G = C_2 \times C_2$
 $= \langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^2 = (ab)^2 = e \rangle$

$$\rho: G \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$\rho_1 \quad a \mapsto 1, \quad b \mapsto 1$$

$$\rho_2 \quad a \mapsto 1, \quad b \mapsto -1$$

$$\rho_3 \quad a \mapsto -1, \quad b \mapsto 1$$

$$\rho_4 \quad a \mapsto -1, \quad b \mapsto -1$$

$$a \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ab = ba$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -z & -w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ z & -w \end{pmatrix} \quad y = z = 0$$

$$b \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^2 = e \quad x^2 = w^2 = 1$$

$$b \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_4 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & p_4 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$f \quad a \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \mu(x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1(x) & 0 \\ 0 & p_4(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

DEF: el radical de un álgebra de dim finita sobre K es

$$R = \{a \in A \mid aM = 0 \quad \forall M \text{ irreducible}\}$$

Ej: R es un ideal bilateral de A .

DEF: A se dice semisimple si $R = \{0\}$

A se dice simple si no tiene ideales bilateros no triviales

HECHO 1: un álgebra semi-simple es un producto de álgebras simples

HECHO 2: un álgebra simple A es de la forma $A \cong M_r(D)$
donde D es un álgebra de división.

HECHO 3: si K tiene característica 0, entonces $K[G]$
es semisimple

$$K[G] \cong M_{n_1}(D_1) \times \dots \times M_{n_r}(D_r)$$

en particular si K es alq. cerrado

$$K[G] \cong M_{n_1}(K) \times \dots \times M_{n_r}(K)$$

$$|G| = \sum_{i=1}^r n_i^2$$

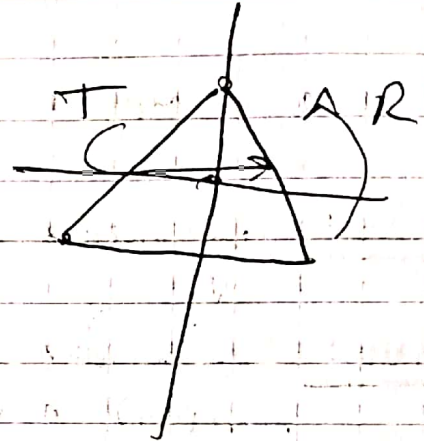
Ex 1 S_3

$$|G| = 6 = 1 + 1 + 4 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2$$

S_3 rep. 2 rep. irreducible of dim 1,
and of dim 2

$$\rho_1 : \sigma \mapsto 1$$

$$\rho_2 : \sigma \mapsto \text{sgn } \sigma$$



$$\rho_3(R) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 120^\circ & -\sin 120^\circ \\ \sin 120^\circ & \cos 120^\circ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_3(T) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$