

Week 4

Properties of Characters

4.1 Representation Ring; Character Basis

10/16:

- Announcements.
 - Reminder: Midterm 11/10.
 - OH this week in-person at normal times.
 - PSet 3 should be fun.
- Today: Finish proving some character things.
- Recall: The main picture.
 - Rudenko redraws Figure 3.1.
 - We have a finite group G and we are studying finite-dimensional G -reps over \mathbb{C} .
 - $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$ is a ring.
 - The map...
 - Respects addition;
 - Sends tensor multiplication to (pointwise) functional multiplication;
 - Sends duality to conjugation;
 - Respects a kind of inner product, whether it be either side of $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_G(V, W) = \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle$.
- Today, we will see that $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G] \cong \mathbb{C}^k$, where k is the number of conjugacy classes.
 - In other words, we will see that the number of irreps is also exactly equal to k , that there is a bijection $\{V_i\} \rightarrow \{\chi_i\}$, and that the χ_1, \dots, χ_k form an orthonormal basis of $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$.
- Visualizing the vector space $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$.

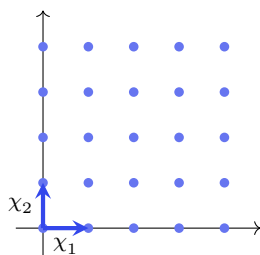


Figure 4.1: Visualizing the space of class functions on G .

- It’s a “cone” emanating from the origin with only lattice points.
 - If $\dim \mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G] = 2$, the vector space consists of all the blue points in Figure 4.1.
- Why is it only lattice points instead of a continuous function space?
 - The restrictions on coefficients are inherited from the restrictions on what kinds of spaces you can build of the form $V_1^{n_1} \oplus V_2^{n_2}$.
 - Indeed, if it were continuous, that would imply that there is some meaning to the point $0.3\chi_1 + 2.5\chi_2$, i.e., there is a space $V_1^{0.3} \oplus V_2^{2.5}$. But of course, we cannot define such a space!
- Why is it only *nonnegative* integer coefficients and not *all* integer coefficients?
 - We don’t have subtraction to get us to a full ring.
 - Additionally, we can only scale and linearly combine the χ_i ’s with nonnegative integer coefficients because, as said above, those are the types of reducible rep decompositions we have.
- Let $[V]$ denote the **isomorphism class** of the representation V .
- **Isomorphism class** (of V): The set of all vector spaces W that are isomorphic to V as representations.
- This allows us to define the **representation ring**.
- **Representation ring** (of G): The ring $(R, +, \cdot)$, where R is the free abelian group generated by all isomorphism classes of the representations of G , quotiented by the span of all linear combinations of the form $[V \oplus W] - [V] - [W]$; $+$ is well-defined via the construction of R , which yields $[V] + [W] = [V \oplus W]$ for all $[V], [W]$ in the ring; and \cdot is defined by $[V] \cdot [W] = [V \otimes W]$. Denoted by $R(G)$.
 - Basis: $[V_1], \dots, [V_k]$.
 - Thus, structurally,

$$R(G) \cong \mathbb{Z}^k$$
 - Elements are of the form $[V_1] + 2[V_2] - 3[V_3]$.
 - Multiplication is slightly complicated because $V_i \otimes V_j = \bigoplus_k V_k^{n_{ijk}}$; it follows that

$$[V_i] \cdot [V_j] = \sum n_{ijk} [V_k]$$
- Alternative construction of $R(G)$: Take the subring of the class ring $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$ that is generated by the characters.
 - To do so, define a map $R(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k$ where the image is linear combinations of characters χ_i with \mathbb{Z} -class.
 - Clarify this construction??
- **Virtual representation**: An element of $R(G)$.
 - We need this term because some elements of $R(G)$ — like $-[V]$, for instance — may not correspond to an actual representation.
 - Indeed, note that $-[V]$ is *not* V^* ; it is just some thing that when you add it to $[V]$, you get the zero representation.
- Example: Let $G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \{e, x\}$.
 - Then $R(G) = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{Z}e \oplus \mathbb{Z}x$ has basis $[1], [-1]$ (corresponding to the trivial and alternating representations) where we define

$$[1]^2 = [1] \qquad [1][-1] = [-1] \qquad [-1]^2 = [1]$$

- One reason people like this $R(G)$ is as follows.

- Initially, understanding this group is not easy because even to get started, you have to find all your characters.
- But, we know that

$$R(G) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$$

- So we have a ring that's hard to understand, but if we do something called an **extension of scalars** (shown above) we get an easy ring!
- Why?? Clarify this construction.
- This is interesting because we can look at the intermediate objects. For example, could we describe $R(G) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ or $R(G) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Interestingly, **Artin's theorem** describes $R(G) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ completely.
- If we try to understand $R(S_n)$, this is still hard work, but if we take $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} R(S_n)$, we obtain an object that is remarkably, surprisingly simple. That's where we're going. This is why rep theory of finite groups is simultaneously very hard and very simple.
- Lemma: Let G be a finite group, let f be a complex-valued^[1] class function, and let V be a G -rep. Then the linear map

$$F = \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \cdot g : V \rightarrow V$$

is a morphism of G -representations, that is, $F \in \text{Hom}_G(V, V)$.

Proof. To prove that $F \in \text{Hom}_G(V, V)$, it will suffice to show that $xF = Fx$ for every $x \in G$. Let $x \in G$ be arbitrary. Then

$$F(xv) = \sum_{g \in G} f(g)gxv$$

Since ρ is a group homomorphism, the functions $\rho(g) \in GL(V)$ act just like the elements $g \in G$. *This* is what justifies us to basically move everything around all willy-nilly. Thus, continuing from the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{g \in G} f(g)(xx^{-1})gxv \\ &= \sum_{g \in G} f(g)x(x^{-1}gx)v \end{aligned}$$

Since $x = \rho(x)$ is in the general *linear* group, i.e., is a *linear* map, we can factor it out of the sum of functions to get

$$= x \left(\sum_{g \in G} f(g)x^{-1}gx \right) v$$

Since f is a class function by hypothesis, we have $f(g) = f(x^{-1}gx)$, so

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \left(\sum_{g \in G} f(x^{-1}gx)x^{-1}gxv \right) \\ &= x \sum_{g \in G} f(g)gv \\ &= x(Fv) \end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

¹This “complex-valued” hypothesis was not stated in class, but I have to imagine it's true. Is it??

- Recall that previously, we had $(1/|G|) \sum_{g \in G} g : V \rightarrow V^G$.
 - He will put something about this being a class function on the midterm?? Review how to prove that this is a class function!
- Another comment: A slightly refined question.
 - Suppose you have a class function f and an irrep V .
 - Then we know that $F = \sum f(g)g : V \rightarrow V$ is a G -morphism, so it is a **homothety** by Schur's lemma.
 - So let's find λ .
 - Thinking a bit more carefully, we know that F above is

$$\sum_{g \in G} f(g) \rho_V(g) = \lambda I_{d_V}$$

where d_V denotes the **degree** of V .

- Now, we will compute λ using the trace. Take the trace of both sides. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr} \left(\sum_{g \in G} f(g) \rho_V(g) \right) &= \operatorname{tr}(\lambda I_{d_V}) \\ \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \operatorname{tr}(\rho_V(g)) &= \lambda d_V \\ \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \chi_V(g) &= \lambda d_V \\ \lambda &= \frac{|G|}{d_V} \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \overline{\chi_{V^*}(g)} \\ &= \frac{|G|}{d_V} \langle f, \chi_{V^*} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

- **Homothety**: A map $F : V \rightarrow V$ for which there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $Fv = \lambda v$ for all $v \in V$.
 - It just means that we're scaling.
- **Degree** (of V): The dimension of V as a vector space. *Denoted by d_V . Given by*

$$d_V = \dim V$$

- Now, we can prove the theorem to which we've been building up the whole time.
- **Theorem**: Let G be a finite group. Then the number of irreps up to isomorphism is equal to the number of conjugacy classes.

Proof. Let k be the number of conjugacy classes of G , and let χ_1, \dots, χ_s be the characters of the irreps. By the theorem from last Wednesday's class, it follows that χ_1, \dots, χ_s are orthonormal vectors in $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$. Thus, by the corollary to the aforementioned theorem, $s \leq k$.

Now, suppose for the sake of contradiction that $s < k$. Then there exists a nonzero $f \in \mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$ such that $\langle f, \chi_{V_i} \rangle = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, s$). By Gram-Schmidt, we can choose f to be another *orthonormal* vector in the list, extending it to χ_1, \dots, χ_s, f . We will now build up to proving that $f(g) = 0$ for all $g \in G$ (i.e., $f = 0$), which we will do by using the above lemma to construct a linear independence argument as follows. The first step is to let V_i be an arbitrary irrep of G . Then by the above comment, $F : V_i \rightarrow V_i$ may be evaluated on any $v \in V_i$ as follows.

$$F(v) = \lambda I v = \frac{|G|}{d_{V_i}} \langle f, \chi_{V_i^*} \rangle \cdot v = \frac{|G|}{d_{V_i}} \overline{\langle f, \chi_{V_i} \rangle} \cdot v = \frac{|G|}{d_{V_i}} \bar{0} \cdot v = 0$$

It follows that $F = 0$ on *any* representation since by complete reducibility, they're all direct sums of irreps. In particular, $F : V_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow V_{\text{reg}}$ is the zero operator, where $V_{\text{reg}} \cong V_1^{d_{V_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_s^{d_{V_s}}$ is the regular representation. Thus, for example, $F(e_e) = 0$. But we also know that

$$F(e_e) = \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \cdot ge_e = \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \cdot e_g$$

Consequently, by transitivity, we have that

$$0 = \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \cdot e_g$$

But since the e_g are all linearly independent by the definition of the regular representation, we have that each $f(g) = 0$, as desired. This means that $f = 0$, contradicting our original supposition. \square

- That is the end of this story.
- Here's one consequence of the above theorem.
 - We now know that the space of class functions has an orthonormal basis $\chi_{V_1^*}, \dots, \chi_{V_k^*}$.
 - If we denote the conjugacy classes of G by C_1, \dots, C_k , then another obvious basis of $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$ is $\delta_{C_1}, \dots, \delta_{C_k}$ defined by

$$\delta_{C_i}(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & g \in C_i \\ 0 & g \notin C_i \end{cases}$$

- This new basis is orthogonal: We have

$$\langle \delta_{C_i}, \delta_{C_j} \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \delta_{C_i}(g) \delta_{C_j}(g) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ \frac{|C_i|}{|G|} & i = j \end{cases}$$

- Justifying this computation: If $i \neq j$, then at least one of $\delta_{C_i}, \delta_{C_j}$ will be zero; if $i = j$, then they're both nonzero and equal to 1 for all $|C_i|$ elements $g \in C_i$.
- What is the change of basis matrix between $\{\delta_{C_i}\}$ and $\{\chi_{V_i^*}\}$? It's the character table.
 - The orthogonality condition for characters then just comes from the fact that we're going from one orthogonal basis to another.
 - What are the exact bases we change between??

4.2 Office Hours

- 10/17:
- **Transitive** (group action): A group action for which the **orbit** of x is equal to X for any $x \in X$.
 - **Orbit** (of $x \in X$): The set of $g \cdot x$ for all $g \in G$.
 - **Diagonal action** (of G on $X \times X$): The action defined as follows. *Given by*

$$g \cdot (x_1, x_2) = (g \cdot x_1, g \cdot x_2)$$

- Check Etingof et al. (2011) for some things??

4.3 Orthogonality Results

10/18:

- Announcements.
 - Goal: Finish our discussion of the orthogonality of characters, projection functions, etc.
 - Friday: Frobenius determinant.
 - Next week: Group algebras, associative algebras, etc.; another perspective on representations.
 - After next week: A more advanced part of representation theory related to group theory.
- Describing Figure 3.1 from a different perspective.
 - Let G be a finite group, and let k denote the number of conjugacy classes and the number of irreps. Let C_1, \dots, C_k be the conjugacy classes and V_1, \dots, V_k be the irreps.
 - There is no natural/canonical bijection between the two sets. For a simple group, there is often a canonical way, and this is where things get interesting.
 - Example: Symmetric group induces canonical bijection, as we'll see later.
 - $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G] = \mathbb{C}^k$ is a vector space of class functions and a ring.
 - We have the Hermitian inner product

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} f_1(g) \overline{f_2(g)}$$

- Recall that $\chi_{V_1}, \dots, \chi_{V_k}$ is an orthonormal basis such that

$$\langle \chi_{V_i}, \chi_{V_j} \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

- We have another basis $\delta_{C_1}, \dots, \delta_{C_k}$ defined by

$$\delta_{C_i}(g) = \begin{cases} 0 & g \notin C_i \\ 1 & g \in C_i \end{cases}$$

that is orthogonal but not orthonormal:

$$\langle \delta_{C_i}, \delta_{C_j} \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & C_i \neq C_j \\ \frac{|C_i|}{|G|} & C_i = C_j \end{cases}$$

- How do we relate the two bases?
- To begin, fix C_i . Then

$$\delta_{C_j}(g) = \sum_{V_i} \lambda_i \chi_{V_i}(g)$$

- λ_i can be computed immediately using the inner product since the characters are orthonormal:

$$\lambda_i = \langle \delta_{C_j}, \chi_{V_i} \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \delta_{C_j}(g) \overline{\chi_{V_i}(g)} = \frac{|C_j| \bar{\chi}_{V_i}(g)}{|G|}$$

- You took $\lambda_i = \langle \delta_{C_j}, \bar{\chi}_{V_i} \rangle$; which one is correct??
- But then

$$\delta_{C_j}(g) = \frac{|C_j|}{|G|} \left(\sum_{V_i} \bar{\chi}_{V_i}(C_j) \chi_{V_i}(g) \right)$$

- It follows that we have two bases of $\mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$. These are given by

$$\frac{|G|}{|C_j|} \delta_{C_j} \qquad \chi_{V_i^*}$$

where $i, j = 1, \dots, k$.

- How do we convert between these two very natural bases of our space of functions? The change of basis matrix from left to right is the character table.
 - Obviously, we have to do some scaling and take some duals, but it's not that bad and it fits the character table really well.
 - This gives us some properties of the character table such as orthogonality.
 - For example, **orthogonal** matrices convert between orthogonal bases; in the complex domain, such a matrix is **unitary**, i.e., for the character table U , $U\bar{U}^T = E$.
- Orthogonality relations that you can derive.

1. We can show that

$$\sum_{g \in G} \chi_1(g) \overline{\chi_2(g)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \chi_1 \neq \chi_2 \\ |G| & \chi_1 = \chi_2 \end{cases}$$

- Use the unitary condition.

2. We can show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \chi_i(g_1) \overline{\chi_i(g_2)} = \begin{cases} 0 & g_1 \neq g_2 \\ \frac{|G|}{|C(g_1)|} & g_1 \sim g_2 \end{cases}$$

- We literally just take the identity defining $\delta_{C_j}(g)$.

- **Isotypical component:** A representation that is equal to the direct sum of isomorphic irreducible representations. *Also known as isotypic component.*

- Illustrative example: For $V = V_1^{n_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_k^{n_k}$, each $V_i^{n_i}$ is an isotypical component.

- Examples.

1. Let $G \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ by $\rho(g) = E_2$. Thus, we can say that $\mathbb{C}^2 = V_1 \oplus V_1$, but we can't say this in any unique, canonical way, i.e., we can choose infinitely many V_1 's and have the statement still be true, where V_1 is the trivial rep.
2. We have $V_1^{n_1} = V^G = \{v \in V \mid gv = v \ \forall g \in G\}$. Look at what's invariant under the symmetry group, i.e., define

$$P = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum g$$

- All **invariant functions** come from averaging over the group!
 - Then $P^2 = P$ and $\text{Im } P = V^G$.
 - Takeaway: We call each $V_i^{n_i}$ an **isotypical component**.
 - What's going on in this example??
3. The permutational representation for S_n decomposes into the sum of the trivial and standard reps; there is only one decomposition this way. If we look at $V_1 \oplus V_{\text{stand}}^2$, then our decomposition will depend on a choice of a plane.

- Reminder.

- Last time, we chose an $f \in \mathbb{C}_{\text{cl}}[G]$, a representation V , and then took $\sum f(g)g : V \rightarrow V$ so that then $\sum f(g)g \in \text{Hom}_G(V, V)$.
- Moreover, we proved that if V is irreducible, then this endomorphism is equal to a scalar λ times the identity matrix via Schur's lemma.

- Computing λ :

$$\lambda = \frac{|G|}{d_V} \langle f, \chi_V^* \rangle$$

- Hard to remember but easy to derive.

- Define $V = V_1^{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k^{n_k}$ and $P_i : V \rightarrow V_i^{n_i}$.
- In particular, look at

$$P_i = \frac{d_V}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_{V_i^*}(g)g$$

- This averaging operator is consistent with what we had before.

- P_i acts on V_i by

$$\frac{d_{V_i}}{|G|} \frac{|G|}{d_{V_i}} \langle \chi_{V_i^*}, \chi_{V_i^*} \rangle = 1$$

- P_i acts on V_j by

$$\frac{d_{V_i}}{|G|} \frac{|G|}{d_{V_i}} \langle \chi_{V_i^*}, \chi_{V_j^*} \rangle = 0$$

- Take $V = V_1^{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k^{n_k}$ and apply P_i . It follows by the above that it is exactly the projection on $V_i^{n_i}$.
- Thus, $P_1 + \cdots + P_k = 1$. $P_i^2 = P_i$. $P_i P_j = 0$. This is called a/the (which one??) **idempotent decomposition**.
- Example: Let $v \in V$. Then $v = P_1 v + \cdots + P_k v$.
- Additionally, we can take a function f that is invariant under the group...??

- We're done early.
- We will not start the Frobenius determinant today.
- We will start on next week's content then so we can begin thinking about it.
- **Associative algebra:** A vector space over a field F that is also a (not necessarily commutative) ring, where we have a unit 1 in the ring, addition, and multiplication. Scalar multiplication: $\lambda a = (\lambda \cdot 1) \cdot a$. Associativity condition: $(\lambda a)b = \lambda(ab)$. Denoted by \mathbf{A} .
 - We'll only discuss finite-dimensional algebras in this course.

- Examples:

1. \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C} (an algebra over \mathbb{R}).
2. \mathbb{H} , a 4d algebra over \mathbb{R} . The algebra of quaternions. $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R}i + \mathbb{R}j + \mathbb{R}k$.
 - Hamilton's remarkable discovery: There is a 4D set of numbers that is not commutative but is still associative and helps describe rotation in 3D or 4D space.
 - Multiplication rules:

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1 \qquad ijk = -1$$

- We should spend part of our weekend reading a history of quaternions!

3. $M_{n \times n}(F)$, the **matrix algebra**.
4. $A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_n$, the **direct sum** of algebras.
 - Addition and multiplication are done pairwise.
5. $A_1 \otimes A_2$.
 - We will not talk about this today, though!

- Let's go back; let G be a finite group and consider $\mathbb{C}[G]$, the set of functions on G .
 - This algebra has some basis $\bigoplus \mathbb{C}e_g$.
 - To get the algebra structure, we just need a rule for multiplying basis elements. In this case, we use $e_{g_1}e_{g_2} = e_{g_1g_2}$.
 - This is the **algebra over \mathbb{C} of dimension G** .
 - Theorem: $\mathbb{C}[G] \cong M_{d_1 \times d_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \cdots \oplus M_{d_k \times d_k}(\mathbb{C})$.
 - We can prove this theorem from what we know: Schur's Lemma and complete reducibility.
 - We'll discuss it for several consecutive times.
 - A similar result holds for *many* algebras (e.g., semisimple algebra), not just *group* algebras.
- HW1-2 will be graded later this week and handed back on Friday.
- In Etingof et al. (2011), we can find a lot of history of some of this stuff. The comments are interesting and entertaining.

4.4 Frobenius Determinant; Intro to Associative Algebras

10/20:

- Let $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$.
- **Frobenius determinant:** The polynomial defined as follows. *Denoted by $F(x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n})$. Given by*

$$F(x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n}) = \det |x_{g_i g_j}|$$

- The Frobenius determinant is a homogeneous polynomial with integer coefficients of degree n .
- $F(x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n}) \in \mathbb{Z}[x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n}]$.
- Theorem: There exist irreducible $P_1, \dots, P_m \in \mathbb{Z}[x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n}]$ such that

$$F = P_1^{\deg P_1} \cdots P_k^{\deg P_k}$$

Moreover, $\chi_i(g) \approx \chi_g^{\deg P_i}$, where χ_g is the coefficient of P_i . (Is this last line correct??)

Proof. Let $\rho : G \rightarrow GL_n$ be the regular representation of G , and define $P_\rho = \sum \chi_{g_i} \rho(g_i)$. Then $P_\rho(x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n}) = \pm I(x_{g_1}, \dots, x_{g_n})$.

We have that $P_\rho(e_{g_j}) = \sum x_{g_i} g_i e_{g_j} = \sum x_{g_i} e_{g_i g_j} = \sum x_{g_i g_j^{-1}} e_{g_i}$, so the matrix of P_ρ is $(x_{g_i g_j^{-1}})$ and thus has permuted columns and rows relative to the original matrix of which we took the Frobenius determinant.

Recall that $\mathbb{C}[G] \cong V_1^{d_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k^{d_k}$. Additionally, the matrix of each V_i is $(\sum \chi_g g_i)$.

Understanding this?? □

- **Group algebra:** The algebra A over a field F with one basis element e_i for each $g_i \in G$ and the multiplication law $e_i \cdot e_j = \sum_{k=1}^k \lambda_{ij}^k e_k$. *Denoted by $F[G]$. Given by*

$$F[G] = \{a_{g_1} g_1 + \cdots + a_{g_n} g_n \mid a_i \in F\}$$

- $A \cong F^n$.
- **Division algebra:** An algebra A such that for all nonzero $x \in A$, there exists a $y \in A$ such that $xy = 1$.
- **Field:** A commutative division algebra.
- Examples.

1. \mathbb{C} is a 2-dimensional algebra over \mathbb{R} .
2. \mathbb{H} is a 4-dimensional algebra over \mathbb{R} .
 - As discussed last time, the elements are of the form $q = a + bi + cj + dk$ where $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1 = ijk$
 - Note that it follows that

$$\bar{q} = a - bi - cj - dk$$

- Hence,

$$q\bar{q} = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

- Thus, we can define

$$q^{-1} = \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$$

- We now prove some results of division algebras.

1. If $F = \mathbb{C}$, then every finite-dimensional division algebra is \mathbb{C} .

Proof. Let A be an arbitrary finite-dimensional division algebra over \mathbb{C} . Let $a \in A$, and let $L_a \in GL_n(A)$ send $a \mapsto [L_a x \mapsto ax]$.

Then $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ sends

$$a + bi \mapsto L_{a+bi} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

Then $L_a L_b = L_{ab}$ and $L_a + L_b = L_{a^{-1}b}$, so L_a has eigenvalue λ , so $L_a x = ax = \lambda x$, so $a = \lambda \cdot 1$.
What is going on here and how does this work?? □

- Example of the above property.

- $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow M_{4 \times 4}(\mathbb{R})$ sends $a + bi + cj + dk$ to ?? with determinant $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^2$.
- In general, the determinant of $A \rightarrow GL_n(A)$.

- Theorem 1: Over \mathbb{R} , there are exactly three division algebras: \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} , and \mathbb{H} .

- Theorem 2: Over \mathbb{F}_q finite, every finite-dimensional division algebra is a field \mathbb{F}_{q^n} .

- **Representation** (of A): A module V over A equipped with a homomorphism of algebras $\rho : A \rightarrow M_{n \times n}(V)$.

- Observation:

- If G is a group and F is a field, then the group algebra is $F[G] = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n F e_{g_i}$. Herein, we define $e_{g_i} e_{g_j} = e_{g_i g_j}$.
- Modules over $F[G]$ are equivalent to G reps.
- $F[G] \rightarrow M_{n \times n}(F)$ is equivalent to $G \rightarrow GL_n(F)$.

- Schur's Lemma for associative algebras: Let A be a finite-dimensional algebra, and let M_1, M_2 be simple A -modules.

1. Then if $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is a nonzero morphism of A -modules, f is isomorphic.
2. If M is simple, $\text{Hom}_A(M, M)$ is a division algebra.

- Note that this version of Schur's Lemma implies that complete reducibility may fail for associative algebras. (why??)

- Theorem (Complete Reducibility): Let A be a finite-dimensional algebra such that $M_1 \subset M_2$. Then there exists N such that $M_2 = M_1 \oplus N$. Moreover, it follows that

$$A \cong M_{n_1}(D_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M_{n_k}(D_k)$$