M 392C Representation Theory, Fall 2025: Dr. David Ben-Zvi's lectures, TEXed by Sai Sivakumar. The main goal of these notes was to clarify and even expand on several of the points David made during the lectures. As a warning, I made minimal effort to reorder the content of the course, and many digressions in these notes are much longer (hopefully clearer) than they actually were in class.

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Lecture 1   08/26

Definitions

Let G be a group and k be a field. A representation of G is a vector space $V \in \mathbf{Vect}_k$ with a linear action of G on V. (For convenience, let's assume representations are finite-dimensional vector spaces unless otherwise stated.)

This is to say there is a homomorphism $G \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{Aut}(V)$ so that we may define the action of G on V to be $g \cdot v := \rho(g)v$ or alternatively a product $G \times V \to V$ given by $(g, v) \mapsto \rho(g)v$ that is linear in V and associative in G, among other properties. (We often suppress the $\cdot$ in the action/product.)

Note $\mathrm{Aut}(V) =: \mathrm{GL}(V) \cong \mathrm{GL}_{\dim V}(k)$, so we could even think of the elements of G as matrices if we fix a basis of V.

The (finite dimensional) representations (V, ρ) of G over a field k form the objects of a category $\mathbf{Rep}_k(G)$ whose morphisms are linear transformations which commute with the action of G; i.e., $\mathrm{Hom}_G(V, W)$ consists of the linear transformations $T \colon V \to W$ for which $g(Tv) = T(gv)$ for all $g \in G$ and $v \in V$. (These are also called intertwining operators, G-linear maps, or G-equivariant maps, etc. Also note that $\mathrm{Hom}_G(V, W)$ is merely a vector space, but see this MSE post.)

The field k does matter, but for the majority of what follows k will be $\mathbb{C}$. Sometimes it may be possible to replace $\mathbb{C}$ with any algebraically closed field, but the characteristic of the field is rather important (see modular representation theory for example).

Variants of representations

We can add adjectives in various places to the definitions above to get different kinds of representations.

For example, if V has an inner product we can ask about linear actions of G on V that preserve that inner product. If V is a Hilbert space we can ask about linear actions of G on V for which $\rho(g)$ is a unitary operator; these are the unitary representations of G.

If G has a topology and V is a topological vector space, we say (V, ρ) is a continuous representation if the product map $G \times V \to V$ defined before is continuous. If G has a smooth structure (e.g. is a Lie group) or is an algebraic group, we can ask about smooth or algebraic representations, respectively.

Aspects of representations we study

1. Irreducible representations (henceforth called "irreps"): An irrep of G are the representations V which have no invariant (or stable some might say) subspaces under the group action; that is, if W is a G-invariant subspace of V then W is either 0 or V. These are like the "atoms" in representation theory.

   For a given group G one goal of representation theory is to classify up to isomorphism its irreps. One approach is to try to attach numerical invariants to representations and see if they help to classify irreps, and generalizations of this idea lead to character theory. Sometimes there are "isotopes" that are not isomorphic but nevertheless cannot be distinguished by certain invariants.

   Another thing we do is to take a subgroup H of G and study how irreps of G decompose when the group action is restricted to H. On the other hand, we can also look at how to build bigger representations or "molecules" out of the atomic irreps via extension. Of course, it is easy to take direct sums of irreps but depending on the context it may be possible to obtain indecomposable reps which are extensions of irreps but do not decompose into a direct sum of irreps (so to summarize, irreducible implies indecomposable but not the other way around in general).

   Maschke's theorem implies that indecomposable representations of finite groups over fields with characteristic not dividing the order of the group are irreducible. Alternatively, the theorem implies that in this setting, all short exact sequences of representations split.

   For example, the indecomposable representations over $\mathbb{C}$ coincide with the irreps when G is finite. On the other hand, the shearing representation

   $$\mathbb{Z} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$$
   $$1 \mapsto \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$$

   preserves the horizontal axis, so it is not an irrep, but is not decomposable since $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ is not diagonalizable. The representations (k^n, ρ) of $\mathbb{Z}$ are given by specifying an invertible $n \times n$ matrix, and any two such representations are isomorphic if the matrices specifying them are conjugate. If k is algebraically closed, the indecomposable representations in this setting correspond to Jordan blocks. Of course, every representation is the direct sum of indecomposables, and in this setting the Jordan normal form of an $n \times n$ matrix would describe the decomposition of k^n into indecomposables.

2. Harmonic analysis is the study of naturally appearing "large" representations; we would like to perform some kind of "spectroscopy" to determine what representations appear within them.

   If a group G acts on some object X (which could be a set, manifold, or otherwise a "geometric" object), we say X has some symmetries which we would like to "linearize". We achieve this by considering the k-valued functions on X for some field k; if X has additional structure we can restrict to functions on X which interact with that structure (e.g. measurable/continuous/etc maps)

   From a right action of G on X, function spaces on X inherit a natural linear left action of G; one is given by $gf(x) = f(xg)$. These representations are typically very decomposable or reducible.

3. Different groups give rise to different phenomena. Below are some examples of groups we will see again.

	compact	noncompact
Abelian	S^1	$\mathbb{R}$
non-Abelian	SO(3)	$\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$

Irreps of compact groups coincide with their indecomposables. Irreps of Abelian groups are all one-dimensional.

The representation theory of S^1 leads to the theory of Fourier series, and in a similar way we can recover the Fourier transform from the representation theory of $\mathbb{R}$.

The Lie group SO(3) can be thought of as the group of rotations of a 2-sphere. One nice result is that the spherical harmonics are basis functions for the irreps of SO(3), which occur naturally as the atomic orbitals (see the Wikipedia article on spherical harmonics).

The representations of the groups $\mathrm{SL}_2(k)$ for various fields k appear all over math. We can study special functions like the Bessel or hypergeometric functions, or even modular forms. The hard Lefschetz theorem in algebraic geometry says that $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ acts on $H^*(X, \mathbb{C})$ for X a nice enough smooth projective variety. In physics, the special linear group sort of appears in the Lorentz group $\mathrm{SO}(1,3)^+ = \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

Spectral theory

A slogan for what is to come: "commutativity implies geometry".

Let $k = \mathbb{C}$ and X a set. Then the complex-valued functions on X form a commutative algebra. This is some example of a functor suggestively called $\mathcal{O}$ from the category of some kind of geometric objects to commutative algebras.

To expand on the previous idea, here is a motto originating from Gelfand and Grothendieck's work:

1. Any commutative ring should be thought of as functions on some space.

   That is, there is some functor going from commutative rings to some category of geometric objects that realizes this idea. In particular we should be able to adjust the functor and its source/target to obtain an equivalence of categories.

   $$\text{commutative rings} \longleftrightarrow \text{geometry}$$

2. Once we are in the situation where we have an equivalence of categories between commutative rings and geometric objects, we should further obtain a correspondence between the modules over a ring R and sheaves (special families of vector spaces or Abelian groups) on the corresponding geometric object X to R.

   $$R\text{-modules} \longleftrightarrow \text{sheaves on } X$$

For example, if X is a finite set, the corresponding ring R is the finite-dimensional commutative algebra of complex-valued functions on X. This algebra is semisimple with $R = \bigoplus_i \mathbb{C}e_i$ where $e_i e_j = \delta_{ij}$. We can think of the e_i as delta/indicator functions on points of X.

An R-module M has the decomposition $M = \oplus_i e_i M$, which corresponds to a sheaf on X where at each point of X we imagine the corresponding module $e_i M$ lying on it:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
M & e_1 M & e_2 M & \cdots & e_n M \\
X & \bullet & \bullet & \cdots & \bullet
\end{array}
$$

A short word about the group algebra

A representation V of a group G is given by a group homomorphism $G \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{Aut}(V)$. Since $\mathrm{Aut}(V)$ is contained in $\mathrm{End}(V)$, a k-algebra, there is an object $k[G]$ called the group algebra for which the homomorphism ρ factors through $k[G]$; that is, the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{\quad \rho \quad} & \mathrm{End}(V) \\
\downarrow & \nearrow_{\bar{\rho}} & \\
k[G] & &
\end{array}
$$

commutes. One explicit description of $k[G]$ is the set of finite linear combinations of elements of G with coefficients in k:

$$
k[G] = \left\{ \sum_{g \in G} c_g g \ \middle| \ c_g \in k, \ \text{all but finitely many } c_k \text{ are zero} \right\}.
$$

The addition and multiplication in $k[G]$ are defined using the addition in k and multiplication in G, respectively. We will return to the group algebra when investigating representations from a module-theoretic point of view.

Lecture 2   08/28

Spectral theory over $\mathbb{C}$

Consider an operator T on a finite dimensional complex vector space V. The spectrum of T, $\sigma(T)$, is a finite subset of $\mathbb{C}$ consisting of the eigenvalues of T. To each $\lambda \in \sigma(T)$ there is a corresponding eigenspace V_λ of V, and $V = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \sigma(T)} V_\lambda$. We can visualize placing each of the eigenspaces V_λ above each point λ in the spirit of sheaf theory:
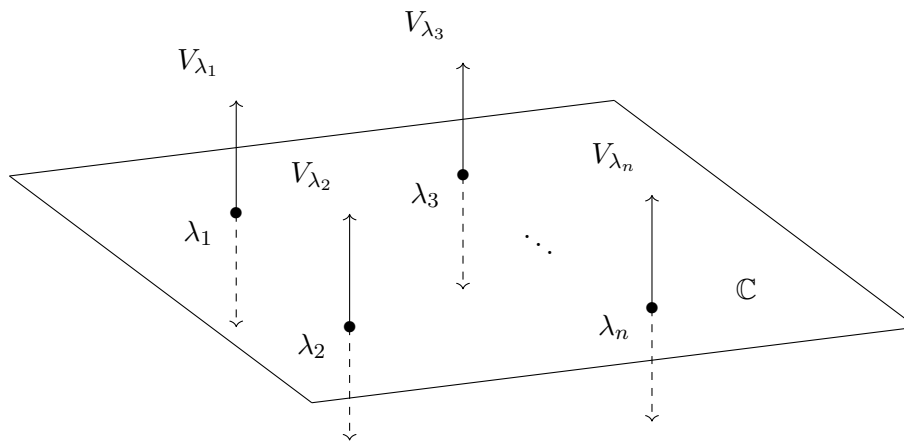
On $\mathbb{C}$, the coordinate function x where $x(z) = z$ has the same action as T on the eigenspaces V_λ:

$$Tv = \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma(T)} Tv_\lambda = \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma(T)} \lambda v_\lambda = \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma(T)} x(\lambda)v_\lambda = x \cdot \left(\sum_\lambda v_\lambda \right) = x \cdot v$$

In this sense T corresponds to $x \in \mathrm{Fun}(\mathbb{C})|_{\sigma(T)}$ (complex-valued functions on $\mathbb{C}$, restricted to $\sigma(T)$.).

Now consider the commutative ring $R = k[T_1, \ldots, T_n]/(f_1, \ldots, f_m)$ and an R-module M. We would like to simultaneously diagonalize the action of the T_i on M, or rather, diagonalize the action of R on M, which amounts to finding a basis of M where R acts diagonally. Assume we can do this.

We should attach a set $X = \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ to R called the spectrum of R for which we can decompose M into a direct sum of modules M_{x_i}, each summand lying over their corresponding point $x_i \in X$:

$$M = M_{x_1} \oplus M_{x_2} \oplus \cdots \oplus M_{x_\ell}$$
$$X \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \cdots \quad x_\ell$$

Furthermore, we form an assignment $R \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathrm{Fun}(X)$ for which we can recast the action of R on M through this assignment:

$$rm = \varphi(r) \sum_{x \in X} m_x = \sum_{x \in X} \varphi(r)|_{\{x\}} m_x$$

The idea here is to turn what was an algebraic notion of rings acting on modules to thinking about sheaves on a particular space which "diagonalize" the ring action.

Some examples of the algebra-geometry dictionary

An important philosophy we've been looking at the broad strokes of is this dictionary between algebra and geometry, specifically the two following ideas coming from Gelfand and Grothendieck:

1. Commutative rings correspond to geometric objects via functors

$$\text{commutative rings} \underset{\mathcal{O}}{\overset{\text{Spec}}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{geometric objects}$$

   In this vague setting we should think of Spec as in taking the spectrum of some collection of simultaneously diagonalized operators coming from the ring and $\mathcal{O}$ as returning the space of functions on these geometric objects. Again we should think of R as being the space of functions on $\operatorname{Spec} R$ in this correspondence.

2. Modules over rings R correspond to sheaves on the corresponding geometric object $\operatorname{Spec} R$ via

$$\text{modules} \underset{\text{global sections}}{\overset{\text{spectral decomposition}}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{sheaves}$$

   In particular in the previous examples we have that taking global sections amounts to taking the direct sum of modules, but this can also appear as a direct integral of modules in continuous versions of the previous examples. Spectral decomposition as we have seen is to break up a module into submodules where the ring action is pointwise multiplication.

We look at some examples of part 1. of the above philosophy.

Grothendieck's version of this idea is the heart of modern algebraic geometry. One correspondence is

$$\text{commutative rings} \longleftrightarrow \text{affine schemes}$$

but an earlier version might have been

$$\text{finitely presented, reduced, etc. } \mathbb{C}\text{-algebras} \longleftrightarrow \text{complex affine varieties}$$

In both correspondences, the Spec functor is given by taking the set of prime ideals. In the top correspondence, $\mathcal{O}$ is taking the structure sheaf of a scheme, but this amounts to taking polynomial functions on a space in the bottom correspondence.

Gelfand's version of this idea is the correspondence

$$\text{commutative } C^*\text{-algebras} \longleftrightarrow \text{Hausdorff locally compact topological spaces}$$

The functor Spec in this case is the eponymous Gelfand spectrum and $\mathcal{O}$ takes the continuous compactly supported functions on Hausdorff, locally compact spaces.

A special case of the above is the correspondence

$$\text{commutative von Neumann algebras} \longleftrightarrow \text{measure spaces}$$

One direction is some kind of spectrum, but the other direction is taking L^∞ functions on a measure space. As a side remark, there are only five von Neumann algebras up to equivalence; they are: finite sets, $\mathbb{N}$, $[0,1]$, $[0,1]$ union a finite set, and $[0,1]$ union a countably infinite set.

There is a version of part 2. for each of the above examples involving modules and sheaves, but we will not discuss them here, aside from mentioning that we can talk about algebraic, continuous, or measurable families of vector spaces (sheaves) in the various settings above.

The group algebra (over $\mathbb{C}$)

Let G be any group and (V, ρ) any complex representation of G (the below discussion would work for other fields instead of $\mathbb{C}$). Recall that $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is the unique object for which the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{\ \rho\ } \text{Aut}(V) \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow \text{End}(V) \\
\downarrow & \qquad \nearrow \\
\mathbb{C}[G] & \overset{\overline{\rho}}{\dashrightarrow}
\end{array}
$$

commutes; moreover, we think of $\mathbb{C}[G]$ as a "free" $\mathbb{C}$-algebra on G. This is because the functor taking G to $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is the left adjoint to the forgetful functor from $\mathbb{C}$-**alg** to **Group** (given by taking the group of units).

An explicit description of $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is the $\mathbb{C}$-vector space generated by the elements of G with multiplication induced by the products in $\mathbb{C}, G$. An alternative description of $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is the set of finitely supported functions from G to $\mathbb{C}$, with multiplication given by convolution:

$$(f * h)(g) = \sum_{\substack{(x,y) \\ xy=g}} f(x)h(y) = \sum_x f(x)h(x^{-1}g) \quad \text{(defined since } f, h \text{ are finitely supported)}$$

This product is no different from the product defined in the first description of $\mathbb{C}[G]$.

What is really happening is that we can take f, h from above and form the box product $f \boxtimes h \colon G \times G \to \mathbb{C}$, which is just the map $(x, y) \mapsto f(x)h(y)$. We want to form a map from G to $\mathbb{C}$, so consider $G \times G \xrightarrow{m} G$, the product in G. The pushforward of $f \boxtimes h$ via m is $f * h$:

$$m_*(f \boxtimes h) \quad \text{also denoted} \quad \int_m f \boxtimes h = \sum_{\substack{(x,y) \\ xy=-}} f(x)h(y) = f * h$$

An important observation to make is that complex representations of G coincide with $\mathbb{C}[G]$-modules.

Representation theory of finite Abelian groups and the dual group

If G is Abelian, then $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is a commutative ring. So representation theory may be thought of as a special case of the study of modules over commutative rings. Using language from earlier, note that the corresponding geometric object to $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[G])$, and representations of G correspond to vector bundles or sheaves over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[G])$.

Let G be a finite Abelian group, and let $\widehat{G} \coloneqq \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[G])$; we call this the dual of G. Then $\mathbb{C}[G]$ (functions on G) with multiplication given by convolution is isomorphic as an algebra to $\mathbb{C}[\widehat{G}]$ (functions on $\widehat{G}$, which we will see is a finite set) with pointwise multiplication. This isomorphism is usually given by some kind of finite Fourier transform. On the other hand, representations of G correspond to vector bundles (sheaves) on $\widehat{G}$, and this is some kind of finite spectral theorem.

Let $G = \langle x \rangle$ be a cyclic group of order n. The dual object $\widehat{G}$ is given by the n-th roots of unity in $\mathbb{C}$: (the picture is for $n = 6$)

$$\widehat{G} = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[G]) = \qquad \bullet \qquad\qquad\qquad \bullet$$

$$\bullet \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \bullet$$

$$\bullet \qquad\qquad \bullet$$

In this case, Spec is taking the maximal ideals of rings. With $\mathbb{C}[G] \cong \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^n - 1)$, it is equivalent to describe the elements in $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-}\mathbf{alg}}(\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^n - 1), \mathbb{C})$, which are characterized by each of the n-th roots of unity.

We take a small detour to discuss Schur's lemma, which states that for any group G, that any $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module homomorphisms between simple $\mathbb{C}[G]$-modules are either 0 or are isomorphisms of $\mathbb{C}[G]$-modules. This follows by investigating kernels and images since they are submodules of V, W respectively. In particular, any $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module endomorphism of a simple $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module is a scalar multiple of the identity, since for any nonzero endomorphism T we can consider $T - \lambda \, \mathrm{id}_V$, which is no longer an isomorphism and hence must be zero. Here we used the algebraic closedness of $\mathbb{C}$, and in fact we could have replaced $\mathbb{C}$ by any algebraically closed field k.

Schur's lemma is used to prove that if G is Abelian then any finite-dimensional irrep of G is one-dimensional. If such an irrep V had finite dimension greater than or equal to 2, then left multiplication $V \xrightarrow{g} V$ by any element $g \in G$ must be a scalar multiple of id_V, which contradicts the irreducibility of V (since we assumed $\dim V \geq 2$).

The action of G on the irrep V is given by scalar multiplication by $\chi_V(g) \in \mathbb{C}^*$ since V is one-dimensional. More importantly, the assignment $g \to \chi_V(g)$ is a group homomorphism $G \to \mathbb{C}^*$, called a character of G.

For G Abelian, $\widehat{G}$ is the set of maximal ideals of $\mathbb{C}[G]$, which is in bijection with $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-}\mathbf{alg}}(\mathbb{C}[G], \mathbb{C})$. By the

universal property of the group algebra, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-}\mathbf{alg}}(\mathbb{C}[G], \mathbb{C})$ is in bijection with $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$:

$$G \xrightarrow{\;f\;} \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^* \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow \mathrm{End}(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\mathbb{C}[G] \dashrightarrow_{\;\overline{f}\;}$$

So in general we can also think of $\widehat{G}$ as the collection of irreps of G.

Given an irrep V of G (i.e. a simple $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module), we can try to form a sheaf out of V on $\widehat{G}$. Since V is irreducible, this sheaf has to be concentrated at only one of the points of $\widehat{G}$, and this point is the point corresponding to the irrep V itself. So in the example where $G = \langle x \rangle$ has order n, the point at which an irrep V lies on is the root of unity ζ for which the action of x on an irrep V is given by multiplication by ζ.

$$V$$

$$xv = \zeta v$$
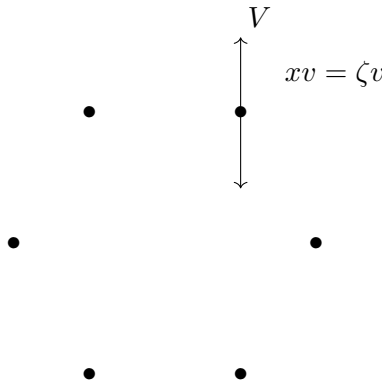
Since $\widehat{G}$ is in bijection with $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$, we can equip $\widehat{G}$ with a group operation; by doing so, G and $\widehat{G}$ are non-canonically isomorphic as groups. So in particular finite cyclic groups are (non-canonically) self-dual.

Next time, we will explore the Fourier transform, which for G finite Abelian is a $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Fun}(G) \xrightarrow{\;\widehat{=}\;} \mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G})$$

where $\mathrm{Fun}(G)$, $\mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ are function spaces on $G, \widehat{G}$ and are given convolution and pointwise multiplication, respectively. Note that in this case $\mathrm{Fun}(G) \cong \mathbb{C}[G]$, so we give $\mathrm{Fun}(G)$ the corresponding action, which is given by $gf(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$. We will look at the action of G on $\mathrm{Fun}(\hat{G}) \cong \mathbb{C}[\widehat{G}]$ next time. This isomorphism has some symmetry which is part of the statement of Pontryagin duality.

Lecture 3   09/02

More on the structure of $\widehat{G}$

For G a finite Abelian group, we saw/will see four equivalent descriptions of $\widehat{G}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{G} &= \text{set of irreps of } G \\
&= \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(G, \mathbb{C}^*) \\
&= \text{unitary irreps of } G = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(G, \text{U}(1)) \\
&= \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[G]) = \text{maximal ideals of } \mathbb{C}[G] = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-}\mathbf{alg}}(\mathbb{C}[G], \mathbb{C})
\end{aligned}$$

Some of these descriptions for $\widehat{G}$ stop becoming equivalent to each other if we remove the adjectives finite or Abelian from G.

For any commutative ring R, recall that we think of R as functions on $\text{Spec}(R)$ with pointwise multiplication. In general there is no reason to expect $\text{Spec}(R)$ to be a group, but we were able to give $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[G])$ a group operation when G is Abelian. So in this situation something special is happening.

The deeper lesson: Suppose now that G is any group (not necessarily Abelian). If V, W are representations of G then we can form a new representation $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W$ where $g(v \otimes w) = gv \otimes gw$. This comes from the diagonal embedding $\mathbb{C}[G] \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathbb{C}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[G]$ given by $\mathbb{C}$-linearly extending the assignment $g \mapsto g \otimes g$. By doing so Δ is a $\mathbb{C}$-algebra homomorphism; it suffices only to check that it respects the group multiplication:

$$\Delta(hg) = hg \otimes hg = (h \otimes h)(g \otimes g) = \Delta(h)\Delta(g)$$

The natural action of $\mathbb{C}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[G]$ on $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W$ given by $(f \otimes g)(v \otimes w) = fv \otimes gw$ can be pulled back along the diagonal embedding Δ to give $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W$ the action of G mentioned above.

If A is a $\mathbb{C}$-algebra and V, W are A-modules, there is a natural action of $A \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} A$ on $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W$ given by $(a \otimes a')(v \otimes w) = av \otimes a'w$. But the diagonal map $A \to A \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} A$ might not be a $\mathbb{C}$-algebra homomorphism, but only $\mathbb{C}$-linear. In this case there may not be a natural way for A to act on $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W$ like in the case of the group algebra. That the diagonal map $\mathbb{C}[G] \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathbb{C}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[G]$ for the group algebra is a $\mathbb{C}$-algebra homomorphism is part of the group algebra really being a Hopf algebra (see Wikipedia), and in this setting Δ is the comultiplication map.

If V is a representation of G, another representation of G we can form is the dual space $V^* := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V, \mathbb{C})$, where the action of G on $\mathbb{C}$ is the trivial action. The action of G on V^* is $(gf)(v) = f(g^{-1}v)$. We may not be able to construct dual modules for an arbitrary $\mathbb{C}$-algebra A and A-module V, since we need some way to invert the action of A when "passing the action inside the function". This is related to one other datum that Hopf algebras have, which is their coinverse (also called antipode) map. In the case of the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G]$, the coinverse map is $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ and this actually gives an isomorphism of $\mathbb{C}[G]$ and its opposite ring $\mathbb{C}[G]^{\text{op}}$ (the ring where $g \cdot_{\text{op}} h = hg$).

If A is a Hopf algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ and V, W are A-modules it is possible to define actions of A on $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W$ and on $V^* := \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V, \mathbb{C})$ in a manner analogous to the above by using the comultiplication and antipode maps on A, respectively.

If we want to think of the tensor product as giving a monoid structure to $\mathbf{Rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ (the category of dimensional representations of G), we might wonder if there is a way to obtain inverses in this category. So far, being able to take tensor products and duals of representations make $\mathbf{Rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ a rigid symmetric monoidal category; see the nLab. Another question is when the irreps of G form a monoid or even a group; in the case that G is not Abelian the tensor product of irreps need not be an irrep...

Returning to G finite Abelian, in the description of $\widehat{G}$ as the collection of irreps of G, the group operation in $\widehat{G}$ is given by the tensor product of representations and inverses are given by taking dual spaces. Of course, the tensor product is associative and commutative in this case, and observe that $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V^* \cong \operatorname{End}(V) \cong \mathbb{C}$ (since V is one-dimensional). The action of G on $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V^*$ is also trivial: $g(v \otimes f) = gv \otimes gf = \chi_V(g)v \otimes \chi_V^{-1}(g)f = v \otimes f$.

The Fourier transform on finite Abelian groups

Let G be a finite Abelian group. Then $G \times \widehat{G}$ has a distinguished complex-valued function $G \times \widehat{G} \xrightarrow{\chi} \mathbb{C}^*$ called the universal character, defined by

$$\chi(g, \hat{g}) = \chi_{\hat{g}}(g) \quad (= \hat{g}(g) \text{ if we think of } \hat{g} \text{ as a character})$$

where $\chi_{\hat{g}}$ is the character corresponding to $\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}$ (here $\widehat{G}$ is thought of as a set of points). Observe that χ is multiplicative in each component; that is,

$$\chi(hg, \hat{h}\hat{g}) = \chi_{\hat{h}\hat{g}}(hg) = \chi_{\hat{h}\hat{g}}(h)\chi_{\hat{h}\hat{g}}(g) = \chi_{\hat{h}}(h)\chi_{\hat{g}}(h)\chi_{\hat{h}}(g)\chi_{\hat{g}}(g)$$

To each $g \in G$, the function $\chi_g := \chi(g, -) \colon \widehat{G} \to \mathbb{C}^*$ is a group homomorphism:

$$\chi_g(\hat{h}\hat{g}) = \chi(g, \hat{h}\hat{g}) = \chi_{\hat{h}}(g)\chi_{\hat{g}}(g) = \chi_g(\hat{h})\chi_g(\hat{g})$$

The assignment $g \mapsto \chi_g$ is a group homomorphism $G \xrightarrow{\chi_-} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(\widehat{G}, \mathbb{C}^*)$ that informally speaking, takes an element g to the map $\widehat{G} \to \mathbb{C}^*$ which evaluates a character at g:

$$\chi_{gh}(\hat{g}) = \chi(gh, \hat{g}) = \chi(g, \hat{g})\chi(h, \hat{g}) = \chi_g(\hat{g})\chi_h(\hat{g}) \quad \text{Thus } \chi_{gh} = \chi_g \cdot \chi_h \text{ (pointwise multiplication)}$$

Denote by $\widehat{\widehat{G}}$ the group $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(\widehat{G}, \mathbb{C}^*)$. Since the kernel of χ_- is trivial and the image of χ_- is all of $\widehat{\widehat{G}}$, we obtain a (canonical) isomorphism of G with $\widehat{\widehat{G}}$. This is the content of Pontryagin duality for finite Abelian groups. The same result is true for locally compact Abelian groups, but requires some more tools to prove.

An analyst cannot help but think of the universal character $\chi(-, -)$ as being similar to kernels of integral operators (which are usually denoted $K(-, -)$ for example), or in this finite setting it might be more accurate to think of

the universal character as similar to a matrix. The similarity is no coincidence. The universal character $\chi(-,-)$ is the kernel for the Fourier transform.

The Fourier transform is a map $\text{Fun}(G) \xrightarrow{\hat{}} \text{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ which we think of as a linear transformation with matrix $\chi(-,-)$. The Fourier transform is given by the formula

$$\hat{f}(\hat{g}) = \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g, \hat{g}) f(g)$$

For infinite groups that admit a Fourier transform like this, the sum is replaced by an integral of some kind and the kind of function spaces we consider may need adjustment.

One other perspective of this map is that it comes from a pullback and a pushforward. Consider the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
 & G \times \widehat{G} & \\
{\scriptstyle \pi_1} \swarrow & & \searrow {\scriptstyle \pi_2} \\
G & & \widehat{G}
\end{array}
$$

and consider a function $f \in \text{Fun}(G)$. The Fourier transform $\hat{f}$ is given by pulling back f along π_1, multiplying by $\chi(-,-)$, and then pushing forward along π_2. That is,

$$\hat{f} = \pi_{2*}(\pi_1^* f \cdot \chi)$$

The pushforward just means to sum (integrate) over fibers, and fiber of $\hat{g}$ is $\{(g, \hat{g}) \mid g \in G\}$. Pulling back f along this projection does nothing but view f as a function on $G \times \widehat{G}$; that is, $(\pi_1^* f)(g, \hat{g}) = f(g)$. This recovers the first formula above for the Fourier transform.

As a fun fact, we can think about matrix multiplication this way. An $n \times m$ matrix $A = (A_{ij})$ is a function on the set $\{1, \ldots, m\} \times \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and a vector v in $\mathbb{C}^m$ is a function on $\{1, \ldots, m\}$. There is a diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \{1, \ldots, m\} \times \{1, \ldots, n\} & \\
{\scriptstyle \pi_1} \swarrow & & \searrow {\scriptstyle \pi_2} \\
\{1, \ldots, m\} & & \{1, \ldots, n\}
\end{array}
$$

So Av coincides with $\pi_{2*}(\pi_1^* v \cdot A)$; that is, $(Av)_j = \sum_{i=1}^m A_{ij} v_i$ as expected. The same thing can be done for integral operators with kernel $K(-,-)$.

Denote by δ_g the Kronecker delta or the delta function(al) at g, or also the indicator function of $\{g\}$:

$$\delta_g(h) = \delta_{gh} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } g = h \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Since G is finite, these delta functions span $\text{Fun}(G)$. The Fourier transform of the delta function is calculated by

$$\widehat{\delta_g}(\hat{g}) = \sum_{h \in G} \chi(h, \hat{g}) \delta_g(h) = \chi(g, \hat{g}), \quad \text{so } \widehat{\delta_g} = \chi_g$$

which we summarize by saying that Fourier transforms of delta functions are characters.

From the calculation

$$(\delta_g * \delta_h)(x) = \sum_y \delta_g(y)\delta_h(y^{-1}x) = \delta_h(g^{-1}x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = gh \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

we have $\delta_g * \delta_h = \delta_{gh}$. Recalling that $\chi_{gh} = \chi_g \cdot \chi_h$, conclude from the linearity of convolution that for any $f, h \in \text{Fun}(G)$ that $\widehat{f * h} = \hat{f} \cdot \hat{h}$, which is summarized by saying that the Fourier transform turns convolution to pointwise multiplication. In other words, the Fourier transform diagonalizes the action of G on $\text{Fun}(G)$ since $gf = \delta_g * f$. So in order for the Fourier transform to be a $\mathbb{C}[G]$-module homomorphism, G should act on $\text{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ by pointwise multiplication by χ_g; that is, $gF(x) = \chi_g(x)F(x)$ for $F \in \text{Fun}(\widehat{G})$.

Fourier inversion on finite Abelian groups

We will show that the Fourier transform has a G-linear inverse and hence is an isomorphism.

From some of the above calculations, we have that $g\delta_h = \delta_g * \delta_h = \delta_{gh}$. This equation shows that the action of G on the delta functions is by pushforward via left multiplication. So in reality the delta function in this case is a distribution or measure as opposed to a function.

Let G be any finite group. The left multiplication of G on itself gives rise to a natural right action on functions by pullback along the left multiplication map and a natural left action on distributions (or measures) by pushforward via the right action map on $\text{Fun}(G)$. That is, given a complex-valued function $G \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{C}$, the right action of G on f is given by $fg = (g\cdot)^* f = f(g-)$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{g\cdot} & G \\
 & \searrow^{f(g-)=(g\cdot)^*f} & \downarrow f \\
 & & \mathbb{C}
\end{array}
\qquad \text{pulling back } f \text{ along } g\cdot
$$

The right action on $\text{Fun}(G)$ defines a map $\text{Fun}(G) \xrightarrow{\cdot g} \text{Fun}(G)$, by which we will pushforward distributions. Given a distribution on G; that is, a linear function $\text{Fun}(G) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{C}$, the left action of G on T is given by $gT = (\cdot g)_* T = T(-g^{-1})$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Fun}(G) & \xrightarrow{\cdot g} & \text{Fun}(G) \\
\downarrow{T} & \swarrow_{(\cdot g)_*T=T(-g^{-1})} & \\
\mathbb{C} & &
\end{array}
\qquad \text{pushing forward } T \text{ by } \cdot g
$$

Here, $(\cdot g)_* T = T(-g^{-1})$ because

$$(\cdot g)_* T(f) = \sum_{\substack{h \\ hg=f}} T(h) = T(fg^{-1}) \quad \text{(only one element in the fiber)}$$

Typically, for a function $f \colon X \to Y$ and a distribution $F \colon \text{Fun}(X) \to \mathbb{C}$, the pushforward $(f^*-)_* F$ is denoted by $f_* F$, and this is what is meant by the pushforward of the distribution F by f (similarly for measures).

It is instructive to look at the left action of G on the regular distributions, which are the distributions T_f obtained by integration against $f \in \text{Fun}(G)$:

$$T_f(h) = \sum_{g \in G} f(g)h(g)$$

and the action of G on a regular distribution looks like

$$(gT_f)(h) = ((\cdot g)_* T_f)(h) = T_f(hg) = T_f(h(g-))$$
$$= \sum_{x \in G} f(x)h(gx) = \sum_{x \in G} f(g^{-1}x)h(x) = \sum_{x \in G}(fg^{-1})(x)h(x) = T_{fg^{-1}}(h)$$

To summarize, for any $f \in \text{Fun}(G)$, $gT_f = T_{fg^{-1}}$. For finite groups, every distribution on G is a regular distribution. Given a distribution T on G, define $f \in \text{Fun}(G)$ by $f(g) = T(\delta_g)$. Then by linearity of T the calculation

$$T_f(\delta_h) = \sum_{x \in G} f(x)\delta_h(x) = \sum_{x \in G} T(\delta_x)\delta_h(x) = T(\delta_h)$$

implies that $T = T_f$ (and that f is unique).

Compare the original left action of G (not the natural one defined by pullbacks above) on the function δ_h with the left action of G on the regular distribution T_{δ_h}:

$$g\delta_h = \delta_{gh} \quad \text{and} \quad gT_{\delta_h} = T_{\delta_h g^{-1}} = T_{\delta_{gh}}$$

So this is a reason for why we mentioned above that the delta function was really a distribution or measure. The original definition of the left action of G on $\text{Fun}(G)$ may be thought of as turning the natural right action of G on $\text{Fun}(G)$ into a left action by being clever with signs, or more interestingly as identifying all functions with their corresponding regular distributions.

Now return to the case when G is finite Abelian. View $\chi_{\hat{g}}$ as an element of $\text{Fun}(G)$. The calculation

$$g\chi_{\hat{g}}(h) = \chi_{\hat{g}}(g^{-1}h) = \chi_{\hat{g}}(g^{-1})\chi_{\hat{g}}(h) = \chi_{\hat{g}}(g)^{-1}\chi_{\hat{g}}(h) = \overline{\chi_{\hat{g}}(g)}\chi_{\hat{g}}(h)$$

shows that under the action of G on $\text{Fun}(G)$, $\chi_{\hat{g}}$ is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $\chi_{\hat{g}}(-)^{-1} = \overline{\chi_{\hat{g}}(-)}$. In the theory of Fourier series (which we will see more later), a character of $U(1) = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is of the form $x \mapsto \exp(2\pi i n x)$. The action of $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ on $\text{Fun}(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$ is given by $(x \cdot f)(\theta) = f(\theta - x)$, so

$$y \cdot \exp(2\pi i n x) = \exp(2\pi i n(x - y)) = \overline{\exp(2\pi i n y)}\exp(2\pi i n x)$$

(See Terence Tao's blog.)

Earlier we showed that $\widehat{\delta_g} = \chi_g$, and that extending this linearly produces the Fourier transform. We would like for the inverse Fourier transform to send $\delta_{\hat{g}}$, the indicator function of $\hat{g}$, to a character, to match the Fourier transform. (Note that the space $\text{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ has basis the indicator functions $\delta_{\hat{g}}$.) But the inverse Fourier transform should also respect the group action on the function spaces. Compared to the action of G on $\text{Fun}(G)$, the action of G on

$\mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ is given by identifying G with $\widehat{\widehat{G}} \subset \mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ and using pointwise multiplication. That is, $gf = \chi_g \cdot f$. We should try another calculation to see if that provides a clue; in particular, if we want to have a chance at defining the inverse Fourier transform we should try to take Fourier transforms of characters. The Fourier transform of $\chi_{\hat{g}} \in \mathrm{Fun}(G)$ is given by

$$\widehat{\chi_{\hat{g}}}(\hat{h}) = \sum_{h \in G} \chi(h, \hat{h}) \chi_{\hat{g}}(h) = \sum_{h \in G} \chi(h, \hat{h}\hat{g}) = |G| \delta_{\hat{g}^{-1}},$$

where in the last equality we used the following result:

$$\sum_{g \in G} \chi_g(\hat{h}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \hat{h} \neq 1_{\widehat{G}} \\ |G| & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Indeed, since $\widehat{\widehat{G}}$ is a group, if $\hat{h} \neq 1_{\widehat{G}}$, then choose $h \in G$ for which $\chi_{\hat{h}}(h) = \chi_h(\hat{h}) \neq 1$ (we can do this since $\chi_{\hat{h}}$ is not the trivial character). Then with $\chi_h \in \widehat{\widehat{G}}$, we have

$$\chi_h(\hat{h}) \sum_{g \in G} \chi_g(\hat{h}) = \sum_{g \in G} \chi_{hg}(\hat{h}) = \sum_{g \in G} \chi_g(\hat{h}),$$

but $\chi_h(\hat{h}) \neq 1$, so $\sum_{g \in G} \chi_g(\hat{h}) = 0$. If $\hat{h} = 1_{\widehat{G}}$, then $\sum_{g \in G} \chi_g(\hat{h}) = \sum_{g \in G} 1 = |G|$. A similar argument may be done to evaluate the sum $\sum_{\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}} \chi_{\hat{g}}(h)$.

Based on the calculations above, one might try to calculate the Fourier transform of $\overline{\chi_{\hat{g}}}$, to obtain $|G| \delta_{\hat{g}}$. So the inverse Fourier transform should send $\delta_{\hat{g}}$ to $\chi_{\hat{g}}/|G|$, and by extending linearly we find that the inverse Fourier transform $\mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G}) \xrightarrow{-^{\vee}} \mathrm{Fun}(G)$ is given by

$$F^{\vee}(g) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}} \overline{\chi(g, \hat{g})} F(\hat{g})$$

One can calculate that for any $f \in \mathrm{Fun}(G)$ that

$$f(g) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}} \overline{\chi(g, \hat{g})} \hat{f}(\hat{g})$$

which is the Fourier inversion theorem for finite Abelian groups.

By endowing $\mathrm{Fun}(G)$ with the Hermitian L^2 inner product

$$\langle f, h \rangle = \sum_{g \in G} f(g) \overline{h}(g)$$

it turns out that the characters $\chi_{\hat{g}}$ form an orthonormal basis (use one of the earlier calculations to do this). A similar statement is true for $\mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G})$, and by scaling the Fourier transform, the inverse Fourier transform, and possibly the inner products correctly, we obtain an unitary isomorphism of the Hilbert spaces $\mathrm{Fun}(G)$ and $\mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ (i.e., the inner product is preserved).

A preview for locally compact Abelian groups

Some examples of locally compact Abelian (LCA) groups are the finite Abelian groups, $\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathrm{U}(1)$, $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{Z}_p$ (the p-adic integers), and $\mathbb{Q}_p$ (the p-adic numbers). In this setting $\widehat{G}$ is defined to be the set of unitary irreps, otherwise given by $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(G, \mathrm{U}(1))$.

Pontryagin duality still holds in this setting. The result encapsulates the following statements:

1. The canonical map $G \to \widehat{\widehat{G}}$ (where $\widehat{\widehat{G}} = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Group}}(\widehat{G}, \mathrm{U}(1))$) is an isomorphism.

2. The Fourier transform and its inverse are Hilbert space isomorphisms (i.e. unitary isomorphisms) of $L^2(G)$ with $L^2(\widehat{G})$ (with the correct measures on G, $\widehat{G}$). The transforms interchange convolution with pointwise multiplication, and sends delta "functions" to characters (neither of which are L^2 functions, so this is meant in the sense of distributions).

3. A spectral theorem: Representations of LCA groups are in correspondence with sheaves of vector spaces on $\widehat{G}$. Given a finite dimensional representation V of G, decompose V into its invariant subspaces (otherwise called isotypic components) $V = \bigoplus_{\hat{g}} V_{\hat{g}}$ where $V_{\hat{g}} = \{v \in V \mid gv = \chi_{\hat{g}}(g)v\}$. The Fourier transform in this setting takes the representation (sheaf) $\mathrm{Fun}(G)$ and spits out the representation (sheaf) $\mathrm{Fun}(\widehat{G}) = \bigoplus_{\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}} \mathbb{C}$...

Soon we will look at the LCA groups $\mathrm{U}(1)$ and $\mathbb{R}$. There we can recover the usual Fourier series and real Fourier transform theory.

Lecture 4   09/04

Unitarizable representations and semisimplicity

A category is called semisimple if every object is the direct sum of finitely many simple objects. We will show that $\mathbf{Rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ is semisimple for G finite.

A complex representation of a group G is unitarizable if there exists a Hermitian inner product (non-degenerate, sesquilinear, positive definite bilinear form) $\langle -, - \rangle$ on V for which

$$\langle gv, gw \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$$

In other words, V is unitarizable if it can be endowed with a Hermitian inner product that is invariant under the group action, or otherwise we can say that the group acts by unitary transformations on V with this inner product. In the language of diagrams, given the representation (V, ρ), there exists an inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ and the map $G \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{U}(V, \langle -, - \rangle)$ (with the same definition as $G \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{GL}(V)$) for which the following diagram commutes

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{\ \ \rho\ \ } & \mathrm{GL}(V) \\
 & {\scriptstyle\rho} \searrow & \uparrow \\
 & & \mathrm{U}(V, \langle -, - \rangle)
\end{array}
$$

A non-example of a unitarizable representation: If $\mathbb{Z}$ acts on a one-dimensional vector space V and $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ acts by an operator outside of $\mathrm{U}(V)$, then there is no way to unitarize V.

Given a representation (V, ρ), recall we can define the dual representation V^* where $gf(v) = f(g^{-1}v)$. In this case we think of the action of G as being inverted since we use the inversion map on G to define the action on V^*. On the other hand, since the action of G on V is by complex-valued matrices, we can pointwise conjugate these matrices to obtain a representation $(\overline{V}, \overline{\rho})$ where the underlying Abelian group $\overline{V}$ coincides with the Abelian group V but the scalar multiplication is given by $c \cdot_{\overline{V}} v = \overline{c} \cdot_V v$. Extending this, the group G acts on $\overline{V}$ by $gv = \overline{\rho(g)}v$, and in this case we think of the action as being conjugated as opposed to inverted in the case with the dual vector space.

A Hermitian inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ on any complex vector space V corresponds to an isomorphism of $\overline{V}$ with V^* given by $v \mapsto \langle -, v \rangle$, and from any isomorphism $\overline{V} \xrightarrow{H} V^*$, define the inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ by $\langle v, w \rangle = H(v)(w)$.

That a representation V is unitarizable is a property of V as opposed to being part of the structure. On the other hand, if W is a unitary representation, part of the data of W is a fixed G-invariant inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$, as opposed to a unitarizable representation V for which we do not specify any one G-invariant inner product. Of course, once we do specify a G-invariant inner product $\langle -, - \rangle_0$, we can speak of the unitary representation $(V, \langle -, - \rangle_0)$, which is different from the unitary representation $(V, \langle -, - \rangle_1)$ for a different G-invariant inner product $\langle -, - \rangle_1$.

If V is a finite-dimensional unitarizable representation, then V is a semisimple representation; that is, V is the direct sum of irreps/simples. Assume V is already not simple, and fix a G-invariant inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ on V. Let $W \subset V$ be any G-invariant subspace, and see that $W^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, w \rangle = 0 \text{ for all } w \in W\}$ is a G-invariant subspace of V since the W and the inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ are G-invariant:

$$\langle gv, w \rangle = \langle v, g^{-1}w \rangle \quad \text{implies } gv \in W^\perp \text{ whenever } v \in W^\perp$$

Then induction proves the result (this amounts to iterating this procedure on $W^\perp$ and repeating on each of the resulting subspaces until it cannot be done, which happens because V is finite dimensional).

Another nice result is that if G is finite, then a finite dimensional representation V is unitarizable and hence semisimple. The heart of this result is due to the existence of an averaging element $\mathrm{av} \in \mathbb{C}[G]$ given by

$$\mathrm{av} = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} g$$

Note that $\mathrm{av} \in Z(\mathbb{C}[G])$. To define this averaging element, it is crucial that G is finite and that the characteristic of the field $\mathbb{C}$ (zero) does not divide the order of the group. The existence of an averaging operator is the content of Maschke's theorem from earlier, since we can use this averaging element to form a projector needed to form complements of G-stable subspaces, as we will see.

Let V be any finite dimensional representation. Then we can define the subspace of G-fixed points, V^G, by

$$V^G = \{v \in V \mid gv = v \text{ for all } g \in G\}$$

The subspace V^G is the part of V that G acts trivially on, or in other words is the trivial representation part of V when broken into irreps. For any $v \in V$, $\mathrm{av} \cdot v \in V^G$ since for any $h \in G$ we have

$$h(\mathrm{av} \cdot v) = h \left(\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} gv \right) = \left(\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} hgv \right) = \left(\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} gv \right) = \mathrm{av} \cdot v$$

Observe further that because the sum is normalized with the factor $1/|G|$, multiplication by av defines a projection map to V^G, since $\mathrm{av}^2 = \mathrm{av}$, so $\mathrm{av}-$ is an idempotent. The complementary idempotent is $(1 - \mathrm{av})-$, and see that it squares to itself as well. It is complementary since $\mathrm{av}(1 - \mathrm{av}) = 0$. It follows that $V = \mathrm{av}V \oplus (1 - \mathrm{av})V = V^G \oplus (1 - \mathrm{av})V$.

An aside: To prove Maschke's theorem, we do a similar trick. Given any G-invariant subspace H of a representation V, consider the space $\mathrm{Hom}_\mathbb{C}(V, H)$, which contains many projections since short exact sequences in $\mathbf{Vect}_\mathbb{C}$ always split, or this is just true from linear algebra. What we want to find is a projector π which is G-intertwining; that is, $(g \cdot)\pi(g^{-1} \cdot) = \pi$. Considering the action of G on $\mathrm{Hom}_\mathbb{C}(V, H)$ by conjugation, finding a G-intertwining projector π amounts to finding a projector that is fixed under conjugation. Pick any one projector $V \xrightarrow{\pi_0} H$, and average π_0 using av to get the projector

$$\pi = \mathrm{av} \cdot \pi_0 = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} (g \cdot)\pi_0(g^{-1} \cdot)$$

Hence π is a fixed point under the conjugation action and thus is a desired G-equivariant projector.

Returning to showing that a finite dimensional representation V is unitarizable and hence semisimple, it amounts to finding a G-invariant inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$. Pick any inner product $\langle -, - \rangle_0$ on V and make it G-invariant by averaging it via av. Define the inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ by

$$\langle -, - \rangle = \text{``av}(\langle -, - \rangle_0)\text{''} = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \langle g-, g- \rangle_0$$

Observe that this new inner product is G-invariant as desired, and is really a Hermitian inner product because $\langle -, - \rangle_0$ was to begin with. (In other words, we have found an isomorphism $H \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\overline{V}, V^*)^G$ by applying the projection $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\overline{V}, V^*) \to \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\overline{V}, V^*)^G$ obtained via averaging to any isomorphism $H_0 \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\overline{V}, V^*)$.) Since V is unitarizable, V is semisimple. This shows that $\mathbf{Rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ is semisimple. The slickness of the argument above gives a compelling reason to use the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G]$.

Distributions and measures

When G is finite, then the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G]$ can be identified with the algebra $\text{Fun}(G)$ with convolution, and we identify av with $\mathbf{1}_G/|G|$ ($\mathbf{1}_G$ is the indicator function on G) and identify $1_{\mathbb{C}[G]}$ with δ_{1_G}, and everything in between. If G is also Abelian, then $\text{Fun}(G)$ with convolution is isomorphic to $\text{Fun}(\widehat{G})$ with pointwise multiplication via the Fourier transform. A short calculation shows that the Fourier transform of δ_{1_G} is $\mathbf{1}_{\widehat{G}} = \sum_{\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}} \delta_{\hat{g}}$, which can be thought of as some version of Plancherel's theorem.

So if G acts on V, then we know that V decomposes as $V = \bigoplus_{\hat{g} \in \widehat{G}} V_{\hat{g}}$, where $V_{\hat{g}} = \delta_{\hat{g}} V$, where we think of the delta functions as being projectors onto subspaces of V for which G acts by multiplication by characters. The notation is suggestive: $g \cdot \delta_{\hat{g}} V = \chi_{\hat{g}}(g) \delta_{\hat{g}} V$.

When we consider groups G that are not finite, we may need to consider a smaller function space than all of $\text{Fun}(G)$ in order for the theory to be nicer. In doing so, the functions δ_{1_G}, $\mathbf{1}_G/|G|$ cease to belong in these new function spaces or even in $\text{Fun}(G)$ to begin with, and should be thought of as distributions or measures. For example, this will happen with $G = \text{U}(1)$ or $\mathbb{R}$ since we will look at $L^2(G)$ primarily. For example, we think of $\mathbf{1}_G/|G|$ more accurately as the distribution $1/\mu(G) \int_G - \, d\mu$ for a correctly chosen measure μ on G, for G compact, and δ_{1_G} as the functional which evaluates functions at 1_G.

Because the convolution of two functions is given by an integral or otherwise a pushforward, secretly somehow what is actually happening is that we are pushing forward a particular distribution or measure. "You don't integrate functions, you integrate measures." So this is more evidence that we should see if we can do an analysis of the representations of infinite Abelian groups using distributions instead of functions.

Let G be a locally compact Hausdorff topological group. Then Haar's theorem (see Wikipedia) states that there is a measure μ on the Borel subsets of G, called the Haar measure, which is:

1. Left-translation invariant under the left multiplication action of G; that is, the pushforward measure $(g\cdot)_*\mu$ agrees with μ.

2. Finite on compact sets of G.

3. Outer regular on Borel sets; that is, $\mu(S) = \inf\{\mu(U) \mid S \subseteq U \text{ with } U \text{ open}\}$ for S a Borel set.

4. Inner regular on open sets; that is, $\mu(U) = \sup\{\mu(K) \mid K \subseteq U \text{ with } K \text{ compact}\}$ for U an open set.

5. Unique up to positive scaling.

If G is compact then we can normalize the Haar measure on G to produce a unique Haar measure for which $\mu(G) = 1$. This measure is provided by av, viewed as a measure by the formula $\text{av}(E) = \frac{1}{\mu(G)}\int_E 1\mathrm{d}\mu$ where μ is any Haar measure, or as the regular distribution T_{av} where $T_{\text{av}}(f) = \int_G f(g)\text{av}(g)\mathrm{d}\mu = \frac{1}{\mu(G)}\int_G f(g)\mathrm{d}\mu$ where μ is any Haar measure. So for example, the normalized Haar measure on U(1) is $\mathrm{d}\theta/2\pi$.

On a manifold, to be able to integrate we need to be able to find a top differential form. So if G is a Lie group, consider the tangent space $\mathfrak{g} = T_G(1_G)$, which is the only one we need to consider since all other tangent spaces are obtained via translation of the tangent space at the identity. Then the space of top differential forms $\bigwedge^{\dim\mathfrak{g}}\mathfrak{g}^*$ is a 1-dimensional vector space. The normalized Haar measure is the measure induced by the normalized top form in this vector space.

The requirement that G is locally compact probably comes from wanting to be able to approximate integrals using compact exhaustions. The Hausdorff requirement is a consequence of the following result of topological groups: For G a topological group, let H be the closure of the set $\{1_G\}$. Then H is a normal subgroup and the quotient G/H is the largest quotient of G that is Hausdorff. Furthermore, every continuous map of G to a Hausdorff space factors through the quotient G/H. So in our setting, we will be considering continuous maps from G to the complex numbers, so in this setting G is indistinguishable from its largest Hausdorff quotient. As a consequence, there is no loss in defining LCA groups to be locally compact, Abelian, and Hausdorff.

A fun fact is that if G is compact, then the Haar measure on G is automatically both left and right-translation invariant, even if G is not Abelian. For any Haar measure μ on G and $g \in G$, the pushforward of μ by right multiplication by g^{-1} produces another left invariant Haar measure $(\cdot g)_*\mu$. So μ is some multiple of $(\cdot g)_*\mu$, denote this multiple by $\text{mod}(g)$, called the modulus character of G. It turns out that this quantity does not depend on the choice of Haar measure μ we started with, and is also a group homomorphism $G \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, which measures how much the left and right-translation invariance of the Haar measure disagree. The modulus character is trivial if G is Abelian. For G compact, there are no compact subgroups of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ aside from $\{1\}$, so in this case the modulus character is also trivial, and hence Haar measures on compact groups are bi-invariant. In other words, the Haar measure is a $G \times G$-invariant measure on G (where $(g, h) \in G \times G$ acts by left translation by g and by right translation by h^{-1}). This is because the element $\text{av} \in \mathbb{C}[G]$ is $G \times G$-invariant (where $(g, h) \in G \times G$ acts by left multiplication by g and by right multiplication by h^{-1}); this is stronger than just being invariant under conjugation by G.

A tiny preview for LCA groups

Let G be compact. Then finite dimensional representations of G are semisimple. The proof follows the same ideas as in the finite case, but we replace all sums with integrals using the normalized Haar measure. Note that the normalization of the Haar measure is what will ensure that our desired projector actually is an idempotent as we did in the finite case.

For LCA groups, it is also true that finite dimensional representations are semisimple, and from before we know the irreps are one-dimensional. If $G = \mathrm{U}(1) = S^1$, then we obtain the theory of Fourier series, since the dual group $\widehat{S^1}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$; each character of S^1 is of the form $z \mapsto z^n$ (or $x \mapsto \exp(2\pi i n x)$ if we think of S^1 as $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$) for some integer n.

References

The references below were from the course page.

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J. Bernstein, Courses on Eisenstein Series and Representations of p-adic Groups. Beautiful expositions. Available at Dima Arinkin's Langlands page

Wee Teck Gan, Automorphic Forms and Automorphic Representations: slides for a series of five lectures given in Hangzhou, China giving an excellent overview of the basic theory (available on his web page).