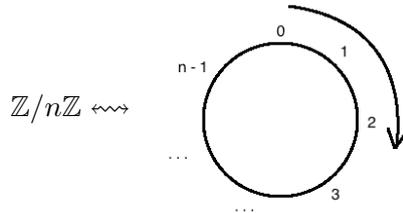


### EXERCISES 3: LECTURE REPRESENTATION THEORY

**Exercise 1.** The group  $\mathbb{Z}$  acts on  $\mathbb{C}^2$  by  $1 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Show that  $\mathbb{C}^2$  with this  $\mathbb{Z}$ -action is an indecomposable but not a simple representation. What changes if one goes to  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ , the integers modulo  $n$ ?



**Exercise 2.** Let  $D_4$  be the dihedral group with eight elements. Abstractly  $D_4$  is generated by  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  and the multiplication table

labels

1  2  3

subgroup

1

There are 10 subgroups. This subgroup is not abelian.

set =  $\{\epsilon, \sigma, \sigma^2, \sigma^3, \tau, \sigma\tau, \sigma^2\tau, \sigma^3\tau\}$

inverse =  $\{\epsilon, \sigma^3, \sigma^2, \sigma, \tau, \sigma\tau, \sigma^2\tau, \sigma^3\tau\}$

order =  $(1, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2)$

$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$
1 2 4 3	2 3 1 4	3 4 2 1	4 1 3 2	4 3 1 2	3 2 4 1	2 1 3 4	1 4 2 3

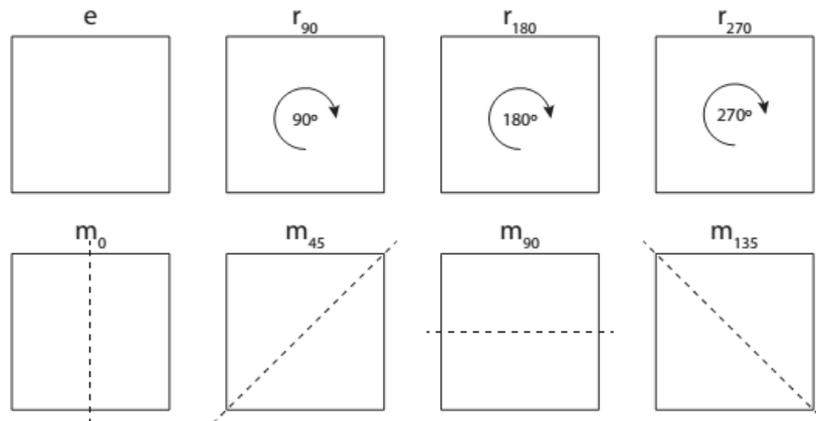
group table of  $D_4$  and its subgroups

	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$
$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$
$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$
$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$
$\sigma^3$	$\sigma^3$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\tau$
$\tau$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$
$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\tau$	$\sigma^3$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$
$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma$
$\sigma^3\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma^3$	$\epsilon$

Show that  $D_4$  has precisely four nonequivalent actions on  $\mathbb{C}$  given by  $\sigma \mapsto \pm 1, \tau \mapsto \pm 1$ , all of which give simple representations.

**Exercise 3.** Continuing Exercise 3, show that  $D_4$  acts on  $\mathbb{C}^2$  by  $\sigma \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}, \tau \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . ( $i \in \mathbb{C}$  is the imaginary unit.) Show that the corresponding representation is simple.

**Exercise 4.** Continuing Exercises 2 and 3, since  $D_4$  is the symmetry group of the square



there is an induced representation on  $\mathbb{C}^4$ . Here  $\sigma$  acts by  $r_{90}$  and  $\tau$  by  $m_0$ . Decompose this representation into simple summands.

- ▶ The exercises are optimal and not mandatory. Still, they are highly recommend.
- ▶ There will be 12 exercise sheets, all of which have four exercises.
- ▶ The sheets can be found on the homepage [www.dtubbenhauer.com/lecture-rt-2022.html](http://www.dtubbenhauer.com/lecture-rt-2022.html).
- ▶ Slogan: “Everything that could be finite is finite, unless stated otherwise.”. For example, groups are finite and representations are on finite dimensional vector spaces.
- ▶ There might be typos on the exercise sheets, my bad, so be prepared.