

Teoría de representaciones (24-XI-20)

A semisimple, dim(A) finita, sobre un cuerpo k alg. cenada

$$A = M_{n_1}(k) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{n_q}(k) \xrightarrow{k^{n_i}} k^{n_i}$$

$$\dim(A) = n_1^2 + \dots + n_q^2$$

$$|G| = n_1^2 + \dots + n_q^2$$

$$Z(A) = (kI_{n_1}) \oplus (kI_{n_2}) \oplus \dots \oplus (kI_{n_q})$$

$$\dim Z(A) = q$$

Las irreps de A son (salvo  $\cong$ ) q  
 $k^{n_1}, k^{n_2}, \dots, k^{n_q}$

G finito, A = KG, dim(A) = |G|

Lema. N° de irreps (salvo  $\cong$ ) es  $\dim(Z(A)) =$   
 = n° de sumandos simples.

Relaciona N° de irreps (salvo  $\cong$ ) con N° de clases de conj. del grupo.

$$G \times G \rightarrow G, \quad g \cdot h = ghg^{-1} \quad \text{Orb}(g) = \text{clase de conjugación} = \{hgh^{-1} / h \in G\}$$

$$g_1 \sim g_2 \Leftrightarrow (g_2 = hg_1h^{-1} \exists h \in G) \quad \text{rel. de equiv.}$$

Las órbitas son las clases de equiv. luego  $G = \dot{\cup} \text{Orb}(g_i)$ ,  $g \in Z(G) \Leftrightarrow \text{Orb}(g) = \{g\}$ .  
 $g \in G$  arbitrario, G finito,  $\text{Orb}(g) = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$ ,  $\bar{g} := \sum_{i=1}^n g_i$ ,  $\bar{g} \in Z(KG) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{g} \cdot h = h \bar{g} \quad \forall h \in G \\ h \bar{g} h^{-1} = \bar{g} \quad \forall h \in G \end{cases}$

si  $\bar{g}$  conmuta con todo  $h \in G$ ,  $\bar{g}$  conmuta con  $\sum_i \lambda_i h_i \in KG$

$$\underline{\text{In}(h)}: G \rightarrow G, \quad x \mapsto h x h^{-1} \quad \text{autom. interior.} \quad \underline{\text{In}(h^{-1})}$$

$$\text{In}(h): \text{Orb}(g) \rightarrow \text{Orb}(g), \quad x \mapsto h x h^{-1} \in \text{Orb}(g)$$

$$g_1 \mapsto g_{h_1}, \quad g_2 \mapsto g_{h_2}, \quad \dots, \quad g_n \mapsto g_{h_n}$$

$$h \left( \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \right) h^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \quad ; \quad h \bar{g} h^{-1} = \bar{g} \quad \forall h \in G$$

$\bar{g} \in Z(KG)$

$$G = \text{Orb}(h_1) \dot{\cup} \text{Orb}(h_2) \dot{\cup} \dots \dot{\cup} \text{Orb}(h_k)$$

$$\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}_2, \dots, \bar{h}_k \in Z(KG) \quad \text{¿ L. Indep. ?}$$

(1)  $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \bar{h}_i = 0 \quad \lambda_i \in K \quad \Rightarrow \quad \forall i, \lambda_i = 0$

G es base de KG  $\{g / g \in G\}$  base de KG  
 = comb. de todos los elementos de G, con todos los g que están en una misma órbita teniendo el mismo coef.  
 luego  $\lambda_i = 0 \quad \forall i.$

(2)  $\{\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}_2, \dots, \bar{h}_k\}$  sist. de gen. de  $Z(KG)$  Sea  $Z \in Z(KG)$  arbitrario  $Z = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g g$ ,  $h \in G$

$$\sum \lambda_g g = Z = h Z h^{-1} = h \left( \sum \lambda_g g \right) h^{-1} = \sum \lambda_g (h g h^{-1}) = \sum \lambda_{h^{-1} g h} g$$

$$\sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g g = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_{h^{-1} g h} g \quad \kappa = h g h^{-1}, \quad h^{-1} \kappa h = g$$

$$\sum_{\kappa \in G} \lambda_{h^{-1} \kappa h} \kappa = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_{h^{-1} g h} g$$

$\lambda_g = \lambda_{h^{-1} g h}$

En  $Z = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g g$  si  $g_1 \sim g_2$  ent  $\lambda_{g_1} = \lambda_{g_2}$   
 $Z = \sum \lambda_{\bar{g}} \bar{g}$   $Z$  es comb. lineal de distintos  $\bar{g}$  del grupo.  
 $\dim(Z(KG)) = k = \text{n° de clases de conjugación} = \text{n° de representaciones irred. (salvo } \cong)$

Ejemplo.  $A_4 =$  permut. pares de  $S_4 = \{ (1,2)(3,4), (1,3)(2,4), (1,4)(2,3), (1,2,3), (1,2,4), (1,3,4), (2,3,4), (1,3,2), (1,4,2), (1,4,3), (2,4,3), 1 \}$   
 $|A_4| = 12$  ¿ Cuántas irreps hay (solve  $\mathbb{C}$ ) ?

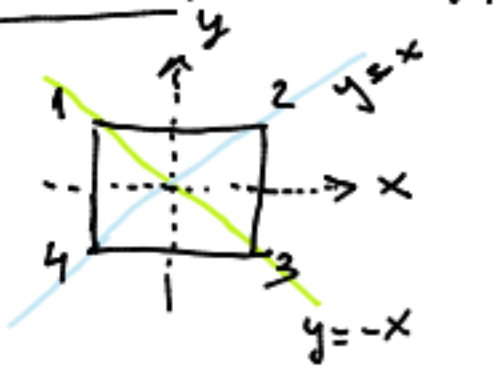
$\dim(\mathbb{C}A_4) = 12$  semisimple  $\mathbb{C}A_4 = M_{n_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{n_q}(\mathbb{C})$   
 $12 = \sum n_i^2$

<del><math>12 = 1^2 + \dots + 1^2</math></del>	<del><math>A_4</math> no conmut.</del>	<del>DESCAR</del>
<del><math>12 = 2^2 + 1^2 + \dots + 1^2</math></del>	<del><math>M_2(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathbb{C}^8</math></del>	<del>9 irreps</del>
<del><math>12 = 2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + \dots + 1^2</math></del>	<del><math>M_2(\mathbb{C})^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}^4</math></del>	<del>6 irreps</del>
<del><math>12 = 2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2</math></del>	<del><math>M_2(\mathbb{C})^3</math></del>	<del>3 irreps</del>
$12 = 3^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2$	$M_3(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathbb{C}$	4 irreps

1 de grado 3, 3 de grado 1

- 1)  $\text{Orb}(1) = \{1\}$
  - 2)  $\text{Orb}((12)(34)) = \{(12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$
  - 3)  $\text{Orb}((123)) = \{(123), (142), (134), (243)\}$
  - 4)  $\text{Orb}((132)) = \{(132), (143), (124), (234)\}$
- 4 irreps salvo  $\cong$

Problema.  $\Delta_4 = \{ \text{isom. de } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ euclideo que transf. el cuadrado en sí mismo} \} = \{ 1, g, g^2, g^3, s, sg, sg^2, sg^3 \}$



$g = (1234)$  giro de  $90^\circ$   
 $g^4 = 1$   
 Hay 4 simetrías.  
 $s =$  simetría respecto al eje  $y = (12)(34)$

$$sg = g^3 s \quad ; \quad sg^2 = g^2 s$$

$$sg^2 = (sg) s = g^3 s g = g^3 g^3 s = g^6 s = g^2 s$$

$$sg^3 = g s$$

$s g = (42)(34)(1234) = (24)$   
 $s g^3 = (1432)(1234) = (24)$

$g^2$  conmuta con  $\{g, s\}$   
 $g^2$  " " "  $s$

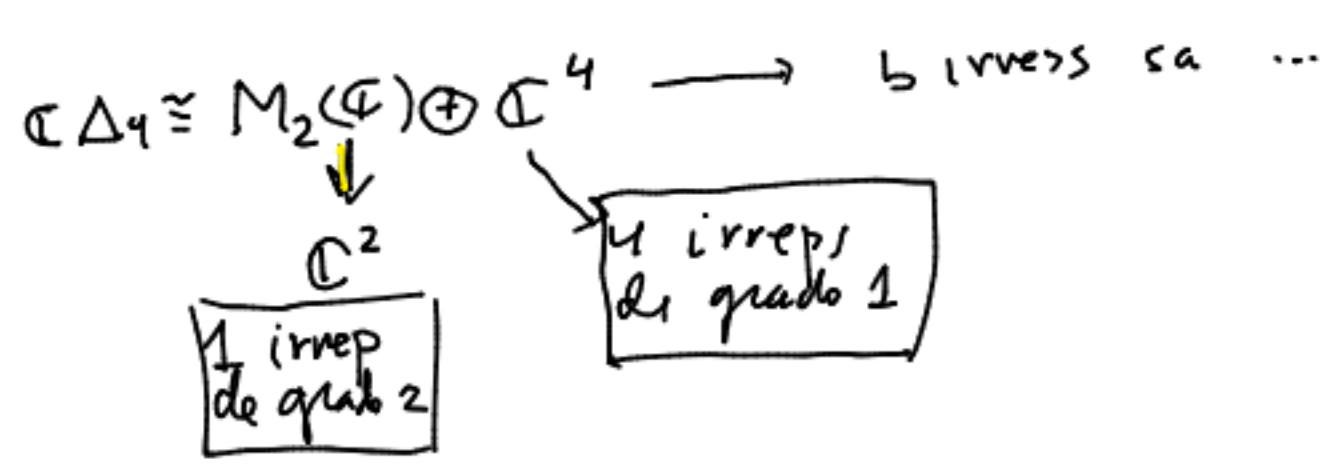
$\mathbb{C}\Delta_4$  tiene dim 8  $Z(\Delta_4) = \{1, g^2\}$  No hay otros.  
 $\mathbb{C}\Delta_4 \cong \mathbb{C}^8$  conmut. Se descarta  
 $\mathbb{C}\Delta_4 \cong M_2(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathbb{C}^4 \rightarrow 5$  irreps salvo...  
 $\mathbb{C}\Delta_4 \cong M_2(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow 2$  irreps. salvo...  
 Calculo clases de conjugación.



$g = (1,2,3,4), S = (1,2)(3,4) \quad Z(\Delta_4) = \{1, g^2\} \quad G = \{1, g, g^2, g^3, s, sg, sg^2, sg^3\}$   
 $Orb(1) = \{1\}, Orb(g^2) = \{g^2\}$   
 $Orb(g) = \{g, g^3\}, Orb(s) = \{s, sg^2\}, Orb(sg) = \{sg, sg^3\}$   
 $sg = g^3s, sg^2 = g^2s$

$(sg)s = (g^3s)s = g^3$   
 $(sg)g(sg)^{-1} = sg^2g^{-1}s = sg^2s = g^3$   
 $(sg^2)g(sg^2)^{-1} = sg^3g^{-2}s = sg^3s = g^3$   
 $g(sg)g^{-1} = gs = sg^3$   
 $gs g^{-1} = sg^3g^{-1} = sg^2$   
 $g^2s g^{-2} = sg^2g^{-2} = s$   
 $(sg)s(sg)^{-1} = s(g^3)g^{-1}s = s(sg^3)g^{-1}s = g^2s = sg^2$

5 orbitas luego 5 irreps salvo idom



4 Irreps. de grado 1

$\rho: \Delta_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$   
 $g \mapsto G, S \mapsto S, G, S \in \mathbb{C}^*$

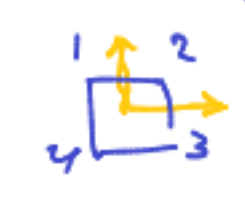
$G^4 = S^2 = 1$

$\frac{SG = G^3S}{SG^2 = G^2S} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} G^2 = 1, G = \pm 1 \\ S^2 = 1, S = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

$1: \Delta_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \quad u_1: \Delta_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \quad u_2: \Delta_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \quad u_3: \Delta_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$   
 $g \mapsto 1, S \mapsto 1 \quad g \mapsto 1, S \mapsto -1 \quad g \mapsto -1, S \mapsto 1 \quad g \mapsto -1, S \mapsto -1$   
 Son las 4 irreps de grado 1

TABLA DE CARACT. DE  $\Delta_4$

	1	g	g <sup>2</sup>	g <sup>3</sup>	s	sg	sg <sup>2</sup>	sg <sup>3</sup>
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
u <sub>2</sub>	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
u <sub>3</sub>	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
$\chi_d$	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0

$d: \Delta_4 \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{C})$   
 $g \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = G$   
 $S \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = S$   
 $g$  giro de 90°   
 $g: (1,0) \rightarrow (0,-1), (0,1) \rightarrow (1,0)$   
 $S: (1,0) \rightarrow (-1,0), (0,1) \rightarrow (0,1)$

$G^4 = Id, G^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -Id \Rightarrow G^3 = -G, G^4 = Id$   
 $S^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = Id$   
 $SG = G^3S; SG = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; G^3S = -GS = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $d(1) = Id_2, d(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, d(g^2) = -Id, d(g^3) = -d(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, d(s) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, d(sg) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, d(sg^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, d(sg^3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\chi_p(g) := tr(\rho(g)) \quad \chi_p = p$  si  $p$  repr. de grado 1

**Resumen:** Calc. clase de conj.  $\leftrightarrow$  n° de irreps.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{¿cuántas hay y qué grados tienen?} \\ \text{Grado 1: ecuaciones complejas.} \\ \text{Grado } > 1: \text{diversos métodos.} \end{array} \right.$

**Problema:** En  $\Delta_4, g = (1234), s = (12)(34)$  Base canónica de  $\mathbb{C}^4$  como  $\mathbb{C}$ -esp. vect.

$e_1 = (1,0,0,0)$   
 $e_2 = (0,1,0,0)$   
 $e_3 = (0,0,1,0)$   
 $e_4 = (0,0,0,1)$

$\Delta_4 \xrightarrow{\cong} GL_4(\mathbb{C})$   
 $1 \mapsto Id, g \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, s \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, g^2 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, g^3 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $sg \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, sg^2 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, sg^3 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 Esto es una repr. de grado 4 de  $\Delta_4$ . Expresar  $\mathbb{C}^4$  como comb. lineal de  $1, u_1, u_2, u_3, d$

$\xi = \alpha 1 + \beta u_1 + \gamma u_2 + \delta u_3 + \tau d$   
 $\chi_\xi = \alpha 1 + \beta u_1 + \gamma u_2 + \delta u_3 + \tau \chi_d$   
 $\chi_\xi(1) = 4, \chi_\xi(g) = 0, \chi_\xi(g^2) = 0, \chi_\xi(g^3) = 0$   
 $\chi_\xi(s) = 0, \chi_\xi(sg) = 2, \chi_\xi(sg^2) = 0, \chi_\xi(sg^3) = 2$



	1	g	g <sup>2</sup>	g <sup>3</sup>	s	sg	sg	sg
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
u <sub>2</sub>	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
u <sub>3</sub>	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
χ <sub>d</sub>	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0
χ <sub>g</sub>	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

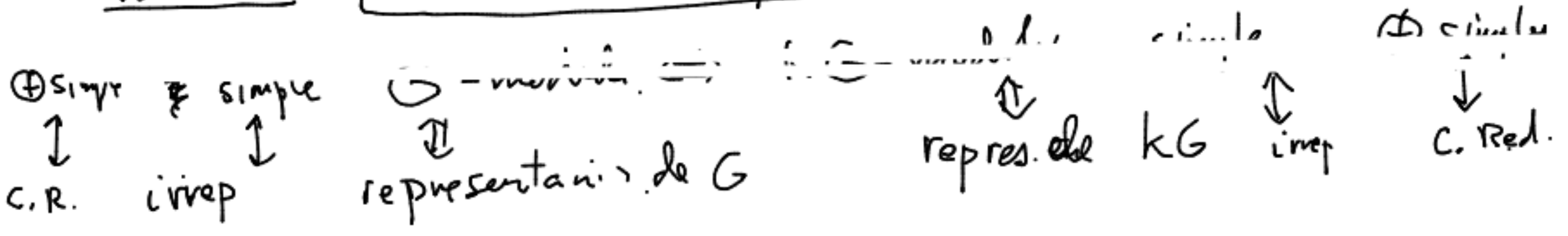
$$\chi_g = \alpha 1 + \beta u_1 + \gamma u_2 + \delta u_3 + z \chi_d$$

Sist. de ecuaciones lineales.  
 $\alpha = 1, \beta = \gamma = 0, \delta = 1, z = 1$

$$\chi_g = 1 \oplus u_3 \oplus d$$

complet. reducible  
 $d^2$

Observación. ¿Por qué toda repr. compleja de grado finito es  $\oplus$  de irrep's?  
 G grupo finito.  $\mathbb{C}G$  es semisimple  $\dim(G) = |G|$ . Los  $\mathbb{C}G$  módulos son semisimples  $\Rightarrow$  las repr. son complet. reducible.  
Problema. Si A semisimple  $\Rightarrow$  todo A-módulo es semisimple.



Observación. G finito conmutativo.  
 $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$   
 repr. grado finito  $n = \dim(V)$

$\forall g \in G$   
 $\rho(g): V \rightarrow V$  lineal  
 $\{\rho(g)\}_{g \in G}$  conmutan dos a dos  
 Sup. K alg. cerrado  
 $\rho(g)\rho(g') = \rho(gg') = \rho(g'g) = \rho(g')\rho(g)$   
 $\rho(g)$  es diagonalizable  
 $\rho(g)$  es de orden finito

En general:  $T: V \rightarrow V$  lineal, K alg. cerrado.  
 $T^n = Id$   
 $x^n - 1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow T$  es diagonalizable

En general  $\{T_i\}_{i \in I}$   
 $T_i$  diagonl.  
 $T_i T_j = T_j T_i$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists B$  base de  $V$  /  $M_B(T_i)$  diagonal.  
 Fijo  $v_i$   $\langle Kv_i \rangle \subseteq V$   
 $\rho(g)(Kv_i) \subseteq Kv_i \forall g \in G$   
 $0 \in Kv_i$  es  $\rho$ -invariante  
 $V = \sum Kv_i$  (si  $\rho$  es irrep)  
 $\dim(V) = 1$   
 $V$  no contiene subesp.  $\rho$ -invar. salvo  $0$  y  $V$

Lema  
 G finito, G abeliano,  $\rho$  irrep. en  $V$  de dim finita.  
 $\Rightarrow \dim(V) = 1$