

Continuación repr. regular de  $\mathbb{H}$ .

$\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R} \cdot 1 \oplus \mathbb{R}i \oplus \mathbb{R}j \oplus \mathbb{R}k, \quad i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$

|   |   |    |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|----|
|   | 1 | i  | j  | k  |
| 1 | 1 | i  | j  | k  |
| i | i | -1 | k  | -j |
| j | j | -k | -1 | i  |
| k | k | j  | -i | -1 |



$L_1 = id_{\mathbb{H}}$

$L_i : \begin{aligned} L_i(1) &= i \\ L_i(i) &= -1 \\ L_i(j) &= k \\ L_i(k) &= -j \end{aligned}$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \equiv L_i$$

$L_j(1) = j; L_j(i) = ji = -k; L_j(j) = -1; L_j(k) = i$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \equiv L_j$$

$L_k(1) = k; L_k(i) = j; L_k(j) = -i; L_k(k) = -1$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \equiv L_k$$

$L : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow M_4(\mathbb{R})$

$q \mapsto L_q$

$q = \lambda_0 1 + \lambda_1 i + \lambda_2 j + \lambda_3 k$

$L_q = \lambda_0 L_1 + \lambda_1 L_i + \lambda_2 L_j + \lambda_3 L_k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & -\lambda_1 & -\lambda_2 & -\lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_0 & -\lambda_3 & \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 & \lambda_0 & -\lambda_1 \\ \lambda_3 & -\lambda_2 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$

$L$  isomorfismo de  $\mathbb{R}$ -álgebras.

$\mathbb{H} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 \\ a_1 & a_0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_2 & a_3 & a_0 & -a_1 \\ a_3 & -a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{pmatrix} : a_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Representación matricial real de  $\mathbb{H}$ .  
El determinante de  $x$  resulta ser  $(a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)^2$

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{H}, \quad x \in \mathbb{H}$

Pregunta: Sea  $A$  una  $K$ -alg.

$M = S_1 \oplus \dots \oplus S_n$   
 $N = T_1 \oplus \dots \oplus T_k$   
 $M \cong N$  isom. de  $A$ -mid.

$M, N$  dos  $A$ -módulos semisimples  
Si son  $A$ -mód simples  
 $T_j$  " " "

Entonces  $n=k$ , existe una biyección  $\sigma: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$   
 $S_i \cong T_{\sigma(i)} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

En la represen. regular (a izq) de un álgebra  $A$  semisimple están presentes todos los  $A$ -módulos simples (salvo  $\cong$ ).

$A = S_1 \oplus \dots \oplus S_n$ , si son  $A$ -mod. simples. }  $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n\}: M \cong S_i?$

Sea  $M$  un  $A$ -módulo simple cualq.

Como  $M \neq 0$ ,  $\exists m \in M \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $A m \leq M$ ,  $A m \neq 0$ ,  $m \in A m$

$A m = M$   $A \xrightarrow{\phi} A m$  es un epimorfismo.  $A / \ker \phi \cong A m = M$   
 $a \mapsto a m$

$\ker(\phi) \leq A$ ,  $A = \ker(\phi) \oplus W$ ,  $W$  es otro  $A$ -módulo  
 $W \leq A$ ,  $W \cong M$   $A / \ker(\phi) \cong W$

$\ker(\phi)$  semisimple  $\ker(\phi) = T_1 \oplus \dots \oplus T_g$ ,  $T_j$  son simples.

$S_1 \oplus \dots \oplus S_n = A \cong T_1 \oplus \dots \oplus T_g \oplus M$   $M \cong S_j$   
 para algún  $j$

¿Qué tiene que ver  ${}_A A$  con la repres. regular de  $A$  a izq?

$L: A \rightarrow \text{End}_K(A) = \{\text{lineales } A \rightarrow A\}$   
 $a \mapsto L_a$

representación regular a izq.  
 el  $A$ -módulo de  $L$  es  ${}_A A$

Teoría de caracteres.  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V) = \{ T: V \rightarrow V / T \text{ lineal inversible} \}$   
 hom. de grupos.  $\rho$  de grado es finito =  $\dim(V)$

$f: V \rightarrow V$  lineal,  $B$  base de  $V$ ,  $M_B(f)$ , traza de una matriz =

$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n, a_{ij} \in K \quad \text{tr}(A) := \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \in K \quad \text{tr}: M_n(K) \rightarrow K$   
 aplic. lineal.

$A, B \in M_n(K), \quad \boxed{\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)}$   $AB = (\sum_k a_{ik} b_{kj})_{i,j=1}^n$

$X, Y$  matrices  $Y = P X P^{-1}$ ,  $P$  invertible  
 $\text{tr}(Y) = \text{tr}(\underbrace{P X}_{A} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_B) = \text{tr}(\underbrace{P^{-1} P}_B X_A) = \text{tr}(X)$   
 $\begin{cases} \text{tr}(AB) = \sum_i \sum_k a_{ik} b_{ki} = \sum_{i,k} a_{ik} b_{ki} \\ \text{tr}(BA) = \text{sale lo mismo} \end{cases}$

$f: V \rightarrow V$  lineal, fijo  $B$  base de  $V$ ,  $\boxed{\text{tr}(f) := \text{tr}(M_B(f))}$  ¿es correcto?  
 $B'$  base de  $V \quad M_{B'}(f) = P M_B(f) P^{-1}, \quad P = \text{matriz invertible.}$

$\text{tr}(M_{B'}(f)) = \text{tr}(M_B(f))$

$\text{tr}: \text{End}_K(V) \rightarrow K; \quad \text{tr}(fg) = \text{tr}(gf) \quad \forall f, g \in \text{End}_K(V)$

Definición de caracter de una representación de grupo finito

$\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V), \dim(V)$  finita  $\chi_\rho = \text{caracter de } \rho$

$\chi_\rho: G \rightarrow K$  tal que  $\chi_\rho(g) = \text{tr}[\rho(g)]$ ,  $\rho(1) = V \rightarrow V$

Si identificamos  $GL(V) \cong GL_n(K)$  matrices  $n \times n$  invertible.

$\rho: G \rightarrow GL_n(K), \quad \chi_\rho(g) = \text{tr}[\rho(g)]$  Idem

\*  $\chi_\rho(1) = n = \dim(V); \quad \rho(1) = 1_V \quad \chi_\rho(1) = \text{tr}(\rho(1)) = n$

\* Si  $\rho$  representación de grado 1,  $\rho: G \rightarrow K^\times = K \setminus \{0\}$

$\chi_\rho = \rho \quad \chi_\rho(g) = \text{tr} \rho(g) = \rho(g) \quad \forall g \in G$

$\boxed{\chi_\rho = \rho}$

matrices  $1 \times 1$  se identifican con un escalar

Ejemplo.

IRREPS  $S_3$

|          | 1 | g | g <sup>2</sup> | s  | sg | sg <sup>2</sup> |
|----------|---|---|----------------|----|----|-----------------|
| $\rho_1$ | 1 | 1 | 1              | 1  | 1  | 1               |
| $\rho$   | 1 | 1 | 1              | -1 | -1 | -1              |

Tabla de caracteres  $S_3$

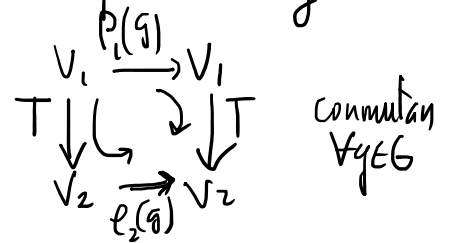
|          |  |  |   |   |  |   |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| $\rho_1$ | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1   | 1  | 1   |
| $\rho_2$ | 1  | 1  | 1   | -1  | -1   | -1  |
| $\rho_3$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ |

Tabla de repr. IRREPS de  $S_3$

|                 |   |     |       |     |      |        |
|-----------------|---|-----|-------|-----|------|--------|
|                 | 1 | $g$ | $g^2$ | $s$ | $sg$ | $sg^2$ |
| $\chi_{\rho_1}$ | 1 | 1   | 1     | 1   | 1    | 1      |
| $\chi_{\rho_2}$ | 1 | 1   | 1     | -1  | -1   | -1     |
| $\chi_{\rho_3}$ | 2 | -1  | -1    | 0   | 0    | 0      |

Tabla de caracteres de  $S_3$

Idea. Supongamos.  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  repr. de un grupo  $G$   $\rho_i: G \rightarrow GL(V_i)$  ( $i=1,2$ )  
 Se dice que  $\rho_1 \cong \rho_2$  cuando existe  $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  isom. de esp. vectoriales y  
 $\forall g \in G, \rho_1(g): V_1 \rightarrow V_1, \rho_2(g): V_2 \rightarrow V_2$   
 $\rho_2(g) = T \rho_1(g) T^{-1}; \text{tr}(\rho_2(g)) = \text{tr}(\rho_1(g))$   
 $\chi_{\rho_2}(g) = \chi_{\rho_1}(g)$   
 $\chi_{\rho_2} = \chi_{\rho_1}$



Teorema. Repres. isomorfas tienen el mismo caracter.

Es cierto: si  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  representaciones complejas del mismo grado finito.  
 Ent. si  $\chi_{\rho_1} = \chi_{\rho_2} \Rightarrow \rho_1 \cong \rho_2$

Propiedades.  $\rho_i : G \rightarrow GL(V_i) \quad (i=1,2)$  dos represent.

$$\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2 : G \rightarrow GL(V_1 \oplus V_2)$$

$$(\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2)(g) : V_1 \oplus V_2 \rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$$e_1(g) \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1(g) & 0 \\ 0 & \rho_2(g) \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} (v_1, v_2) \mapsto (\rho_1(g)(v_1), \rho_2(g)(v_2)) \\ \rho_1(g) \end{matrix}$$

$$\chi_{\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2} = \chi_{\rho_1} + \chi_{\rho_2}$$

$$\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2 : G \rightarrow GL(V_1 \otimes V_2)$$

$$(\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2)(g) : V_1 \otimes V_2 \rightarrow V_1 \otimes V_2$$

$$v_1 \otimes v_2 \mapsto \rho_1(g)(v_1) \otimes \rho_2(g)(v_2)$$

$\rho_1(g)$  matriz  
 $\rho_2(g)$  matriz.

$$(\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2)(g) = \rho_1(g) \otimes \rho_2(g)$$

↓  
producto Kronecker de las matrices.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{k1} & \dots & b_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \dots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \dots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}B & a_{n2}B & \dots & a_{nn}B \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{en } (nk) \times (nk)$$

$$\chi_{\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2} = \chi_{\rho_1} \cdot \chi_{\rho_2}$$

$$g \in G, \quad \chi_{\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2}(g) = \chi_{\rho_1}(g) \chi_{\rho_2}(g)$$

$[e_i]$  = clase de isom de  $\rho_i$ .

$$[e_i] \oplus [e_j] := [\rho_i \oplus \rho_j]$$

$$[e_i] \otimes [e_j] := [\rho_i \otimes \rho_j]$$

Anillo de representaciones de un grupo.

Producto escalar de caracteres. Consideremos dos representaciones COMPLEJAS.

$$\rho_i : G \rightarrow GL(V_i) \quad (i=1,2) \quad \chi_{\rho_1}, \chi_{\rho_2} : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\langle \chi_{\rho_1}, \chi_{\rho_2} \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_{\rho_1}(g) \overline{\chi_{\rho_2}(g)}$$

|                 | 1 | g  | g <sup>2</sup> | s  | sg | sg <sup>2</sup> |
|-----------------|---|----|----------------|----|----|-----------------|
| $\chi_{\rho_1}$ | 1 | 1  | 1              | 1  | 1  | 1               |
| $\chi_{\rho_2}$ | 1 | 1  | 1              | -1 | -1 | 1               |
| $\chi_{\rho_3}$ | 2 | -1 | -1             | 0  | 0  | 0               |

$\mathbb{C}^6$   
 $\mathbb{C}^6$

$$\langle \chi_{e_1}, \chi_{e_2} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} (1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1) = 0$$

$$\chi_{e_1} \perp \chi_{e_2}$$

$$\langle \chi_{e_1}, \chi_{e_3} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} (2 - 1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\chi_{e_1} \perp \chi_{e_3}$$

$$\langle \chi_{e_2}, \chi_{e_3} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} (2 - 1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\chi_{e_2} \perp \chi_{e_3}$$

$$\langle \chi_{e_i}, \chi_{e_i} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} (1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2) = 1 = \langle \chi_{e_i}, \chi_{e_i} \rangle$$

$$\langle \chi_{e_i}, \chi_{e_i} \rangle = 1 \quad \forall i=1,2,3$$

$$\langle \chi_{e_3}, \chi_{e_3} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} (4 + 1 + 1) = 1$$

Propiedades.

\*  $e_1, e_2$  IRREPS COMPLEJAS,  $n \quad e_1 \cong e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \chi_{e_1}, \chi_{e_2} \rangle = 1$   
 $e_1 \not\cong e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \chi_{e_1}, \chi_{e_2} \rangle = 0$

\*\*  $\rho$  repr. compleja  $\left[ \rho = e_1 \oplus e_2 \oplus \dots \oplus e_k \cong n_1 e_1 \oplus n_2 e_2 \oplus \dots \oplus n_k e_k \right]$   
 ( $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$  se llaman coef. de CLEBSCH-GORDAN.)

Sea  $\tau$  otra IRREP del mismo grupo.

$$\langle \chi_\tau, \chi_\rho \rangle = \frac{n_i^{\circ} \text{ de veces que } \tau \text{ aparece en la suma}}{n_i^{\circ} \text{ de veces que } \tau \text{ es } \cong \text{ a una } e_i} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \rho_i$$

$$= n_i \text{ siempre que } \tau \cong e_i \text{ (podría ser 0).}$$

\*\*\*  $\rho$  irrep.  $\tau = \rho \quad \langle \chi_\rho, \chi_\rho \rangle = 1$ , recíproco de  $\{$

$G$  grupo abeliano finito.  $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$  de grado finito complejo.

$$\forall g \in G, \quad g^n = 1, \quad \rho(g)^n = 1, \quad \rho(g): V \rightarrow V \text{ lineal diagonalizable}$$

$$x^n - 1 = \prod_i (x - \omega^i)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T = V \rightarrow V, T^n = 1 \\ \forall \text{ ev. sobre cuerpo alg. cerrado} \\ \text{car}_T(k) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow T \text{ diagonalizable.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \rho(g) \}_{g \in G} \text{ fam. de apli. lineales} \\ \text{toda } \rho(g) \text{ diagonalizable} \end{array} \right\}$$

existe  $B$  base de  $V$ ,  $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$   $\rho(g)(v_i) = \lambda_i^{(g)} v_i$   
 $\lambda_i^{(g)} \in \mathbb{C}$

$\bigoplus V_i \subseteq V$   $\rho$ -invariante si  $\rho$  es IRREP.  $V = \bigoplus V_i$   
 " Toda irrep. compleja de un  $G$  abeliano finito es de grado 1"  
 $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ ,  $\chi_\rho = \rho$ .

$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{1, \pi\}$ ,  $\pi^2 = 1$ ,  $\rho: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$   
 $\rho_0: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$   $\rho_1: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$   
 $1 \mapsto 1$   $1 \mapsto 1$   
 $\pi \mapsto 1$   $\pi \mapsto -1$   
 $\rho: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$   
 $\pi \mapsto \rho(\pi)$ ,  
 $\rho(\pi^2) = 1$ ,  $\rho(\pi) = \pm 1$

|                |   |       |
|----------------|---|-------|
| $\mathbb{Z}_2$ | 1 | $\pi$ |
| $\rho_0$       | 1 | 1     |
| $\rho_1$       | 1 | -1    |

$\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{1, \omega, \omega^2\}$ ,  $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$   
 $\omega^3 = 1$ .

# Clases de conj. de un álgebra finita = # del grupo = # IRREPS COMPLEJAS

|                |   |            |            |
|----------------|---|------------|------------|
| $\mathbb{Z}_3$ | 1 | $\omega$   | $\omega^2$ |
| $\rho_0$       | 1 | 1          | 1          |
| $\rho_1$       | 1 | $\omega$   | $\omega^2$ |
| $\rho_2$       | 1 | $\omega^2$ | $\omega$   |

$\mathbb{Z}_3 \rho \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$

$\omega \mapsto \rho(\omega)$ ,  $\rho(\omega^3) = 1$   
 $\rho(\omega) = 1, \omega, \omega^2$   
 $\rho(\omega) = 1$   
 $\langle (1, \omega, \omega^2), (1, \omega^2, \omega) \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(1 + \omega\bar{\omega}^2 + \omega^2\bar{\omega}) = 0$

|                |   |      |          |
|----------------|---|------|----------|
| $\mathbb{Z}_4$ | 1 | $i$  | $-1, -i$ |
| $\rho_0$       | 1 | 1    | 1        |
| $\rho_1$       | 1 | $i$  | $-1$     |
| $\rho_2$       | 1 | $-1$ | $-i$     |
| $\rho_3$       | 1 | $-i$ | $i$      |

$\langle \chi_{\rho_1}, \chi_{\rho_2} \rangle = \frac{1}{4}(1 - 1 + 1 - 1) = 0$

$\langle (1, i, -1, -i), (1, -1, 1, -1) \rangle = 1 - i - 1 + i = 0$

Teorema. El grado de una IRREP compleja de un grupo finito es un divisor del cardinal del grupo.

nº entero algebraico =  $x \in \mathbb{C}$  que es raíz de un polinomio mónico con coef. enteros.

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 X + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} X^{n-1} + X^n = 0$$

$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}$

El conj. de todos los ent-algebraicos es un subanillo de  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Si  $x$  entero algebraico y  $x \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $x = \frac{k}{m}$ , primos relativos.

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 \frac{k}{m} + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} \frac{k^{n-1}}{m^{n-1}} + \frac{k^n}{m^n} = 0$$

$$\lambda_0 m^n + \lambda_1 k m^{n-1} + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} k^{n-1} m + k^n = 0$$

$\rho: G \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $\chi_\rho$  es un ent. algebraico.  $m|k$  m=1  
 $G$  finito.

$\rho(g)$  diagonalizable  $\rho(g)^n = 1$ , los autovalores de  $\rho(g)$  son del tipo  $e^{\frac{2\pi i k_i}{n}}$  que son enteros alg.

$\chi_\rho(g) = \text{tr}(\rho(g)) = \text{suma de los autovalores}$ .  $\chi_\rho(g)$  ent. algebraico

Tambien lo es  $\underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{g \in K} \chi_\rho(g)}_{\text{es entero algebraico}}$  siendo  $K$  cualquier clase de conjugacion  
 $K = [h_0] = \{x h_0 x^{-1} : x \in G\}$

P. Dubreil 'Théorie des groupes' DUNOD

$\rho$  IRREP  $1 = \langle \chi_\rho, \chi_\rho \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_\rho(g) \overline{\chi_\rho(g)} = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_\rho(g) \chi_\rho(g^{-1})$

$\overline{\chi_\rho(g)} = \chi_\rho(g^{-1})$   $\frac{|G|}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_g \chi_\rho(g) \chi_\rho(g^{-1}) =$

$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_K \chi_\rho(g^{-1}) \sum_{g \in K} \chi_\rho(g) = \sum_K \underbrace{\chi_\rho(g^{-1})}_{\text{ent. alg.}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{g \in K} \chi_\rho(g)}_{\text{ent. alg.}}$  es un entero algebraico

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{|G|}{n} \text{ es un entero algebraico} \\ \text{es un racional} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{|G|}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$   $n = \dim(V)$



$$|GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_3)| = 48.$$