

EXERCISE 3 IN INTRODUCTION TO REPRESENTATION THEORY

DMITRY GOUREVITCH

- (1) Let V be a vector space. Define a symmetric bilinear form on $\text{End}(V)$ by $\langle A, B \rangle := \text{Tr}(AB)$. Show that it is non-degenerate. Show that if V is a representation of G then this form is invariant with respect to the conjugation action of G on $\text{End}(V)$.
- (2) Let $\rho \in \text{Rep}(G)$. Show that the natural map $\rho : \mathcal{A}(G) \rightarrow \text{End}_F(\rho)$ given by $f \mapsto \sum_{g \in G} f(g)\rho(g)$ is a morphism of algebras and of representations of $G \times G$.
- (3) Define a bilinear form on $\mathcal{A}(G)$ by

$$\langle f, h \rangle := \sum_{g \in G} f(g)h(g^{-1})$$

Show that this form is bilinear, symmetric and non-degenerate.

- (4) (P) Let (π, V) be an irreducible complex representation of a finite group G . Show that it has an invariant Hermitian form H and that any two such forms are proportional.
- (5) (P) Let G be a finite group and let (π, V) be a finite dimensional representation of G over the field of real numbers \mathbb{R} .
 - (a) Show that (π, V) is isomorphic to the dual representation (π^*, V) .
 - (b) Give an example of irreducible representations (π, G, V) and (τ, H, L) over the field \mathbb{R} such that the tensor product representation $(\pi \otimes \tau, G \times H, V \otimes L)$ is reducible.
- (6) (P) Show that if X, Y are finite G -sets and χ is a character of G then the intertwining number $\langle \pi_X, \chi \pi_Y \rangle$ equals to the number of G -orbits O in the set $X \times Y$ such that for any point $z \in O$, the restriction $\chi|_{G_z}$ of χ to the stabilizer G_z of z is trivial.
- (7) Let L, V be finite-dimensional linear spaces and let $X \in \text{End } V, Y \in \text{End } L$. Define $\Psi_{X,Y} : \text{Hom}(L, V) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(L, V)$ by $\Psi_{X,Y}(A) := XAY$. Then $\text{Tr } \Psi_{X,Y} = \text{Tr } X \text{Tr } Y$.

URL: <http://www.wisdom.weizmann.ac.il/~dimagur/IntRepTheo4.html>