# Representation theory and the Group algebra

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#### Theorem

*G*-representations  $\iff \mathbb{C}[G]$ -modules

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### "Proof".

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 $m(A)(g) = \operatorname{Tr}(\pi(g^{-1})A) / \dim V$ 

# Applications

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$$\sum_{\pi,V)\in irr(G)} (\dim V)^2 = \#G$$

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Corollary (Non commutative Fourier transform)

 $\mathbb{C}[G/Ad(G)] \cong \mathbb{C}[irr(G)]$ 



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Corollary

$$\#irr(G) = \#G//G$$

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$$\zeta_{G}(s) := \sum_{\pi \in irr(G)} (\dim \pi)^{-s}$$

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#### Definition

In this case we say

$$G \sim H$$

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# Examples

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### Example

If G, H abelian, then

### $G \sim H \Longleftrightarrow \#G = \#H$

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Conjecture

$$GL_d(\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z}) \sim GL_d(\mathbb{F}_p[t]/t^k\mathbb{F}_p[t])$$

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## Frobenius Formula

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### Theorem (Frobenius 1896)

$$\zeta_G(2n-2) = \frac{\#\{(g_1, h_1, \dots, g_n, h_n) \in G^{2n} | [g_1, h_1] \cdots [g_n, h_n] = 1\}}{\#G^{2n-1}}$$

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