

# Group representations

## Exercise sheet 4

<https://www.maths.tcd.ie/~mascotn/teaching/2025/MAU34104/index.html>

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Submit your answers in class or to [mismet@tcd.ie](mailto:mismet@tcd.ie) by Monday 24 March, 09:00.

### **Exercise 1** *Group theory thanks to representation theory (40 pts)*

Let  $G$  be a non-Abelian group of order 8. Prove that  $G$  has exactly 5 conjugacy classes, and that the Abelianisation  $G^{\text{ab}} = G/D(G)$  of  $G$  must be of order 4.

*Hint: This exercise is part of an assignment on group representations!*

### **Exercise 2** *The character table of $A_4$ (60 pts)*

Let  $G = A_4$  be the alternating group of even permutations on 4 objects.

1. (12 pts) Let  $V_4$  be the Klein subgroup of  $A_4$  consisting of the double transpositions and of the identity. Prove that  $V_4$  is normal in  $A_4$ , and that  $A_4/V_4$  is cyclic.
2. (6 pts) Prove that  $(123)$  and  $(132)$  are **not** conjugate in  $A_4$ .
3. (30 pts) Determine the character table of  $A_4$ .  
*You may want to define  $\omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$ ; note that  $\omega^2 = \bar{\omega} = -\omega - 1$ .*
4. (6 pts) Deduce that  $V_4$  is the derived subgroup of  $A_4$ .
5. (6 pts) Determine the decomposition into irreducible representations of the restriction to  $A_4$  of each the five irreducible representations of  $S_4$ .
6. (Bonus question, 0 pts) We admit that the group of rotations of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that preserve a regular tetrahedron invariant is isomorphic to  $A_4$  via the permutations induced on the 4 vertices, whence a representation of  $A_4$  of degree 3. Write down the decomposition (over  $\mathbb{C}$ ) of this representation into irreducible representations.

These were the only mandatory exercises, that you must submit before the deadline. The following exercises are not mandatory; they are not worth any points, and you do not have to submit them. However, I *strongly* suggest you can try to solve them, as this is *excellent practice for the exam*. You are welcome to email me if you have questions about them. The solution will be made available with the solution to the mandatory exercises.

### Exercise 3 *The character table of $C_2 \times C_2$*

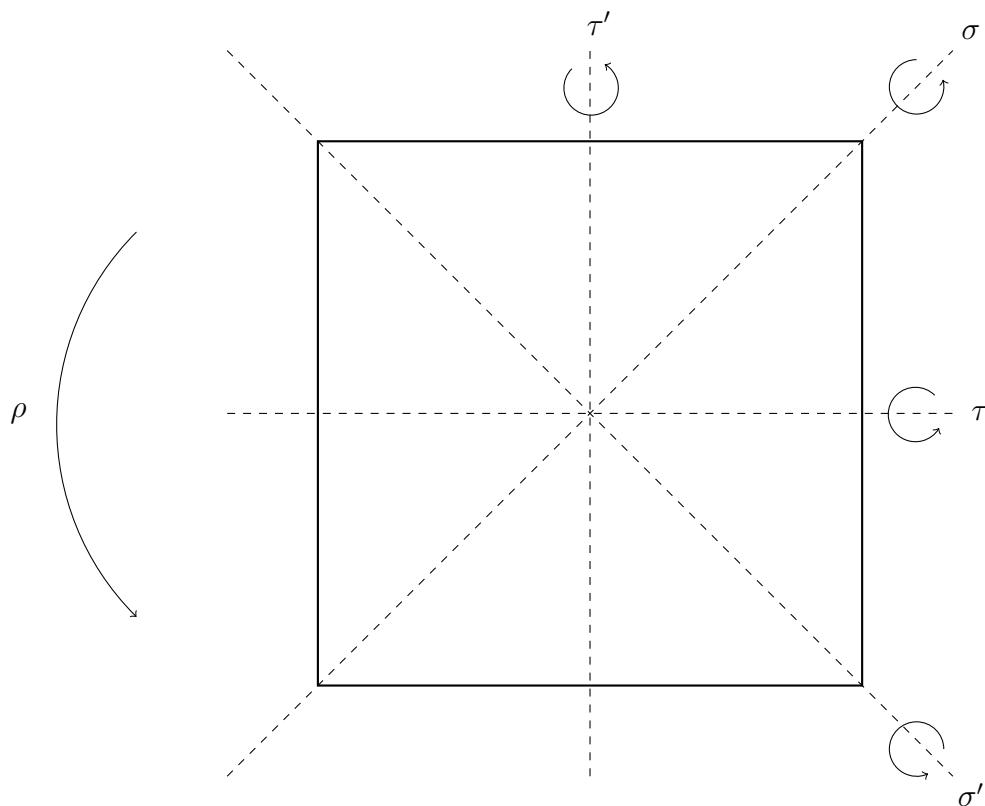
In this exercise, we write<sup>1</sup>  $C_2$  for the group  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ , and we consider representations of the group

$$G = C_2 \times C_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x \in C_2, y \in C_2\}.$$

1. Let  $\chi$  be an irreducible character of  $G$ . Prove that  $\chi(g) \in \{+1, -1\}$  for all  $g \in G$ .
2. Write down the character table of  $G$ .
3. Is any of the irreducible representations of  $G$  faithful?
4. Does there exist faithful representations of  $G$ ? If so, what is the smallest possible degree of such a representation?

### Exercise 4 *The character table of $D_8$*

1. Let  $G = D_8$  be the group of symmetries of the square, most of whose elements we name as follows:



Determine the derived subgroup  $D(G)$  and the structure of the quotient  $G/D(G)$ .

2. Determine the character table of  $D_8$ .

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<sup>1</sup>For clarity, I personally prefer to write  $C_n$  for the group,  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  for the ring, and, if  $n$  is prime,  $\mathbb{F}_n$  for the field.

**Exercise 5** *The character table of  $Q_8$* 

Let  $Q_8 = \{1, -1, I, -I, J, -J, K, -K\}$  be the (Hamiltonian) quaternionic group, whose multiplication is defined by the rules

$$\text{For all } x, y \in Q_8, (-x)y = x(-y) = -(xy), \quad x1 = 1x = x,$$

$$I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -1,$$

$$IJ = K = -JI, \quad JK = I = -KJ, \quad KI = J = -IK.$$

1. By Exercise 1,  $Q_8$  has exactly 5 conjugacy classes. Check that these classes are  $\{1\}$ ,  $\{-1\}$ ,  $\{I, -I\}$ ,  $\{J, -J\}$ , and  $\{K, -K\}$ .
2. Determine the centre  $Z$  of  $Q_8$ .
3. Prove that  $Q_8/Z$  is isomorphic to  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ .
4. Determine the character table of  $Q_8$ . Any comments?
5. It is standard to realise  $Q_8$  as a group of  $2 \times 2$  complex matrices by identifying  $I$  with  $\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $J$  with  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , and  $K$  with  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  (since these matrices satisfy the relations defining the group law of  $Q_8$ , as you may check if you wish). How would you interpret this in terms of the character table of  $Q_8$ ?

**Exercise 6** *To be or not to be real*

Nicolas M., lecturer at a college somewhere in Europe, has been trying to hammer into his students that they must not write things such as

$$(\chi | \chi) = \frac{1}{\#G} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g)^2$$

as this is incorrect since characters are complex-valued, the correct formula being

$$(\chi | \chi) = \frac{1}{\#G} \sum_{g \in G} |\chi(g)|^2.$$

However, he admits that it may be misleading that most of the characters in his lectures were real-valued. But how come?

1. Let  $G$  be a finite group. Prove that every character of  $G$  is real-valued if and only if every  $g \in G$  is conjugate to its inverse.  
*Hint: Recall that  $\chi(g^{-1}) = \overline{\chi(g)}$ .*
2. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that every character of  $S_n$  is real-valued. What about  $A_4$ ?