

Please submit your solution alone or with a (one!) partner in the postbox "Character Theory" on the ground floor, in the office of Dr. Tobias Metzloff (48-424) or by mail at metzloff@mathematik.uni-kl.de.

Exercises with numbers in brackets are taken from the book "Introduction to Representation Theory" by Pavel Etingof et. al. from 2011 (<https://math.mit.edu/etingof/repb.pdf>). Throughout,  $k$  denotes an algebraically closed field and  $G$  a finite group.

**EXERCISE 12** (4.1.4)

Let  $p$  be a prime number and  $G$  be a group of order  $p^n$ . Show that every irreducible representation of  $G$  over a field  $k$  of characteristic  $p$  is trivial.

**EXERCISE 13** (4.2.3)

Let  $|G| = 0$  in  $k$ . Show that the number of isomorphism classes of irreducible representations of  $G$  over  $k$  is strictly less than the number of conjugacy classes in  $G$ .

(Hint: For  $P = \sum_{g \in G} g \in k[G]$ , we have  $P^2 = 0$  and the trace of  $P$  is 0 in every finite dimensional representation of  $G$  over  $k$ .)

**EXERCISE 14**

Read section 4.3 (3) on the irreducible complex representations of the quaternion group  $Q_8 = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$  with defining relations

$$i = jk = -kj, \quad j = ki = -ik, \quad k = ij = -ji, \quad -1 = i^2 = j^2 = k^2.$$

Fill in the missing details. In particular, do the following.

1. Show that the conjugacy classes are  $\{1\}, \{-1\}, \{\pm i\}, \{\pm j\}, \{\pm k\}$ .
2. Show that  $Q_8/Z(Q_8) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ .
3. Show that the 2-dimensional irreducible representation of  $Q_8$  is given by the Pauli matrices as claimed.

**EXERCISE 15** (4.5.2)

Let  $V_i$  be the irreducible representations of  $G$  over  $k = \mathbb{C}$  with characters  $\chi_i$  and define

$$\psi_i = \frac{\dim(V_i)}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_i(g) \cdot g^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}[G].$$

1. Let  $v \in V_j$ . Show that  $\psi_i(v) = \begin{cases} v, & \text{if } i = j \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$

(Hint:  $\psi_i$  acts on  $V_j$  as an intertwining operator, because it commutes with all elements of  $\mathbb{C}[G]$ . Apply Corollary 2.3.10.)

2. Show that the  $\psi_i$  are idempotent, that is,  $\psi_i \psi_j = \begin{cases} \psi_i, & \text{if } i = j \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$