## B2.1 Introduction to Representation Theory Problem Sheet 2, MT 2018

- 1. Let A be the three-dimensional  $\mathbb{R}$ -algebra of all upper triangular  $2 \times 2$  matrices over  $\mathbb{R}$ . Find a composition series of the A-module A. Show that A has two simple A-modules (up to isomorphism), and that one of them occurs twice as a composition factor in your composition series.
- 2. The **radical** radV of an A-module V is defined to be the intersection of all maximal submodules of V. Let A be an algebra and consider the A-modules and A-submodules  $V \subseteq M_1, M_2 \subseteq X$ .
  - (a) Show that  $M_1/V \cap M_2/V = (M_1 \cap M_2)/V$ .
  - (b) Suppose that V is finite dimensional. Show that  $V/\mathrm{rad}(V)$  is semi-simple.
  - (c) Show that  $\operatorname{rad}(V)$  is the smallest submodule W of V with V/W semisimple.
- 3. Let G be a finite group and N a normal subgroup of G. Let V be a simple KG-module. View V as KN-module by restriction of the action. Prove that V as KN-module is semi-simple.
- 4. Suppose V is an A-module with two composition series, say  $0 \subset U \subset V$  and  $0 \subset W \subset V$  and where  $U \neq W$ .
  - (a) Show that  $V = U \oplus W$  as A-modules.
  - (b) Now assume that U and W are isomorphic, let  $\psi : U \to W$  be an A-module isomorphism. For  $\lambda \in K$  fixed, define

$$U_{\lambda} := \{ u + \lambda \psi(u) \mid u \in U \}.$$

Check that  $U_{\lambda}$  is a submodule of V and that it is isomorphic to U.

- (c) Deduce that V has infinitely many composition series when K is infinite.
- 5. Let  $A = \mathbb{C}G$  be the group algebra of the dihedral group of order 10,

$$G = D_{10} = \langle \sigma, \tau : \sigma^5 = 1, \ \tau^2 = 1, \tau \sigma \tau^{-1} = \sigma^{-1} \rangle.$$

Suppose  $\zeta$  is a 5-th root of 1 (and  $\zeta \neq 1$ ). You may assume that the matrices

$$\rho(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta & 0\\ 0 & \zeta^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1\\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfy the defining relations for G, hence give a group homomorphism  $\rho: G \to GL_2(\mathbb{C}).$ 

(a) Prove that the representation  $\rho$  is irreducible, (that is the A-module V corresponding to the representation  $\rho$  is simple).

- (b) Suppose G is any finite group, and  $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2 : G \to GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  are representations. Show that if  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  are equivalent then for all  $g \in G$ , we have  $\operatorname{tr}(\rho_1(g)) = \operatorname{tr}(\rho_2(g))$  where  $\operatorname{tr}(X)$  is the usual trace of a matrix X.
- (c) Deduce that if  $G = D_{10}$ , then G has at least two non-equivalent irreducible representations of degree two (equivalently two non-isomorphic two-dimensional simple  $\mathbb{C}G$ -modules).
- 6. Let A be a finite-dimensional algebra. An ideal I of A is called *nilpotent* if there is some natural number  $n \ge 1$  with  $I^n = 0$ , that is, such that  $x_1 \cdots x_n = 0$  for all  $x_i \in I$ . Define the *radical* of the algebra A as

 $rad(A) = \{a \in A \mid a \cdot S = 0 \text{ for any simple } A \text{-module } S\}.$ 

- (a) Show that the sum of two nilpotent ideals is nilpotent.
- (b) Show that rad(A) is a (two-sided) ideal in A.
- (c) By considering a composition series of A, or otherwise, show that rad(A) is nilpotent.

Conclude that the radical of an algebra A coincides with the largest nilpotent ideal of A.

- 7. (a) Show that the only one-dimensional  $\mathbb{C}S_n$ -modules are the trivial module and the sign module. (The latter is the module in which each permutation acts by its signature.)
  - (b) Determine all the simple  $\mathbb{C}S_3$ -modules, up to isomorphism.
  - (c) A group representation  $\rho: G \to GL(V)$  is called *faithful* if

$$\ker \rho = \{1\}.$$

Determine all the irreducible *non-faithful* representations of  $S_n$  (up to equivalence).