

Throughout this exercise sheet  $K$  denotes a field of arbitrary characteristic,  $(G, \cdot)$  a finite group with neutral element  $1_G$ ,  $V$  a finite-dimensional  $K$ -vector space. Each Exercise is worth 4 points.

**EXERCISE 5 (Alternative proof of Maschke's Theorem over the field  $\mathbb{C}$ .)**

Assume  $K = \mathbb{C}$  and let  $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$  be a  $\mathbb{C}$ -representation of  $G$ .

- (a) Prove that there exists a  $G$ -invariant scalar product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , i.e. such that

$$\langle g \cdot u, g \cdot v \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle \quad \forall g \in G, \forall u, v \in V.$$

[Hint: consider an arbitrary scalar product on  $V$ , say  $(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , which is not necessarily  $G$ -invariant. Use a sum on the elements of  $G$  weighted by the group order in order to produce a new  $G$ -invariant scalar product on  $V$ .]

- (b) Deduce that every  $G$ -invariant subspace  $W$  of  $V$  admits a  $G$ -invariant complement. [Hint: consider the orthogonal complement of  $W$ .]

**EXERCISE 6**

Assume we are in the situation of Proposition 4.3. Namely, we are given a  $K$ -vector space  $(V, +, \cdot)$  and we define an external multiplication on  $V$  by the elements of  $KG$  through a left action  $G \times V \rightarrow V, (g, v) \mapsto g \cdot v$  of  $G$  on  $V$  which we extend by  $K$ -linearity to the whole of  $KG$ . Thus, we now have a  $KG$ -module  $(V, +, \cdot)$ , where the new external multiplication  $\cdot : KG \rightarrow V$  extends the initial external multiplication on  $V$  by the elements of  $K$ .

Prove that checking the  $KG$ -module axioms (Appendix A, Definition A.1) for  $(V, +, \cdot)$  is equivalent to checking the following axioms:

- (1)  $(gh) \cdot v = g \cdot (h \cdot v)$ ,
- (2)  $1_G \cdot v = v$ ,
- (4)  $g \cdot (u + v) = g \cdot u + g \cdot v$ ,
- (3)  $g \cdot (\lambda v) = \lambda(g \cdot v) = (\lambda g) \cdot v$ ,

for all  $g, h \in G, \lambda \in K$  and  $u, v \in V$ .

**EXERCISE 7**

- (a) Check the details of the proof of Proposition 4.3.

[Hint: use Exercise 6.]

- (b) Use Proposition 4.3 to express the trivial representation in terms of  $KG$ -modules.
- (c) Use Proposition 4.3 to express the regular representation in terms of  $KG$ -modules. Prove that the  $KG$ -module you have obtained is isomorphic to  $KG$  (the group algebra) seen as left  $KG$ -module over itself.

**EXERCISE 8 (Schur's Lemma for matrix representations)**

Let  $R : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(K)$  and  $R' : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_{n'}(K)$  be two irreducible matrix representations. Prove that if there exists  $A \in M_{n \times n'}(K) \setminus \{0\}$  such that  $AR'(g) = R(g)A$  for every  $g \in G$ , then  $n = n'$  and  $A$  is invertible (in particular  $R \sim R'$ ).