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We set:  $\chi_i(g) := \zeta^{i-1} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_i(g_j) = \zeta^{(i-1)j} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n, \forall 0 \leq j \leq n-1$$

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$$\chi(C_n) = \left( \chi_i(g_j) \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}} = \left( \chi_i(g^{j^{-1}}) \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$$

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As 'table':

	1	$g$	$g^2$	...	$g^{n-1}$
$\chi_1 = 1_G$	1	1	1	...	1
$\chi_2$	1	$\psi$	$\psi^2$	...	$\psi^{n-1}$
$\chi_3$	1	$\psi^2$	$\psi^4$	...	$\psi^{2(n-1)}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	...	$\vdots$
$\chi_n$	1	$\psi^{n-1}$	$\psi^{2(n-1)}$	...	$\psi^{(n-1)^2}$

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$$\text{and } |C_1| = 1, |C_2| = 3, |C_3| = 2$$

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In Example 2(d) we exhibited 3 pairwise non-equivalent irreducible representations of  $S_3$ , namely

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$$\rho_2: S_3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \\ \sigma \longmapsto \text{sgn}(\sigma)$$

$$\rho_3: S_3 \longrightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \\ (12) \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ (123) \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Notice: the degree formula reads

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so, we could also have deduced from this that  $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3$  are all the irreducible characters of  $S_3$ .