

## Math 485 Homework 5

1. Prove that the standard three-dimensional representation of the tetrahedral group (the group of twelve rotations carrying a regular tetrahedron to itself) is irreducible as a complex representation.
2. Determine all irreducible representations of a cyclic group  $C_n$ .
3. Consider the standard two-dimensional representation of the dihedral group  $D_n$  as symmetries of the  $n$ -gon. For which values of  $n$  is it irreducible as a complex representation?
4. Find the decomposition of the standard two-dimensional rotation representation of the cyclic group of order  $n$  into a product of irreducible representations.
5. Prove or disprove: Let  $\chi$  be a character of a finite group  $G$ , and define  $\bar{\chi}(g) = \overline{\chi(g)}$ . Then  $\bar{\chi}$  is also a character of  $G$ .
6. Find the dimensions of the irreducible representations of the dihedral groups  $D_4$ ,  $D_5$ , and  $D_6$ .
7. Character tables
  - a) Compare the character tables for the quaternion group and the dihedral group  $D_4$ .
  - b) Determine the character table for  $D_6$ .
  - c) Find the missing rows in the character table below:

|          | (1) | (3) | (6) | (6) | (8) |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|          | 1   | $a$ | $b$ | $c$ | $d$ |
| $\chi_1$ | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| $\chi_2$ | 1   | 1   | -1  | -1  | 1   |
| $\chi_3$ | 3   | -1  | 1   | -1  | 0   |
| $\chi_4$ | 3   | -1  | -1  | 1   | 0   |

- d) Determine the character table for the groups  $C_5$  (cyclic group of order 5) and  $D_5$ .
  - e) Decompose the restriction of each irreducible character of  $D_5$  into irreducible characters of  $C_5$ .
8. Let  $G' = G/N$  be a quotient group of a finite group  $G$  and let  $\rho'$  be an irreducible representation of  $G'$ . Prove that the representation of  $G$  defined by  $\rho'$  is irreducible in two ways: directly, and using our huge theorem.
9. Let  $\chi$  be the character of a representation  $\rho$  of dimension  $d$ . Prove that  $|\chi(g)| \leq d$  for all  $g \in G$ , and that if  $|\chi(g)| = d$ , then  $\rho(g) = \zeta I$  for some root of unity  $\zeta$ .