

**ART-2022 (MATH 8852)**  
**HOMEWORK 1**

**Due September 13, by 2pm — hard copy or email accepted**

After the homework is graded, you will have 1 week to resubmit a corrected and revised version

E-mail: [leniapetrov+art2022@gmail.com](mailto:leniapetrov+art2022@gmail.com)

Course webpage: <https://lpetrov.cc/art2022/>

1.

Let  $G$  be a finite group. Let  $P = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} g$  be an element of  $\mathbb{C}[G]$ . Show that

- (1)  $P^2 = P$
- (2) In every representation  $V$  of  $G$ ,  $P$  acts as a projection operator onto the subspace  $V^G \subseteq V$  of invariant vectors, that is, vectors  $v$  for which  $T(g)v = v$  for all  $g \in G$

2.

Classify all groups whose irreducible representations have dimensions 1, 3, and 4.

3.

Let  $G$  be a finite group. Characterize the center of the group algebra  $\mathbb{C}[G]$ .

4.

Let  $G$  be a finite group. Prove that if  $f$  is a nonzero function on the group satisfying

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{h \in G} f(g_1 h g_2 h^{-1}) = f(g_1) f(g_2) \tag{4.1}$$

for all  $g_1, g_2 \in G$ , then  $f = \chi_\lambda / \dim V_\lambda$  for some irreducible representation  $\lambda$  of  $G$ .

**Remark 4.1.** Identity (4.1) is called the *functional equation for characters*, and it provides one more way of characterizing the irreducible characters without involving the trace in the representation space.

5.

- (1) Let  $G$  be a finite group such that each element  $g \in G$  is conjugate to its inverse  $g^{-1}$ . Show that any character of  $G$  is real-valued.
- (2) Check that the symmetric group  $S(n)$  satisfies the assumption in (a) and hence its characters are real-valued. (Because of this fact, we may deal with real valued functions on the groups  $S(n)$ .)

6.

- (1) For a group  $G$  as in Section 5, show that the number of involutions in  $G$  (that is,  $g$  such that  $g^2 = e$ ) is equal to the sum of dimensions of all irreducible representations of  $G$ .
- (2) Show that in  $S(n)$ , the number of involutions is

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{n!}{(n-2k)! \cdot 2^k k!}$$