## Homework 5.

## You are encouraged to collaborate on these exercises.

**Question 1.** Let *H* be a connected Lie group. Show that any discrete normal subgroup  $N \subset H$  satisfies  $N \subset \text{Centre}(H)$ . (Try it first, only then see the footnote for a hint.)<sup>1</sup>

Let  $\pi : H \to G$  be a covering of Lie groups, with H, G connected. Show that  $\Gamma = \ker \pi$  is a discrete normal subgroup of Centre(H).

Conversely, if  $\Gamma \subset \text{Centre}(H)$  discrete, show<sup>2</sup> that  $H/\Gamma$  is a Lie group and that the quotient map  $\pi : H \to H/\Gamma$  is a covering map with fibre ker  $\pi = \Gamma$ .

Deduce that any connected Lie group with Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  is isomorphic to  $G/\Gamma$  for some discrete subgroup  $\Gamma \subset \operatorname{Centre}(G)$ , where G is a simply-connected Lie group.

**Question 2.** Let  $\rho_j : G \to GL(d_j, \mathbb{F})$  be representations, j = 1, 2. State in terms of matrices what the following representations are:  $\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2$ ,  $\rho_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \rho_2$ , conjugate rep  $\overline{\rho_1}$ , dual rep  $\rho_1^*$ , and  $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$ . For compact G, show that  $V^* \cong \overline{V}$ . (*Hint. inner product.*)

Question 3. For V a representation (more precisely,  $\rho: G \to \operatorname{Aut}(V)$ ), define its character  $\chi_V = \chi_\rho$  by

 $\chi_V: G \to \mathbb{F}, \quad \chi_V(g) = \operatorname{Trace}(\rho(g)).$ 

Check the following properties hold:

- (1)  $\chi_V$  is smooth
- (2)  $\chi_V(1) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$
- (3)  $\chi_V$  is invariant under conjugation,  $\chi_V(hgh^{-1}) = \chi_V(g)$
- (4)  $\chi_V = \chi_W$  for equivalent reps  $V \simeq W$
- (5)  $\chi_{V\oplus W}(g) = \chi_V(g) + \chi_W(g)$
- (6)  $\chi_{V\otimes W}(g) = \chi_V(g) \cdot \chi_W(g)$
- (7)  $\chi_{V^*}(g) = \chi_V(g^{-1})$
- (8)  $\chi_{\overline{V}}(g) = \overline{\chi_V(g)}$

**Question 4.** For G compact, and  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ , check the 1 : 1 correspondence:

{1-dim reps}/equivalence  $\stackrel{1:1}{\leftrightarrow}$  {Lie group homs  $G \to S^1$ },  $\rho \mapsto \chi_{\rho}$ .

Classify all representations of  $S^1$  and of  $T^n$  for  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ .

Observe that real representations  $\rho: G \to \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  are also complex representations  $\rho: G \to \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ satisfying  $\rho(g) = \overline{\rho(g)}$  for all g. Suppose, in this situation, that  $\mathbb{C}v$  is a 1-dim complex G-submodule of  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . Check that  $x = \operatorname{Re}(v) = \frac{1}{2}(v + \overline{v})$  and  $y = \operatorname{Im}(v) = \frac{1}{2i}(v - \overline{v})$  span a 2-dim real G-submodule of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Then classify all representations of  $S^1$  and of  $T^n$  for  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ . (See the footnote for hints.)<sup>3</sup>

**Question 5. Canonical decomposition.** For compact G, and  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ , and  $V_i$  the (inequivalent) irreducible reps of G, show that the following evaluation map is a G-isomorphism:

$$\mathbf{ev}: \bigoplus_i \operatorname{Hom}_G(V_i, V) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} V_i \to V,$$

where on a generator  $\varphi \otimes v$  we define  $\mathbf{ev}(\varphi \otimes v) = \varphi(v)$ , and then extend  $\mathbf{ev}$  linearly.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Hint. Recall the definition of Centre from Question sheet 4. The results from Q. sheet 4 don't help here. Instead, let  $\gamma_t$  be a path from 1 to h, then observe that for  $n \in N$  the continuous path  $\gamma_t n \gamma_t^{-1}$  lies in N. But N is discrete.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Hint: easier than it looks, combine results from Lectures 8 and 10. Hint to prove that  $\Gamma$  is closed: suppose  $g_m \in \Gamma$  are distinct with  $g_m \to g \in H$ , then  $g_m^{-1}g_{m+1} \to 1 \in \Gamma$  using the continuous map  $H \times H \to H$ ,  $(h,g) \mapsto h^{-1}g$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Hints: recall Q.2 on Question sheet 3 classifies Lie group homs  $T^n \to S^1$ . In  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , if s is a reflection in the x-axis and r is a rotation by  $\theta$ , check that  $s^{-1} \circ r \circ s$  is a rotation by  $-\theta$ . Use Q.3.(4) of this sheet to distinguish some of the irreps.