

模论与表示论初步 第十一讲

回顾:

- 特征标表的应用 \rightarrow 正规子群.
- 整群定理 $|G| = n_1^2 + \dots + n_s^2$. $n_i \mid |G|$.

诱导表示 (Induced Representation).

§1. 张量积. 和 Hom.

$$R \otimes_R M \cong M. \quad \text{Hom}_R(R, M) \cong M.$$

伴随性 (Adjoint).

定理: 设 R, S 是两个环. ${}_R M_S$ 是 R - S -双模. ${}_S N$ 是 S -模. ${}_R L$ 是 R -模. 则我们有 Abel 群的同构:

$$\text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_S N, L) \cong \text{Hom}_S(N, \text{Hom}_R(M, L)). \quad [\text{Hom 与 } \otimes \text{ 是相互伴随的}]$$

证明: 1) $\Phi: \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_S N, L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_S(N, \text{Hom}_R(M, L))$; $f \mapsto (n \mapsto m \mapsto f(m \otimes n))$. $\Phi(f)(n)(m) = f(m \otimes n)$.

• $\Phi(f)(n) \in \text{Hom}_R(M, L)$

• $\Phi(f) \in \text{Hom}_S(-, -)$

① 首先证 $\Phi(f)(n) \in \text{Hom}_R(M, L)$.

事实上, $(\Phi(f)(n))(r \cdot m) \stackrel{?}{=} r \cdot (\Phi(f)(n)(m))$

$$(\Phi(f)(n))(r \cdot m) = f(r \cdot m \otimes n); \quad r \cdot (\Phi(f)(n)(m)) = r \cdot f(m \otimes n) = f(r \cdot (m \otimes n)) = f(r \cdot m \otimes n).$$

② 再证 $\Phi(f) \in \text{Hom}_S(-, -)$

即需证 $\Phi(f)(s \cdot n) \stackrel{?}{=} s \cdot (\Phi(f)(n))$

事实上, $\Phi(f)(s \cdot n)(m) = f(m \otimes s \cdot n)$.

$$(s \cdot \Phi(f)(n))(m) = \Phi(f)(n)(m \cdot s) = f(m \cdot s \otimes n).$$

$\therefore m \otimes s \cdot n = m \cdot s \otimes n. \quad \therefore \Phi(f)(s \cdot n) = s \cdot (\Phi(f)(n)).$

2) $\bar{\Phi}: \text{Hom}_S(N, \text{Hom}_R(M, L)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_S N, L)$. $f \mapsto (m \otimes n \mapsto f(n)(m) \in L)$. $\bar{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes n) = f(n)(m)$.

需证 $\bar{\Phi}$ 是合理的.

• $\bar{\Phi}(f)$ 不依赖于 \otimes 与代表元的选取.

• $\bar{\Phi}(f) \in \text{Hom}_R(-, -)$.

① 首先证 $\bar{\Phi}(f)$ 是一个良定义的映射. 需证 a) $\bar{\Phi}(f)((m_1 + m_2) \otimes n - m_1 \otimes n - m_2 \otimes n) = 0$

b) $\bar{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes (n_1 + n_2) - m \otimes n_1 - m \otimes n_2) = 0$

c) $\bar{\Phi}(f)(m \cdot s \otimes n - m \otimes s \cdot n) = 0$.

取第一类元素可以证明. $\bar{\Phi}(f)((m_1 + m_2) \otimes n - m_1 \otimes n - m_2 \otimes n) = \bar{\Phi}(f)((m_1 + m_2) \otimes n) - \bar{\Phi}(f)(m_1 \otimes n) - \bar{\Phi}(f)(m_2 \otimes n)$

$$= \frac{f(n)}{\in \text{Hom}_R(-, -)}(m_1 + m_2) - f(n)(m_1) - f(n)(m_2) = 0.$$

第 = 表示的张量积 \checkmark .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{根据张量积的定义} \quad \underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes n - m \otimes s \otimes n) &= \underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes s \otimes n) - \underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes s \otimes n) = f(n)(m \otimes s) - f(s \otimes n)(m) \\ &= (s \cdot f(n))(m) - (s \cdot f(n))(m) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

② 对于 $\underline{\Phi}(f) \in \text{Hom}_R(-, -)$. 即需证 $\underline{\Phi}(f)(r(m \otimes n)) = r \cdot (\underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes n))$

另一方面, $\underline{\Phi}(f)(r \cdot (m \otimes n)) = \underline{\Phi}(f)(r \cdot m \otimes n) = f(n)(r \cdot m) = r \cdot f(n)(m)$

$r \cdot (\underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes n)) = r \cdot f(n)(m)$

3) $\underline{\Phi} \circ \underline{\Phi} = \text{Id}, \quad \underline{\Phi} \circ \underline{\Phi} = \text{Id}.$

另一方面, $\underline{\Phi} \circ \underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes n) \quad f \in \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes N, L) \xrightarrow{\underline{\Phi}} \text{Hom}_S(N, \text{Hom}_R(M, L)) \xrightarrow{\underline{\Phi}} \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes N, L).$

$= \underline{\Phi}(\underline{\Phi}(f))(m \otimes n) = (\underline{\Phi}(f)(n))(m) = f(m \otimes n).$

$(\underline{\Phi} \circ \underline{\Phi})(f)(n)(m) = \underline{\Phi}(\underline{\Phi}(f))(n)(m) = \underline{\Phi}(f)(m \otimes n) = f(n)(m).$ □

§2. 诱导表示 (Induced Representation).

思想: 通过子群的表示得到大群的表示.

已知如何从商群的表示得到大群的表示.

定义: 设 $H < G$ 是 G 的 s -子群. $\rho: H \rightarrow GL(V)$ 为 H 的 s -表示. 称 $\mathbb{C}G \otimes_{\mathbb{C}H} V$ 为从 H 到 G 的

s -诱导表示. (${}_R M_S \otimes_S N$ is a left R -module) 记为 ρ_H^G . 简记为 ρ^G . V_H^G .

下面来分析诱导表示的结构.

维数 \rightarrow 基 $\rightarrow g \in G$ 在这组基下的矩阵.

例. 维数.

设 $[G:H] = l, \quad \dim V = n.$

定理: $\dim V_H^G = l \cdot n.$

证明: 取 G/H 的 l -组代表元, \therefore l -组左陪集代表元为 $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_l\}$. 则 $G = g_1 H \cup g_2 H \cup \dots \cup g_l H.$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{C}G = \mathbb{C}g_1 H \oplus \mathbb{C}g_2 H \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}g_l H.$ (作为线性空间)

进一步地, 作为右 $\mathbb{C}H$ -module, 也有上述的分解.

显然 $\mathbb{C}g_i H \cong \mathbb{C}H$ 作为右 H -模. 则

$V_H^G = \mathbb{C}G \otimes_{\mathbb{C}H} V = (\mathbb{C}g_1 H \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}g_l H) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}H} V$

$\cong (\underbrace{\mathbb{C}H \oplus \mathbb{C}H \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}H}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}H} V \cong \bigoplus_{l \text{ 个}} \mathbb{C}H \otimes_{\mathbb{C}H} V \cong \bigoplus_{l \text{ 个}} V. \quad \therefore \dim V_H^G = l \cdot \dim V. \quad \square$

2.2. 基.

证明: 令 v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n 为 V 的一组基. g_1, g_2, \dots, g_l 为 H 的一组基. 则 $\{g_i \otimes v_j \mid 1 \leq i \leq l, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ 为 V_H^G 的一组基.

证明. 只需证 V_H^G 中的任一元素均可由 $\{g_i \otimes v_j \mid 1 \leq i \leq l, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ 线性表示.

取 V_H^G 中任一元素 $g \otimes v$. $\therefore \exists! \{s \leq l, r \leq n\}$ 使得 $g \in H$.

$\therefore g = g_s h$ for some $h \in H$. $g \otimes v = g_s h \otimes v = g_s \otimes h \cdot v$ $h \cdot v \in V \quad \exists k_1 \dots k_n$
使得 $h \cdot v = k_1 v_1 + \dots + k_n v_n$.

$= g_s \otimes \sum_{j=1}^n k_j v_j = \sum_{j=1}^n k_j g_s \otimes v_j$. 即可由 $\{g_i \otimes v_j\}$ 线性表示. \square

2.3. 作用的形式.

例 1. 取 H 的正则表示. $\mathbb{C}H$ 的诱导表示. $\mathbb{C}G \otimes_{\mathbb{C}H} \mathbb{C}H \cong \mathbb{C}G$. \therefore 诱导表示就是 $\mathbb{C}G$ 的正则表示.

例 2. $S_3 < S_4$ 选择 S_3 的正规子群表示 V . 则 $\dim V_{S_3}^{S_4} = 8$. 这不是 S_3 的 $V_{S_3}^{S_4}$ 之陪集表示的直和. Q: $V_{S_3}^{S_4}$ 是哪些不可约表示的直和?

如 2.2. $\{g_i \otimes v_j \mid 1 \leq i \leq l, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ 为 V_H^G 的一组基. $\rho: H \rightarrow \text{GL}(V) \xrightarrow{h \mapsto \rho(h)} \{(a_{ij}(h))_{n \times n}\}$

定义 $a_{ij}(g) = \begin{cases} 0 & g \notin H \\ a_{ij}(g) & g \in H \end{cases}$

分析: $g \cdot (g_i \otimes v_j) = g g_i \otimes v_j \stackrel{\exists! s, h \in H}{=} g_s h \otimes v_j = g_s \otimes h \cdot v_j = g_s \otimes (a_{1j}(h)v_1 + a_{2j}(h)v_2 + \dots + a_{nj}(h)v_n)$
 $= g_s \otimes \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj}(h)v_k$

S 的条件: $g g_i = g_s h \Leftrightarrow g_s^{-1} g g_i = h$. S 满足 $g_s^{-1} g g_i \in H$

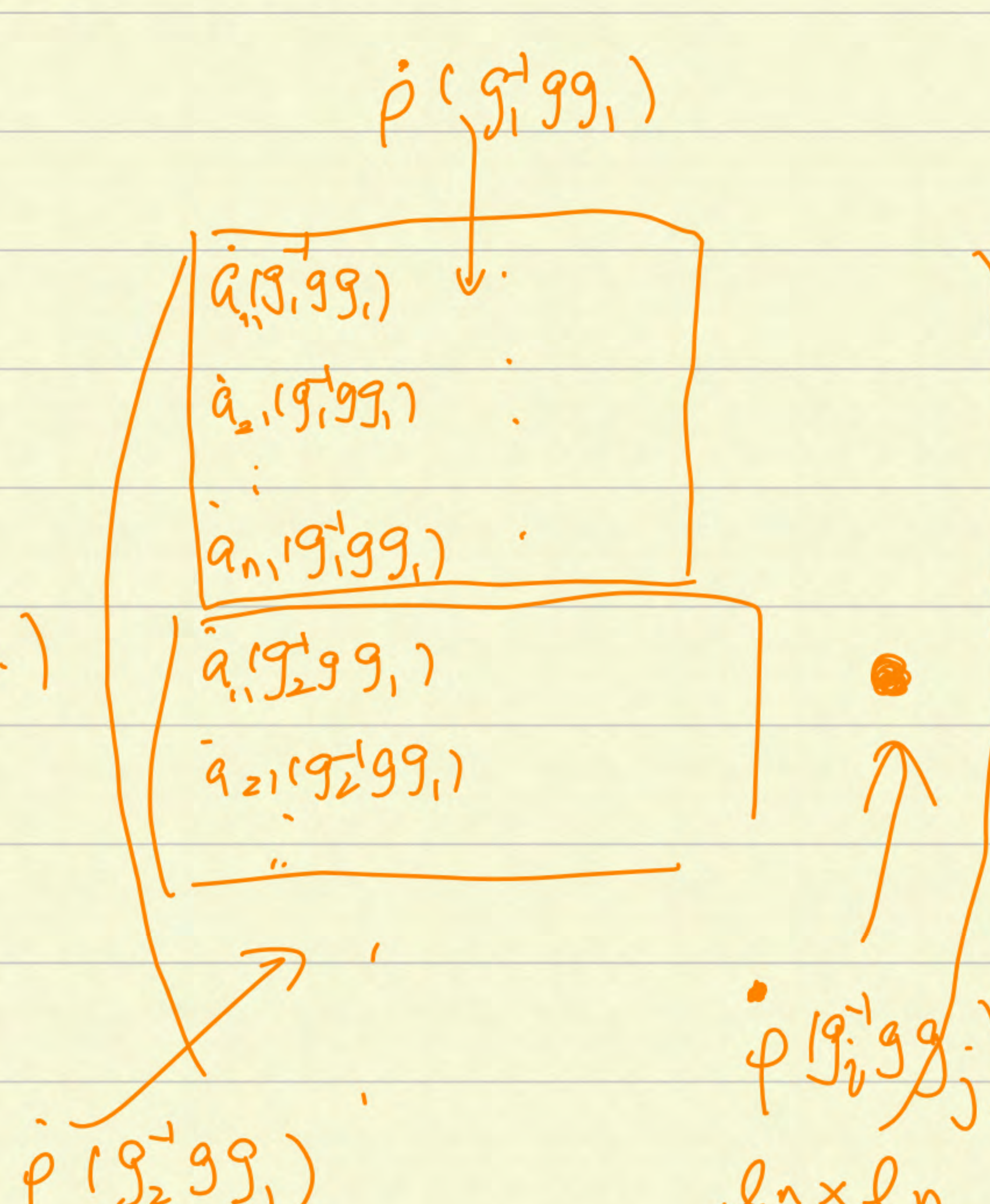
即 $\rho(g) = (a_{ij}(g))$

则 V_H^G 的表示 $\rho = \sum_{s=1}^l g_s \otimes \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj}(g_s^{-1} g g_i) v_k$

取 V_H^G 的一组基

$\rho \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \otimes v_1, g_1 \otimes v_2, \dots, g_1 \otimes v_n, g_2 \otimes v_1 \\ g_2 \otimes v_2, \dots, g_2 \otimes v_n, \dots, g_l \otimes v_n \end{pmatrix} = (\dots)$

$g \cdot g_i \otimes v_j = \sum_{s=1}^l g_s \otimes \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj}(g_s^{-1} g g_i) v_k$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\rho}(g_1 g g_1) & \dot{\rho}(g_1 g g_2) & \dots & \dot{\rho}(g_1 g g_e) \\ \dot{\rho}(g_2^{-1} g g_1) & \dot{\rho}(g_2^{-1} g g_2) & \dots & \dot{\rho}(g_2^{-1} g g_e) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \dot{\rho}(g_e^{-1} g g_1) & \dot{\rho}(g_e^{-1} g g_2) & \dots & \dot{\rho}(g_e^{-1} g g_e) \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4. 特征标.

令 χ_V 为 H -表示 V 的特征标, $\chi: \lambda$:

$$\chi_V(g) = \begin{cases} 0 & g \notin H \\ \chi(g) & g \in H \end{cases}$$

对诱导表示的特征标为 $\chi_{\rho}(g) = \sum_{s=1}^e \dot{\chi}(g_s^{-1} g g_s)$

引理: 1) $g \notin U g_s H g_s^{-1}$, 则 $\chi_{\rho}(g) = 0$

2) 如果 $H \triangleleft G$, 则 $g \in H \Rightarrow \chi_{\rho}(g) = 0$.

3) 如果 $H \subseteq Z(G)$ (G 的中心), 则 $\chi_{\rho}(g) = [G:H] \dot{\chi}(g)$.

证明: 1) $g \notin U g_s H g_s^{-1} \Rightarrow \underline{g_s^{-1} g g_s} \notin H \Rightarrow \chi_{\rho}(g) = 0$.

2) $U g_s H g_s^{-1} = H$. 由 1) 可得.

3) H 满足 2) 的条件. $\therefore g \in H$. $\chi_{\rho}(g) = 0$.

$$\exists g \in H. \chi_{\rho}(g) = \sum_{s=1}^e \dot{\chi}(g_s^{-1} g g_s) = \sum_{s=1}^e \dot{\chi}(g) = [G:H] \dot{\chi}(g) \quad \square$$

缺点: 特征标的表达式依赖于陪集代表元的选择.

$$\text{为此: } \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha^{-1} g \alpha) = \sum_{s=1}^e \sum_{h \in H} \dot{\chi}(g_s^{-1} g h) = \sum_{s=1}^e \sum_{h \in H} \dot{\chi}(h^{-1} g_s^{-1} g g_s h) = |H| \sum_{s=1}^e \dot{\chi}(g_s^{-1} g g_s) \quad (\dot{\chi} \text{ 是 } H \text{ 上} \\ \text{的类函数})$$

$$\therefore \chi_{\rho}(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha^{-1} g \alpha). \text{ 不依赖于代表元的选择.}$$

例: $S_3 < S_4$. $V = \text{正规表示}(S_3)$.

$$\dim V_{S_3}^{S_4} = 8.$$

S_4 中共轭类代表元: $(1), (12), (123), (12)(34), (1234)$.

$$S_3 \quad \chi_V \begin{vmatrix} (1) & (12) & (123) \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \chi_{\rho}(1) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha^{-1} g \alpha) = [G:H] \dot{\chi}(1) = 4 \cdot 2 = 8.$$

$$\bullet \chi_{\rho}(12) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha^{-1} g \alpha) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha^{-1} g \alpha) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha(1), \alpha(2)) = 0$$

$\sigma(i_1 i_2 \dots i_r) \sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(i_1) \dots \sigma(i_r)) \rightarrow$ 对称群中共轭类形式.

$$\bullet \chi_{\rho}(123) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha^{-1} g \alpha) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\alpha \in G} \dot{\chi}(\alpha(1), \alpha(2), \alpha(3)) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\alpha \in H} \dot{\chi}(\alpha(1), \alpha(2), \alpha(3)) \\ = \frac{1}{6} \times (-6) = -1.$$

只有当 $\alpha \in S_3$ 时, $\dot{\chi}(\alpha(1), \alpha(2), \alpha(3)) \neq 0$. 其余均为 0.

$$\bullet \chi_{\rho^4}((12)(34)) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\alpha \in S_4} \chi(\alpha^{-1}(12)(34)\alpha) = 0$$

$$\bullet \chi_{\rho^4}((1234)) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\alpha \in S_4} \chi(\alpha^{-1}(1234)\alpha) = 0$$

	(1)	(12)	(123)	(1234)	(1234)
χ_{ρ^4}	8	0	-1	0	0

	(1)	(12)	(123)	(1234)	(1234)	S_4
χ_3	2	0	0	0	0	
χ_4	3	0	0	0	0	
χ_5	3	0	0	0	0	

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{\rho^4} = \chi_3 + \chi_4 + \chi_5. \quad \therefore V_{S_3}^{\rho^4} = V_3 \oplus V_4 \oplus V_5.$$

$\{e\} \triangleq: K_4 = \{(1), (12)(34), (14)(23), (13)(24)\} \triangleleft S_4.$ 取 K_4 的不可约表示 — 平凡表示 ρ .

验证 $\rho_{K_4}^{S_4}$.