

# 限制表示

设  $G$  是有限群.  $H$  是  $G$  的正规子群 (指数是 2 i.e.  $[G:H]=2$ )  $(\rho, V)$  是  $G$  的复不可约表示.

问题:  $\text{Res } \rho$  是不是  $H$  的不可约表示.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall h \in H, g \notin H \\ \exists h_1 \in H \quad hg = gh_1 \end{array} \right\} \text{正规子群. } gHg^{-1} = H$$

设  $W$  是  $V$  的  $\overset{\text{不可约}}{H}$ -不变子空间. ( $W$  是  $\text{Res } \rho$  的不可约子表示).

取  $g \notin H$ ,  $gW$  是  $V$  的  $H$ -不变子空间.  $hgW = gh_1W \subseteq gW$

$$V \stackrel{?}{=} W + gW, \quad g(W + gW) = gW + \underbrace{g^2W}_H \Rightarrow W + gW \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的 } G\text{-不变子空间.}$$

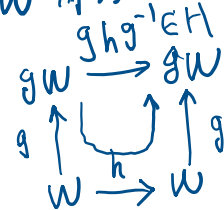
(因为  $[G:H]=2$ )

$$V \text{ 是 } G \text{ 的不可约表示空间} \Rightarrow V = W + gW$$

$$W \text{ 是 } H \text{ 的不可约表示空间} \Rightarrow W \cap gW = \{0\} \text{ 或 } W$$

$$\text{结论 } V = W \oplus gW \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} W \neq gW & V = W \oplus gW \text{ (Res } \rho, V \text{ 是 } H \text{ 的可约表示)} \\ W = gW & V = W \text{ (Res } \rho, V \text{ 是 } H \text{ 的不可约表示)} \end{array} \right.$$

$W' = gW$  称为  $W$  的共轭表示.



计算特征标. 设  $\chi$  是  $(\rho, V)$  的特征标.

$$\rho \text{ 不可约} \Rightarrow 1 = (\chi, \chi)_G = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi(g) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{h \in H} \overline{\chi(h)} \chi(h) + \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \notin H} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi(g)$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \frac{|H|}{|G|} \sum_{h \in H} \overline{\chi(h)} \chi(h)$$

$$\frac{|H|}{|G|} (\text{Res} \chi, \text{Res} \chi)_H + \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \notin H} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi(g) = 1$$

$$\frac{|H|}{|G|} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sum_{g \notin H} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi(g) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (\text{Res} \chi, \text{Res} \chi)_H \leq 2. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} & (\text{Res} \chi, \text{Res} \chi)_H = 1 \text{ 或 } 2 \\ & V = W \text{ 或 } W \oplus gW \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists g \notin H \quad \chi(g) \neq 0$$

1.  $(\text{Res} \chi, \text{Res} \chi)_H = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{Res} \rho$  是  $H$  的不可约表示.

2.  $(\text{Res} \chi, \text{Res} \chi)_H = 2 \Leftrightarrow \text{Res} \rho = \rho_1 \oplus \rho_2$ ,  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  是  $H$  的不等价不可约表示.  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{g \notin H} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi(g) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \chi(g) = 0, \forall g \notin H$

例  $S_5$  的特征标表

	$\{1\}$	$\{(12)\}$	$\{(123)\}$	$\{(12)(34)\}$	$\{(1234)\}$	$\{(123)(45)\}$	$\{(12345)\}$
$\varphi_1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{array} \right.$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\varphi_2$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi_3 \\ \chi_4 \end{array} \right.$	4	-2	1	0	0	-1	-1
$\varphi_3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi_5 \\ \chi_6 \end{array} \right.$	5	1	-1	1	-1	1	0
$\chi_7$	6	0	0	-2	0	0	1

找  $A_5$  的不可约表示.

$A_5$  的共轭类:  $\{1\}$ ,  $\{(123)\}$ ,  $\{(12)(34)\}$ ,  $\{(12345)\}$ ,  $\{(21345)\}$ .

$\chi_i(121) \neq 0, i=1,2,3,4,5,6 \Rightarrow \text{Res } \chi_i$  是  $A_5$  的不可约表示,  $\text{Res } \chi_1 = \text{Res } \chi_2, \text{Res } \chi_3 = \text{Res } \chi_4, \text{Res } \chi_5 = \text{Res } \chi_6$

$\text{Res } \chi_7 = \varphi_4 + \varphi_5$ .  $\varphi_4, \varphi_5$  是  $A_5$  的不可约表示.

$A_5$

	$\{1\}$	$\{(23)\}$	$\{(12)(34)\}$	$\{(12345)\}$	$\{(21345)\}$
$\varphi_1$	1	1	1	1	1
$\varphi_2$	4	1	0	-1	-1
$\varphi_3$	5	-1	1	0	0
$\varphi_4$	3	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_3$	$\alpha_4$	$\alpha_5$
$\varphi_5$	3	$\beta_2$	$\beta_3$	$\beta_4$	$\beta_5$

$\chi_\gamma = \varphi_4 + \varphi_5$      
  $\alpha_2 + \beta_2 = 0$      
  $\alpha_3 + \beta_3 = -2$      
  $\alpha_4 + \beta_4 = 1$      
  $\alpha_5 + \beta_5 = 1$

第 = 正交类  $\Rightarrow \varphi_4, \varphi_5$

$[G:H] = 2$        $\text{Res } \rho = \rho_1 \oplus \rho_2$  或 不可约

$H < G$   $(\rho, V)$  是  $G$  的表示.  $(\text{Res}_H \rho, V)$  是  $H$  的表示

$(\theta, W)$  是  $H$  的表示.  $\xrightarrow{?}$   $G$  的表示.

诱导表示.

$(\rho, V)$  是  $G$  的表示. 记  $\theta = \text{Res}_H \rho$ . 设  $W$  是  $V$  的  $H$ -不变子空间.

取  $g \in G$ .  $gW$  不一定是  $H$  的不变子空间. 若  $g_1 = gh$  则  $g_1 W = ghW \subseteq gW$ .  $gW = g \cdot h^{-1} W \subseteq g_1 W \Rightarrow gW = g_1 W$

$gW$  只依赖于  $g$  的左陪集  $gH$ . 记  $W_{\bar{g}} = gW = \sum_{g_1 \in gH} g_1 W$   $\bar{g} = gH$  是  $g$  的左陪集.

$\sum_{\bar{g} \in G/H} W_{\bar{g}}$  是  $V$  的  $G$ -不变子空间. ( $G$  的表示)  $\sum_{\bar{g}} W_{\bar{g}} = \sum_{g \in G} gW$

定义: 如果  $V = \bigoplus_{\bar{g} \in G/H} W_{\bar{g}}$ , 那么  $(\rho, V)$  称为  $(\theta, W)$  的诱导表示.

记为  $\rho = \text{Ind}_H^G \theta$   $\text{Ind} \uparrow \theta$   $\text{Ind} \theta$   
 $V = \text{Ind}_H^G W$   $\text{Ind} \uparrow W$   $\text{Ind} W$

$G/H = \{g_1 H, g_2 H, \dots, g_m H\}$  是左陪集的组合.

例.  $W$  是  $H$  的 1 维平凡表示.  $W_{\bar{g}_i}$  是 1 维线性空间.  $W_{\bar{g}_i} \leftrightarrow \bar{g}_i = g_i H$

$g \cdot W_{\bar{g}_i} = W_{g\bar{g}_i}$  是  $\{\bar{g}_1, \dots, \bar{g}_m\}$  的置换.

$\text{Ind}_H^G W$  是集合  $\{\bar{g}_1, \dots, \bar{g}_m\} = G/H$  上的置换表示.

例.  $R_H$  是  $H$  的左正则表示.  $W = \mathbb{C}H$   $H = \{h_1, \dots, h_k\}$ .

$W_{\bar{g}} = g \mathbb{C}H$  的基是  $\{gh_1, \dots, gh_k\} = gH$ .  $g$  的左陪集.

$\bigoplus_{\bar{g} \in G/H} W_{\bar{g}}$  的基是  $\bigcup_{\bar{g} \in G/H} gH = G \Rightarrow \text{Ind}_H^G \mathbb{C}H = \mathbb{C}G$  ( $G$  的左正则表示)

$g \cdot h_i$

从  $H$  的表示  $(\theta, W)$  出发, 怎么构造  $\text{Ind}_H^G \theta$

考虑张量积:  $\mathbb{F}G \otimes W = \left\{ \sum_i g_i \otimes w_i \mid g_i \in G, w_i \in W \right\}$ .

$G$  的作用:  $g \left( \sum_i g_i \otimes w_i \right) = \sum_i g g_i \otimes w_i$

希望  $g \cdot W = \{ g \otimes w \mid w \in W \}$ . 只依赖于  $g$  的左陪集  $gH$ . 即若  $g_i = g h$ , 则  $g_i \cdot W = gW$ , 即  $g h \otimes w$  与  $g \otimes h w$  被看作同一个向量.

定义.  $\text{Ind}_H^G W = \mathbb{F}G \otimes W / \langle g h \otimes w - g \otimes h w \rangle := \mathbb{F}G \otimes_{\mathbb{F}H} W$  ( $\mathbb{F}G$  看作是  $\mathbb{F}H$  的右模,  $W$  是  $\mathbb{F}H$  的左模)

$g h \otimes w = g \otimes h w$

$\text{Ind}_H^G W = \bigoplus_{\bar{g} \in G/H} g \otimes W$  的一组基为  $\{ g_i \otimes e_j \}$

$g_i$  是左陪集  $g_i H$  的代表元,  $\{ e_1, \dots, e_n \}$  是  $W$  的基.

$$\dim \text{Ind}_H^G W = [G:H] \dim W$$

$g$  在  $\text{Ind}_H^G W$  上的作用.  $g(g_i \otimes e_k) = gg_i \otimes e_k = g_j \underbrace{(g_j^{-1}gg_i)}_H \otimes e_k$ .

$$= g_j \otimes (g_j^{-1}gg_i)e_k \in g_j \otimes W$$

$g_j$  满足  $g_j^{-1}gg_i \in H$   
 即.  $gg_i \in g_j H$   
 $g \cdot g_i H = g_j H$

在基  $\{g_i \otimes e_k\}$  下.  $\text{Ind}_H^G \theta(g)$  的矩阵为

$$\text{Ind}_H^G \theta(g) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}(g_1^{-1}gg_1) & \hat{\theta}(g_1^{-1}gg_2) & \dots & \dots & \hat{\theta}(g_1^{-1}gg_m) \\ \hat{\theta}(g_2^{-1}gg_1) & \hat{\theta}(g_2^{-1}gg_2) & \dots & \dots & \hat{\theta}(g_2^{-1}gg_m) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{\theta}(g_m^{-1}gg_1) & \hat{\theta}(g_m^{-1}gg_2) & \dots & \dots & \hat{\theta}(g_m^{-1}gg_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中.  $\hat{\theta}(g_j^{-1}gg_i) = \begin{cases} \theta(g_j^{-1}gg_i) & g_j^{-1}gg_i \in H \\ 0 & g_j^{-1}gg_i \notin H \end{cases}$



例:  $G = S_3 = \langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^3 = 1, a^{-1}ba = b^2 \rangle$        $H = \langle b \mid b^3 = 1 \rangle$

H 的表示  $(\theta, W)$ ,  $W = \mathbb{R}^2$ .       $\theta(b) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} & -\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{Ind}_H^G W = W \oplus \bar{a}W$        $W = \{1 \otimes w \mid w \in W\}$ .       $\bar{a}W = \{a \otimes w \mid w \in W\}$ .       $G = H \cup aH$

设  $W$  的基为  $\{e_1, e_2\}$ .       $\text{Ind}_H^G W$  的基为  $\{1 \otimes e_1, 1 \otimes e_2, a \otimes e_1, a \otimes e_2\}$ ,       $g(g_i \otimes e_k) = gg_i \otimes e_k$

$\text{Ind}_\theta(a)$ :  $1 \otimes e_1 \mapsto a \otimes e_1$   
 $1 \otimes e_2 \mapsto a \otimes e_2$   
 $a \otimes e_1 \mapsto a^2 \otimes e_1 = 1 \otimes e_1$   
 $a \otimes e_2 \mapsto a^2 \otimes e_2 = 1 \otimes e_2$

$\text{Ind}_\theta(a) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ - & - & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{Ind}_\theta(b)$ :  $1 \otimes e_1 \mapsto b \otimes e_1 = 1 \otimes b e_1 = 1 \otimes \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} e_1 + 1 \otimes \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} e_2$   
 $1 \otimes e_2 \mapsto b \otimes e_2 = 1 \otimes b e_2 = 1 \otimes \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} e_1 + 1 \otimes \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} e_2$   
 $a \otimes e_1 \mapsto b a \otimes e_1 = a b^2 \otimes e_1 = a \otimes b^2 e_1 = a \otimes \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} e_1 + a \otimes \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} e_2$   
 $a \otimes e_2 \mapsto b a \otimes e_2 = a b^2 \otimes e_2 = a \otimes b^2 e_2 = -a \otimes \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} e_1 + a \otimes \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} e_2$

$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \theta(b) & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \theta(b^{-1}) & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$

$\text{tr Ind}_\theta(a) = 0$ ,  $\text{tr Ind}_\theta(b) = -2$ ,  $\text{tr Ind}_\theta(ab) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ind}_\theta = p_2 \oplus p_2$        $p_2$  是  $S_3$  的 2 维不可约表示.

设  $\varphi$  是  $\theta$  的特征标.  $\text{Ind}\varphi$  是诱导表示的特征标.

$$\text{Ind}\varphi(g) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{tr} \hat{\theta}(g_i^{-1} g g_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\varphi}(g_i^{-1} g g_i)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(g) = \begin{cases} \varphi(g) & g \in H \\ 0 & g \notin H \end{cases} \quad \text{称为 } \varphi \text{ 在 } G \text{ 上的延拓}$$

$$\text{Ind}\varphi(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{t \in G} \hat{\varphi}(t^{-1} g t) \quad |g_i H| = |H| \quad \text{Ind}\varphi \text{ 是 } \varphi \text{ 诱导的 } G \text{ 上的函数}$$

例).  $G = \{x, y \mid x^3=1, y^7=1, x^{-1}yx=y^3\}$ .  $H = \langle y, |y^7=1 \rangle$ ,  $H$  的 1 维表示  $\theta: \theta(y) = \eta, \eta^7=1, \eta = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}$

$G/H = \{H, xH, x^2H\}$	$G$ 的共轭类	$\{1\}$	$\{y, y^2, y^4\}$	$\{y^3, y^5, y^6\}$	$\{xy^i\}$	$\{x^2y^j\}$
代表元: $1, x, x^2$	$\text{Ind}\theta$	3	$\eta + \eta^3 + \eta^4$	$\eta^3 + \eta^5 + \eta^6$	0	0
			$i=0, \dots, 6$		$j=0, \dots, 6$	

$$\text{Ind}\theta(1) = \sum_{g_i \in \{1, x, x^2\}} \hat{\varphi}(g_i^{-1} 1 g_i) = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

验证  $(\text{Ind}\theta, \text{Ind}\theta)_G = 1$ .

$$\text{Ind}\theta(y) = \sum_{g_i \in \{1, x, x^2\}} \hat{\varphi}(g_i^{-1} y g_i) = \hat{\varphi}(y) + \hat{\varphi}\left(\frac{x^{-1}yx}{y^3}\right) + \hat{\varphi}\left(\frac{x^{-2}yx^2}{y^4}\right) = \eta + \eta^3 + \eta^4$$

$\text{Ind}\theta$  是不可约的

$$\text{Ind}\theta(y^3) = \eta^3 + \eta^5 + \eta^6$$

$$\text{Ind}\theta(x) = \hat{\varphi}(x) + \hat{\varphi}(x^{-1}xx) + \hat{\varphi}(x^{-2}xx^2) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Ind}\theta(x^2) = 0$$

Frobenius, 互反律. 设  $\varphi, \chi$  分别是  $H, G$  上的类函数, 则  $(\text{Ind } \varphi, \chi)_G = (\varphi, \text{Res } \chi)_H$

证明:  $(\text{Ind } \varphi, \chi)_G = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \text{Ind } \varphi(g^{-1}) \chi(g) = \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{g, t \in G} \hat{\varphi}(t^{-1} g^{-1} t) \chi(g)$

$$t^{-1} g^{-1} t = s^{-1}$$

$$g = t s t^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{s, t \in G} \hat{\varphi}(s^{-1}) \chi(t s t^{-1}) = \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\substack{s, t \in G \\ \Delta}} \hat{\varphi}(s^{-1}) \chi(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{s \in G} \hat{\varphi}(s^{-1}) \chi(s) |G| = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{s \in G} \hat{\varphi}(s^{-1}) \chi(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{s \in H} \varphi(s^{-1}) \chi(s) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{s \in H} \varphi(s^{-1}) \text{Res } \chi(s) = (\varphi, \text{Res } \chi)_H$$

设  $\varphi$  是  $H$  的表示  $(\theta, W)$  的特征标,  $\chi$  是  $G$  的表示  $(\rho, V)$  的特征标. 则  $\text{Hom}_G(\text{Ind } \theta, \rho) \cong \text{Hom}_H(\theta, \text{Res } \rho)$   
同构构造可参见课本

$$\rho_1 = \bigoplus_i n_i \chi_i \quad \rho_2 = \bigoplus_i m_i \chi_i \Rightarrow \dim \text{Hom}_G(\rho_1, \rho_2) = (\rho_1, \rho_2)$$

131.  $G = S_3$ .  $H = \langle b \mid b^3 = 1 \rangle$

$G$	1	$\{a, ab, ab^2\}$	$\{b, b^2\}$
$V_1$	1	1	1
$V_2$	1	-1	1
$V_3$	2	0	-1

$H$	1	$b$	$b^2$	$\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$
$W_1$	1	1	1	
$W_2$	1	$\omega$	$\omega^2$	
$W_3$	1	$\omega^2$	$\omega$	

$H$	1	$b$	$b^2$
$\text{Res } V_1$	1	1	1
$\text{Res } V_2$	1	1	1
$\text{Res } V_3$	1	-1	-1

$$\text{Res } V_1 = (\text{Res } V_1, W_1)_H W_1 \oplus (\text{Res } V_1, W_2)_H W_2 \oplus (\text{Res } V_1, W_3)_H W_3 = W_1, \quad \text{Res } V_2 = W_1$$

$$\text{Res } V_3 = W_2 \oplus W_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind } W_1 &= (\text{Ind } W_1, V_1)_G V_1 \oplus (\text{Ind } W_1, V_2)_G V_2 \oplus (\text{Ind } W_1, V_3)_G V_3 \\ &= (W_1, \text{Res } V_1)_H V_1 \oplus (W_1, \frac{\text{Res } V_2}{W_1})_H V_2 \oplus (W_1, \frac{\text{Res } V_3}{W_2 \oplus W_3})_H V_3 \\ &= V_1 \oplus V_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ind } W_2 = V_3, \quad \text{Ind } W_3 = V_3$$