

## Applications of Group Theory

Lectures	Tue	10:00 - 11:30	PHY 9.1.09
	Thu	10:00 - 11:30	PHY 9.1.09
Exercises	Fri	10:00 - 11:30	PHY 5.0.21

## Sheet 4

1. Characters of the dihedral group  $D_n$ 

Consider the generic proper group  $D_n$  which has a principal rotational axis  $C_n$  and  $n$  distinct dihedral axes  $C'_2$ .

1. Identify the conjugation classes of  $D_n$ . In particular, prove that the number of classes is  $N_c = \frac{n+6}{2}$  for even  $n$ , while  $N_c = \frac{n+3}{2}$  for odd  $n$ .
2. Prove that dihedral groups only admit irreducible representations of dimension 1 and 2. Prove, moreover:

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 = 4, \quad n_2 = \frac{n-2}{2}, \quad & \text{for even } n, \\ n_1 = 2, \quad n_2 = \frac{n-1}{2}, \quad & \text{for odd } n, \end{aligned}$$

where  $n_i$  is the number of irreducible representation with dimension  $i = 1, 2$ .

3. Prove that, for every one dimensional representation it holds:  $\chi(C_n) = \pm 1$  and  $\chi(C'_2) = \pm 1$ . Conclude, by means of the orthogonality relation of the characters that, for the one dimensional representations it holds:

even $n$	$C_n$	$C'_{2a}$	$C'_{2b}$		odd $n$	$C_n$	$C'_2$
$A_1$	1	1	1		$A_1$	1	1
$A_2$	1	-1	-1		$A_2$	1	-1
$B_1$	-1	1	-1				
$B_2$	-1	-1	1				

4. Let  $\omega := e^{2i\pi/n}$  and let  $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Consider the mappings  $\rho^h : D_n \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{C})$  ( $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$  is the group of invertible 2 x 2 complex matrices):

$$\rho^h(C_n^k) = \begin{pmatrix} \omega^{hk} & 0 \\ 0 & \omega^{-hk} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho^h(C_n^k C'_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega^{hk} \\ \omega^{-hk} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

Prove that  $\rho^h$  for  $h = 1, \dots, \frac{n-2}{2}$  or  $\frac{n-1}{2}$  are 2 dimensional irreducible representations of  $D_n$  respectively for even and odd  $n$ . Calculate the corresponding character sets.

*Hint:* Prove that  $\rho^h$  is a homomorphism, thus giving it the status of representation of  $D_n$ . Prove moreover that  $\rho^h$  is isomorphic to  $\rho^{n-h}$  and  $\rho^{n+h}$ , to restrict the range of  $h$ . Finally prove that  $\rho^0$  and, for even  $n$ ,  $\rho^{n/2}$  are reducible representations.

**Frohes Schaffen!**