

• integrals over G
 • bilinearity

Lie Groups Final Exam Fall 2006

(1) Let V be a finite-dimensional representation space of a compact Lie group G .

✓ (a) Show in detail that there is a G -invariant inner product on V . Check all the relevant properties.

✓ (b) Show that if W is a G -submodule of V then $V = W \oplus U$ for some submodule U of V . Also show that V is a direct of irreducible submodules.

✓ (2) Let G be any Lie group and V a finite-dimensional irreducible G -module. Show that every morphism $f : V \rightarrow V$ has the form $f = \lambda id_V$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

(3) Using the fact that for irreducible V and $f \in Hom(V, V)$

$$\int_G (g \cdot f) dg = \left(\frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V} \right) Tr(f) id_V$$

prove the following:

(a)

$$\int_G \phi(gf(g^{-1}v)) dg = \left(\frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V} \right) Tr(f) \phi(v)$$

for $\phi \in V^*$, $f \in Hom(V, V)$, and $v \in V$

(b)

$$\int_G \langle gf(g^{-1}v), w \rangle dg = \left(\frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V} \right) Tr(f) \langle v, w \rangle$$

for $f \in Hom(V, V)$, $v, w \in V$

(c)

$$\int_G \langle g^{-1}v, \alpha \rangle \langle g\beta, w \rangle dg = \left(\frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V} \right) \langle \beta, \alpha \rangle \langle v, w \rangle$$

for $\alpha, \beta, v, w \in V$. Hint: choose $f(u) = \langle u, \alpha \rangle \beta$.

THE REST OF THE EXAM IS ON THE BACK OF THE PAGE

(4) Let V be a finite-dimensional representation space of a compact Lie group G endowed with a G -invariant inner product. Let $g \rightarrow (r_{ij}^V(g))$ denote the corresponding matrix representation relative to an orthonormal basis of V .

(a) Show that

$$\int_G r_{ij}^V(g) \overline{r_{kl}^V(g)} dg = \left(\frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V} \right) \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl}$$

(b) Define what it means to say f is a representative function of G and show that the functions r_{ij}^V are representative functions. What does the Peter Weyl theorem tell us about these functions?

(5) Show that a representation is determined up to isomorphism by its character.

$$(R_g f)(x) = f(xg)$$

f_0 a representative
fnct $\Rightarrow f_0 \circ G$ finite
dim'l.

$C^0(G) \not\subset L^2(G)$
dense with rep. fncts.