

## EXAM 2016 SPRING

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student I.D. \_\_\_\_\_.

To solve the problems, you are **not** allowed to discuss with anybody. You are **not** allowed to use the internet or any textbook to search the answers either. However, you **can** use your lecture notes.

**Problem 1** We consider the representations of a finite group  $G$  on finite dimensional  $\mathbb{C}$ -vector spaces.

a) Let  $V$  and  $W$  be irreducible representations of  $G$ , and  $L_0: V \rightarrow W$  any linear mapping. Define  $L: V \rightarrow W$  by  $L(v) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} g^{-1} L_0(g \cdot v)$ .

Show that  $L = 0$  if  $V$  and  $W$  are not isomorphic, and that  $L$  is multiplication by  $\frac{\text{Trace}(L_0)}{\dim V}$  if  $V = W$ .

b) Show that if all irreducible representations of  $G$  are represented by unitary matrices, the matrix entries of these representations form an orthogonal basis for space of *all* functions on  $G$ .

**Problem 2** Let  $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a lattice. The Weierstrass function is defined to be

$$\mathfrak{p}(z, \Lambda) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda, \omega \neq 0} \left( \frac{1}{(z - \omega)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right).$$

Prove the indefinite integral

$$\int \mathfrak{p}(z)^2 dz = \frac{1}{6} \mathfrak{p}'(z) + \frac{1}{12} g_2 \cdot z + C,$$

where  $g_2 = 60 \cdot \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda, \omega \neq 0} \omega^{-4}$ .

**Problem 3** Let  $\mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{gl}(V)$  ( $\mathfrak{gl}(V)$  is the Lie algebra consisting of all endomorphisms of  $V$ ) be a Lie subalgebra such that every  $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $X$  is a nilpotent endomorphism on  $V$ . Then prove there exists a non-zero vector  $v \in V$  such that  $X(v) = 0$  for all  $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ .

**Problem 4** Let  $K = \mathbb{C}(x)$  the field consisting of all rational functions with complex coefficients, i.e.  $a \in \mathbb{C}(x)$  if and only if  $a = \frac{f}{g}$ , where  $f, g \in \mathbb{C}[x]$  and  $g \neq 0$ . Let  $L \subset K$  a subfield containing  $\mathbb{C}$ , such that  $[K: L] < \infty$ . Prove  $L \cong \mathbb{C}(x)$ .