

## Math 6250: Homework 2

1. Let  $C_n$  be the cyclic group of order  $n$ .
  - (a) Completely classify the irreducible  $C_n$ -modules over the complex numbers  $\mathbb{C}$ ,
  - (b) Show how to decompose the regular module  $\mathbb{C}C_n$  in terms of irreducibles. That is, find an explicit basis  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbb{C}C_n$  such that for each  $b \in \mathcal{B}$ ,  $\mathbb{C}\text{-span}\{b\}$  is a submodule of  $\mathbb{C}C_n$ .
2. Let  $V$  be a completely reducible  $A$ -module over an algebraically closed field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Prove the converse of Schur's Lemma. That is, if for every  $A$ -module homomorphism  $\theta : V \rightarrow V$  there exists  $c \in \mathbb{F}$  such that  $\theta(v) = cv$ , then  $V$  is irreducible.
3. Let  $A$  be a semisimple finite dimensional algebra. The *degree sequence* of a  $A$  is the sequence  $\{\dim(A^\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \hat{A}\}$ . Suppose  $|\dim(A)| = 20$  and  $\text{char}(\mathbb{F})$  does not divide  $\dim(A^\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda \in \hat{A}$ .
  - (a) Show that  $A$  has at least one dimension 1 module.
  - (b) Show that  $G$  has less than 10 possible degree sequences.
  - (c) If  $A = \mathbb{F}G$ , then it turns out that  $\dim(\mathbb{F}G^\lambda)$  divides  $|G|$ . Using this fact, show that in this case  $\mathbb{F} \cdot G$  must have at least 4 different one-dimensional modules.
4. (13.4 in book).
  - (a) Let  $I$  be a proper ideal of a semisimple ring  $R$ . Show that  $R/I$  is also semisimple.
  - (b) Give an example to show that subrings of semisimple rings need not be semisimple.
5. Let  $A$  be a semisimple algebra. Suppose  $V \subseteq A$  is a submodule of the regular module  $A$ .
  - (a) Show that there exists an idempotent  $e \in A$  (an element such that  $e^2 = e$ ) such that

$$V = Ae.$$

- (b) Show that if  $\theta \in \text{Hom}_A(V, A)$ , then

$$\theta(v) = va, \quad \text{for some } a \in A.$$

- (c) Show that

$$\text{End}_A(V) \cong eAe,$$

as vector spaces.

Remark: One can show that the two spaces in (c) are in fact anti-isomorphic as algebras.