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Group theory - SML

Exercise 2.48. Check that the regular representation is indeed a representation.  
Is it a unitary representation?

Answer:

†, First we check if the regular representation is indeed a representation.

We get the regular representation of  $G$  (a finite group) is given by  $(\mathcal{H}^{\text{reg}}, U^{\text{reg}})$  with  $[U^{\text{reg}}(a)f](b) = f(a^{-1}b) \forall f \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{reg}} := \ell^2(G)$

We need to check 2 conditions:

- $U^{\text{reg}}(e) = \mathbb{1}$

we have  $[U^{\text{reg}}(e)f](b) = [\mathbb{1}f](b) = f(b) = f(e^{-1}b)$

→ satisfied

- $U^{\text{reg}}(xy) = U^{\text{reg}}(x)U^{\text{reg}}(y) \forall x, y \in G$

we have

$$[U^{\text{reg}}(xy)f](b) = f((xy)^{-1}b) = f(y^{-1}x^{-1}b) = [U^{\text{reg}}(y)f](x^{-1}b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [U^{\text{reg}}(xy)f](b) = [U^{\text{reg}}(x)U^{\text{reg}}(y)f](b)$$

→ G.E.D

So regular representation is indeed a representation.

†, Now we check if regular representation is a unitary representation.

A representation is a unitary representation of group  $G$  if a linear representation  $U$  of  $G$  on  $\mathcal{H}$  s.t.  $U(g)$  is a unitary operator  $\forall g \in G$ .

We check if  $U^{\text{reg}}(g)$  is a unitary operator  $\forall g \in G$ .

Because  $f, g \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{reg}} := \ell^2(G)$ . We get

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{b \in G} f(b) \overline{g(b)} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

We can consider  $\langle U^{\text{reg}}(a)f, U^{\text{reg}}(a)g \rangle$ . We get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle U^{\text{reg}}(a)f, U^{\text{reg}}(a)g \rangle &= \sum_{b \in G} U^{\text{reg}}(a)f(b) \overline{U^{\text{reg}}(a)g(b)} \\ &= \sum_{b \in G} f(a^{-1}b) \overline{g(a^{-1}b)} \end{aligned}$$

We set  $c = a^{-1}b$ , we get

$$\langle U^{\text{reg}}(a)f, U^{\text{reg}}(a)g \rangle = \sum_{c \in G} f(c) \overline{g(c)} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad (c = a^{-1}b \in G)$$

From  $\textcircled{1}$  and  $\textcircled{2}$  →  $\langle U^{\text{reg}}(a)f, U^{\text{reg}}(a)g \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$

From there, we can see that  $U^{reg}(a)$  preserve inner products.

Moreover, we can see that:

$U^{reg}(a): H \rightarrow H$  and  $U^{reg}(a)$  is invertible ( $U^{reg}(a^{-1}) = U^{reg}(a)^{-1}$ )

$\rightarrow U^{reg}(a)$  is unitary operator

$\rightarrow U^{reg}$  is unitary representation.

$\rightarrow$  Q.E.D