

①

Teoría de reps: clase del 19 mar 2020 (en línea)

Prob
① $G \curvearrowright X, V \subset C(X)$, subesp inv.

$$g: f(x) \mapsto f(g^{-1}x), g \in G$$

$$H = \text{stab}(0), 0 \in X, X = G/H.$$

$$\text{p.d. } \exists f \in V, f \neq 0, h \cdot f = f, \forall h \in H.$$

$$\text{David: } \exists f \in V, f(0) \neq 0. V \neq \{0\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in V, x \in X \text{ "0" zero} \uparrow \uparrow \text{ t.q. } f(x) \neq 0.$$

$$\exists g \in G \text{ t.q. } g(x) = 0. \Rightarrow \exists f \neq 0, f(0) \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f \in V, f(0) \neq 0. V_0 = \{f \in V \mid f(0) = 0\}$$
$$\Rightarrow V_0 \subset V \text{ tiene } \text{codim} = 1$$

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \varphi(f) = f(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(\varphi) \text{ es } \mathbb{C} \text{ codim} = 1$$

$$V_0 \text{ es } H\text{-inv} \Rightarrow V_0^\perp = \mathbb{C} f_0 \text{ es } H\text{-inv}$$

$$h \cdot f_0 = \lambda f_0, \lambda = ?$$

$$(h \cdot f_0)(0) = f_0(h^{-1}0) = f_0(0)$$

$$\parallel (\lambda f_0)(0) = \lambda f_0(0) \Rightarrow \lambda = 1. \text{ Q.E.D.}$$

Prob. 2

$G \curvearrowright X$, $H \trianglelefteq \text{stab}(o)$, $o \in X$, $H \neq \{e\}$
 $G \curvearrowright V$ irred, $v_0 \in V$, $v_0 \neq 0$
 $h \cdot v_0 = v_0, \forall h \in H$.

P.D.: \exists isom. $V \hookrightarrow C(X)$ G equiv.

E.d.w.: $\exists \varphi \in V^*$, H -fijo, $\varphi \neq 0$.

Dem.: $\exists \tilde{\varphi} \in V^*$, $\tilde{\varphi}(v_0) = 1$, $\text{ker } \tilde{\varphi} = v_0^\perp$.

$\varphi(v) = \int_H \tilde{\varphi}(h \cdot v) dh \Rightarrow \varphi$ es H -fijo

$$\varphi(v_0) = 1 \quad (= \int_H \tilde{\varphi}(h v_0) dh = \int_H \tilde{\varphi}(v_0) = \tilde{\varphi}(v_0) = 1)$$

Se define $\Phi: V \rightarrow C(X)$;

$$\Phi(u)(x) = \varphi(g^{-1}u)$$

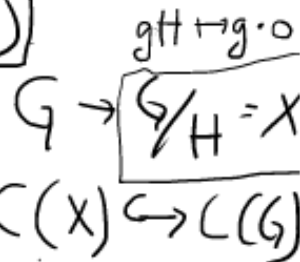
$$\Phi(v_0)(o) \stackrel{x=g \cdot o}{=} \varphi(v_0) \neq 0 \quad (\neq 0)$$

$\Rightarrow \Phi \neq 0 \stackrel{g=e}{\Rightarrow} \Phi$ iso sobre $\text{im}(\Phi)$

(Schur)

Otro: $\tilde{\Phi}: V \rightarrow C(G)$

$$\tilde{\Phi}(u)(g) = \varphi(g^{-1}u)$$



la imagen las func. g' son H -inv

la imagen de $C(X)$ en $C(G)$
 son las func. H -inv (por la derecha)

QED.

(3)

$$A_0 = \mathbb{C}, A_1 = \{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_3 x_3 \mid a_i \in \mathbb{C}\} \stackrel{SO_3\text{-rep}}{=} (\mathbb{R}^3)^* \otimes \mathbb{C}$$

Def: Sea $A_d := \text{pol en } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ de grado } d$, son
 coef. en $\mathbb{C} = \{ \sum a_{j,k} x_1^i x_2^j x_3^k \mid i+j+k=d, a_{j,k} \in \mathbb{C} \}$

• $SO_3 \curvearrowright A_d: p(x) \mapsto p(g^{-1}x), g \in SO_3.$

• Se define prod. herm. en A_d
 - los monomios son una base ortogonal (no unitaria), $\|x_1^i x_2^j x_3^k\|^2 = i!j!k!$

• mult. por $x_i: A_d \rightarrow A_{d+1}, i=1,2,3.$

$$\partial_{x_i}: A_{d+1} \rightarrow A_d, p(x) \mapsto \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} p(x)$$

lemma: son operaciones adjuntas (duals)

$$\langle x_i, p(x), q(x) \rangle = \langle p(x), \partial_{x_i} q(x) \rangle$$

Dem: $\langle x_1^i x_2^j x_3^k, x_1^{i+1} x_2^j x_3^k \rangle = (i+1)!j!k!$

$$\langle x_1^i x_2^j x_3^k, \partial_{x_1} x_1^{i+1} x_2^j x_3^k \rangle =$$

$$= (i+1) \|x_1^i x_2^j x_3^k\|^2 = (i+1)!j!k! \quad \bullet$$

es el operador de mult. por x_i función

$$r^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2, \Delta = \sum \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} = \text{laplaciano}$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta^* = r^2$

$$\Delta f = 0$$

$$\Delta f = \lambda f$$

SO_3 -equiv: $A_d \xrightarrow{r^2} A_{d+2}$
 Δ

$$H_d = \text{Ker}(\Delta) \subset A_d \text{ (polinomios armónicos)}$$

$$\uparrow \cong V_{2d}$$

$$\dim = 2d+1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} A_0 & \xrightarrow{r^2} & A_2 & \xrightarrow{r^2} & A_4 & \xrightarrow{r^2} & A_6 & \xrightarrow{r^2} & \dots \\ \parallel & & \cup & & \cup & & \cup & & \\ H_0 & & H_2 & & H_4 & & H_6 & & \end{array} \quad \boxed{A_2 = H_2 \oplus r^2 \mathbb{C}} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\text{Im}(r^2)^\perp = \ker(\Delta)$$

$$\text{Im}(T)^\perp = \ker(T^*) \quad T: V \rightarrow W$$

$$T^*: W \rightarrow V$$

repetido
a y b



$$0 = \langle T^*v, w \rangle = \langle v, T^*w \rangle$$

$$\forall v \Rightarrow T^*w = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_d & \xrightarrow{r^2} & A_{d+2} & \xrightarrow{r^2} & A_{d+4} \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ & & r^2 A_d \oplus H_d & & r^2 A_{d+2} \oplus H_{d+2} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} A_0 & \xrightarrow{r^2} & \mathbb{C}r^2 \oplus H_2 & \xrightarrow{r^2} & \mathbb{C}r^4 \oplus r^2 H_2 \oplus H_4 \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ H_0 & & \dots & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{C}r^{2n} \oplus r^{2n-2} H_2 \oplus \dots \oplus H_{2n} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Prop: } A_d = H_d \oplus r^2 H_{d-2} \oplus \dots \oplus \begin{cases} r^d H_0 & \text{d par} \\ r^d H_1 & \text{d impar} \end{cases}$$

① es la descomposición de A_d en subesp.

↓ **irred** bajo SO_3 de A_d .

② $\dim H_d = d+1$

③ $A_d(\mathbb{R}^3) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}^2)$ (restricción)
es inyectivo.

Prox. clase (usando ej. 1+2 de hoy).

(Fin de la clase).