

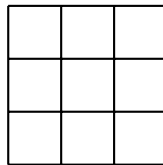
Algebraic and Geometric Methods in Engineering and Physics

2024/2025

2nd Exam - 6 February 2025 - 10:30

Duration: 2 hours

- (9/20) 1. Consider the finite group $G = S_3 \times S_3$.
- (a) Show that G is a nonabelian group of order 36.
 - (b) How many subgroups does G have? Of these, how many are nonabelian?
 - (c) Prove that $H = \{e, (123), (132)\} \times \{e\}$ is a normal subgroup of G , and identify the quotient group G/H .
 - (d) Show that if $\varphi : S_3 \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ is an irreducible representation of S_3 then each of the two maps $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ given by $\varphi_1(\sigma, \tau) = \varphi(\sigma)$ and $\varphi_2(\sigma, \tau) = \varphi(\tau)$ are irreducible representations of G .
 - (e) List the conjugacy classes of G .
 - (f) How many irreducible representations does G have? What are their dimensions?
- (3/20) 2. Consider a square window divided into $3 \times 3 = 9$ equally sized square glasses as shown in the figure below. Each square glass can have one of n possible colors. How many different windows are there, up to reorientation (i.e. rotations and/or reflections)? Check explicitly that your answer gives an integer for each choice of n .



- (3/20) 3. Let (N, d) be a metric space and let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be an injective function. Show that:
- (a) $d_f : M \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+$ defined by $d_f(x, y) = d(f(x), f(y))$ for all $x, y \in M$ is a distance function on M .
 - (b) f is continuous for the topology defined on M by d_f .

(5/20) **4.** Consider the sets of matrices

$$SE(2) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha} & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C}) : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

and

$$\mathfrak{se}(2) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} i\alpha & z \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C}) : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{C} \right\}.$$

Show that:

- (a) $SE(2)$ is a Lie group of dimension 3.
- (b) $\mathfrak{se}(2)$ is the Lie algebra of $SE(2)$.
- (c) $\mathfrak{se}(2)$ is not simple.