## $\begin{array}{c} {\color{blue} {\rm Lie~Groups}}\\ {\color{blue} {\rm SoSe~2023} \longrightarrow {\rm Ubungsblatt~1}}\\ {\color{blue} {\scriptstyle 26.04.2023}}\end{array}$

## 1 Topological groups

Aufgabe 1.1: Let G be a topological group and let H be a subgroup. Show that H is a topological group with the subspace topology.

Let N be a normal subgroup. Show that G/N is a topological group with the quotient topology.

Aufgabe 1.2: Let G be a topological group and let H be a subgroup of G.

- 1. Show that H is open if and only if it contains a neighborhood of the identity  $e \in G$ .
- 2. Show that if H is open, then H is also closed.
- 3. Show that if G is connected and H is open then G = H.

**Bonus-Aufgabe 1.3:** Let  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $m \neq 0$ . We define  $d_5(m, n) = \frac{1}{5^k}$  where k is the maximal integer such that  $5^k$  divides m - n. If m = n let  $d_5(m, n) = 0$ . Then  $d_5$  defines a metric on  $\mathbb{Z}$  called the 5-adic metric (one can do the same for every prime p).

Show that  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  is a topological group with respect to the topology induced by the metric  $d_5$ .

## **2** Representation theory of $S^1$

Recall: Representations of  $S^1$  are assumed to be continuous!

**Aufgabe 1.4:** For  $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$  let  $\rho_{n,m} : S^1 \times S^1 \to GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{\times}$  be the map defined by  $\rho_{m,n}(z, z') = z^m (z')^n$ .

- 1. Show that  $\rho_{m,n}$  defines a complex representation of  $S^1 \times S^1$ .
- 2. Show that  $\rho_{m,n}$  is isomorphic to  $\rho_{m',n'}$  (as a representation) if and only if m = m' and n = n'.
- 3. Show that every representation of  $S^1 \times S^1$  on  $\mathbb{C}$  is isomorphic to  $\rho_{n,m}$  for some  $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Aufgabe 1.5: Show that every irreducible real representation of  $S^1$  is either the trivial representation or is a 2-dimensional representation isomorphic to

$$\rho_n : S^1 \to GL_2(\mathbb{R})$$
$$e^{i\theta} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos(n\theta) & \sin(n\theta) \\ -\sin(n\theta) & \cos(n\theta) \end{pmatrix}.$$

for some  $n \ge 1$ .