

Repsn

Constructing representations of finite groups

3.1.1

20 March 2023

Vahid Dabbaghian

Vahid Dabbaghian

Email: vdabbagh@sfu.ca

Homepage: <https://www.sfu.ca/~vdabbagh>

Address: Vahid Dabbaghian

Department of Mathematics

Simon Fraser University

Burnaby, British Columbia

V5A 1S6 Canada

Acknowledgements

The first version of this package was obtained during my Ph.D. studies at Carleton University. I would like to express deep gratitude to my supervisor Professor John D. Dixon whose guidance and support were crucial for the successful completion of this project. I also thank Professor Charles Wright and referees for pointing out some important comments to improve **Repsn**.

This documentation was prepared with the **GAPDoc** package by Frank Lübeck and Max Neunhöffer.

Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Irreducible Representations	5
2.1	Constructing Representations	5
2.2	Induction	6
2.3	Extension	7
2.4	Character Subgroups	9
2.5	Equivalent Representation	10
3	Reducible Representations	12
3.1	Constituents of Representations	12
3.2	Block Representations	12
	References	15
	Index	16

Chapter 1

Introduction

This manual describes the **Repsn** package for computing matrix representations in characteristic zero of finite groups. Most of the functions in **Repsn** have been written according to the algorithm described in the author's Ph.D thesis [DA03] and [DD10] (see [DA05]).

For constructing representations of simple groups and their covers we use the algorithm described in [Dix93]. To use this algorithm for constructing a representation of a group G affording an irreducible character χ of G , we need to have a subgroup H of G such that the restriction of χ to H has a linear constituent with multiplicity one. In this case we say H is a *character subgroup* relative to χ (or a χ -subgroup). A χ -subgroup for each irreducible character χ of degree less than 100 of simple groups and their covers are listed in [DA06] and [DA07].

All **Repsn** functions are written entirely in the **GAP** language. It is proved in [DA05] and [DD10] that the algorithm is correct for any group with a character of degree less than 100. Indeed, if the group is solvable, there is no restriction on the character degree. In practice the program is quite fast when the degree is small, but can be very slow when it is necessary to call one of the subprograms which extend irreducible representations. In the latter case the number of element wise operations required to extend a representation of degree d is proportional to d^6 .

Repsn is implemented in the **GAP** language, and runs on any system supporting **GAP4**. The **Repsn** package is loaded into the current **GAP** session with the command

```
gap> LoadPackage( "repsn" );
```

(see section *Loading a GAP Package* in the **GAP** Reference Manual).

Please report any bugs or other issues you might encounter via the **Repsn** issue tracker at <https://github.com/gap-packages/repsn/issues>.

Chapter 2

Irreducible Representations

Let G be a finite group and χ be an ordinary irreducible character of G . In this chapter we introduce some functions to construct a complex representation R of G affording χ . We proceed recursively, reducing the problem to smaller subgroups of G or characters of smaller degree until we obtain a problem which we can deal with directly. Inputs of most of the functions are a given group G , and an irreducible character χ . The output is a mapping (representation) which assigns to each generator x of G a matrix $R(x)$. We can use these functions for all groups and all irreducible characters χ of degree less than 100 although in principle the same methods can be extended to characters of larger degree. The main methods in these functions which are used to construct representations of finite groups are Induction, Extension, Tensor Product and Dixon's method (for constructing representations of simple groups and their covers) [DA05], and Projective Representation method [DD10].

2.1 Constructing Representations

This section introduces the main function to compute a representation of a finite group G affording an irreducible character χ of G .

2.1.1 IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation

▷ IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation(*chi*) (function)

called with an irreducible character *chi* of a group G , this function returns a mapping (representation) which maps each generator of G to a $d \times d$ matrix, where d is the degree of *chi*. The group generated by these matrices (the image of the map) is a matrix group which is isomorphic to G modulo the kernel of the map. If G is a solvable group then there is no restriction on the degree of *chi*. In the case that G is not solvable and the character *chi* has degree bigger than 100 the output maybe is not correct. In this case sometimes the output mapping does not afford the given character or it does not return any mapping.

Example

```
gap> s := PerfectGroup( 129024, 2 );;  
gap> G := Image(IsomorphismPermGroup( s ));;  
gap> chi := Irr( G )[36];;  
gap> chi[1];  
64  
gap> IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation( chi );;
```

```
#I Warning: EpimorphismSchurCover via Holt's algorithm is under construction
gap> time;
92657
```

2.1.2 IsAffordingRepresentation

▷ IsAffordingRepresentation(*chi*, *rep*) (function)

If *chi* and *rep* are a character and a representation of a group G , respectively, then IsAffordingRepresentation returns true if the trace of $rep(x)$ equals $chi(x)$ for all elements x in G .

Example

```
gap> G := GL(2,7);;
gap> chi := Irr(G)[ 29 ];;
gap> rep := IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation( chi );
CompositionMapping( [(8,15,22,29,36,43)(9,16,23,30,37,44)
(10,17,24,31,38,45)(11,18,25,32,39,46)(12,19,26,33,40,47)
(13,20,27,34,41,48)(14,21,28,35,42,49), (2,29,12)(3,36,20)
(4,43,28)(5,8,30)(6,15,38)(7,22,46)(9,44,14)(10,16,17)
(11,37,27)(13,23,39)(18,24,25)(19,45,35)(21,31,47)
(26,32,33)(34,40,41)(42,48,49) ] ->
[ [ [ 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 1, 0, -1, -1, 1, 0, -1 ],
    [ 2, -1, -2, -2, 1, 2, -1 ],
    [ 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 1, 0, -2, 0, 0, 1, -1 ],
    [ 1, 0, -2, -1, 1, 1, -1 ],
    [ -2, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 1, -1, -1, -1, 0, 2, -1 ],
    [ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
    [ 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, -1 ],
    [ 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0 ],
    [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0 ] ] ], (action isomorphism) )
gap> IsAffordingRepresentation( chi, rep );
true
```

We can obtain the size of the image of this representation by `Size(Image(rep))` and compute the value for an arbitrary element x in G by $x^{\sim}rep$.

2.2 Induction

2.2.1 InducedSubgroupRepresentation

▷ InducedSubgroupRepresentation(G , *rep*) (function)

computes a representation of G induced from the representation rep of a subgroup H of G . If rep has degree d then the degree of the output representation is $d * |G : H|$.

Example

```
gap> G := SymmetricGroup( 6 );;
gap> H := AlternatingGroup( 6 );;
gap> chi := Irr( H )[ 2 ];;
gap> rep := IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation( chi );;
gap> InducedSubgroupRepresentation( G, rep );
[ (1,2,3,4,5,6), (1,2) ] ->
[ [ [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, -1 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, -1, -1 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, -1 ],
    [ 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 1, 0, 0, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 1, 0, -1, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 1, 0, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1 ],
    [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ] ] ]
```

2.3 Extension

In this section we introduce some functions for extending a representation of a subgroup to the whole group.

2.3.1 ExtendedRepresentation

▷ `ExtendedRepresentation(chi, rep)`

(function)

Suppose H is a subgroup of a group G and chi is an irreducible character of G such that the restriction of chi to H , *phi* say, is irreducible. If rep is an irreducible representation of H affording phi then `ExtendedRepresentation` extends the representation rep of H to a representation of G affording chi . This function call can be quite expensive when the representation rep has a large degree.

Example

```
gap> G := AlternatingGroup( 6 );;
gap> H := Group([ (1,2,3,4,6), (1,4)(5,6) ]);;
gap> chi := Irr( G )[ 2 ];;
gap> phi := RestrictedClassFunction( chi, H );;
```

```

gap> IsIrreducibleCharacter( phi );
true
gap> rep := IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation( phi );;
gap> ext := ExtendedRepresentation( chi, rep );
#I Need to extend a representation of degree 5. This may take a while.
[ (1,2,3,4,5), (4,5,6) ] -> [
[ [ 0, 1, 0, -1, -1 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
[ -1, -1, -1, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, -1 ],
[ 0, 0, 1, 1, 1 ] ],
[ [ 1, 0, 1, 0, 1 ],
[ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ -1, -1, 0, 1, 0 ],
[ 1, 1, 1, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, -1, 0, 0 ] ] ]
gap> IsAffordingRepresentation( chi, ext );
true

```

2.3.2 ExtendedRepresentationNormal

▷ ExtendedRepresentationNormal(*chi*, *rep*)

(function)

Suppose H is a normal subgroup of a group G and chi is an irreducible character of G such that the restriction of chi to H , *phi* say, is irreducible. If rep is an irreducible representation of H affording *phi* then ExtendedRepresentationNormal extends the representation rep of H to a representation of G affording chi . This function is more efficient than ExtendedRepresentation.

Example

```

gap> G := GL(2,7);;
gap> chi := Irr( G )[ 29 ];;
gap> H := SL(2,7);;
gap> phi := RestrictedClassFunction( chi, H );;
gap> IsIrreducibleCharacter( phi );
true
gap> rep := IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation( phi );;
gap> ext := ExtendedRepresentationNormal( chi, rep );
#I Need to extend a representation of degree 7. This may take a while.
CompositionMapping( [(8,15,22,29,36,43)(9,16,23,30,37,44)
(10,17,24,31,38,45)(11,18,25,32,39,46)(12,19,26,33,40,47)
(13,20,27,34,41,48)(14,21,28,35,42,49), (2,29,12)(3,36,20)
(4,43,28)(5,8,30)(6,15,38)(7,22,46)(9,44,14)(10,16,17)
(11,37,27)(13,23,39)(18,24,25)(19,45,35)(21,31,47)
(26,32,33)(34,40,41)(42,48,49) ] ->
[ [ [ -1, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0 ], [ -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0 ], [ 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ -1, -1, 1, 0, 1, -1, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ -1, 0, 1, -1, 1, 0, -1 ] ],
[ [ 1, -1, 0, 1, 0, -1, 1 ], [ 1, 0, -1, 1, -1, 0, 1 ],
[ 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ -1, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0 ], [ -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],

```



```
[ -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0 ] ] ], (action isomorphism) )
gap> IsAffordingRepresentation( chi, ext );
true
```

2.4 Character Subgroups

If χ is an irreducible character of a group G and H is a subgroup of G such that the restriction of χ to H has a linear constituent with multiplicity one, then we call H a character subgroup relative to χ or a χ -subgroup.

2.4.1 CharacterSubgroupRepresentation (for a character)

▷ `CharacterSubgroupRepresentation(chi)` (function)
 ▷ `CharacterSubgroupRepresentation(chi, H)` (function)

returns a representation affording χ by finding a χ -subgroup and using the method described in [Dix93]. If the second argument is a χ -subgroup then it returns a representation affording χ without searching for a χ -subgroup. In this case an error is signalled if no χ -subgroup exists.

2.4.2 IsCharacterSubgroup

▷ `IsCharacterSubgroup(chi, H)` (function)

is true if H is a χ -subgroup and false otherwise.

Example

```
gap> G := AlternatingGroup( 8 );;
gap> chi := Irr( G )[ 2 ];;
gap> H := AlternatingGroup( 3 );;
gap> IsCharacterSubgroup( chi, H );
true
gap> rep := CharacterSubgroupRepresentation( chi, H );
[ (1,2,3,4,5,6,7), (6,7,8) ] -> [ [ [
  1/3*E(3)+2/3*E(3)^2, 0, 0, -E(3), 0, -1/3*E(3)-2/3*E(3)^2, 1 ],
  [ 2/3*E(3)+4/3*E(3)^2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0 ],
  [ 2/3*E(3)+4/3*E(3)^2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0 ],
  [ E(3)^2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
  [ 2/3*E(3)+4/3*E(3)^2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0 ],
  [ -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0, 0, -1, 0, 2/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2, E(3)^2 ],
  [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
    [ 0, 0, 0, -E(3), E(3), 0, 1 ] ] ] ]
```

2.4.3 AllCharacterPSubgroups

▷ AllCharacterPSubgroups(G , chi) (function)

returns a list of all p -subgroups of G which are chi -subgroups. The subgroups are chosen up to conjugacy in G .

2.4.4 AllCharacterStandardSubgroups

▷ AllCharacterStandardSubgroups(G , chi) (function)

returns a list containing well described subgroups of G which are chi -subgroups. This list may contain Sylow subgroups and their derived subgroups, normalizers and centralizers in G .

2.4.5 AllCharacterSubgroups

▷ AllCharacterSubgroups(G , chi) (function)

returns a list of all chi -subgroups of G among the lattice of subgroups. This function call can be quite expensive for larger groups. The call is expensive in particular if the lattice of subgroups of the given group is not yet known.

2.5 Equivalent Representation

2.5.1 EquivalentRepresentation

▷ EquivalentRepresentation(rep) (function)

computes an equivalent representation to an irreducible representation rep by transforming rep to a new basis by spinning up one vector (i.e. getting the other basis vectors as images under the first one under words in the generators). If the input representation, rep , is reducible then EquivalentRepresentation does not return any mapping. In this case see section 3.

Example

```
gap> G := SymmetricGroup( 7 );;
gap> chi := Irr( G )[ 2 ];;
gap> rep := CharacterSubgroupRepresentation( chi );;
gap> equ := EquivalentRepresentation( rep );
[ (1,2,3,4,5,6,7), (1,2) ] ->
[ [ [ 0, 0, 0, E(5)+E(5)^2+E(5)^3+2*E(5)^4, -1, -E(5)-E(5)^2-E(5)^3-2*E(5)^4 ],
  [ E(5)^3-E(5)^4, E(5)^2+E(5)^3+E(5)^4, E(5)+E(5)^3-E(5)^4, -E(5)+E(5)^2
    -3*E(5)^3-E(5)^4, -E(5)-E(5)^3+E(5)^4, 2*E(5)-2*E(5)^2+2*E(5)^3 ]
  , [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 4/5*E(5)+3/5*E(5)^2+2/5*E(5)^3+1/5*E(5)^4, E(5), 1, -E(5),
    6/5*E(5)+2/5*E(5)^2+3/5*E(5)^3+4/5*E(5)^4 ], [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 0, E(5), 1, -E(5), 2*E(5)+E(5)^2+E(5)^3+E(5)^4 ] ],
[ [ -1, 0, E(5)+E(5)^2+E(5)^3+2*E(5)^4, -E(5)-E(5)^2-3*E(5)^4,
  -E(5)-E(5)^2-E(5)^3-2*E(5)^4, E(5)+E(5)^2+3*E(5)^4 ],
  [ 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 0, 0, E(5)+E(5)^2+E(5)^3+2*E(5)^4, -1, -E(5)-E(5)^2-E(5)^3-2*E(5)^4
    ], [ 0, 0, -1, -E(5)^4, 1, E(5)+E(5)^2+E(5)^3+2*E(5)^4 ],
```

```
[ 0, 0, -E(5)^4, -E(5)^3+E(5)^4, E(5)+E(5)^2+E(5)^3+2*E(5)^4,  
  E(5)^3-E(5)^4 ], [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1 ] ] ]  
gap> IsAffordingRepresentation( chi, equ );  
true
```

Chapter 3

Reducible Representations

In this chapter we introduce some functions which deal with a complex reducible representation R of a finite group G .

3.1 Constituents of Representations

3.1.1 ConstituentsOfRepresentation

▷ `ConstituentsOfRepresentation(rep)` (function)

called with a representation rep of a group G . This function returns a list of irreducible representations of G which are constituents of rep , and their corresponding multiplicities. For example, if rep is a representation of G affording a character X such that $X = mY + nZ$, where Y and Z are irreducible characters of G , and m and n are the corresponding multiplicities, then `ConstituentsOfRepresentation` returns $[[m, S], [n, T]]$ where S and T are irreducible representations of G affording Y and Z , respectively. This function call can be quite expensive when G is a large group.

3.1.2 IsReducibleRepresentation

▷ `IsReducibleRepresentation(rep)` (function)

If rep is a representation of a group G then `IsReducibleRepresentation` returns true if rep is a reducible representation of G .

3.2 Block Representations

3.2.1 EquivalentBlockRepresentation (for a representation)

▷ `EquivalentBlockRepresentation(rep)` (function)

▷ `EquivalentBlockRepresentation(list)` (function)

If rep is a reducible representation of a group G , this function returns a block diagonal representation of G equivalent to rep . If $list = [[m1, R1], [m2, R2], \dots, [mt, Rt]]$ is a list of irreducible representations $R1, R2, \dots, Rt$ of G with multiplicities $m1, m2, \dots, mt$, then

EquivalentBlockRepresentation returns a block diagonal representation of G containing the blocks R_1, R_2, \dots, R_t .

Example

```
gap> G := AlternatingGroup( 5 );;
gap> H := SylowSubgroup( G, 2 );;
gap> chi := TrivialCharacter( H );;
gap> Hrep := IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation( chi );;
gap> rep := InducedSubgroupRepresentation( G, Hrep );;
gap> IsReducibleRepresentation( rep );
true
gap> con := ConstituentsOfRepresentation( rep );
[ [ 1, [ (1,2,3,4,5), (3,4,5) ] -> [ [ 1 ] ], [ [ 1 ] ] ] ],
  [ 1, [ (1,2,3,4,5), (3,4,5) ] ->
    [ [ E(3), -1/3*E(3)-2/3*E(3)^2, 0, 1/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2 ],
      [ 1, -4/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2, E(3), -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2 ],
      [ 1, -E(3), E(3), 0 ],
      [ 1, -1/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2, 1, 1/3*E(3)+2/3*E(3)^2 ] ],
    [ [ 1, -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0, 2/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2 ],
      [ 0, -E(3), E(3), 1 ],
      [ 0, -4/3*E(3)-2/3*E(3)^2, E(3), -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2 ],
      [ 0, 0, 1, 0 ] ] ] ],
  [ 2, [ (1,2,3,4,5), (3,4,5) ] ->
    [ [ -1, 1, 1, 1, -1 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ],
      [ -1, 0, 0, 1, -1 ],
      [ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, -1, 0, -1, 1 ] ],
      [ [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ],
        [ 0, -1, -1, -1, 0 ],
        [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
        [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
        [ -1, 0, 0, 1, -1 ] ] ] ] ]
gap> EquivalentBlockRepresentation( con );
[ (1,2,3,4,5), (3,4,5) ] ->
[ [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, E(3), -1/3*E(3)-2/3*E(3)^2, 0, 1/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 1, -4/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2, E(3), -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 1, -E(3), E(3), 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 1, -1/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2, 1, 1/3*E(3)+2/3*E(3)^2, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, -1 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 ],
      [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, -1, 1 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
```

```

[ 0, 1, -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0, 2/3*E(3)+1/3*E(3)^2, 0, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, -E(3), E(3), 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, -4/3*E(3)-2/3*E(3)^2, E(3), -2/3*E(3)-1/3*E(3)^2, 0,
  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, -1 ] ] ]

```

References

- [DA03] Vahid Dabbaghian-Abdoly. *An algorithm to construct representations of finite groups*. Ph.D. thesis, Dept. Mathematics, Univ. Carleton, 2003. [4](#)
- [DA05] Vahid Dabbaghian-Abdoly. An algorithm for constructing representations of finite groups. *J. Symbolic Comput.*, 39:671– 688, 2005. [4](#), [5](#)
- [DA06] Vahid Dabbaghian-Abdoly. Constructing representations of finite simple groups and central covers. *Canad. J. Math.*, 58:23 – 38, 2006. [4](#)
- [DA07] Vahid Dabbaghian-Abdoly. Constructing representations of higher degrees of finite simple groups and covers. *Math. Comp.*, 76:1661 – 1668, 2007. [4](#)
- [DD10] Vahid Dabbaghian and John D. Dixon. Computing matrix representations. *Math. Comp.*, 79:1801 – 1810, 2010. [4](#), [5](#)
- [Dix93] John D. Dixon. Constructing representations of finite groups. In *Groups and Computation*, volume 11 of *Dimacs Series in Discrete Mathematics and Theoretical Computer Science*, pages 105–112, 1993. [4](#), [9](#)

Index

AllCharacterPSubgroups, [10](#)
AllCharacterStandardSubgroups, [10](#)
AllCharacterSubgroups, [10](#)

CharacterSubgroupRepresentation
 for a character, [9](#)
 for a character and a group, [9](#)
ConstituentsOfRepresentation, [12](#)

EquivalentBlockRepresentation
 for a list, [12](#)
 for a representation, [12](#)
EquivalentRepresentation, [10](#)
ExtendedRepresentation, [7](#)
ExtendedRepresentationNormal, [8](#)

InducedSubgroupRepresentation, [6](#)
IrreducibleAffordingRepresentation, [5](#)
IsAffordingRepresentation, [6](#)
IsCharacterSubgroup, [9](#)
IsReducibleRepresentation, [12](#)