Tannaka Duality: Reconstructing Groups from Representations

Amy Needham

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What is a Representation?

2 Limits of Reconstruction

O More Structure and the Main Result

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• Group Theory is Hard

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- Group Theory is Hard
- Linear Algebra is Easy

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- Group Theory is Hard
- Linear Algebra is Easy
- Is there a way to turn group theory into linear algebra?

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• Representations allow us to turn group theory into linear algebra

Definition
A representation over a field k of dimension n of a group G is a homomorphism
$a: G \to \operatorname{GL}_{2}(k)$

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 $\rho: G \to \operatorname{GL}_n(k)$

Definition

A homomorphism between two representations ρ, ϕ of G over a field k of dimensions n_{ρ}, n_{ϕ} is a linear map $A \colon k^{n_{\rho}} \to k^{n_{\phi}}$ such that for all $g \in G$, $A\rho(g) = \phi(g)A$

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Remark

These objects and homomorphisms form a category

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• How much information can we get from representations?

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- How much information can we get from representations?
- Is there a limit to how much information we can get from representations?

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- How much information can we get from representations?
- Is there a limit to how much information we can get from representations?
- Are there two groups with the same representations?

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- How much information can we get from representations?
- Is there a limit to how much information we can get from representations?
- Are there two groups with the same representations?
- Is there a way to reconstruct groups from their representations?

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• Unfortunately, question 3 must be answered in the negative

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- Unfortunately, question 3 must be answered in the negative
- D_8 and Q_8 have the same representations over $\mathbb C$

Image: A matching of the second se

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- D_8 and Q_8 have the same representations over $\mathbb C$

Remark						
Both have the same character table $\chi_{ij}=$	/1	1	1	1	$1 \rangle$	
	1	1	$^{-1}$	1	-1	
	1	1	1	$^{-1}$	-1	
	1	1	$^{-1}$	$^{-1}$	1	
	\ 2	0	0	0	o /	

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1	1	$^{-1}$	1	-1	
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1	1	$^{-1}$	$^{-1}$	1	
2	0	0	0	0/	
	$\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1\\1\\2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -$

• Is there a way to salvage a positive result from question 4 though?

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Tensor Product of Representations

• Can adding more structure save us?

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Tensor Product of Representations

- Can adding more structure save us?
- We know we have more structure on representations than what is already given

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Definition

The direct sum of two representations ρ, ϕ of dimensions n_{ρ}, n_{ϕ} is the representation $\rho \oplus \phi$ of dimension $n_{\rho} + n_{\phi}$ given by $(\rho \oplus \phi)(g)(v \oplus w) = \rho(g)v \oplus \phi(g)w$

Definition

The tensor product of two representations ρ, ϕ of dimensions n_{ρ}, n_{ϕ} is the representation $\rho \otimes \phi$ of dimension $n_{\rho}n_{\phi}$ given by $(\rho \otimes \phi)(g)(v \otimes w) = \rho(g)v \otimes \phi(g)w$ and extending linearly

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Remark

These give the category of representations the structure of a Tannakian Category

It turns out that, in this case, we can in fact retrieve the group from its representations. The statement of the theorem is as follows

Intuitively, if we have the representations, and know how they add and tensor, we can get back to ${\cal G}$

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It turns out that, in this case, we can in fact retrieve the group from its representations. The statement of the theorem is as follows

Theorem

Given a symmetric monoidal category of representations, $\operatorname{Rep}(G)$, and its forgetful functor, ω , we can reconstruct G as $\underline{\operatorname{Aut}}^{\otimes}(\omega)$

Intuitively, if we have the representations, and know how they add and tensor, we can get back to ${\cal G}$

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• What does this construction look like?

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How the construction works

- What does this construction look like?
- In particular, what does $\underline{Aut}^{\otimes}(\omega)$ look like?

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- In particular, what does $\underline{\operatorname{Aut}}^{\otimes}(\omega)$ look like?

An automorphism of ω at a representation X, on a vector space V looks like the following $V \xrightarrow{\eta_X} V$ diagram $\downarrow^{\omega(f)} \qquad \downarrow^{\omega(f)}$ This just says that an automorphism of ω is a linear map that $V \xrightarrow{\eta_X} V$ commutes with all G equivariant endomorphisms

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Remark

This is not the full definition of $\underline{Aut}^{\otimes}(\omega)$ - the full definition needs "commuting" with all G equivariant maps, not just endomorphisms

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• Why is this realistic?

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- Why is this realistic?
- Because by definition of G equivariant, the action of G satisfies it

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