

Score for the groups $SL(2,121)$ and $SL(2,169)$

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Abstract

A factor group is a mathematical group obtained by aggregating similar elements of a larger group using an equivalence relation that preserves some of the group structure. In this paper, the factor groups $K(SL(2,121))$ and $K(SL(2,169))$ computed for each group from the character table of rational representations.

Subject Classification: 06F05, 06F15.

Keywords: Factor group, Rational representation, Character table, Rational character table, Cyclic group.

1. Introduction

For any finite group G , let N be a normal subgroup of G . Then, the set of all left (or right) cosets of N in G is also a group itself, known as the factor group of G by N (or the quotient group of G by N) [1] [2].

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Definition 1.1: For the finite n -dimensional vector space $V(n, F)$, the special linear group, written $\mathcal{SL}(n, F)$, is the subgroup of $GL(n, F)$ consisting of all unimodular transformations [3] [4]. $SL(n, F)$ is the kernel of the homomorphism $\det : GL(n, F) \rightarrow F^*$. Also, the group $GL(n, F)$ is not simple in general [5][6]. The group of all matrices of determinant 1 is $\mathcal{SL}(n, F)$, [7] and [8]. In [9], a researcher defined complexified adjoint representations of the complexification Lie algebras associated with the special orthogonal group $SO(3)$ and special linear group $\mathcal{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ have been obtained. A new representation of their tensor product is naturally arisen and computed in detail. By employing the ideas in [10-13], we get $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{SL}(2, 121))$ and $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{SL}(2, 169))$.

2. Basic Concepts

Theorem 2.1: [6] $\mathcal{K}(G) = \mathbb{Z}_p$ And $\mathcal{K}(G) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}_{p^i}$, for the p -group G .

Theorem 2.2: [1] $|\mathcal{SL}(2, q^n)| = q^n (q^{2n} - 1)$.

3. Main Results

The researchers in [10] study the character table of rational representations of $\mathcal{SL}(2, p^k)$. We employ that for $\mathcal{SL}(2, 121)$ and $\mathcal{SL}(2, 169)$.

3.2 Results for $\mathcal{SL}(2, 121)$

$|\mathcal{SL}(2, 121)| = 1771440$. The character table of rational representations is

C_g	1	z	$c = d$	$zc = zd$	a	a^2	a^3	a^4	a^5	a^6
$ C_g $	1	1	7320	7320	14762	14762	14762	14762	14762	14762
$ C_G(g) $	1771440	1771440	242	242	120	120	120	120	120	120
1_G	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ψ	121	121	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
χ_1	3904	-3904	32	-32	0	0	0	-128	0	0
χ_2	976	976	8	8	0	-16	0	16	0	32
χ_3	1952	-1952	16	-16	0	0	0	64	0	128
χ_4	488	488	4	4	-4	4	8	0	16	-8
χ_5	976	-976	8	-8	0	0	0	16	-16	0
χ_6	488	488	4	4	0	8	0	-16	0	-16
χ_8	488	488	4	4	4	32	-8	0	-16	-16
χ_{10}	244	244	2	2	0	4	0	-4	-8	-8
χ_{12}	244	244	2	2	2	-2	-4	-4	-8	-8
χ_{15}	488	-488	4	-4	0	0	-8	-16	-16	16
χ_{20}	122	122	1	1	1	-1	-2	-2	2	2
χ_{24}	244	244	2	2	-2	-4	-8	8	8	8
χ_{30}	122	122	1	1	0	-2	2	2	2	2
χ_{40}	122	122	1	1	-1	-2	2	2	2	2
θ_1	7200	-7200	-60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_2	3600	3600	-30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0
ξ	122	122	1	1	-2	2	-2	2	-2	2
η	240	-240	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

The diametrical matrix of the previous table is

[illegible]

Thus

$$K(\mathcal{SL}(2,121)) = \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p ,$$

$$p = 1771440, 885720, 442860, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 1$$

3.2 Results for $\mathcal{SL}(2,169)$

$|\mathcal{SL}(2,169)| = 4826640$. The character table of rational representations is

C_g	1	z	$c = d$	$zc=zd$	a	a^2	a^3	b^2	b^5
$ C_g $	1	1	14280	14280	28730	28730	28730	28392	28392
$ C_G(g) $	4826640	4826640	338	338	168	168	168	170	170
1_G	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ψ	169	169	0	0	1	1	1	- 1	- 1
χ_1	8160	- 8160	48	48	0	0	0	0	0
χ_2	2040	2040	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
χ_3	4080	- 4080	24	24	0	0	96	0	0
χ_4	1020	1020	6	6	- 6	6	12	0	0
χ_6	1020	1020	6	6	0	12	0	0	0
χ_7	1360	- 1360	8	- 8	0	0	0	0	0
χ_8	1020	1020	6	6	6	18	- 12	0	0
χ_{12}	510	510	3	3	3	- 3	- 9	0	0
χ_{14}	340	340	2	2	0	4	0	0	0
χ_{21}	680	- 680	4	4	0	0	- 8	0	0
χ_{24}	510	510	3	3	- 3	0	- 18	0	0
χ_{28}	170	170	1	1	1	- 1	- 2	0	0
χ_{42}	170	170	1	1	0	- 2	2	0	0
χ_{56}	170	170	1	1	- 1	- 2	2	0	0
θ_1	10752	- 10752	- 64	64	0	0	0	- 64	- 256
θ_2	5376	5376	- 32	- 32	0	0	0	0	128
θ_5	2688	- 2688	- 16	16	0	0	0	16	- 128
θ_{10}	1344	1344	- 8	- 8	0	0	0	0	64
θ_{17}	672	- 672	- 4	4	0	0	0	4	8
θ_{34}	336	336	- 2	- 2	0	0	0	4	- 8
ξ	170	170	- 1	- 1	- 2	2	- 2	0	0
η	336	- 336	1	- 1	0	0	0	- 4	4

[illegible]
$$p = 4826640 \ 2413320 \ 1206660, 17, 5, 7, 7, 7, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1$$

For any group G , the diagonal matrix numbers of the result matrix having the same digit of the conjugacy classes in the character table of irreducible rational representation as follows : (1) The first number = $|G|$, (2) The second number = $|G|/2$, (3) The third number = $|G|/4$, (4) The reminder numbers equal to the factors of the order of the centralizer of the contumacy classes except the order of the centralizer of the conjugacy class 1 after remove the factors of the order of the group divided by 4 and 2 with complete the remaining number by 1.

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