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**GENERALIZED CLIFFORD-LITTLEWOOD-ECKMANN
GROUPS II: LINEAR REPRESENTATIONS AND
APPLICATIONS**

TARA LYNN SMITH

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This paper presents applications of the decomposition of generalized Clifford-Littlewood-Eckmann groups, or CLE-groups, which are given by presentations of the type

$$\mathbf{G} = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \mid \omega^n = 1, a_i^n = \omega^{e(i)} \forall i, \\ a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \forall i \rangle.$$

We begin by studying the irreducible complex representations of the “building block groups” of orders n^2 and n^3 , and how the representations for the composite groups are constructed from them. This of course also gives a complete set of inequivalent irreducible matrix representations for the generalized Clifford algebras corresponding to these groups. We apply these representation-theoretic results to determine the size of the maximal abelian subgroups of these groups, and to present a generalization of a result of Littlewood on maximal sets of anticommuting matrices. In the final section we consider an alternative generalization of the CLE-groups, in which we require $a_i^n = 1$, but allow $a_i a_j = \omega^k a_j a_i$ for fixed k dividing n , where possibly $k > 1$. The irreducible complex representations of these groups are then calculated.

Introduction. These representations have been studied from the standpoint of projective representations of $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^r$ in [S-I]. However we feel that the presentation given here is somewhat clearer. The results again are of interest to physicists in a number of applications (see [S-I], [Kw]). Throughout this paper the notation and conventions will follow those of [Sm1], [Sm2]. The results of [Sm2] concerning the explicit decomposition of the groups will be used extensively here. The corresponding generalized Clifford algebras are studied in [Sm3].

1. Linear representations. The first application of the decomposition results obtained in [Sm2] is the determination of the irreducible complex representations for the generalized group $\mathbf{G} = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \mid \omega^n = 1, a_i^n = \omega^{e(i)} \forall i, a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \forall i \rangle$. To begin we need some general facts about representations of finite groups, which are found in [I].

PROPOSITION 1.1. *Let \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{H} be finite groups, and let $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{G})$ and $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{H})$ denote their respective sets of irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations (and sometimes by abuse of notation, the sets of characters corresponding to the irreducible representations). Then the following hold for all $S \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{G})$ and $T \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{H})$:*

(1) $S(g)$ is a scalar multiple of the identity matrix $\forall g \in \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$.

(2) $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{H}) = \{S \otimes T : S \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{G}), T \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{H})\}$.

(3) *Let \mathbf{N} be a normal subgroup of \mathbf{G} , and suppose $\mathbf{N} \subseteq \ker(S)$. Then S' defined by $S'(g\mathbf{N}) = S(g)$ is an irreducible representation of \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{N} . Moreover, any irreducible representation of \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{N} arises in this way.*

(4) *Let $g \rightarrow \chi(g) := \text{tr } R(g)$ be the character associated with a representation R of \mathbf{G} . Then R is irreducible if and only if $[\chi, \chi] := |\mathbf{G}|^{-1} \sum_{g \in \mathbf{G}} \chi(g)\chi(g^{-1}) = 1$.*

(5) *Two irreducible representations are distinct (i.e. not similar) if and only if their corresponding characters are distinct.*

(6) $|\text{Irr}(\mathbf{G})|$ equals the number of conjugacy classes of \mathbf{G} , and $\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{G})} \chi(1)^2 = |\mathbf{G}|$. \square

Applying these results to our groups, we get the following proposition, which reveals how to determine the representation theory for an arbitrary group of this type from that of the building block groups (those of order n^2 or n^3). Recall that if \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{H} are two groups in the category whose objects are finite groups with a distinguished central element ω of order n and whose morphisms are ω -preserving homomorphisms, we may define

$$\mathbf{G} \dot{\times} \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{GH} := \frac{\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{H}}{((\omega, \omega^{-1}))},$$

a central product of two such groups, which again has a distinguished central element $\omega = (\omega, 1) = (1, \omega)$ of order n .

PROPOSITION 1.2. *Let \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{H} be two groups in the category of finite groups with distinguished central elements of order n . Let $\omega_{\mathbf{G}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbf{H}}$ denote respectively the distinguished central elements of order n for these two groups. Then $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{GH}) = \{S \otimes T : S \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{G}), T \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{H}), \text{ and } S(\omega_{\mathbf{G}}) = T(\omega_{\mathbf{H}})\}$. \square*

We have seen [Sm2] that any generalized CLE group decomposes as a product of groups of the type $\mathbf{G}(d, d) := \langle \omega, a, b | \omega^n = 1, a^n = b^n = \omega^d, ab = \omega ba, \omega \text{ central} \rangle$, where d divides n , and at most one group of the type $\mathbf{G}(e) := \langle \omega, a | \omega^n = 1, a^n = \omega^e \rangle$, where e divides n . (And in fact, for all but at most one of the factors $\mathbf{G}(d, d)$ we may take $d = n$.) Our task now becomes that of determining the irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations for the groups $\mathbf{G}(d)$ and $\mathbf{G}(d, d)$, for d dividing n . The groups of order n^2 are quite easy, because they are abelian. We have the result below.

PROPOSITION 1.3. $\mathbf{G}(d) = \langle \omega, a \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n^2/d)\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$ has n^2 distinct irreducible representations, each of degree one. They are given by sending ω to any n th root of 1, ξ , in \mathbb{C} and sending a to any n^2/d th root of 1, ζ , satisfying $\zeta^n = \xi^d$. \square

Finding all the irreducible representations for the groups of order n^3 is somewhat more complicated. First we must try to determine the number of conjugacy classes in $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}(d, d)$, so that we know how many representations there should be.

PROPOSITION 1.4. *The total number of conjugacy classes in the group $\mathbf{G}(d, d) = \langle \omega, a, b \rangle$ is $\sum_{c|n} n^2 \phi(c)/c^2$, where $\phi(c)$ denotes the number of positive integers less than c which are relatively prime to c (i.e. the number of units in $\mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z}$). In particular, this number is independent of d , which is not a priori clear.*

Proof. We begin by determining the number of conjugates of a given element $g \in \mathbf{G}$, and deriving an initial formula for the number of conjugacy classes. We then show that this formula is multiplicative, and derive a simpler form in the case n is a prime power. This allows us finally to give the number of conjugacy classes in the form above. Let $g = \omega^k a^i b^j$. Then the conjugates of g are $\{\alpha g : [h, g] = \alpha \text{ for some } h \in \mathbf{G}\}$, and the set $\{\alpha : [h, g] = \alpha\}$ is exactly $\langle \omega^c \rangle$, where $c = \text{g.c.d.}(i, j, n)$. (This follows from the fact that $[a^i b^j, a^k b^m] = \omega^{im-jk}$.) Thus g has n/c conjugates, and $g, \omega g, \dots, \omega^{c-1} g$ will be in different conjugacy classes of \mathbf{G} . Notice that n/c is precisely the order of the image of g in \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{G}' , which is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Looking at all elements $g \in \mathbf{G}$, we see that the number of

conjugacy classes in G is

$$f(n) := \sum_{c|n} [\text{the number of elements of order } c \\ \text{in } \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}]n/c.$$

Next we wish to show $f(n)$ is multiplicative, i.e. we want to show $f(m)f(n) = f(mn)$, for m, n relatively prime. To see this, first note that the number of elements of order c in $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is precisely the number of elements of order c in $\mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f(m)f(n) &= \left(\sum_{e|m} [\# \text{ of elts. of order } e \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z}]m/e \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\sum_{c|n} [\# \text{ of elts. of order } c \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z}]n/c \right) \\ &= \sum_{e|m} \sum_{c|n} (\# \text{ of elts. of order } e \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z}) \\ &\quad \cdot (\# \text{ of elts. of order } c \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z}) \frac{mn}{ce}. \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g. c. d.}(m, n) = 1 &\Rightarrow \text{g. c. d.}(c, e) = 1 \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z})^2 \times (\mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z})^2 \\ &\cong (\mathbb{Z}/ce\mathbb{Z})^2, \end{aligned}$$

and an element of order ce in $(\mathbb{Z}/ce\mathbb{Z})^2$ must come from an element of order c in $(\mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z})^2$ and element of order e in $(\mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z})^2$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} f(m)f(n) &= \sum_{ce|mn} (\# \text{ of elts. of order } ce \text{ in } (\mathbb{Z}/ce\mathbb{Z})^2) \frac{mn}{ce} \\ &= f(mn). \end{aligned}$$

Hence it will be sufficient to calculate $f(n)$ for $n = p^r$, p a prime.

The number of elements of order p^k in $\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z}$ is the number of pairs (g_1, g_2) , $g_i \in \mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z}$, with at least one of the g_i of order p^k . There are $\phi(p^k)[2p^k - \phi(p^k)]$ such pairs. Recall also

$\phi(p^k) = p^k(1 - 1/p)$, for $k \geq 1$. Then we see

$$\begin{aligned} f(p^r) &= \sum_{k=0}^r (\# \text{ elts. of order } p^k \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z}) p^{r-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^r \phi(p^k)[2p^k - \phi(p^k)] p^{r-k} = p^r + \sum_{k=1}^r (p^{2k} - p^{2k-2}) p^{r-k} \\ &= p^r + p^r \sum_{k=1}^r p^k - p^{r-2} \sum_{k=1}^r p^k \\ &= p^r + p^r \left(\frac{p^{r+1} - p}{p - 1} \right) - p^{r-2} \left(\frac{p^{r+1} - p}{p - 1} \right) \\ &= p^r + (p^{r+1} - p) p^{r-2} (p + 1) = p^{2r} + p^{2r-1} - p^{r-1} \\ &= p^{2r} + p^{r-1} (p^r - 1) = p^{2r} + \frac{p - 1}{p - 1} (p^{r-1}) (p^r - 1) \\ &= p^{2r} + p^r \frac{p^r - 1}{p - 1} - p^{r-1} \frac{p^r - 1}{p - 1} = p^{2r} + \sum_{k=1}^r p^{2r-k} - p^{2r-k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^r p^{2r-2k} \phi(p^k) = \sum_{c|n} n^2 \phi(c) / c^2. \end{aligned}$$

Then since f is multiplicative, as is the expression $\sum_{c|n} n^2 \phi(c) / c^2$, we quickly see that in fact $f(n) = \sum_{c|n} n^2 \phi(c) / c^2$, as was claimed in the statement of the proposition. \square

In our next theorem we will construct precisely this many irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations for our group \mathbf{G} . Specifically, we will find $n^2 \phi(c) / c^2$ representations of degree c . Then

$$\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{G})} \chi(1)^2 = \sum_{c|n} c^2 n^2 \phi(c) / c^2 = n^2 \sum_{c|n} \phi(c) = n^3 = |\mathbf{G}|.$$

Since we know ω must go to $\xi \mathbf{I}_c$, where ξ is a (not necessarily primitive) n th root of unity in \mathbb{C} and \mathbf{I}_c is the $c \times c$ identity matrix, we analyze the representations realized under each possible choice for the image of ω .

THEOREM 1.5. *For every c dividing n there are $c^2 \phi(n/c)$ irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations of $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}(d, d) = \langle \omega, a, b \rangle$ which are of degree n/c . They are given as follows:*

$\omega \rightarrow \xi \mathbf{I}_{n/c}$, where ξ is a primitive (n/c) th root of 1 in \mathbb{C} (there are $\phi(n/c)$ distinct choices for ξ), and setting ζ to be a fixed primitive n^2/d th root of 1 satisfying $\zeta^{nc} = \xi^d$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &\rightarrow A' \in \{A, \zeta^{n/d}A, \dots, \zeta^{(n/d)(c-1)}A\}, \\
 b &\rightarrow B' \in \{B, \zeta^{n/d}B, \dots, \zeta^{(n/d)(c-1)}B\}, \text{ where}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \zeta^c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \zeta^c \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \xi & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \xi^{n/c-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

are $n/c \times n/c$ matrices (so there are c^2 choices for the images of a and b).

Proof. We have three things to show. We must show that the maps above yield representations for \mathbf{G} , that they are irreducible, and that there is no duplication among the different maps (i.e. that they are all distinct representations). If we can prove all of these we will be done, for then the remarks above show that these must be all of the irreducible representations of \mathbf{G} . Then let \mathbf{T} be defined by $\mathbf{T}(\omega) = \xi \mathbf{I}_{n/c}$, $\mathbf{T}(a) = A'$, $\mathbf{T}(b) = B'$. It is easy to see that $\mathbf{T}(a^n) = \mathbf{T}(b^n) = \mathbf{T}(\omega^d) = \xi^d \mathbf{I}_{n/c}$, and that $\mathbf{T}(a)\mathbf{T}(b) = \mathbf{T}(\omega)\mathbf{T}(b)\mathbf{T}(a)$. Therefore \mathbf{T} is a linear representation of \mathbf{G} , i.e. it defines a group homomorphism from \mathbf{G} into $GL(n/c, \mathbb{C})$.

To show irreducibility, we will look at the character χ associated to \mathbf{T} . Without loss of generality, we may assume for this part of the proof that $A' = A$ and $B' = B$. Recall that $\chi(g)$ is defined to be the trace of the representation $\mathbf{T}(g)$. Again it is an easy exercise to show that $\chi(\omega^i a^j b^k) = \text{tr}(\xi^i A^j B^k) = 0$ unless $j \equiv k \equiv 0 \pmod{n/c}$. If $j = \alpha n/c$, $k = \beta n/c$, $0 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq c$, then $\chi(\omega^i a^j b^k) = (\xi^i \zeta^{n(\alpha+\beta)})n/c$. (Notice that $\xi^i \zeta^{n(\alpha+\beta)}$ is an n th root of 1.) In particular, $\chi(g) \neq 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{T}(g)$ is a scalar matrix, if and only if the order of the image of g in \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{G}' divides c . In this case, $\chi(g) = \mu(n/c)$ for some n th root of 1, μ , and $\chi(g^{-1}) = \mu^{-1}(n/c)$. Hence $\chi(g)\chi(g^{-1}) = n^2/c^2$. Now \mathbf{T} will be irreducible if and only if $[\chi, \chi] = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{g \in \mathbf{G}} \chi(g)\chi(g^{-1}) &= n(n^2/c^2) (\#\text{of elements of order dividing } c \text{ in } \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{G}') \\
 &= n(n^2/c^2) = n^3 = |\mathbf{G}|,
 \end{aligned}$$

and we see that indeed \mathbf{T} is irreducible.

Finally we must show that for each choice of ξ , A' , and B' , we actually get distinct representations. It is clear that any two distinct choices for the image of ω give rise to distinct representations. We

must then show that different choices for A' or B' also yield distinct representations, and we will be done. Let T_1 and T_2 be two of the representations above of size n/c , with corresponding characters χ_1 and χ_2 , and assume χ_1 and χ_2 are equal on G . We will show $T_1 = T_2$. First, we may clearly assume that $T_1(\omega) = T_2(\omega) = \zeta I_{n/c}$. Let $T_1(a) = \zeta^{in/d} A$, and $T_2(a) = \zeta^{jn/d} A$, $0 \leq i, j \leq c - 1$. We need to show $i = j$. Here $\chi_1(a^{n/c}) = (n/c)\zeta^{n+i(n/c)(n/d)}$, $\chi_2(a^{n/c}) = (n/c)\zeta^{n+j(n/c)(n/d)}$. Then $in^2/cd \equiv jn^2/cd \pmod{n^2/d}$, so $i \equiv j \pmod{c}$ as desired, showing $T_1(a) = T_2(a)$. The same argument shows that if $\chi_i(b^{n/c}) = \chi_2(b^{n/c})$, then $T_1(b) = T_2(b)$. Thus we get $c^2\phi(n/c)$ irreducible representations of size n/c , as claimed. \square

We can now use this information to answer some questions about a general group G of this type, of order n^{r+1} , say. We notice that for $G(d, d)$ there are c^2 different irreducible representations sending ω to a given n/c th root of unity in \mathbb{C} , each of degree n/c . For $G(d)$ there are n different choices of irreducible representations for each choice of image of ω , each of degree 1. This gives us the next two corollaries.

COROLLARY 1.6. *Let $G = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \mid \omega^n = 1, a_i^n \omega^{e(i)} \forall i, a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \forall i \rangle$. If r is even, G has $c^r \phi(n/c)$ distinct irreducible representations of degree $(n/c)^{r/2}$ for every c dividing n , while if r is odd, G has $nc^{r-1} \phi(n/c)$ distinct irreducible representations of degree $(n/c)^{(r-1)/2}$ for every c dividing n . In either case, these are all the irreducible representations for G . \square*

COROLLARY 1.7. *Let G be as in the previous corollary. If r is even, G has exactly $\sum_{c|n} c^r \phi(n/c)$ conjugacy classes, while if r is odd, G has $\sum_{c|n} nc^{r-1} \phi(n/c)$ conjugacy classes. \square*

We can also make an observation on the existence of faithful irreducible representations for our groups. We have the following:

PROPOSITION 1.8. *Let G be as above. If r is even, then any irreducible representation of G of maximal degree $n^{r/2}$ is faithful, but no others. If r is odd, then G has a faithful irreducible representation if and only if $Z(G) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n^2\mathbb{Z}$, in which case any irreducible representation of G of maximal degree $n^{(r-1)/2}$ is faithful, but no others.*

Proof. First observe that the proposition is true for $r = 1$ or 2 . Now assume r is even, and that the theorem holds for $r - 2$. Let $G = HK$,

where $|\mathbf{H}| = n^{r-1}$ and $|\mathbf{K}| = n^3$. We must show that for $T \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{H})$ and $S \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K})$, $T \otimes S \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{HK})$ is faithful if and only if T and S are. In other words, we must show that the kernel of $T \otimes S$ on $\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{K}$ is exactly $\langle (\omega_{\mathbf{H}}, \omega_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}) \rangle$. Recall that the character χ associated to $T \otimes S$ is given by $\chi((h, k)) = \chi_T(h)\chi_S(k)$, where χ_T and χ_S are the characters associated to T and S respectively. Then $T \otimes S$ is faithful on \mathbf{HK} if and only if the only elements (h, k) for which $\chi((h, k)) = \chi_T(1)\chi_S(1)$ are in $\langle (\omega_{\mathbf{H}}, \omega_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}) \rangle$. Assume T and S are faithful. Then $\chi((h, k)) = \chi_T(1)\chi_S(1)$ if and only if $T(h) = \mu \mathbf{I}_{n^{(r-2)/2}}$ and $S(k) = \mu^{-1} \mathbf{I}_n$ for some n th root of 1, μ . Faithfulness of T and S then implies $h = (\omega_{\mathbf{H}})^p$ and $k = (\omega_{\mathbf{K}})^q$ for some p and q . Then since $T \otimes S$ is a representation on \mathbf{HK} , and $T(\omega_{\mathbf{H}})^p = \mu \mathbf{I}_{n^{(r-2)/2}}$, $S(\omega_{\mathbf{K}})^q = \mu^{-1} \mathbf{I}_n$, we must in fact have $q = -p$. This is what we wished to show. Next assume r is odd. Then we can write $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{HK}$ where now $|\mathbf{H}| = n^r$ and $|\mathbf{K}| = n^2$. The same argument as given above holds, except that now $S(k) = \mu^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}$. Conversely, if either T or S is not faithful, then of course $T \otimes S$ cannot be faithful. \square

2. Maximal Abelian subgroups and Littlewood’s problem. In this section we discuss two applications of the representation theory for these groups which we examined in the last section. In particular we use knowledge of the irreducible representations to determine the size of maximal abelian subgroups of our groups, and we also use the representations of the groups to determine the maximal sizes of collections of matrices satisfying certain properties.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let \mathbf{H} be any subgroup of $\mathbf{G} = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \mid \omega^n = 1, a_i^n = \omega^{e(i)} \ \forall i, a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \ \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \ \forall i \rangle$ containing $\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$, and let $r = 2i$ or $2i + 1$. If $[\mathbf{G} : \mathbf{H}] = n^{2i}/m$ for some m , then $[\mathbf{G} : C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})] \leq m$.*

Proof. For any $g \in \mathbf{G}$, let g' denote its image in $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$. Observe that if $\{h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_k\}$ are generators for $\mathbf{H}/\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$, then $\{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G}), h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k\}$ will generate \mathbf{H} . Furthermore, since $\mathbf{H}/\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$ is abelian, there exists a set of generators $\{h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_k\}$ for it such that the order of $\mathbf{H}/\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$ is exactly the product of the orders of the generators h'_i . This order is, by hypothesis, just m . Since $\{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G}), h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k\}$ generates \mathbf{H} , we see that $C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H}) = \bigcap C_{\mathbf{G}}(h_i)$, and so $[\mathbf{G} : C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})] \leq \prod_{i=1}^k [\mathbf{G} : C_{\mathbf{G}}(h_i)]$. On the other hand, $[\mathbf{G} : C_{\mathbf{G}}(h_i)]$ is just the number of conjugates of h_i in \mathbf{G} . An easy generalization of the argument in (1.4) shows that this in turn is

just the order of h'_i in $\mathbf{H}/\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G})$. In particular, $[\mathbf{G} : C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})] \leq m$, as claimed. \square

THEOREM 2.2. *Let \mathbf{A} be a maximal abelian subgroup of \mathbf{G} , where $|\mathbf{G}| = n^{r+1}$, and $r = 2i$ or $2i + 1$. Then $[\mathbf{G} : \mathbf{A}] = n^i$; in other words $[\mathbf{G} : \mathbf{A}]$ is exactly the maximal dimension of an irreducible complex representation of \mathbf{G} .*

Proof. Let $[\mathbf{G} : \mathbf{A}] = n^{2i}/m$. Since \mathbf{A} is maximal, clearly $\mathbf{A} \supseteq \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{G}) \supseteq \mathbf{G}'$, and so \mathbf{A} is normal. Then by Itô's Theorem in group representation theory [CR: p. 365], we have $n^i[\mathbf{G} : \mathbf{A}]$, so $m \leq n^i$. On the other hand, the lemma above shows $[\mathbf{G} : C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{A})] \leq m$. Since \mathbf{A} is maximal abelian, we must have $\mathbf{A} = C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{A})$, and this means $n^{2i}/m \leq m$. This in turn gives $n^{2i} \leq m^2$, or $n^i \leq m$. Combining all this, we see that in fact $m = n^i$. \square

Next we turn our attention to a problem discussed by Littlewood in a paper on sets of anticommuting matrices [Li]. We want to determine the largest size of a set $\{B_1, \dots, B_s\}$ of complex matrices of (fixed) dimension $n^q m$, m prime to n , satisfying $B_i B_j = \omega B_j B_i$, $i < j$, and $B_i^n \in \{1, \omega, \dots, \omega^{n-1}\}$, where ω is a primitive n th root of unity in \mathbb{C} . Littlewood showed that the answer is $2q + 1$ when $n = 2$ or 3 ; he obtained this result by considering group characters on groups of our type for $n = 2$ or 3 . We give here a proof generalizing this result to an arbitrary positive integer n , and showing that the maximal size remains $2q + 1$ in all cases.

THEOREM 2.3. *The largest integer s such that there exist matrices B_1, B_2, \dots, B_s of dimension $n^q m$ over \mathbb{C} , with m prime to n , which satisfy the conditions given above, is $s = 2q + 1$.*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{G} = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \mid \omega^n = 1, a_i^n = \omega^{e(i)} \ \forall i, a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \ \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \ \forall i \rangle$. Let $r = 2q$ or $2q + 1$. An elementary linear algebra argument shows that a maximal set of " ω -commuting" elements in \mathbf{G} is given by $\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ if $r = 2q + 1$ is odd, and by $\{a_1, \dots, a_r, a_1 a_2^{-1} a_3 \cdots a_r^{-1}\}$ if $r = 2q$ is even. In either case, the maximal set is of order $2q + 1$. An irreducible \mathbb{C} -representation for \mathbf{G} sending ω in \mathbf{G} to ω in \mathbb{C} will be of dimension n^q , and a direct sum of m copies of it will then be of the desired dimension $n^q m$. The matrices corresponding to the images of the maximal set of ω -commuting elements in \mathbf{G} , as given above, will be a set of $2q + 1$ matrices of dimension $n^q m$ satisfying the desired conditions.

Therefore a maximal set is at least this large. Conversely, any set of matrices B_1, \dots, B_s satisfying the given conditions will themselves determine a representation for a group $G = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_s \mid \omega^n = 1, a_i^n = \omega^{e(i)} \ \forall i, a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \ \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \ \forall i \rangle$, under which ω in G is sent to ω in \mathbb{C} . This representation must therefore be a direct sum of irreducibles of maximal dimension, which will be n^p , where $s = 2p$ or $2p + 1$. Since the B_i 's are of dimension $n^q m$, we must have $p \leq q$. In particular, the largest set of matrices of dimension $n^q m$ and satisfying the given conditions contains at most $2q + 1$ elements. This completes our proof. \square

3. An alternative generalization. We now consider the group G given by

$$G = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \mid \omega^e = a_i^n = 1 \ \forall i, a_i a_j = \omega a_j a_i \ \forall i < j, \omega a_i = a_i \omega \ \forall i \rangle,$$

where e is some (proper) divisor of n . The study of the decomposition of such a group follows a similar (but simpler) argument to the one given in [Sm2] for the groups we have been considering up to now. Thus we will leave out most of the details.

NOTATION. Let G_r be the group as given above, and let G_{-r} be the group for which $a_i^n = \omega^{n(n-1)/2}$, $1 \leq i \leq r$. Notice that if n is odd, or if n is even and $2e$ divides n , then $\omega^{n(n-1)/2} = 1$, and $G_r \cong G_{-r}$. The notation stems from the fact that if n is even and $2e$ does not divide n , then $\omega^{n(n-1)/2}$ is a central element of order 2, i.e. it is “ -1 ”.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *For $G \cong G_r$ or $G \cong G_{-r}$, the following hold:*

- (i) $|G| = n^r e$.
- (ii) Let $z := a_1 a_2^{-1} a_3 \cdots a_r^{(-1)^{r+1}}$. If r is odd, then z is central. If r is even, then $z a_i = \omega a_i z$ for all i .
- (iii) $z^n = \omega^{n(n-1)/2}$ if $r \equiv 2$ or $3 \pmod{4}$, $z^n = 1$ if $r \equiv 0$ or $1 \pmod{4}$. \square

LEMMA 3.2. *For $r \geq 2$, $G_r \cong G_{-(r-2)} \dot{\times} G_2$ and $G_{-r} \cong G_{r-2} \dot{\times} G_{-2}$.*

Proof. As in the case for the generalized CLE-groups, observe that if $G = \langle \omega, a_1, \dots, a_r \rangle$, then $G \cong \langle \omega, x a_1, \dots, x a_{r-2} \rangle \dot{\times} \langle \omega, a_{r-1}, a_r \rangle$, where $x = a_r a_{r-1}^{-1}$. Then look at the n th powers of the given generators. \square

LEMMA 3.3.

- (i) $\mathbf{G}_{-2} \dot{\times} \mathbf{G}_{-1} \cong \mathbf{G}_2 \dot{\times} \mathbf{G}_{-1}$.
- (ii) $\mathbf{G}_{-2} \dot{\times} \mathbf{G}_{-2} \cong \mathbf{G}_2 \dot{\times} \mathbf{G}_2$.

Proof. In case (i), let ω, a, b be the generators of \mathbf{G}_{-2} , and let ω, c be the generators of \mathbf{G}_{-1} . Let \mathbf{G} denote the central product. Then \mathbf{G} is also generated by ω, ac, bc, c , where ω and c are central, ac and bc ω -commute, and $(ac)^n = (bc)^n = 1$.

In case (ii), let the first factor \mathbf{G}_{-2} be generated by ω, a_1, a_2 , and the second factor \mathbf{G}_{-2} by ω, b_1, b_2 . Then the product is generated by the four ω -commuting elements $a_1, a_2, a_1 a_2^{-1} b_1, a_1 a_2^{-1} b_2$, with n th powers being $-1, -1, 1, 1$ respectively. On the other hand, letting the first factor \mathbf{G}_2 be generated by ω, c_1, c_2 and the second factor \mathbf{G}_2 by ω, d_1, d_2 , we see that the product of these two groups is generated by the four ω -commuting elements $c_1, c_2, c_1 c_2^{-1} d_1, c_1 c_2^{-1} d_2$, with n th powers being $1, 1, -1, -1$ respectively. Now if x, y, z, w are ω -commuting elements, then w, z, y, x are ω^{-1} -commuting elements, and the two given groups are isomorphic. □

Observation 3.4. It is easily seen that the two groups \mathbf{G}_1 and \mathbf{G}_{-1} are abelian, with $\mathbf{G}_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z}$, and, in the case when n is even and $2e$ does not divide n , $\mathbf{G}_{-1} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/(e/2)\mathbb{Z}$.

THEOREM 3.5 (Decomposition Theorem). *If n is odd or if $2e$ divides n , then \mathbf{G}_r is isomorphic to $(\mathbf{G}_2)^{r/2}$ if r is even, and to $(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-1)/2} \mathbf{G}_1$ if r is odd. If n is even and $2e$ does not divide n , then the isomorphism type of \mathbf{G}_r depends on the class of $r \pmod{8}$ and is as given below. (Notice the exact parallel with the groups $\mathbf{G}_{0,t}$ in [LS].) □*

$r \pmod{8}$	Isomorphism type of \mathbf{G}_r	$r \pmod{8}$	Isomorphism type of \mathbf{G}_r
0	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{r/2}$	4	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-2)/2} \mathbf{G}_{-2}$
1	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-1)/2} \mathbf{G}_1$	5	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-3)/2} \mathbf{G}_{-2} \mathbf{G}_1$
2	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{r/2}$	6	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-2)/2} \mathbf{G}_{-2}$
3	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-1)/2} \mathbf{G}_{-1}$	7	$(\mathbf{G}_2)^{(r-1)/2} \mathbf{G}_{-1}$

Now we are ready to consider the linear representations for these groups (which are related to projective representations for $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$). As before it will suffice to determine the irreducible complex

representations for the “building block” groups G_1, G_{-1}, G_2, G_{-2} . The first two, being abelian, require no further comment. For the latter two, we begin by determining the number of conjugacy classes.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *The groups G_2 and G_{-2} each have $\sum_{c|e} n^2\phi(c)/c^2$ conjugacy classes.*

Proof. Notice the subtle difference between this result and that in (1.4). The proof follows a similar line. Observe that the element $g = \omega^k a^i b^j$ has e/c distinct conjugates, where $c := \gcd(i, j, e)$. The elements $g, \omega g, \dots, \omega^{c-1} g$ will all be in different conjugacy classes. Now the number of ordered pairs (i, j) with $0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$ and $\gcd(i, j, e) = c$ is precisely $\{(n^2/e^2) \cdot [\text{the number of elements of order } e/c \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z}]\}$. Thus the total number of conjugacy classes is

$$(n^2/e^2) \sum_{c|e} [\text{the number of elements of order } c \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z}] e/c.$$

As in the previous proof, we see this is $(n^2/e^2) \sum_{c|e} e^2\phi(c)/c^2 = \sum_{c|e} n^2\phi(c)/c^2$. □

The next theorem will produce precisely this many irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations for the groups G_2 and G_{-2} . Specifically, we will find $n^2\phi(c)/c^2$ representations of degree c for each c dividing e . Then, summing over all the corresponding irreducible characters χ , we have

$$\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)} \chi(1)^2 = \sum_{c|e} c^2 n^2\phi(c)/c^2 = n^2 \sum_{c|e} \phi(c) = n^2 e = |G|.$$

Since we know ω must go to ξI_c , where ξ is a (not necessarily primitive) e th root of unity in \mathbb{C} and I_c is the $c \times c$ identity matrix, we analyze the representations realized under each possible choice for the image of ω .

THEOREM 3.7. *For every c dividing e there are $(n^2c^2/e^2)\phi(e/c)$ irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations of degree e/c for $G = G_2$. They are given as follows:*

- $\omega \rightarrow \xi I_{e/c}$, where ξ is a primitive (e/c) th root of 1 in \mathbb{C} (there are $\phi(e/c)$ distinct choices for ξ), and setting ζ to be a primitive n th root of 1,
- $a \rightarrow A' \in \{A, \zeta A, \dots, \zeta^{nc/e-1} A\}$,

$b \rightarrow B' \in \{B, \zeta B, \dots, \zeta^{nc/e-1}B\}$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \xi & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \xi^{(e/c-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

are $e/c \times e/c$ matrices (so there are $(nc/e)^2$ choices for the images of a and b).

Proof. As in the proof of (1.5), we must show that the maps above yield representations for \mathbf{G} , that they are irreducible, and that there is no duplication among the different maps (i.e. that they are all distinct representations). Then let \mathbf{T} be defined by $\mathbf{T}(\omega) = \xi \mathbf{I}_{e/c}$, $\mathbf{T}(a) = A'$, $\mathbf{T}(b) = B'$. It is easy to see that $\mathbf{T}(a^n) = \mathbf{T}(b^n) = \mathbf{I}_{e/c}$, and that $\mathbf{T}(a)\mathbf{T}(b) = \mathbf{T}(\omega)\mathbf{T}(b)\mathbf{T}(a)$. Therefore \mathbf{T} is a linear representation of \mathbf{G} . To show irreducibility, we will look at the character χ associated to \mathbf{T} . As before, we assume for this part of the proof that $A' = A$ and $B' = B$. Again it is easy to show that $\chi(\omega^i a^j b^k) = \text{tr}(\xi^i A^j B^k) = 0$ unless $j \equiv k \equiv 0 \pmod{e/c}$. If $j = \alpha e/c$, $k = \beta e/c$, then $\chi(\omega^i a^j b^k) = \xi^i e/c$. In particular, $\chi(g) \neq 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{T}(g)$ is a scalar matrix, if and only if the order of the image of g in \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{G}' divides nc/e . In this case, $\chi(g) = \xi^\gamma (e/c)$ for some γ , and $\chi(g^{-1}) = \xi^{-\gamma} (e/c)$. Hence $\chi(g)\chi(g^{-1}) = e^2/c^2$. Now \mathbf{T} will be irreducible if and only if $[\chi, \chi] = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{g \in \mathbf{G}} \chi(g)\chi(g^{-1}) \\ &= e^2/c^2 \cdot (\# \text{ of elements of order dividing } nc/e \text{ in } \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{G}') \\ &= e^2/c^2 (nc/e)^2 = n^2 e = |\mathbf{G}|, \end{aligned}$$

and we see that indeed \mathbf{T} is irreducible. Finally we must show that for each choice of ξ , A' , and B' , we actually get distinct representations. We will do this by showing that the characters for each choice take on different values for some element of \mathbf{G} . First, it is clear that any two distinct choices for the image of ω give rise to distinct representations. We must then show that different choices for A' or B' also yield distinct representations, and we will be done. Let \mathbf{T}_1 and \mathbf{T}_2 be two of the representations above of size e/c , with corresponding characters χ_1 and χ_2 , and assume χ_1 and χ_2 are equal on \mathbf{G} . We will show $\mathbf{T}_1 = \mathbf{T}_2$. First, we may clearly assume

that $T_1(\omega) = T_2(\omega) = \xi I_{e/c}$. Let $T_1(a) = \zeta^j A$, and $T_2(a) = \zeta^k A$. We need to show $j \equiv k \pmod{nc/e}$. Here $\chi_1(a^{e/c}) = (e/c)\zeta^{je/c}$, $\chi_2(a^{e/c}) = (e/c)\zeta^{ke/c}$. Therefore $je/c \equiv ke/c \pmod{n}$. Then $j \equiv k \pmod{nc/e}$ as desired, showing $T_1(a) = T_2(a)$. The same argument shows that if $\chi_1(b^{e/c}) = \chi_2(b^{e/c})$, then $T_1(b) = T_2(b)$. Thus we get $(nc/e)^2\phi(e/c)$ irreducible representations of size e/c , as claimed. \square

THEOREM 3.8. *For every c dividing e there are $(n^2c^2/e^2)\phi(e/c)$ irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations of degree e/c for $G = G_{-2}$, where G_{-2} is not isomorphic to G_2 . They are obtained from those given above for G_2 as follows: Let η be a primitive $2n$ th root of 1 such that $\eta^2 = \zeta$. Multiply A and B by $\eta^{nc/e}$, then proceed as in the theorem above.*

Proof. All that requires checking is that

$$T(a^n) = T(b^n) = T(\omega^{n(n-1)/2}).$$

Clearly $T(a^n) = T(b^n) = \eta^{n^2c/e} I_{e/c}$. Now $\eta^{n^2c/e} = -1$ precisely when $nc/e \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$; otherwise $\eta^{n^2c/e} = 1$. But $T(\omega^{n(n-1)/2}) = -I_{e/c}$ precisely when e/c does not divide $n/2$, in other words (since e/c does divide n), when $nc/e \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. Otherwise $T(\omega^{n(n-1)/2}) = I_{e/c}$. This completes the proof. \square

We have thus exhibited all irreducible complex representations for these alternative generalizations of the CLE-groups when $r = 2$. As we have observed, the groups are abelian when $r = 1$. For $r > 2$, the groups are central products of smaller groups, and the representations are built up as tensor products of the representations for these smaller groups, just as they were in the previous case. These representations are closely related to projective representations for $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^r$.

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