

1. Work out the character table for  $\Sigma_5$ . (**H7** Q1 and **H8** Q3 should give you a lot to start with, and you can deduce the missing entries as we have done for  $\Sigma_4$ .)

2. Let  $V_{\text{Std}}$  be the standard representation of  $\Sigma_5$ . Decompose

(a)  $\text{Sym}^2(V_{\text{Std}})$ , (NOTE: Don't forget **H6** Q1(a).)

(b)  $V_{\text{Std}} \otimes V_{\text{Std}}$ , and

(c)  $V_{\text{Std}} \otimes V_{\text{Std}} \otimes V_{\text{Std}}$

into irreducible representations. (This means you should say how many times each irreducible appears, and not that you should provide an explicit decomposition into those irreducibles.)

3. As in **H8** Q1, let  $G$  be a finite group,  $X$  a finite set with  $G$ -action,  $(V, \rho)$  the corresponding permutation representation of  $G$ , and  $\chi_V$  its character.

(a) Show that  $\chi_V(g) = \chi_V(g^{-1})$  for all  $g \in G$  (this will be used in (b) below).

An action of  $G$  on a set  $X$  is said to be *transitive* if for any  $x_1, x_2 \in X$ , there is at least one  $g \in G$  with  $g \cdot x_1 = x_2$ . The action is said to be *doubly transitive* if it is transitive, and if for any  $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X$  with  $x_1 \neq y_1$  and  $x_2 \neq y_2$  there is at least one  $g \in G$  with  $g \cdot x_1 = x_2$  and  $g \cdot y_1 = y_2$ .

Suppose that  $X$  is a set with at least two elements, and that  $G$  acts transitively on  $X$ . Since this means that there is only one orbit, by **H8** Q2(b) this means that we can write the permutation representation  $V$  as  $V = V_{\text{Triv}} \oplus V'$ , where  $V_{\text{Triv}}$  is the trivial representation.

(b) Under these conditions show that the following are equivalent :

(b1) The action of  $G$  on  $X$  is doubly transitive

(b2) The action of  $G$  on  $X \times X$  has only two orbits : the diagonal and its complement.

(b3)  $\langle \chi_V^2, \chi_{\text{Triv}} \rangle = 2$ .

(b4) The representation  $V'$  is irreducible.

In (b2)  $G$  acts on  $X \times X$  by the 'diagonal action', namely  $g \cdot (x, y) = (g \cdot x, g \cdot y)$ .