

We will discuss these questions on Friday May 5, 2017

These questions can all be done using technology presented in class. It would be possible to do some of them in a different way, perhaps by studying various texts. The point about these questions is that they reinforce what is done in class, and I prefer it if you use the methods I have taught.

- (8 points) Give a proof of the following result by following the suggested steps.

THEOREM. *Let $E \supset F$ be a field extension of finite degree and let A be an F -algebra. Let U and V be A -modules. Then*

$$E \otimes_F \text{Hom}_A(U, V) \cong \text{Hom}_{E \otimes_F A}(E \otimes_F U, E \otimes_F V)$$

via an isomorphism $\lambda \otimes_F f \mapsto (\mu \otimes_F u \mapsto \lambda\mu \otimes_F f(u))$.

- Verify that there is indeed a homomorphism as indicated.
- Let x_1, \dots, x_n be a basis for E as an F -vector space. Show that for any F -vector space M , each element of $E \otimes_F M$ can be written uniquely in the form $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes_F m_i$ with $m_i \in M$.
- Show that if an element $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes f_i \in E \otimes_F \text{Hom}_A(U, V)$ maps to 0 then $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes f_i(u) = 0$ for all $u \in U$. Deduce that the homomorphism is injective.
- Show that the homomorphism is surjective as follows: given an $E \otimes_F A$ -module homomorphism $g : E \otimes_F U \rightarrow E \otimes_F V$, write $g(1 \otimes_F u) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes f_i(u)$ for some elements $f_i(u) \in V$. Show that this defines A -module homomorphisms $f_i : U \rightarrow V$. Show that g is the image of $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes f_i$.

- (5 points) The antiautomorphism of $S_F(n, r)$ used in defining the dual of a representation of the Schur algebra was defined as sending an endomorphism of $E^{\otimes r}$ to its transpose with respect to the standard bilinear form on $E^{\otimes r}$. Compute the effect of this antiautomorphism on the basis elements $\xi_{i,j}$ of $S_F(n, r)$ constructed as the duals of the monomial functions $c_{i,j}$.
- (5 points) For any finite dimensional representation V of a group G we can construct another representation V^* whose representation space is $\text{Hom}_F(V, F)$ and where $g \in G$ acts on a linear map $f : V \rightarrow F$ to give ${}^g f$, where ${}^g f(v) = f(g^{-1}v)$. Suppose that F is infinite and V is a polynomial representation of $GL_n(F)$. Show that V^* is polynomial if and only if $GL_n(F)$ acts trivially on V .
- (5 points) Show that the simple $S_F(n, r)$ -modules are self-dual.
- (5 points) In the situation where we have an algebra B containing an idempotent e and a Schur functor $f : B\text{-mod} \rightarrow eBe\text{-mod}$, show that the left adjoint and the right adjoint functors of f need not be naturally isomorphic. The left adjoint is $W \mapsto Be \otimes_{eBe} W$ and the right adjoint is $W \mapsto \text{Hom}_{eBe}(eB, W)$.