

**Problem.** Let  $G$  be a finite group and let  $H$  be a subgroup. Let  $\mathbb{F}$  be a field whose characteristic does not divide  $|G|$ . Show that if every irreducible  $\mathbb{F}$ -representation of  $H$  has degree  $\leq d$  and  $[G : H] = e$ , then every irreducible  $\mathbb{F}$ -representation of  $G$  has degree  $\leq de$ . What can one deduce from this about the degrees of the irreducible complex representations of the dihedral groups?

**Solution.** Let  $\rho : G \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{F})$  be an irreducible representation of  $G$ . If the restriction of  $\rho$  to  $H$  is also an irreducible representation of  $H$ , then  $\rho$  must have degree  $\leq d \leq de$ . If not, then  $\rho|_H$  is not an irreducible representation of  $H$ .

Let  $V = \mathbb{F}^n$  be the irreducible  $G$ -module corresponding to  $\rho$ . By restriction of scalars,  $V$  is also an  $H$ -module, although not irreducible. So  $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$  where the  $V_i$  are (not necessarily distinct) irreducible  $H$ -modules.

The sum

$$\sum_{g \in G} gV_1$$

is a  $G$ -submodule of  $V$ , hence must equal  $V$  since  $V$  is a simple  $G$ -module. As  $V_1$  is an irreducible  $H$ -module,  $V_1$  has dimension  $\leq d$  as an  $H$ -module.  $H$  fixes each of the  $V_i$  setwise, so in particular  $hV_1 = V_1$  for any  $h \in H$ . Now suppose that  $g$  and  $g'$  lie in the same left coset of  $H$  in  $G$ . Then  $g = g'h$  for some  $h \in H$ , and hence

$$gV_1 = g'hV_1 = g'V_1.$$

So, letting  $\{g_1, \dots, g_e\}$  be a collection of coset representatives for  $H$ , we have

$$V = \sum_{j=1}^e g_j V_1.$$

Since each  $g_j V_1$  is spanned by  $\leq \dim(V_1) \leq d$  vectors, we have that  $V$  (as a  $G$ -module) is spanned by  $\leq de$  vectors, and  $\dim V \leq de$ . So  $\rho$  has degree  $\leq de$ .

*What can one deduce from this about the degrees of the irreducible complex representations of the dihedral groups?*

Every dihedral group contains a subgroup  $R$  containing the identity and all rotations. The subgroup  $R$  is cyclic, hence abelian, and therefore every irreducible complex representation of  $R$  has degree one. The index of  $R$  in the dihedral group is two; therefore, any irreducible complex representation of the dihedral group must have degree at most two.