

# Oplossingen Symmetrie - Week 1

## Opgave EN1

De conjugatieklassen zijn dus

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{1\}, & 2C_6 &= \{r, r^5\}, & 2C_3 &= \{r^2, r^4\}, \\ C_2 &= \{r^3\}, & 3C'_2 &= \{t, tr^2, tr^4\}, & 3C''_2 &= \{tr, tr^3, tr^5\} \end{aligned}$$

waar  $r$  staat voor  $r_6$ . De irreducibele representaties worden vastgelegd door

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{A_1}(r) &= (1), & \rho_{A_1}(t) &= (1), \\ \rho_{A_2}(r) &= (1), & \rho_{A_2}(t) &= (-1), \\ \rho_{B_1}(r) &= (-1), & \rho_{B_1}(t) &= (1), \\ \rho_{B_2}(r) &= (-1), & \rho_{B_2}(t) &= (-1), \\ \rho_{E_1}(r) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ +\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \rho_{E_1}(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \rho_{E_2}(r) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -\sqrt{3} \\ +\sqrt{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix} & \rho_{E_2}(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

Door matrixvermenigvuldigen zien we voor elk van deze representaties ook wat ze met  $r^2$  en  $r^3$  en  $tr$  doen. Als we vervolgens de sporen aflezen vinden we:

$\mathcal{D}_6$	$E$	$2C_6$	$2C_3$	$C_2$	$3C'_2$	$3C''_2$
$A_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1
$A_2$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
$B_1$	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
$B_2$	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
$E_1$	2	1	-1	-2	0	0
$E_2$	2	-1	-1	2	0	0

## Opgaven EN2

We vinden:

$\mathcal{D}_{6h}$	$E$	$2C_6$	$2C_3$	$C_2$	$3C'_2$	$3C''_2$	$i$	$2S_3$	$2S_6$	$\sigma_h$	$3\sigma_d$	$3\sigma_v$
$A_{1g}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$A_{2g}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
$B_{1g}$	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
$B_{2g}$	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
$E_{1g}$	2	1	-1	-2	0	0	2	1	-1	-2	0	0
$E_{2g}$	2	-1	-1	2	0	0	2	-1	-1	2	0	0
$A_{1u}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$A_{2u}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
$B_{1u}$	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
$B_{2u}$	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1
$E_{1u}$	2	1	-1	-2	0	0	-2	-1	1	2	0	0
$E_{2u}$	2	-1	-1	2	0	0	-2	1	1	-2	0	0

waar

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \{1\}, & 2C_6 &= \{r, r^5\}, & 2C_3 &= \{r^2, r^4\}, \\
 C_2 &= \{r^3\}, & 3C'_2 &= \{t, tr^2, tr^4\}, & 3C''_2 &= \{tr, tr^3, tr^5\}, \\
 i &= \{P\}, & 2S_3 &= \{Pr, Pr^5\}, & 2S_6 &= \{Pr^2, Pr^4\}, \\
 \sigma_h &= \{Pr^3\}, & 3\sigma_d &= \{Pt, Ptr^2, Ptr^4\}, & 3\sigma_v &= \{Ptr, Ptr^3, Ptr^5\},
 \end{aligned}$$

## Opgaven EN3

De waarden van  $\chi_{\Pi} = \chi_{\pi}\chi_{\rho}$  zijn  $(36, 0, 0, 0, -4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 0, 4)$ .

De waarden van  $\chi_T = \chi_{\pi}$  waren  $(3, 2, 0, -1, -1, -1, -3, -2, 0, 1, 1, 1)$ .

Dus de waarden van  $\chi_R = \det \cdot \chi_{\pi}$  zijn  $(3, 2, 0, -1, -1, -1, 3, 2, 0, -1, -1, -1)$ .

De waarden van  $\chi_V = \chi_{\Pi} - \chi_T - \chi_R$  zijn dus  $(30, -4, 0, 2, -2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 12, 0, 4)$ .

We bepalen de scalaire producten:

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{A_{1g}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1)/24 = 2$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{A_{2g}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1))/24 = 1$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{B_{1g}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1))/24 = 0$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{B_{2g}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1)/24 = 2$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{E_{1g}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0)/24 = 1$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{E_{2g}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0)/24 = 4$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{A_{1u}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1))/24 = 0$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{A_{2u}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1)/24 = 1$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{B_{1u}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1)/24 = 2$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{B_{2u}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1))/24 = 2$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{E_{1u}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0)/24 = 3$$

$$(\chi_V | \chi_{E_{2u}}) = (1 \cdot 30 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 12 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0)/24 = 2$$