

The Rational valued characters of the Group ($Q_{2m} \times C_5$) When m is prime number

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1- Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to find the rational valued characters table of the group ($Q_{2m} \times C_5$), When m is prime number, where Q_{2m} is denoted to Quaternion group, and C_5 is the cyclic group of order 5.

In this paper we find the general form of the rational valued characters table of the group ($Q_{2m} \times C_5$) is the tensor product of the rational valued characters of Q_{2m} and C_5 .

المستخلص

الهدف الرئيسي لهذا البحث هو ايجاد جدول الشواخص ذات القيم النسبية للزمرة $Q_{2m} \times C_5$, عندما m عدد اولي, حيث يرمز للزمرة الرباعيه بالرمز Q_{2m} , ويرمز للزمرة الدائرية ذات الرتبه 5 بالرمز C_5 . في هذا البحث وجدنا جدول الشواخص ذات القيم النسبية للزمرة $Q_{2m} \times C_5$ باستخدام ضرب tensor للشواخص ذات القيم النسبية لـ Q_{2m} و C_5 .

2- Introduction

Let G be a finite group, two elements of G are said to be Γ -conjugate if the cyclic subgroups they generate are equivalence relation on G . Its classes are called Γ -classes the Z -valued class function on the group G , which is constant on the Γ -classes forms a finitely generated abelian group $cf(G, Z)$ of rank equal to the number of Γ -classes. The intersection of $cf(G, Z)$ with the group of all generalized characters of G , $R(G)$ is a normal subgroup of $cf(G, Z)$ denoted by $R(G)$ Each element in $R(G)$ can be written as

$$u_1\theta_1 + u_2\theta_2 + \dots + u_l\theta_l, \text{ where } l \text{ is the number of } \Gamma \text{- classes}, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_l \in Z \text{ and} \\ \theta_i = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_i)/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i)$$

Where λ_i is an irreducible character of the group G and σ is any element in Galois group $\text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_i)/Q)$.

Let $\equiv^*(G)$ denotes the $l \times l$ matrix which the rows corresponds to the θ_i 's and columns corresponds to the Γ classes of G .

In 1995 N. R. Mahamood [3] studied the factor group $cf(Q_{2m}, Z) / R(Q_{2m})$. The aim of this paper is to find $\equiv^*(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$ and determine general $(m+3 \times m+3)$ matrix form of the rational valued characters table of the group $(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$.

3- Preliminaries

Definition (3.1) [3]

For each positive integer m , the generalized Quaternion Group Q_{2m} of order $4m$ with two generators x and y satisfies

$$Q_{2m} = \{ x^h y^k, 0 \leq h \leq 2m-1, k=0,1 \}$$

Which has the following properties

$$\{ x^{2m} = y^4 = 1, y \times^m y^{-1} = x^{-m} \}$$

Definition (3.2) [3]

Table (1)

	X^k	$X^k y$
ψ_1	1	1
ψ_2	1	-1
ψ_3	$(-1)^k$	$i(-1)^k$
ψ_4	$(-1)^k$	$i(-1)^{k+1}$

There are two types of irreducible characters one of them is the character of the linear representations R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 which are denoted by ψ_1, ψ_2, ψ_3 and ψ_4 respectively as in the table(1)

where $0 \leq k \leq 2m - 1$

The rest characters of irreducible representations T_h of degree 2 are

denoted by λ_h such that :

$$\lambda_h(x^k) = \omega^{hk} + \omega^{-hk} = e^{\pi i hk/m} + e^{-\pi i hk/m} = 2 \cos(\pi hk/m)$$

we are denoted to $\omega^{hk} + \omega^{-hk}$ by V_{hk} , thus

$$V_{hk} = V_{2m-hk}, V_m = -2, V_{2m} = 2$$

also we will write $V_{J(hk)}$ such that

$J(hk) = \min \{ hk \pmod{2m}, 2m - hk \pmod{2m} \}$, in the character table of the quaternion group Q_{2m} when m is prime number, where $V_{J(hk)} = 2 \cos(\pi J(hk)/m)$, $\lambda_h(\chi^k y) = 0$

Where $0 \leq k \leq 2m - 1$, $1 \leq h \leq m - 1$ and $\omega = e^{2\pi i / 2m}$

So there are $m + 3$ irreducible characters of Q_{2m} .

Theorem (3.3) [1]

Let $T_1 : G_1 \rightarrow GL(n, k)$ and $T_2 : G_2 \rightarrow GL(m, k)$ are two irreducible representation of the group G_1 and G_2 with characters λ_1 and λ_2 respectively, then $T_1 \otimes T_2$ is irreducible representation of the group $G_1 \times G_2$ with character $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2$.

Proposition (3.4) [2]

The rational valued characters $\theta_i = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i)/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i)$

Form basis for $R(\bar{G})$, where λ_i are the irreducible characters of G and their numbers are equal to the number of all distinct Γ -classes of G .

The rational character table of the quaternion group Q_{2m} when m is prime number(3.5) [3]

The rational characters table of Q_{2m} when m is prime number is given in the following table :

$$\equiv^*(Q_{2m}) =$$

Table(2)

Γ -classes	[I]	$[x^2]$	$[x^m]$	[x]	[y]
θ_1	1	1	1	1	1
θ_2	$m-1$	-1	$m-1$	-1	0
θ_3	1	1	1	1	-1
θ_4	$m-1$	-1	$-(m-1)$	1	0
θ_5	2	2	-2	-2	0

The Group $Q_{2m} \times C_5$ (3.6)

The direct product group $Q_{2m} \times C_5$, where C_5 is a cyclic group of order 5 then $|Q_{2m} \times C_5| = 20m$ since, the irreducible representation of the group $Q_{2m} \times C_5$ are the tensor products of those of Q_{2m} and those of C_5 . The group C_5 has five irreducible representation, their characters $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ and λ_5 are given in the table (2) :

Table (3)

CLa	I	r	r^2	r^3	r^4
$ CLa $	1	1	1	1	1
λ'_1	1	1	1	1	1
λ'_2	1	ϵ	ϵ^2	ϵ^3	ϵ^4
λ'_3	1	ϵ^2	ϵ^4	ϵ	ϵ^3
λ'_4	1	ϵ^3	ϵ	ϵ^4	ϵ^2
λ'_5	1	ϵ^4	ϵ^3	ϵ^2	ϵ

According to theorem (3.3), each irreducible characters λ_i of Q_{2m} defines five irreducible characters $\lambda_{i1}, \lambda_{i2}, \lambda_{i3}, \lambda_{i4}$ and λ_{i5} such that $\lambda_{i1} = \lambda_i \lambda_1, \lambda_{i2} = \lambda_i \lambda_2, \lambda_{i3} = \lambda_i \lambda_3,$

$$\lambda_{i4} = \lambda_i \lambda_4 \text{ and } \lambda_{i5} = \lambda_i \lambda_5 \text{ of } Q_{2m} \rtimes C_5 \text{ then} \\ \equiv (Q_{2m} \times C_5) = \equiv (Q_{2m}) \otimes \equiv (C_5)$$

Example (3.7)

To find characters table $Q_{14} \times C_5$ from (3.3) we have the characters table of $\equiv (Q_{14})$

clα	[I]	[x^2]	[x^4]	[x^6]	[x^7]	[x]	[x^3]	[x^5]	[y]	[xy]
$ clα $	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	7	7
ψ_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
λ_2	2	V_4	V_6	V_2	2	V_2	V_6	V_4	0	0
λ_4	2	V_6	V_2	V_4	2	V_4	V_2	V_6	0	0
λ_6	2	V_2	V_4	V_6	2	V_6	V_4	V_2	0	0
ψ_2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
λ_1	2	V_2	V_4	V_6	-2	V_1	V_3	V_5	0	0
λ_3	2	V_6	V_2	V_4	-2	V_3	V_5	V_1	0	0
λ_5	2	V_4	V_6	V_2	-2	V_5	V_1	V_3	0	0
ψ_3	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	i	-i
ψ_4	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-i	i

Table (4)

, where $V_i = 2 \cos (\pi i / 7)$.
 $V_{2m} = 2, V_m = -2$.
By Theorem (3.3) the characters table of $Q_{14} \times C_5$ can be written as follows :
 $\equiv (Q_{14} \times C_5) = \equiv (Q_{14}) \otimes \equiv (C_5),$

Then $\equiv (Q_{14} \times C_5)$ is given in the table (14)

4 . The main results

Example (4.1)

To construct the rational valued characters table of $(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$ when have to do the following from table(14) we have the characters table of $(Q_{14} \times C_5)$ By the definition of $(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$:then,

$$\equiv (Q_{14} \times C_5) = \equiv (Q_{14}) \otimes \equiv (C_5)$$

To calculate the rational valued characters table of $(Q_{14} \times C_5)$

$$\theta_{11} = \psi_{11}, \theta_{12} = \psi_{12} + \psi_{13} + \psi_{14} + \psi_{15}$$

$$\theta_{31} = \psi_{21}, \theta_{32} = \psi_{22} + \psi_{23} + \psi_{24} + \psi_{25}$$

$$\theta_{51} = \psi_{31} + \psi_{41}, \theta_{52} = \psi_{32} + \psi_{33} + \psi_{34} + \psi_{35} + \psi_{42} + \psi_{43} + \psi_{44} + \psi_{45}$$

The elements of $\text{Gal}(\lambda_{1i})/Q$ are :

$$\{\sigma_{1i}, \sigma_{3i}, \sigma_{5i}\}$$

$$\sigma_{1i}(\lambda_{1i}) = \lambda_{1i}, \sigma_{3i}(\lambda_{1i}) = \lambda_{3i}, \sigma_{5i}(\lambda_{1i}) = \lambda_{5i}$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

By proposition (3.4)

1- (I) if $i = 1$

$$\theta_{41} = \sigma_{11}(\lambda_{11}) + \sigma_{31}(\lambda_{11}) + \sigma_{51}(\lambda_{11}) = \lambda_{11} + \lambda_{31} + \lambda_{51}$$

$$\theta_{41}([I, I]) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$\theta_{41}([I, r]) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$\theta_{41}([x^2, I]) = V_2 + V_6 + V_4 = -1$$

$$\theta_{41}([x^2, r]) = V_2 + V_6 + V_4 = -1$$

$$\theta_{41}([x^7, I]) = (-2) + (-2) + (-2) = -6$$

$$\theta_{41}([x^7, r]) = (-2) + (-2) + (-2) = -6$$

$$\theta_{41}([x, I]) = V_1 + V_3 + V_5 = 1$$

$$\theta_{41}([x, r]) = V_1 + V_3 + V_5 = 1$$

$$\theta_{41}([y, I]) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\theta_{41}([y, r]) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

1- (II) if $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$

$$\theta_{42} = \sigma_{12}(\lambda_{12}) + \sigma_{13}(\lambda_{13}) + \sigma_{14}(\lambda_{14}) + \sigma_{15}(\lambda_{15}) + \sigma_{32}(\lambda_{12}) + \sigma_{33}(\lambda_{13})$$

$$+ \sigma_{34}(\lambda_{14}) + \sigma_{35}(\lambda_{15}) + \sigma_{52}(\lambda_{12}) + \sigma_{53}(\lambda_{13}) + \sigma_{54}(\lambda_{14}) + \sigma_{55}(\lambda_{15})$$

$$\theta_{42}([I, I]) = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 24$$

$$\theta_{42}([I, r]) = 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 + 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 + 2\epsilon +$$

$$2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4$$

$$= 2(\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4) + 2(\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4) + 2(\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4)$$

$$= 2(-1) + 2(-1) + 2(-1) = -6$$

$$\theta_{42}([x^2, I]) = V_2 + V_2 + V_2 + V_2 + V_6 + V_6 + V_6 + V_6 + V_4 + V_4 + V_4$$

$$= (V_2 + V_6 + V_4) + (V_2 + V_6 + V_4) + (V_2 + V_6 + V_4) + (V_2 + V_6 + V_4)$$

$$= -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = -4$$

$$\theta_{42}([x^2, r]) = \epsilon V_2 + \epsilon^2 V_2 + \epsilon^3 V_2 + \epsilon^4 V_2 + \epsilon V_6 + \epsilon^2 V_6 + \epsilon^3 V_6 + \epsilon^4 V_6 + \epsilon V_4 + \epsilon^2 V_4 +$$

$$\epsilon^3 V_4 + \epsilon^4 V_4$$

$$= V_2(\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4) + V_6(\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4) + V_4(\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4)$$

$$= -V_2 - V_6 - V_4 = -(V_2 + V_6 + V_4) = -(-1) = 1$$

$$\theta_{42}([x^7, I]) = (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) +$$

$$(-2) + (-2) + (-2) + (-2) = -24$$

$$\theta_{42}([x^7, r]) = (-2\epsilon) + (-2\epsilon^2) + (-2\epsilon^3) + (-2\epsilon^4) + (-2\epsilon) + (-2\epsilon^2) + (-2\epsilon^3) + (-2\epsilon^4) + (-2\epsilon)$$

$$+ (-2\epsilon^2) + (-2\epsilon^3) + (-2\epsilon^4)$$

$$= (-2)(-1) + (-2)(-1) + (-2)(-1) = 6$$

$$\theta_{42}([x, I]) = V_1 + V_1 + V_1 + V_1 + V_3 + V_3 + V_3 + V_5 + V_5 + V_5$$

$$= (V_1 + V_3 + V_5) + (V_1 + V_3 + V_5) + (V_1 + V_3 + V_5) + (V_1 + V_3 + V_5)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{42}([x, r]) &= \epsilon V_1 + \epsilon^2 V_1 + \epsilon^3 V_1 + \epsilon^4 V_1 + \epsilon V_3 + \epsilon^2 V_3 + \epsilon^3 V_3 + \epsilon^4 V_3 \\ &+ \epsilon V_5 + \epsilon^2 V_5 + \epsilon^3 V_5 + \epsilon^4 V_5 = (-1) V_1 + (-1) V_3 + (-1) V_5 \\ &= -1 (V_1 + V_3 + V_5) = (-1)(1) = -1\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{42}([y, I]) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\theta_{42}([y, r]) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

Also $\sigma_{1i}(\lambda_{2i}) = \lambda_{2i}$, $\sigma_{3i}(\lambda_{2i}) = \lambda_{4i}$, $\sigma_{5i}(\lambda_{2i}) = \lambda_{6i}$ where $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

By proposition (3.4)

1- (I) if $i = 1$

$$\theta_{21} = \sigma_{11}(\lambda_{21}) + \sigma_{31}(\lambda_{21}) + \sigma_{51}(\lambda_{21}) = \lambda_{21} + \lambda_{41} + \lambda_{61}$$

$$\theta_{21}([I, I]) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$\theta_{21}([I, r]) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$\theta_{21}([x^2, I]) = V_4 + V_6 + V_2 = -1$$

$$\theta_{21}([x^2, r]) = V_4 + V_6 + V_2 = -1$$

$$\theta_{21}([x^7, I]) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$\theta_{21}([x^7, r]) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$\theta_{21}([x, I]) = V_2 + V_4 + V_6 = -1$$

$$\theta_{21}([x, r]) = V_2 + V_4 + V_6 = -1$$

$$\theta_{21}([y, I]) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\theta_{21}([y, r]) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

(II) if $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{22} &= \sigma_{12}(\lambda_{22}) + \sigma_{13}(\lambda_{23}) + \sigma_{14}(\lambda_{24}) + \sigma_{15}(\lambda_{25}) + \sigma_{32}(\lambda_{22}) + \sigma_{33}(\lambda_{23}) \\ &+ \sigma_{34}(\lambda_{24}) + \sigma_{35}(\lambda_{25}) + \sigma_{52}(\lambda_{22}) + \sigma_{53}(\lambda_{23}) + \sigma_{54}(\lambda_{24}) + \sigma_{55}(\lambda_{25})\end{aligned}$$

$$= \lambda_{22} + \lambda_{23} + \lambda_{24} + \lambda_{25} + \lambda_{42} + \lambda_{43} + \lambda_{44} + \lambda_{45} + \lambda_{62} + \lambda_{63} + \lambda_{64} + \lambda_{65}$$

$$\theta_{22}([I, I]) = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 24$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{22}([I, r]) &= 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 + 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 + \\ &2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 = 2(-1) + 2(-1) + 2(-1) = -6\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{22}([x^2, I]) = (V_4 + V_4 + V_4 + V_4) + (V_6 + V_6 + V_6 + V_6) + (V_2 + V_2 + V_2 + V_2) = (-1) + (-1) + (-1) + (-1) = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{22}([x^2, r]) &= \epsilon V_4 + \epsilon^2 V_4 + \epsilon^3 V_4 + \epsilon^4 V_4 + \epsilon V_6 + \epsilon^2 V_6 + \epsilon^3 V_6 + \epsilon^4 V_6 \\ &+ \epsilon V_2 + \epsilon^2 V_2 + \epsilon^3 V_2 + \epsilon^4 V_2 = V_4(-1) + V_6(-1) + V_2(-1)\end{aligned}$$

$$= -(V_4 + V_6 + V_2) = -1(-1) = 1$$

$$\theta_{22}([x^7, I]) = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 24$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{22}([x^7, r]) &= 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 + 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 + 2\epsilon + \\ &2\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon^3 + 2\epsilon^4 = 2(-1) + 2(-1) + 2(-1) = -6\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{22}([x, I]) &= V_2 + V_2 + V_2 + V_2 + V_4 + V_4 + V_4 + V_6 + V_6 + V_6 \\ &= (-1) + (-1) + (-1) + (-1) = -4\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{22}([x, r]) &= \epsilon V_2 + \epsilon^2 V_2 + \epsilon^3 V_2 + \epsilon^4 V_2 + \epsilon V_4 + \epsilon^2 V_4 + \epsilon^3 V_4 + \epsilon^4 V_4 \\ &+ \epsilon V_6 + \epsilon^2 V_6 + \epsilon^3 V_6 + \epsilon^4 V_6 = V_2(-1) + V_4(-1) + V_6(-1) \\ &= -(V_2 + V_4 + V_6) = -1(-1) = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{22}([y, I]) = 0, \theta_{22}([y, r]) = 0$$

The elements $[I, r], [I, r^2], [I, r^3], [I, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x^2, I], [x^4, I], [x^6, I]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x^2, r], [x^2, r^2], [x^2, r^3], [x^2, r^4], [x^4, r], [x^4, r^2], [x^4, r^3], [x^4, r^4], [x^6, r], [x^6, r^2], [x^6, r^3], [x^6, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x^7, r], [x^7, r^2], [x^7, r^3], [x^7, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x, I], [x^3, I], [x^5, I]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x, r], [x, r^2], [x, r^3], [x, r^4], [x^3, r], [x^3, r^2], [x^3, r^3], [x^3, r^4], [x^5, r], [x^5, r^2], [x^5, r^3], [x^5, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[y, I], [xy, I]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[y, r], [y, r^2], [y, r^3], [y, r^4], [xy, r], [xy, r^2], [xy, r^3], [xy, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate.

are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x, I], [x^3, I], [x^5, I]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x, r], [x, r^2], [x, r^3], [x, r^4], [x^3, r], [x^3, r^2], [x^3, r^3], [x^3, r^4], [x^5, r], [x^5, r^2], [x^5, r^3], [x^5, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[x^5, r^3], [x^5, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[y, I], [xy, I]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate and $[y, r], [y, r^2], [y, r^3], [y, r^4], [xy, r], [xy, r^2], [xy, r^3], [xy, r^4]$ are in the same Γ -conjugate.

$\equiv^*(Q_{14} \times C_5)$

cl_α	[I, I]	[I, r]	[x^2 , I]	[x^2 , r]	[x^7 , I]	[x^7 , r]	[x, I]	[x, r]	[y, I]	[y, r]
$ cl_\alpha $	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	7
θ_{11}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
θ_{12}	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1
θ_{21}	6	6	-1	-1	6	6	-1	-1	0	0
θ_{22}	24	-6	-4	1	24	-6	-4	1	0	0
θ_{31}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
θ_{32}	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	-4	1
θ_{41}	6	6	-1	-1	-6	-6	1	1	0	0
θ_{42}	24	-6	-4	1	-24	6	4	-1	0	0
θ_{51}	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
θ_{52}	8	-2	8	-2	-8	2	-8	2	0	0

Table (5)

Theorem (4.2)

The rational valued characters table of the group $(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$ when m is prime number is given as follows :

$$\equiv^*(Q_{2m} \times C_5) = \equiv^*(Q_{2m}) \otimes \equiv^*(C_5)$$

Proof : Since $C_5 = \{ I, r, r^2, r^3, r^4 \}$

since	cl_α	I	R	r^2	r^3	r^4
$\equiv C_5 =$	λ_1	1	1	1	1	1
	λ_2	1	ϵ	ϵ^2	ϵ^3	ϵ^4
	λ_3	1	ϵ^2	ϵ^4	ϵ	ϵ^3
	λ_4	1	ϵ^3	ϵ	ϵ^4	ϵ^2
	λ_5	1	ϵ^4	ϵ^3	ϵ^2	ϵ

and
 $\equiv^*(C_5) =$

Γ -classes	I	r
θ_1	1	1
θ_2	4	-1

Table(6)

Table(7)

$$\text{Then, } \lambda_1(I) = \theta_1(I) = 1$$

$$\lambda_1(r) = \lambda_1(r^2) = \lambda_1(r^3) = \lambda_1(r^4) = \theta_1(r^i) = 1, i = 1, \dots, 4$$

$$\lambda_2(I) + \lambda_3(I) + \lambda_4(I) + \lambda_5(I) = \theta_2(I) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$\lambda_2(r) + \lambda_3(r) + \lambda_4(r) + \lambda_5(r) = \theta_2(r) = \epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4 = -1$$

$$\text{Where } \epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4 = -1$$

From the definition of $(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$ theorem (3.3)

$$\equiv(Q_{2m} \times C_5) = \equiv(Q_{2m}) \otimes \equiv(C_5)$$

each element in $Q_{2m} \times C_5$

Let $u \in Q_{2m} \times C_5$ then $u = (q, c)$ when

$q \in Q_{2m}$ and $c \in C_5$, $C = r^i$, $i = 0, \dots, 4$

$q = x^s y^k$, $0 \leq s \leq 2m$, $k = 0, 1$

and each irreducible character of $Q_{2m} \times C_5$ is

$$\lambda_{ij} = \lambda_i \lambda_j'$$

where λ_i is an irreducible character of Q_{2m}

and λ_j' is an irreducible character of C_5 , then

$$\lambda_{ij}(u) = \lambda_{ij}(q, c) = \lambda_i(q) \cdot \lambda_j'(c) = \begin{cases} \lambda_i(q) & \text{if } j=1 \text{ for all } c \\ 4\lambda_i(q) & \text{if } j=2, 3, 4, 5 \text{ and } c=I \\ -\lambda_i(q) & \text{if } j=2, 3, 4, 5 \text{ and } c \neq I \end{cases}$$

From proposition (3.4)

$$\theta_{ij} = \sum \sigma(\lambda_{ij})$$

$$\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_{ij})/Q)$$

where θ_{ij} is the rational valued of characters table of $(Q_{2m} \times C_5)$ then ,

$$\theta_{ij}(u) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_{ij}(u))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_{ij}(u)) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_{ij})/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(q) \cdot \lambda_j'(c))$$

$$(I) \text{ if } j=1, \lambda_j'(c) = 1$$

$$\theta_{ij}(u) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_i(u))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(q)) \cdot \lambda_j'(c) = \theta_i(q) \cdot 1 = \theta_i(q) \cdot \theta_j(I)$$

where θ_i is the rational valued of characters table of Q_{2m}

(II) a - if $j = 2, 3, 4, 5$ and $c = I$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{ij}(u) &= \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_{ij})/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(q) \cdot \lambda_j(I)) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(Q(\lambda_{ij})/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(q)) \cdot [\sum \sigma \lambda_j(I)] \\ &= \sum \sigma(\lambda_i(q)) [1+1+1+1] = \theta_i(q) \cdot 4 = \theta_i(q) \cdot \theta_j(I) \end{aligned}$$

b - if $j = 2, 3, 4, 5$ and $c \neq I$

$$\theta_{ij}(u) = \sum \sigma(\lambda_i(q) \cdot [\sum \sigma \lambda_j(c)])$$

$$= \sum \sigma(\lambda_i(q) [\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4])$$

$$= -\sum \sigma(\lambda_i(q)) = -\sum \sigma(\lambda_i(q)) - 1 = \theta_i(q) \cdot \theta_j(c)$$

From (I) and (II) we have $\theta_{ij} = \theta_i \cdot \theta_j$ then

$$\equiv^*(Q_{2m} \times C_5) = \equiv^*(Q_{2m}) \times \equiv^*(C_5)$$

Example (4.3)

To find $\equiv^*(Q_{14} \times C_5)$ by using theorem(4.2).from

$$\equiv^*(Q_{14}) =$$

Γ -classes	[I]	$[x^2]$	$[x^7]$	[x]	[y]
θ_1	1	1	1	1	1
θ_2	6	-1	6	-1	0
θ_3	1	1	1	1	-1
θ_4	6	-1	-6	1	0
θ_5	2	2	-2	-2	0

Table (8)

and $\equiv^*(C_5) =$

Γ -classes	[I]	[r]
θ_1	1	1
θ_2	4	-1

Table(9)

By theorem (4.2):

$$\equiv^*(Q_{14} \times C_5) = \equiv^*(Q_{14}) \times \equiv^*(C_5)$$

$$\equiv^*(Q_{14}) \times \equiv^*(C_5) =$$

cl_α	[I, I]	[I, r]	[x^2 , I]	[x^2 , r]	[x^7 , I]	[x^7 , r]	[x, I]	[x, r]	[y, I]	[y, r]
cl_α	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	7
θ_{11}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
θ_{12}	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1
θ_{21}	6	6	-1	-1	6	6	-1	-1	0	0
θ_{22}	24	-6	-4	1	24	-6	-4	1	0	0
θ_{31}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
θ_{32}	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	-4	1
θ_{41}	6	6	-1	-1	-6	-6	1	1	0	0
θ_{42}	24	-6	-4	1	-24	6	4	-1	0	0
θ_{51}	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
θ_{52}	8	-2	8	-2	-8	2	-8	2	0	0

Table(10)

Which is same rational valued character table in example (4.1)

Corollary(4.4):

The general form of the rational valued characters table of the group $Q_{2m} \times C_5$ is given by theorem (4.2)

Proof:

$$\equiv^*(Q_{2m}) =$$

Γ -classes	[I]	[x^2]	[x^m]	[x]	[y]
θ_1	1	1	1	1	1
θ_2	$m-1$	-1	$m-1$	-1	0
θ_3	1	1	1	1	-1
θ_4	$m-1$	-1	$-(m-1)$	1	0
θ_5	2	2	-2	-2	0

Table (11)

$\equiv^*(C_5) =$

Γ -classes	[I]	[r]
θ_1	1	1
θ_2	4	-1

Table(12)

By theorem (4.2):

$$\equiv^*(Q_{2m} \times C_5) = \equiv^*(Q_{2m}) \times \equiv^*(C_5) =$$

Γ -classes	[I, I]	[I, r]	[x ² , I]	[x ² , r]	[x ^m , I]	[x ^m , r]	[x, I]	[x, r]	[y, I]	[y, r]
cl _a	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	m	m
θ_{11}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
θ_{12}	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1
θ_{21}	m-1	m-1	-1	-1	m-1	m-1	-1	-1	0	0
θ_{22}	4(m-1)	-(m-1)	-4	1	4(m-1)	-(m-1)	-4	1	0	0
θ_{31}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
θ_{32}	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	4	-1	-4	1
θ_{41}	m-1	m-1	-1	-1	-(m-1)	-(m-1)	1	1	0	0
θ_{42}	4(m-1)	-(m-1)	-4	1	-4(m-1)	m-1	4	-1	0	0
θ_{51}	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
θ_{52}	8	-2	8	-2	-8	2	-8	2	0	0

Table (13)

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