

The Rational valued characters table of the group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ when n is an odd number

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Abstract : The main purpose of this paper is to find the rational valued characters table of the group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ when n is an odd number, which is denoted by $\cong^*(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$, where Q_{2n} is denoted to Quaternion group of order $4n$, such that for each positive integer n, there are two generators x and y for Q_{2n} satisfies $Q_{2n} = \{x^h y^k, 0 \leq h \leq 2n - 1, k=0,1\}$ which has the following properties $\{x^{2n} = y^4 = I, yx^ny^{-1} = x^{-n}\}$

Keywords: Rational, characters table, group, $Q_{2n} \times C_7$, odd number.

1.Introduction :

The set of all $n \times n$ non-singular matrices over the field F forms a group under the operation of matrix multiplication. This group is called the general linear group of the dimension n over the field F, denoted by $GL(n, F)$ [3].

Let F be a field and G be a group. A matrix representation of G is a homomorphism $T: G \rightarrow GL(n, F)$, n is called the degree of representation T. T is called a unit representation (principal) $T(g) = 1$ for all $g \in G$ [3].

Let T be a matrix representation of G over the field F. The character χ of a matrix representation T is the mapping $\chi: G \rightarrow F$ defined by $\chi(g) = \text{tr}(T(g))$, for all $g \in G$. The degree of T is called the degree of χ . Recall that the trace of an $n \times n$ matrix A is the sum of main diagonal elements. i.e $\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$ [9].

Let G be a finite group, two elements of G are said to be Γ -conjugate if the cyclic subgroups they generate are conjugate in G and this defines an equivalence relation on G and its classes are called Γ -classes [2].

In 1980, M.S. Kirdar [6] studied "The rational valued characters table of the cyclic group C_n ".

In 1995, N.R. Mahamood [7] studied "The rational valued characters of Q_{2n} ".

In this work we find the characters table of the group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ and the rational valued characters table of the group $Q_{2n} \times C_7$ when n is an odd number.

2.Preliminaries

In this section we find the rational characters table of the group Q_{2n} when n is a prime number and the rational characters table of the group C_7 .

2.1 The characters Table of the Quaternion Group Q_{2n} when n is a prime number [7]:

There are two types of irreducible characters of Q_{2n} one of them is the characters of linear representation R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 which are denoted by $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ and λ_4 respectively as in the following table :

	x^k	x^ky
λ_1	1	1
λ_2	1	-1
λ_3	$(-1)^k$	$i(-1)^k$
λ_4	$(-1)^k$	$i(-1)^{k+1}$

Table(1)

The characters of irreducible representations T_h of degree 2 are denoted by μ_h such that:

$$\mu_h(x^k) = v^{hk} + v^{-hk} = e^{2\pi i hk/2n} + e^{-2\pi i hk/2n} = 2\cos(\pi hk/n)$$

Where $0 \leq k \leq 2n-1$. $\mu_h(xky) = 0$, When $0 \leq k \leq 2n-1, 1 \leq h \leq n-1$ and $v = e^{(2\pi i/2n)}$

So there are $p+3$ irreducible characters of Q_{2n} . Then, the general form of the characters table of Q_{2n} when p is a prime number is given in the following table:

$\cong(Q_{2n}) =$

CL_α	[I]	$[x^2]$	$[x^4]$	...	$[x^{n-1}]$	$[x^n]$	[x]	$[x^3]$	...	$[x^{n-2}]$	[y]	[xy]
$|CL_\alpha|$	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	2	n	n

$|C_{Q_{2n}}(CL\alpha)|$	4n	2n	2n	...	2n	4n	2n	2n	...	2n	4	4
λ_1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
μ_2	2	v^4+v^{2n-4}	v^8+v^{2n-8}	...	$v^{2(n-1)}+v^2$	2	$v^2+v^{2(n-1)}$	v^6+v^{2n-6}	...	$v^{2(n-2)}+v^4$	0	0
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
μ_{n-1}	2	$v^{2(n-1)}+v^2$	$v^{4(n-1)}+v^4$	...	$v^{n+1}+v^{n-1}$	2	$v^{n-1}+v^{n+1}$	$v^{n-3}+v^{n+3}$	...	$v^2+v^{2(n-1)}$	0	0
λ_2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	-1	-1
μ_1	2	$v^2+v^{2(n-1)}$	$v^4+v^{4(n-1)}$	...	$v^{n-1}+v^{n+1}$	-2	$v+v^{2n-1}$	v^3+v^{2n-3}	...	$v^{n-2}+v^{n+2}$	0	0
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
μ_{n-2}	2	$v^{2n-4}+v^4$	$v^{2n-8}+v^8$	...	$v^2+v^{2(n-1)}$	-2	$v^{n-2}+v^{n+2}$	$v^{n-6}+v^{n+6}$	...	$v^{(n-2)^2}+v^{n^2-4}$	0	0
λ_3	1	1	1	...	1	-1	-1	-1	...	-1	i	-i
λ_4	1	1	1	...	1	-1	-1	-1	...	-1	-i	i

Table(2)

The characters table of matrix from degree(n+3)×(n+3)where $v=e^{2\pi i/2n}$, $v^n = -1$

The Characters Table of finite abelian groups(2.1.1):[1]

$\equiv(C_n)=$	CL_α	1	X	X^2	...	X^{n-1}
	$|CL_\alpha|$	1	1	1	...	1
	λ_1	1	1	1	...	1
	λ_2	1	ϵ	ϵ^2	...	ϵ^{n-1}
	λ_3	1	ϵ^2	ϵ^4	...	ϵ^{n-2}
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
	λ_n	1	ϵ^{n-1}	ϵ^{n-2}	...	ϵ

Table(3)

Then $\equiv(C_7)=$	CL_α	1	X	X^2	X^3	X^4	X^5	X^6
	$|CL_\alpha|$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	λ_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	λ_2	1	ϵ	ϵ^2	ϵ^3	ϵ^4	ϵ^5	ϵ^6
	λ_3	1	ϵ^2	ϵ^4	ϵ^6	ϵ	ϵ^3	ϵ^5
	λ_4	1	ϵ^3	ϵ^6	ϵ^2	ϵ^5	ϵ	ϵ^4
	λ_5	1	ϵ^4	ϵ	ϵ^5	ϵ^2	ϵ^6	ϵ^3
	λ_6	1	ϵ^5	ϵ^3	ϵ	ϵ^6	ϵ^4	ϵ^2
λ_7	1	ϵ^6	ϵ^5	ϵ^4	ϵ^3	ϵ^2	ϵ	

Table(4)

Theorem(2.1.2):[9]

1-Sum of characters is a character.

2-Product of characters is a character.

3.1The Rational valued characters table:

Definition(3.1.1):[9]

The group generated by all characters on C is called the group of the generalized characters of G, and it is denoted by R(G).

Definition(3.1.2):[9]

The intersection of cf(G,Z) with R(G) forms an abelian group is called the group of Z-valued generalized characters of G, denoted by $\bar{R}(G)$.

Definition(3.1.3): [7]

A rational valued character θ of G is a character whose values are in Z, which is $\theta(g) \in Z$ for all $g \in G$.

Corollary (3.1.4): [7]

The rational valued characters $\rho_i = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i)/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i)$ Form a basis for $\bar{R}(G)$, where λ_i are the irreducible characters of G and their numbers are equal to the number of conjugacy classes of a cyclic subgroup of G.

Proposition(3.1.5): [6]

The number of all rational valued characters of finite G is equal to the number of all distinct Γ -classis.

The rational character table of Q_{2p} , when p is a prime number(3.1.6): [8]

$\cong^*(Q_{2p})$	Γ -classes	[1]	$[x^2]$	$[x^p]$	[x]	[y]
	ρ_1	1	1	1	1	1
	ρ_2	p-1	-1	p-1	-1	0
	ρ_3	1	1	1	1	-1
	ρ_4	p-1	-1	1-p	1	0
	ρ_5	2	2	-2	-2	0

Table(5)

Proposition(3.1.7):[6]

The rational valued characters table of the cyclic group C_{p^s} of the rank s+1 where p is a prime number, which is denoted by $(\cong^*(C_{p^s}))$, and given as follows:

$\cong^*(C_{p^s}) =$

Γ -classes	[1]	$[x^{p^{s-1}}]$	$[x^{p^{s-2}}]$	$[x^{p^{s-3}}]$	...	$[x^{p^2}]$	$[x^p]$	[x]
θ_1	$P^{s-1}(p-1)$	$-p^{s-1}$	0	0	...	0	0	0
θ_2	$P^{s-2}(p-1)$	$P^{s-2}(p-1)$	$-p^{s-2}$	0	...	0	0	0
θ_3	$P^{s-3}(p-1)$	$P^{s-3}(p-1)$	$P^{s-3}(p-1)$	$-p^{s-3}$	...	0	0	0
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
θ_{s-1}	$P(p-1)$	$P(p-1)$	$P(p-1)$	$P(p-1)$	...	$P(p-1)$	-p	0
θ_s	p-1	p-1	p-1	p-1	...	p-1	p-1	-1
θ_{s+1}	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1

Table(6)

Where its rank s+1 which represents the number of all distinct Γ -classes.

4 .The Main Results

4.1 Characters Table of the Group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ when n is a prime number:

The group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ is the direct product of the Quaternion group Q_{2n} of order 4n and the cyclic group C_7 of order 7 then the order of the group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ is 28n , According to proposition(2.1.2) each irreducible character λ_i of Q_{2p} , defines seven characters $\lambda_{(i,1)}, \lambda_{(i,2)}, \lambda_{(i,3)}, \lambda_{(i,4)}, \lambda_{(i,5)}, \lambda_{(i,6)}, \lambda_{(i,7)}$ such that

$\lambda_{(i,1)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_1, \lambda_{(i,2)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_2, \lambda_{(i,3)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_3, \lambda_{(i,4)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_4, \lambda_{(i,5)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_5, \lambda_{(i,6)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_6, \lambda_{(i,7)} = \lambda_i \lambda'_7$ of $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$

Then $\cong(Q_{2n} \times C_7) = \cong Q_{2n} \otimes \cong C_7$.

Then , the general form of the characters table of $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ when n is a prime number is given in the following table:

$\lambda_{(2,3)}$	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	...	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5
$\lambda_{(2,4)}$	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	...	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4
$\lambda_{(2,5)}$	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	...	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3
$\lambda_{(2,6)}$	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	...	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2
$\lambda_{(2,7)}$	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε	...	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε

$\equiv(Q_{2n} \times C_7) =$

$[s^n, 1]$	$[s^n, x]$	$[s^n, x^2]$	$[s^n, x^3]$	$[s^n, x^4]$	$[s^n, x^5]$	$[s^n, x^6]$	$[s, 1]$	$[s, x]$	$[s, x^2]$	$[s, x^3]$	$[s, x^4]$	$[s, x^5]$	$[s, x^6]$	...	$[s^{n-2}, 1]$	$[s^{n-2}, x]$	$[s^{n-2}, x^2]$	$[s^{n-2}, x^3]$	$[s^{n-2}, x^4]$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	2
28n	28n	28n	28n	28n	28n	28n	14n	14n	14n	14n	14n	14n	14n	...	14n	14n	14n	14n	14n
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4	ε^5	ε^6	1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4	ε^5	ε^6	...	1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4
1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	...	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε
1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	...	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5
1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	...	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2
1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	...	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6
1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε^1	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε^1	...	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	v^4+v^{2n-4}	v^4+v^{2n-4}	v^4+v^{2n-4}	v^4+v^{2n-4}
2	2ε	2ε ²	2ε ³	2ε ⁴	2ε ⁵	2ε ⁶	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$\varepsilon(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$
2	2ε ²	2ε ⁴	2ε ⁶	2ε	2ε ³	2ε ⁵	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$\varepsilon^2(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^4+v^{2n-4})$
2	2ε ³	2ε ⁶	2ε ²	2ε ⁵	2ε	2ε ⁴	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$
2	2ε ⁴	2ε	2ε ⁵	2ε ²	2ε ⁶	2ε ³	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^4+v^{2n-4})$
2	2ε ⁵	2ε ³	2ε	2ε ⁶	2ε ⁴	2ε ²	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$
2	2ε ⁶	2ε ⁵	2ε ⁴	2ε ³	2ε ²	2ε ¹	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	...	v^4+v^{2n-4}	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2	$v^{2(n-1)+}$ v^2
2	2ε	2ε ²	2ε ³	2ε ⁴	2ε ⁵	2ε ⁶	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	$\varepsilon(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	...	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$
2	2ε ²	2ε ⁴	2ε ⁶	2ε	2ε ³	2ε ⁵	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	$\varepsilon^2(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	...	$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$
2	2ε ³	2ε ⁶	2ε ²	2ε ⁵	2ε	2ε ⁴	v^{n+1+} v^{n-1}	$\varepsilon^3(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	...	$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$
2	2ε ⁴	2ε	2ε ⁵	2ε ²	2ε ⁶	2ε ³	$(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{n+1+}$ $+v^{n-1})$	...	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)+}$ $+v^2)$

2	$2\varepsilon^5$	$2\varepsilon^3$	2ε	$2\varepsilon^6$	$2\varepsilon^4$	$2\varepsilon^2$	$v^{n+1}+$ v^{n-1}	$\varepsilon^5(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon(v^4+$ $v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	...	$\varepsilon^2(v^4+$ $v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$
2	$2\varepsilon^6$	$2\varepsilon^5$	$2\varepsilon^4$	$2\varepsilon^3$	$2\varepsilon^2$	$2\varepsilon^1$	$v^{n+1}+$ v^{n-1}	$\varepsilon^6(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	$\varepsilon(v^{n+1}+$ $v^{n-1})$	...	$\varepsilon(v^4+$ $v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)}+$ $+v^2)$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4	ε^5	ε^6	1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4	ε^5	ε^6	...	1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4
1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	...	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε
1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	...	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5
1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	...	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2
1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	...	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6
1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε^1	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε^1	...	1	ε^6	ε^5	ε^4	ε^3

$\equiv(Q_{2n} \times C_7) =$

$[s^{n-2}, x^5]$	$[s^{n-2}, x^6]$	$[y, 1]$	$[y, x]$	$[y, x^2]$	$[y, x^3]$	$[y, x^4]$	$[y, x^5]$	$[y, x^6]$	$[xy, 1]$	$[xy, x]$	$[xy, x^2]$	$[xy, x^3]$	$[xy, x^4]$	$[xy, x^5]$	$[xy, x^6]$
2	2	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
14n	14n	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ε^5	ε^6	1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4	ε^5	ε^6	1	ε	ε^2	ε^3	ε^4	ε^5	ε^6
ε^3	ε^5	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5	1	ε^2	ε^4	ε^6	ε	ε^3	ε^5
ε	ε^4	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4	1	ε^3	ε^6	ε^2	ε^5	ε	ε^4
ε^6	ε^3	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3	1	ε^4	ε	ε^5	ε^2	ε^6	ε^3
ε^4	ε^2	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2	1	ε^5	ε^3	ε	ε^6	ε^4	ε^2
ε^2	ε^1	1	ε^6	ε^3	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε^1	1	ε^6	ε^3	ε^4	ε^3	ε^2	ε^1
v^4+v^{2n-4}	v^4+v^{2n-4}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^5(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^6(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^3(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^4(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon^2(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^2(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	$\varepsilon(v^4+v^{2n-4})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
$v^{2(n-1)}+v^2$	$v^{2(n-1)}+v^2$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^5(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^6(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^3(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^4(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\varepsilon^2(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	$\varepsilon(v^{2(n-1)}+v^2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
ε^5	ε^6	-1	$-\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon^2$	$-\varepsilon^3$	$-\varepsilon^4$	$-\varepsilon^5$	$-\varepsilon^6$	-1	$-\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon^2$	$-\varepsilon^3$	$-\varepsilon^4$	$-\varepsilon^5$	$-\varepsilon^6$
ε^3	ε^5	-1	$-\varepsilon^2$	$-\varepsilon^4$	$-\varepsilon^6$	$-\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon^3$	$-\varepsilon^5$	-1	$-\varepsilon^2$	$-\varepsilon^4$	$-\varepsilon^6$	$-\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon^3$	$-\varepsilon^5$
ε	ε^4	-1	$-\varepsilon^3$	$-\varepsilon^6$	$-\varepsilon^2$	$-\varepsilon^5$	$-\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon^4$	-1	$-\varepsilon^3$	$-\varepsilon^6$	$-\varepsilon^2$	$-\varepsilon^5$	$-\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon^4$

4.2 Theorem:

The rational valued characters table of the group $Q_{2n} \times C_7$ when n is a prime number is given as follows:

$$\equiv^*(Q_{2n} \times C_7) = \equiv^*(Q_{2n}) \otimes \equiv^*(C_7)$$

Proof :

Since $C_7 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5, x^6\}$

Each element in $Q_{2n} \times C_7$ are $g_{qc} = g_q \cdot g_c \forall g_c \in C_7, c \in \{1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5, x^6\}$

And each irreducible character $\lambda_{(i,j)}$ of $Q_{2n} \times C_7$ is can be written as follows

$$\lambda_{(i,j)} = \lambda_i \cdot \lambda'_j$$

Where λ_i is an irreducible character of Q_{2n} and λ'_j is the irreducible character of C_7 , then

$$\lambda_{(i,j)}(g, c) = \lambda_i(g) \cdot \lambda'_j(c) = \begin{cases} \lambda_i(g_q) & \text{if } j = 1 \text{ for all } c \\ 6\lambda_i(g_q) & \text{if } j = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \text{ and } c = 1 \\ -\lambda_i(g_q) & \text{if } j = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \text{ and } c \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

From proposition (3.1.4)

$$\vartheta_{(i,j)} = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_{(i,j)})/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_{(i,j)})$$

Where $\vartheta_{(i,j)}$ is the rational valued character of $Q_{2n} \times C_7$

Then , $\vartheta_{(i,j)}(g_{qc}) = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_{(i,j)}(g_{qc}))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q) \cdot \lambda'_j(g_c))$

(I) If $j=1$ and $c \in C_7$

$$\vartheta_{(i,j)}(g_{qc}) = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q)) \cdot \lambda'_j(g_c) = \vartheta_i(g_q) \cdot 1 = \vartheta_i(g_q) \cdot \vartheta'_j(1)$$

Where ϑ_i is the rational valued character of Q_{2n} .

(II) (a) if $j = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ and $c = 1$

$$\vartheta_{(i,j)}(g_{qc}) = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q) \cdot \lambda'_j(1)) = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q)) \cdot [\sum \sigma \lambda'_j(1)]$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q)) \cdot [1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1] = \vartheta_i(g_q) \cdot 6 = \vartheta_i(g_q) \cdot \vartheta'_j(1)$$

(b) if $j=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ and $c \neq 1$

$$\vartheta_{(i,j)}(g_{qc}) = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q)) \cdot [\sum \sigma \lambda'_j(c)]$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q)) \cdot [\epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \epsilon^3 + \epsilon^4 + \epsilon^5 + \epsilon^6]$$

$$= -\sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\lambda_i(g_q))/Q)} \sigma(\lambda_i(g_q)) \cdot -1 = \vartheta_i(g_q) \cdot \vartheta_j(g_c)$$

From [I],[II] we have

$$\vartheta_{(i,j)} = \vartheta_i \cdot \vartheta'_j$$

Then $\equiv^*(Q_{2n} \times C_7) = \equiv^*(Q_{2n}) \otimes \equiv^*(C_7)$.

Example(4.3):

To find the rational valued characters table of $Q_{26} \times C_7$, we can use theorem (4.2).

By proposition(3.1.5) we have:

$\cong^*(Q_{26}) =$

Γ -classes	[1]	$[x^2]$	$[x^{13}]$	[x]	[y]
ϑ_1	1	1	1	1	1
ϑ_2	12	-1	12	-1	0
ϑ_3	1	1	1	1	-1
ϑ_4	12	-1	-12	1	0
ϑ_5	2	2	-2	-2	0

Table(8)

And by Proposition(3.1.7) we have :

$\cong^*(C_7) =$

Γ -classes	[1]	[x]
ϑ_1	6	-1
ϑ_2	1	1

Table(9)

$\cong^*(Q_{26} \times C_7) =$

Γ -classes	[1,I]	[1,s]	$[x^2,I]$	$[x^2,s]$	$[x^{13},I]$	$[x^{13},s]$	[x,I]	[x,s]	[y,I]	[y,s]
$|CL_\alpha|$	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	13	13
$\vartheta_{(1,1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\vartheta_{(1,2)}$	6	-1	6	-1	6	-1	6	-1	6	-1
$\vartheta_{(2,1)}$	12	12	-1	-1	12	12	-1	-1	0	0
$\vartheta_{(2,2)}$	72	-12	-6	1	72	-12	-6	1	0	0
$\vartheta_{(3,1)}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
$\vartheta_{(3,2)}$	6	-1	6	-1	6	-1	6	-1	-6	1
$\vartheta_{(4,1)}$	12	12	-1	-1	-12	-12	1	1	0	0
$\vartheta_{(4,2)}$	72	-12	-6	1	-72	12	6	-1	0	0
$\vartheta_{(5,1)}$	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
$\vartheta_{(5,2)}$	12	-2	12	-2	-12	2	-12	2	0	0

Table(10)

Conclusion:

In this paper we discussed the characters table of the group $(Q_{2n} \times C_7)$ and the rational valued characters table of the group $Q_{2n} \times C_7$ when n is an odd number.

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