

ERRATA

“ON A CLASS OF IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS  
OF THE BRAID GROUP,  $B_N$ ”

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**Abstract:** A calculation mistake occurred in the computations of Wada's representation in Section 2 [1, p.683]; which results in wrong theorems in Section 3 of [1, pp.684-688], namely Theorems 4,5,6 and 7. Having fixed these mistakes, we replace Definition 2 of Section 2 and the wrong theorems of Section 3 of that previous work by the following definition and theorems.

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1. Definition

**Definition 2.** The representation, discovered by M. Wada, asserts that the

automorphism corresponding to  $\sigma_i$  takes  $x_i$  to  $x_i^2 x_{i+1}$ ,  $x_{i+1}$  to  $x_{i+1}^{-1} x_i^{-1} x_{i+1}$  and fixes all other generators.

Let  $F_n$  be the free group of rank  $n$  with free basis  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . It is easy to see that  $F_n = \langle g_1, \dots, g_n \rangle$ , where  $g_1 = x_1$ ,  $g_2 = g_1 x_2$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $g_n = g_{n-1} x_n$ . The action of the braid generator  $\sigma_i$  on the basis  $\{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$  is given by

$$\sigma_1 : \begin{cases} g_1 \rightarrow g_1 g_2, \\ g_j \rightarrow g_j, \end{cases} \quad \text{if } j \neq 1.$$

For  $1 < i < n$ , we have that

$$\sigma_i : \begin{cases} g_i \rightarrow g_i g_{i-1}^{-1} g_{i+1}, \\ g_j \rightarrow g_j, \end{cases} \quad \text{if } j \neq i.$$

Let  $\rho : \mathbb{Z}[F_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ , where  $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$  is the ring of Laurent polynomials with independent indeterminate  $t$ . The map  $\rho$  is defined as

$$\rho(g_i) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i \text{ is even,} \\ t, & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Using Magnus representation of subgroups of the automorphism group of the free group  $F_n = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ , we determine Wada's representation  $\alpha: B_n \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ . The images of the generators under Wada's representation are given by

$$\alpha(\sigma_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \oplus I_{n-2},$$

$$\alpha(\sigma_k) = I_{k-2} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -t & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \oplus I_{n-k-1}, \quad \text{if } k \text{ is odd } (1 < k < n),$$

and

$$\alpha(\sigma_k) = I_{k-2} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -t^{-1} & 1 & t^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \oplus I_{n-k-1}, \quad \text{if } k \text{ is even } (1 < k < n).$$

## 2. Reducibility of Wada’s Representation

**Theorem 4.** *Wada’s representation, namely  $\alpha: B_n \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ , is a reducible representation.*

*Proof.* Let  $u$  be the column vector in  $\mathbb{C}^n$  defined as

$$u = \begin{cases} (1, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 1, 0)^T & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ (1, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, 1)^T & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

It is easy to see that the subspace generated by  $u$  is invariant under the representation  $\alpha$  because  $\alpha(\sigma_k)(u) = u$  for every  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ .  $\square$

## References

- [1] M.N. Abdulrahim, Madline Al Tahan, On a class of irreducible representations of the Braid Group,  $B_n$ , *International Journal of Applied Mathematics*, **23**, No. 4 (2010), 681-691.

