

Proof. (i) $H < G$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_H^2 &= \frac{1}{|H|} \cdot \hat{H} \frac{1}{|H|} \cdot \hat{H} \\
 &= \frac{1}{|H|^2} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \hat{H} \quad \text{where } |H| = n. \\
 &= \frac{1}{|H|^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{H} \\
 &= \frac{1}{|H|^2} \cdot n \cdot \hat{H} \\
 &= \frac{1}{|H|^2} \cdot |H| \cdot \hat{H} \\
 &= \frac{1}{|H|} \cdot \hat{H} = e_H
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $H < G$. We will show that e_H commutes with every element of RG . It suffices to show that e_H commutes with every element of G . So we must show that $e_H g = g^{-1} e_H g = e_H \forall g \in G$. Now $e_H g = g^{-1} \frac{1}{|H|} \cdot \hat{H} g$
 $= \frac{1}{|H|} g^{-1} (h_1 + h_2 + \cdots + h_n) g = \frac{1}{|H|} (h_1 + h_2 + \cdots + h_n) = e_H. \quad \blacksquare$

Definition 4.24 Let X be a subset of RG . Then the **left-annihilator** of X in RG is

$$\text{Ann}_l(X) = \{ \alpha \in RG \mid \alpha \cdot x = 0 \forall x \in X \}$$

Similarly we can define the **right-annihilator** of X in RG is

$$\text{Ann}_r(X) = \{ \alpha \in RG \mid x \cdot \alpha = 0 \forall x \in X \}$$

Definition 4.25 $\Delta_R(G, H) = \{ \sum_{h \in H} \alpha_h (h - 1) \mid \alpha_h \in RG \}$ We usually write $\Delta_R(G, H) = \Delta(G, H)$.

Note : $\Delta(G, H) \triangleleft RG$ (left ideal, check).

Note : $\Delta(G, G) = \Delta(G)$.