Lent Term 2018 O. Randal-Williams

IB Groups, Rings, and Modules // Example Sheet 1

- 1. (i) What are the orders of elements of the group S_4 ? How many elements are there of each order?
 - (ii) How many subgroups of order 2 are there in S_4 ? Of order 3? How many cyclic subgroups are there of order 4?
 - (iii) Find a non-cyclic subgroup $V \leq S_4$ of order 4. How many such subgroups are there?
 - (iv) Find a subgroup $D \leq S_4$ of order 8. How many such subgroups are there?
- 2. Show from first principles ...
 - (i) ... that A_4 has no subgroups of index 2. Exhibit a subgroup of index 3.
 - (ii) ... that A_5 has no subgroups of index 2, 3, or 4. Exhibit a subgroup of index 5.
 - (iii) ... that A_5 is generated by (12)(34) and (135).
- 3. Calculate the size of the conjugacy class of (123) as an element of S_4 , as an element of S_5 , and as an element of S_6 . Find in each case its centraliser. Hence calculate the size of the conjugacy class of (123) in A_4 , in A_5 , and in A_6 .
- 4. Suppose that $H, K \triangleleft G$ with $H \cap K = \{e\}$. By considering the *commutator* $[h, k] := hkh^{-1}k^{-1}$ with $h \in H$ and $k \in K$, show that any element of H commutes with any element of K. Hence show that $HK \cong H \times K$.
- 5. Let p be a prime number, and G be a non-abelian group of order p^3 .
 - (i) Show that the centre Z(G) of G has order p.
 - (ii) Show that if $g \notin Z(G)$ then its centraliser C(g) has order p^2 .
 - (iii) Hence determine the sizes and numbers of conjugacy classes in G.
- 6. (i) For p = 2, 3 find a Sylow p-subgroup of S_4 , and find its normaliser.
 - (ii) For p = 2, 3, 5 find a Sylow p-subgroup of A_5 , and find its normaliser.
- 7. Show that there are no simple groups of orders 441 or 351.
- 8. Let p, q, and r be prime numbers, not necessarily distinct. Show that no group of order pq is simple. Show that no group of order pq^2 is simple. Show that no group of order pqr is simple.
- 9. (i) Show that any group of order 15 is cyclic.
 - (ii) Show that any group of order 30 has a normal subgroup of order 15.
- 10. Let N and H be groups, and $\phi: H \to \operatorname{Aut}(N)$ be a homomorphism. Show that we can define a group operation on the set $N \times H$ by

$$(n_1, h_1) \bullet (n_2, h_2) = (n_1 \cdot \phi(h_1)(n_2), h_1 \cdot h_2).$$

Show that the resulting group G contains copies of N and H as subgroups, that N is normal in G, that NH = G, and that $N \cap H = \{e\}$.

By finding an element of order 3 in $Aut(C_7)$, construct a non-abelian group of order 21.

Optional Questions

- 11. Let p be a prime number. How many elements of order p are there in S_p ? What are their centralisers? How many Sylow p-subgroups are there? What are the orders of their normalisers? If q is another prime number which divides p-1, show that there exists a non-abelian group of order pq.
- 12. Show that there are no simple groups of order 300 or 112.
- 13. Show that a group G of order 1001 contains normal subgroups of order 7, 11, and 13. Hence show that G is cyclic. [You may want to use Question 4.]
- 14. Let G be a simple group of order 60. Deduce that $G \cong A_5$, as follows. Show that G has six Sylow 5-subgroups. By considering the conjugation action of the set of Sylow 5-subgroups, show that G is isomorphic to a subgroup $G \leq A_6$ of index 6. By considering the action of A_6 on A_6/G , show that that there is an automorphism of A_6 taking G to A_5 .
- 15. Let G be a group of order 60 which has more than one Sylow 5-subgroup. Show that G is simple.
- 16. Let G be a finite group with cyclic and non-trivial Sylow 2-subgroup. By considering the permutation representation of G on itself, show that G has a normal subgroup of index 2. [Show that a generator for the Sylow subgroup induces an odd permutation of G.]
- 17. (Frattini argument) Let $K \triangleleft G$ and P be a Sylow p-subgroup of K. Show that any element $g \in G$ may be written as g = nk with $n \in N_G(P)$ and $k \in K$, and hence that $G = N_G(P)K$. [Observe that $g^{-1}Pg$ is also a Sylow p-subgroup of K, so is conjugate to P in K.] Deduce that $G/K \cong N_G(P)/N_K(P)$.

Comments or corrections to or257@cam.ac.uk