

Group Homomorphism

Detail Course 2.0 on Group Theory for IIT JAM '23



Gajendra Purohit

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~~Conjugate Class and Class Equation~~

Conjugate elements in a group :

Let G be a group, $a \in G$ and $b \in G$. Then b is said to be conjugate to a .

If $b = xax^{-1}$ for some $x \in G$.

Conclusion : Two elements of S_n are said to be conjugate to each other if they have same cycle decomposition

$$\varphi_8 = \langle t^1, t^{\circ}, t^j, t^k \rangle$$



$$\kappa \cdot 1 \cdot \kappa^\top = 1$$

$$\kappa(-1) \kappa^\top = -1$$

$$\kappa(\underline{i}) \kappa^\top$$

$$\kappa(j) \kappa^\top$$

$$\kappa(k) \kappa^\top$$

$$\kappa(\underline{i} - \underline{j})$$

$$\langle \underline{j}, \underline{j} \rangle$$

$$\kappa(\kappa(\underline{1}))$$

$$1 \cdot i \cdot 1 = i$$

$$(-1) \cdot i \cdot (-1) = i$$

$$i(i) \cdot (-1) = i$$

$$(-1) \cdot (i) \cdot (-1) = i$$

$$j(i) \cdot (-j) =$$

$$-j j = -1$$

$$\kappa(j) \cdot \kappa^\top = -\kappa(\underline{j})$$

$$= \kappa j = -i$$

$$S_3 = \langle \underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3} \rangle$$

(12),
 (13),
 (23),
 (123),
 (132)

$$\cancel{x(\underline{1})x^1} = e$$

$$\cancel{x(\underline{12})x^1} = \langle (12), (13), (23) \rangle$$

$$\cancel{x(\underline{123})x^1} = \langle (23), (132) \rangle$$

$$\underline{1+3+2}$$

$$(2)(12)x^{12} = (12)$$

$$\cancel{(12)(13)}$$

$$(12)(13) = \langle \underline{1, 2, 3} \rangle = (2)$$

$$(23)\cancel{(12)(23)} = (23)(123)$$

$$= \langle \underline{1, 2, 3} \rangle = (3)$$

$$(123)\cancel{(12)(132)} = (123)$$

$$= (23)$$

$$K_4 = \langle e_1, a, b, ab \rangle$$

$$\pi(\underline{a})n = a$$

$$\langle e, a \rangle = \langle a \rangle$$

$$\langle e, b \rangle = \langle b \rangle$$

$$\langle e, ab \rangle = \underline{\langle ab \rangle}$$

$$\cancel{x} \cancel{x} + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$\underline{a \cdot a \cdot a} = a$$

$$\cancel{b \cdot a \cdot b} = bba = a^2$$

$$ab \quad \underline{a \cdot a \cdot b}$$

$$ab \cancel{(a^2)b}$$

$$ab \cancel{b}$$

$$\cancel{ab} = a$$

$$Z_4 = \langle \varphi_{1,1,2,1} \rangle, T_4$$

$$\chi_{\text{ann}} = \frac{x+9+x}{1}$$

$$\langle \varphi(1) = 1 \rangle$$

$$\langle \varphi(2) = 2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \varphi(3) = 3 \rangle$$

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

$$1+2+3 = 6$$

$$2+1+2 = 5$$

$$3+2+1 = 6$$

Note : In abelian group, every element is conjugate to itself.

Self Conjugate element :

Let G be a group of an element $a \in G$ is called self conjugate element
of G if a is conjugate to itself only.

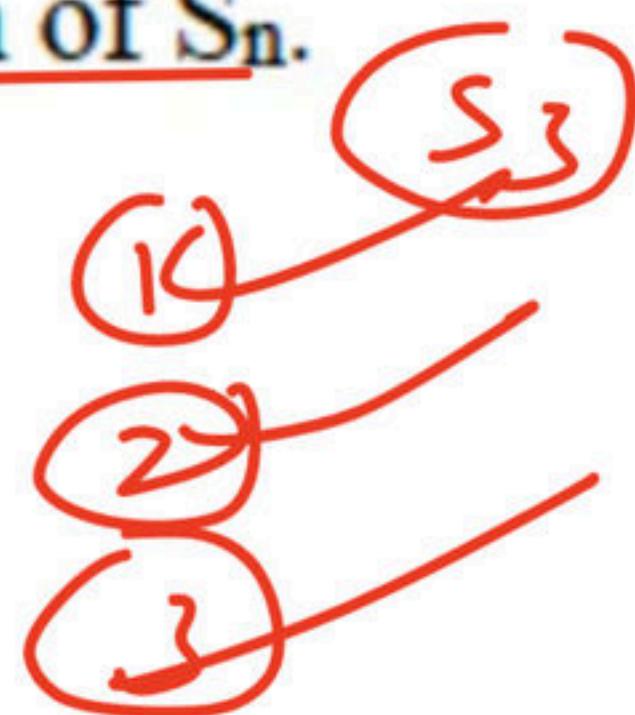
$$nax^{-1} = a$$

Conjugacy classes : The set of all conjugate elements of 'a' is called conjugacy classes of a in G and it is denoted by Cl(a) i.e. $Cl(a) = \{xax^{-1} ; x \in G\}$

Result : Number of distinct conjugate classes in S_n are partition of S_n .

$$Cl(\underline{(12)}) = \underline{\langle (12), (23), (13) \rangle}$$

$$Cl(\underline{(121)}) = \underline{\langle (121) \rangle}$$



S_4

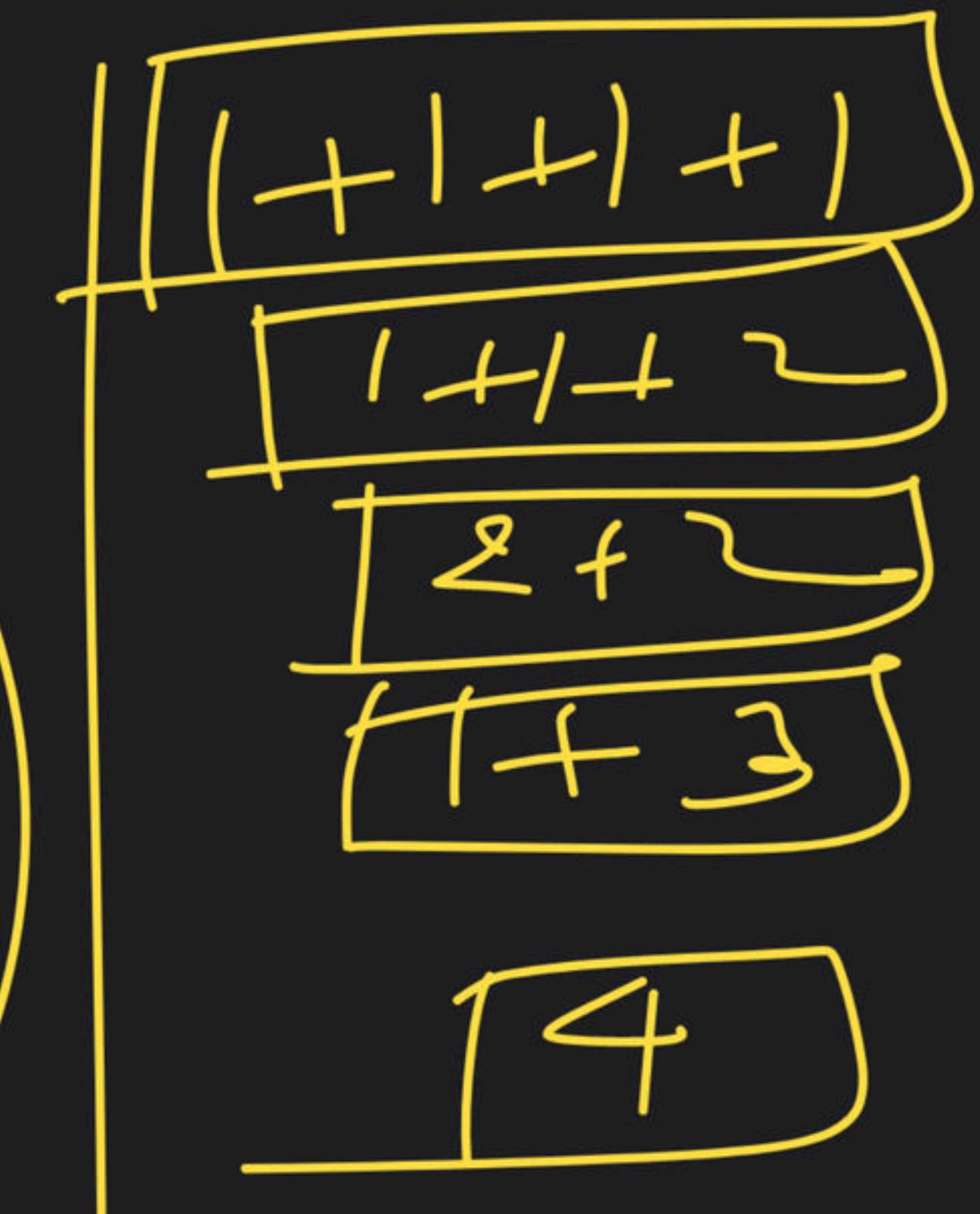
S_3

$H +$

$+ \cdot$

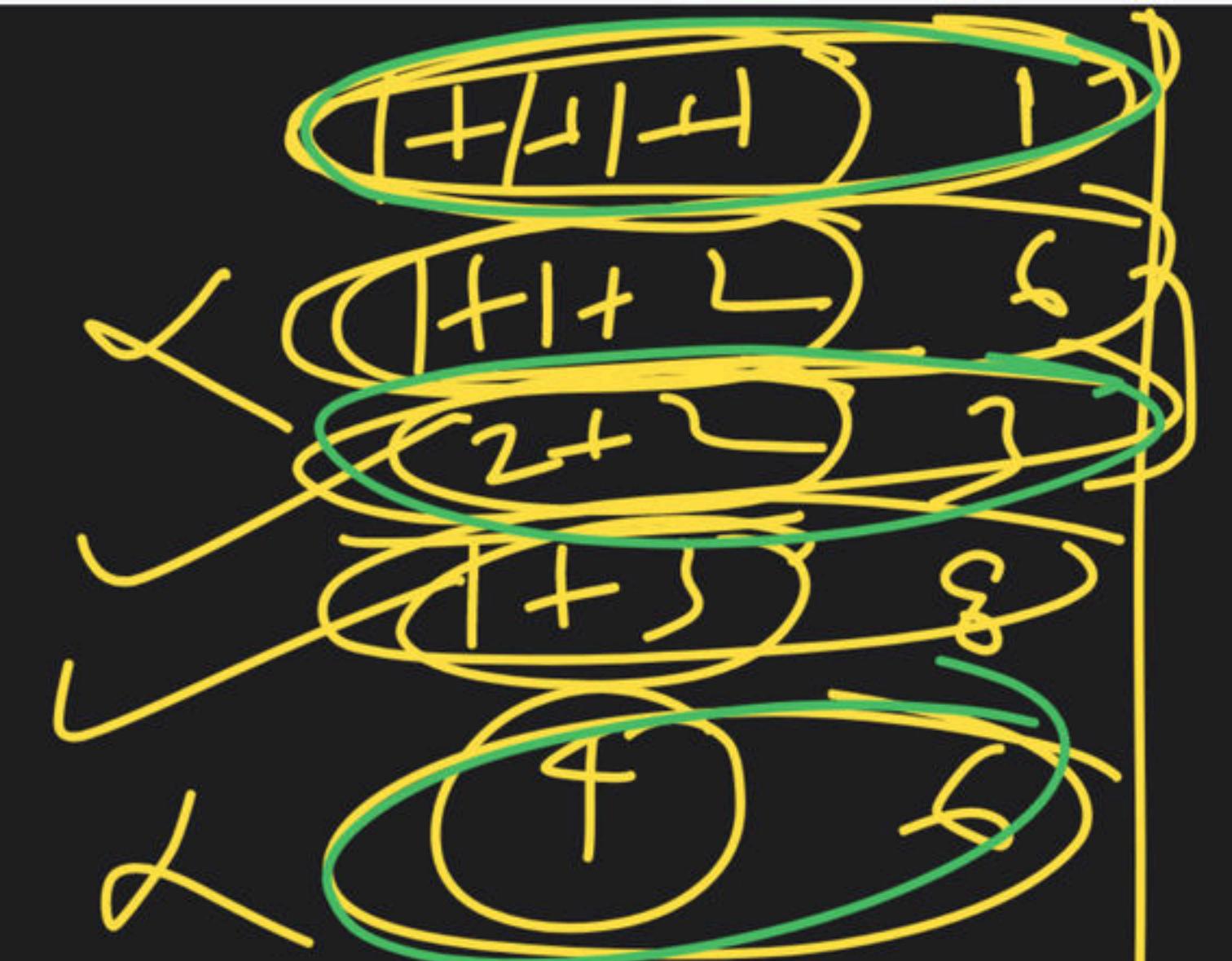
Δ

$1 + 3 + 2$



S_4

$$24 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 6$$



A_4

$(9, 5, 1)$

$(9, 5, (2, 1))$

.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+1+1+1 \\ 2+2 \\ \hline 1+3 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

~~$$12 = 1+3+\frac{\delta}{2}$$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 = 1+3+4+4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Result :

- (1) If a is self conjugate element then $\text{Cl}(a) = \{a\}$
- (2) $\text{Cl}(e) = \{e\}$
- (3) $Z(G)$, the centre of the group is the collection of all self conjugate elements.
i.e. if $a \in Z(G)$ then $\text{Cl}(a) = \{a\}$
- (4) If G be a group a and b are conjugate element then $O(a) = O(b)$
i.e. if $O(a) \neq O(b)$ then a and b not conjugate to each other.
- (5) If $O(a) = O(b)$ then we cannot say that a and b are conjugate.

Example : Let $G = Z_4$

Here 1 & 3 have same order but both are not conjugate to each other, they are self conjugate element.

~~$Z \neq L$~~ (1) \neq (3)

$$\begin{aligned}O(0) &= 0 \\O(1) &= 1 \\O(2) &= 4 \\O(3) &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{K_4} = \langle e, s, t, u \rangle$$

$$\overline{\epsilon}(K_4) = \textcircled{K_4}$$

$$\varphi_{\delta} = \langle \pm 1, \pm i, \pm j \rangle$$

$$\overline{\epsilon}(\varphi_{\delta}) = \textcircled{21 \cdot 1}$$

$$\overline{\epsilon}(\zeta_2) = \zeta_2$$

$$\epsilon(i) = \textcircled{i} \Rightarrow$$

$$\zeta_3 = \langle e, (12), (13) \rangle$$

$$\overline{\epsilon}(\zeta_3) = \textcircled{e}$$

$$\overline{\epsilon}(\zeta_3) = \langle \zeta \rangle$$

$$\epsilon(n) = \textcircled{n}$$

$$\epsilon(123) = \textcircled{(123)}$$

Q.1. Let G be a group of order p^2 then $|Cl(a)|$ is, $a \in G$.

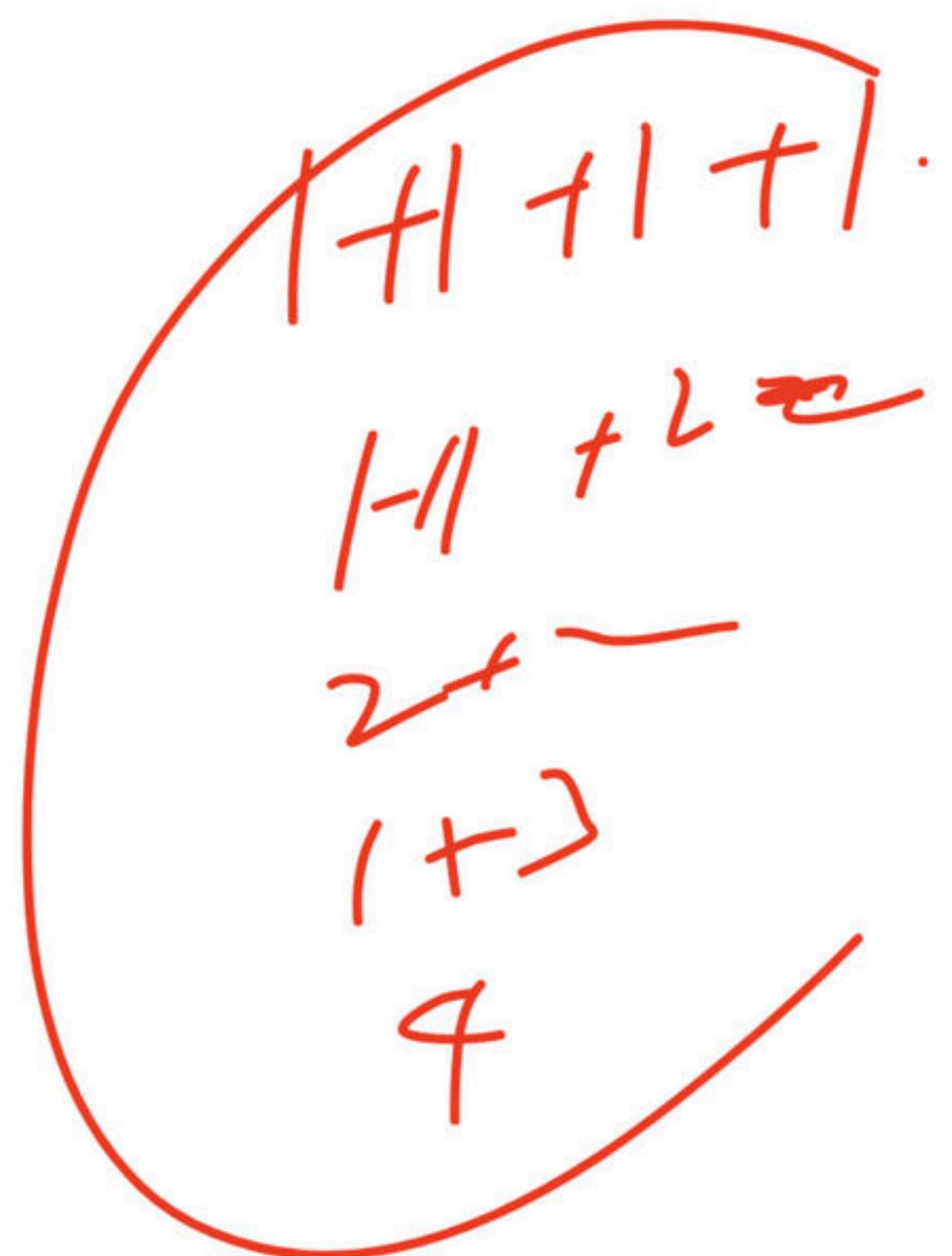
- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) p
- (d) p^2

$$Cl(a) = \{a\}$$

✓
4

Q.1. Total number of distinct conjugate classes S_4 are

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 7



Class equation : Let G be a finite group of order n and c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k be k -distinct conjugate classes of cardinality n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k then the expression is called class equation of G .

Result :

(1) Let G be a finite group then $O(G) = O[Z(G)] + \sum_{a \notin Z(G)} O[Cl(a)]$

Here $O[Cl(a)] = \frac{O(G)}{O[N(a)]}$

$\Rightarrow O[Z(G)] + \sum_{a \notin Z(G)} \frac{O(G)}{O[N(a)]}$



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Normalizer or Centralizer of an elements:

Let G be a group and $a \in G$ then $N(a) = \{x \in G \mid ax = xa, \text{ for all } x \in G\}$

Note :

- (i) $N(a)$ is a subgroup of G
- (ii) $a \in Z(G) \Leftrightarrow N(a) = G \Leftrightarrow cl(a) = \{a\}$
- (iii) Let G be a finite group and $a \in G$ then $O(cl(a)) = \frac{O(G)}{O(N(a))}$
- (iv) Number of elements of G which commute to a is
$$O(N(a)) = \frac{O(G)}{O(cl(a))}$$

$$C_L(s) = \frac{o(s)}{o_N(s)}$$

$$\bar{o}(N(i)) = \frac{o(s)}{c_L(i)}$$
$$\therefore \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$Q_S = \langle t^i_1, t^o_1, t^i_j, t^o_j \pm k \rangle$$

$$C_L(i) = \langle i, -i \rangle$$

$$N_S(i) = \langle 1, \bar{1}, i, \bar{i} \rangle$$

$$\bar{o}(N(i)) = 4$$

$$S_3 = \langle e, \underline{(12)}, \underline{(13)}, (23), (123), (132) \rangle$$
$$\alpha(12) = \langle (12), (13), (23) \rangle$$

$$\alpha(12) = \langle e, (12) \rangle$$

$$\alpha(12) = \frac{\sigma(\zeta)}{\operatorname{ord}(12)}$$

$$\operatorname{ord}(12) = \frac{\sigma(\zeta)}{\lambda(12)} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$\underline{O(\ell(\zeta))} = \frac{\underline{O(\zeta)}}{ON(\zeta)}$$

$$\underline{IS, S!S} = \frac{\cancel{IS}}{ON(\zeta)}$$

$$ON(\zeta) = \frac{S! \times S}{1^w \times S} = \underline{62}$$

S_{10}

$(abcde)$

$\underline{S+1+1+1+1+1}$

Q.2. Determine which of the following cannot be the class equation of a group. **CSIR NET DEC 2013**

- (a) $10 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 5$
- (b) $4 = 1 + 1 + 2$
- (c) $8 = 1 + 1 + 3 + 3$
- (d) $6 = 1 + 2 + 3$

Q.3. Which of the following ~~cannot~~ be class equation of group of order 10. CSIR NET JUNE 2015

- (a) $10 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 5$
- (b) $10 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$
- (c) $10 = 1 + 2 + 2 + 5$
- (d) $10 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$

Q.4. Let G be a group of order 9, then class equation is

(a) $9 = 3 + 2 + 3 + 1$

(b) $9 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$

(c) $9 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 3$ (d) $9 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1$

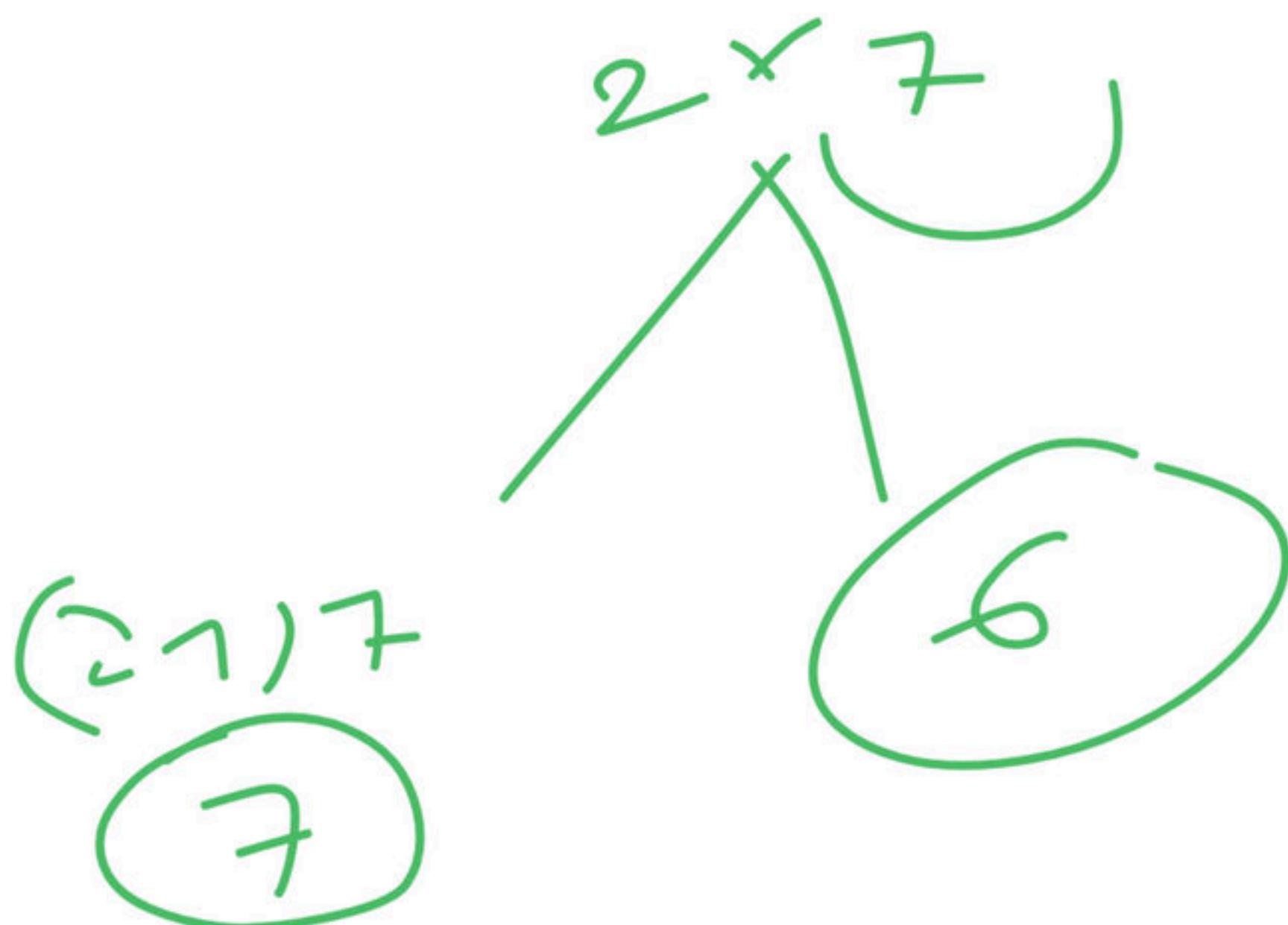
Q.5. Which of the following class equation for group?

(a) $3 = 1 + 2$

(c) $14 = 1 + 7 + 2 + 2 + 2$

(b) $6 = 1 + 2 + 3$

(d) $7 = 1 + 1 + 3 + 2$



Q.6. Let G be a group of all non – singular matrices of order n under multiplication i.e. $G = GL(n, \mathbb{Z}_8)$, then number of self conjugate elements of G are

- (a) Infinite
- (b) Only one
- (c) Finite but more than 10
- (d) Finite but less than 10

Q.7. Number of elements of S_4 which commute to $\sigma = \underline{(1\ 2\ 3)}$ are

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 5

S_{i-1}

$$\delta((1\ 2\ 3)) = \frac{o(\zeta)}{o(N(\zeta))}$$

$o(N(\zeta)) = 3$

$$3 \times 1 = \frac{3}{o(N(\zeta))}$$

Q.8. Number of elements of S_5 which commute to $\sigma = (\underline{1 \ 2 \ 3})(\underline{4 \ 5})$ are

- (a) 1
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 6

$$\begin{array}{c} S! \\ \hline 3 \times 2 \\ \cdot \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \cancel{S} \\ \hline \cdot \\ \hline 0 \times 1 \times 0 \end{array}$$
$$0 \times 1 \times 0 = \underline{0}$$

Q.9. which of the following are possible class equation of given order

- (A) $39 = 1 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 13 + 13$
- (b) $14 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$
- (c) $21 = 1 + 3 + 3 + 7 + 7$
- (d) $15 = 1 + 1 + 5 + 5 + 3$



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Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
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