

Algebra Notes

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1 Group Theory

Definition (Centralizer):

$$C_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid ghg^{-1} = h \ \forall h \in H\}$$

Definition (Normalizer):

$$N_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$$

Lemma: $C_G(H) \leq N_G(H)$

Lemma: The size of the conjugacy class of H is the index of the centralizer, i.e.

$$|\{gHg^{-1} \mid g \in G\}| = [G : C_G(H)].$$

Lemma (“The Fundamental Theorem of Cosets”):

$$aH = bH \iff a^{-1}b \in H \text{ or } aH \cap bH = \emptyset$$

Definition: $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$ is the **commutator**, and $[G, G] := \{[x, y] \mid x, y \in G\}$ is the **commutator subgroup**.

Lemma:

$$[G, G] \leq H \text{ and } H \trianglelefteq G \implies G/H \text{ is abelian.}$$

1.1 Finitely Generated Abelian Groups

Invariant factor decomposition:

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}^r \times \prod_{j=1}^m \mathbb{Z}/(n_j) \quad \text{where } n_1 \mid \cdots \mid n_m.$$

Going from invariant divisors to elementary divisors:

- Take prime factorization of each factor
- Split into coprime pieces

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7) \\ & \cong \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2^3) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(5^2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(7) \end{aligned}$$

Going from elementary divisors to invariant factors:

- Bin up by primes occurring (keeping exponents)
- Take highest power from each prime as *last* invariant factor
- Take highest power from all remaining primes as next, etc

Example: Given the invariant factor decomposition

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{25},$$

$p = 2$	$p = 3$	$p = 5$
$2, 2, 2$	$3, 3$	5^2

$$\implies n_m = 5^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$$

$p = 2$	$p = 3$	$p = 5$
$2, 2$	3	\emptyset

$$\implies n_{m-1} = 3 \cdot 2$$

$p = 2$	$p = 3$	$p = 5$
2	\emptyset	\emptyset

$$\implies n_{m-2} = 2$$

and thus

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(3 \cdot 2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(5^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2).$$

1.2 The Symmetric Group

Definitions:

- A cycle is **even** \iff product of an *even* number of transpositions.
 - A cycle of even *length* is **odd**
 - A cycle of odd *length* is **even**

Definition The **alternating group** is the subgroup of **even** permutations, i.e. $A_n := \{\sigma \in S_n \mid \text{sign}(\sigma) = 1\}$ where $\text{sign}(\sigma) = (-1)^m$ where m is the number of cycles of even length.

Corollary: Every $\sigma \in A_n$ has an even number of *odd* cycles (i.e. an even number of *even-length* cycles).

Example:

$$A_4 = \{\text{id}, (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3), (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3)\}.$$

Lemmas:

- The transitive subgroups of S_3 are S_3, A_3
- The transitive subgroups of S_4 are $S_4, A_4, D_4, \mathbb{Z}_2^2, \mathbb{Z}_4$.
- For $n = 4$, S_n has two normal subgroups: A_4, \mathbb{Z}_2^2 .
- For $n \geq 5$, S_n one normal subgroup: A_n .
- $Z(S_n) = 1$ for $n \geq 3$
- $Z(A_n) = 1$ for $n \geq 4$
- $[S_n, S_n] = A_n$
- $[A_4, A_4] \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^2$
- $[A_n, A_n] = A_n$ for $n \geq 5$
- A_n is *simple* for $n \geq 5$.

1.3 Counting Theorems

Lagrange's Theorem:

$$H \leq G \implies |H| \mid |G|.$$

Corollary: The order of every element divides the size of G , i.e.

$$g \in G \implies o(g) \mid o(G) \implies g^{|G|} = e.$$

Warning: There does **not** necessarily exist $H \leq G$ with $|H| = n$ for every $n \mid |G|$.
Counterexample: $|A_4| = 12$ but has no subgroup of order 6.

Cauchy's Theorem:

For every prime p dividing $|G|$, there is an element (and thus a subgroup) of order p .

This is a partial converse to Lagrange's theorem.

Notation: For a group G acting on a set X ,

- $G \cdot x = \{g \curvearrowright x \mid g \in G\} \subseteq X$ is the orbit
- $G_x = \{g \in G \mid g \curvearrowright x = x\} \subseteq G$ is the stabilizer
- $X/G \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ is the set of orbits
- $X^g = \{x \in X \mid g \curvearrowright x = x\} \subseteq X$ are the fixed points

Orbit-Stabilizer:

$$|G \cdot x| = [G : G_x] = |G|/|G_x| \quad \text{if } G \text{ is finite}$$

Mnemonic: $G/G_x \cong G \cdot x$.

1.3.1 Examples of Orbit-Stabilizer

1. Let G act on itself by conjugation.

- $G \cdot x$ is the **conjugacy class** of x
- $G_x = Z(x) := C_G(x) = \{g \mid [g, x] = e\}$, the **centralizer** of x .
- G^g (the fixed points) is the **center** $Z(G)$.

Corollary: The size of a conjugacy class is the index of the centralizer.

Corollary: the **Class Equation**:

$$|G| = |Z(G)| + \sum_{\substack{\text{One } x_i \text{ from} \\ \text{each conjugacy} \\ \text{class}}} [G : Z(x_i)]$$

1. Let G act on S , its set of *subgroups*, by conjugation.
 - $G \cdot H = \{gHg^{-1}\}$ is the **set of conjugate subgroups** of H
 - $G_H = N_G(H)$ is the **normalizer** of H in G
 - S^G is the set of **normal subgroups** of G
3. For a fixed proper subgroup $H < G$, let G act on its cosets $G/H = \{gH \mid g \in G\}$ by left-multiplication.
 - $G \cdot gH = G/H$, i.e. this is a *transitive* action.
 - $G_{gH} = gHg^{-1}$ is a *conjugate subgroup* of H
 - $(G/H)^G = \emptyset$

Application: If G is simple, $H < G$ proper, and $[G : H] = n$, then there exists an injective map $\phi : G \hookrightarrow S_n$.

Proof: This action induces ϕ ; it is nontrivial since $gH = H$ for all g implies $H = G$; $\ker \phi \trianglelefteq G$ and G simple implies $\ker \phi = 1$.

Burnside's Formula:

$$|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|.$$

1.3.2 Sylow Theorems

Notation: For any p , let $\text{Syl}_p(G)$ be the set of Sylow- p subgroups of G .

Write

- $|G| = p^n m$ where $(m, p) = 1$,
- S_p a Sylow- p subgroup, and
- n_p the number of Sylow- p subgroups.

Definition: A p -group is a group G such that every element is order p^k for some k . If G is a finite p -group, then $|G| = p^j$ for some j .

Lemma: p -groups have nontrivial centers.

Some useful facts:

- Coprime order subgroups are disjoint, or more generally $\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_q \subset G \implies \mathbb{Z}_p \cap \mathbb{Z}_q = \mathbb{Z}_{(p,q)}$.
- The Chinese Remainder theorem: $(p, q) = 1 \implies \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_q \cong \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$

1.3.3 Sylow 1 (Cauchy for Prime Powers)

$\forall p^n$ dividing $|G|$ there exists a subgroup of size p^n .

If $|G| = \prod p_i^{\alpha_i}$, then there exist subgroups of order $p_i^{\beta_i}$ for every i and every $0 \leq \beta_i \leq \alpha_i$. In particular, Sylow p -subgroups always exist.

1.3.4 Sylow 2 (Sylows are Conjugate)

All sylow- p subgroups S_p are conjugate, i.e.

$$S_p^1, S_p^2 \in \text{Syl}_p(G) \implies \exists g \text{ such that } gS_p^1g^{-1} = S_p^2.$$

Corollary: $n_p = 1 \iff S_p \trianglelefteq G$

1.3.5 Sylow 3 (Numerical Constraints)

1. $n_p \mid m$ (in particular, $n_p \leq m$),
2. $n_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$,
3. $n_p = [G : N_G(S_p)]$ where N_G is the normalizer.

Corollary: p does not divide n_p .

Lemma: Every p -subgroup of G is contained in a Sylow p -subgroup.

Proof: Let $H \leq G$ be a p -subgroup. If H is not *properly* contained in any other p -subgroup, it is a Sylow p -subgroup by definition. Otherwise, it is contained in some p -subgroup H^1 . Inductively this yields a chain $H \subsetneq H^1 \subsetneq \dots$, and by Zorn's lemma $H := \bigcup_i H^i$ is maximal and thus a Sylow p -subgroup.

Fratini's Argument: If $H \trianglelefteq G$ and $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$, then $HN_G(P) = G$ and $[G : H]$ divides $|N_G(P)|$.

1.4 Products

Characterizing direct products: $G \cong H \times K$ when

- $G = HK = \{hk \mid h \in H, k \in K\}$
- $H \cap K = \{e\} \subset G$
- $H, K \trianglelefteq G$

Can relax to only $H \trianglelefteq G$ to get a semidirect product instead

Characterizing semidirect products: $G = N \rtimes_{\psi} H$ when

- $G = NH$
- $N \trianglelefteq G$
- $H \curvearrowright N$ by conjugation via a map

$$\begin{aligned} \psi : H &\rightarrow \text{Aut}(N) \\ h &\mapsto h(\cdot)h^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma: If $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(H)$, then $N \rtimes_{\psi} H \cong N \rtimes_{\psi \circ \sigma} H$.

Useful Facts

- $\text{Aut}(\prod_{k=1}^n \mathbb{Z}/(p)) = \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z}/(p))$
 - If this occurs in a semidirect product, it suffices to consider similarity classes of matrices (i.e. just use canonical forms)
- $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_n) \cong (\mathbb{Z}^n)^\times \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\varphi(n)}$ where φ is the totient function.

1.5 Isomorphism Theorems

Lemma: If $H, K \leq G$ and $H \leq N_G(K)$ (or $K \trianglelefteq G$) then $HK \leq G$ is a subgroup.

Diamond Theorem / 2nd Isomorphism Theorem:

If $S \leq G$ and $N \trianglelefteq G$, then

$$\frac{SN}{N} \cong \frac{S}{S \cap N}$$