

# MATH 250A: Groups, Rings, and Fields

Jad Damaj

Fall 2022

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Groups</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	August 25 . . . . .	3
1.1.1	Groups . . . . .	3
1.1.2	Review of homomorphisms, isomorphisms . . . . .	5
1.1.3	Classify all finite groups up to isomorphism . . . . .	6
1.2	August 30 . . . . .	6
1.2.1	Langrange's Theorem . . . . .	6
1.2.2	Normal Subgroups . . . . .	9
1.3	September 1 . . . . .	9
1.3.1	Semidirect Products . . . . .	9
1.3.2	Cauchy's Theorem . . . . .	10
1.3.3	Burnside's Lemma . . . . .	12
1.4	September 6 . . . . .	12
1.4.1	Burnside's Lemma . . . . .	12
1.4.2	Groups of order $p^2$ . . . . .	13
1.4.3	Dihedral Groups . . . . .	14
1.5	September 8 . . . . .	14
1.5.1	Sylow Theorems . . . . .	14
1.5.2	Classification of Abelian Groups (finite) . . . . .	17
1.6	September 13 . . . . .	17
1.6.1	Classificaiton of Finitely Generated Abelian Groups . . . . .	17
1.6.2	Symmetric Groups - $S_n$ . . . . .	19
1.7	September 15 . . . . .	19
1.7.1	Normal Subgroups of $S_n$ . . . . .	19

# Chapter 1

## Groups

### 1.1 August 25

#### 1.1.1 Groups

Two ways to define groups

- concrete: group = symmetries of an object  $X$ . Here a symmetry is a bijection  $X \rightarrow X$  with inverse that preserves “structure” (topology, order, binary operation, ...)

**Example 1.1.1.** The rectangle has 4 symmetries.

The icosaahedron has  $20 \times 3$  symmetries since after fixing the first face there are 3 possible rotations.

Vector space  $\mathbb{R}^k$ :  $n \times n$  matrices with  $\det \neq 0$ , denoted  $GL_n(K)$

- abstract definition:

**Definition 1.1.2.** A group is a set  $G$  with a binary operation  $G \times G \rightarrow G$  by  $(a, b) \mapsto ab, a \times, a + b, \dots$  with “Inverse” :  $G \rightarrow G$  by  $a \mapsto a^{-1}$  and “Identity”:  $1, 0, e, I, \dots$  satisfying the axioms:  
 $1x = x1 = x \quad x(x^{-1}) = (x^{-1})x = 1 \quad (xy)z = x(yz)$

We can go from the concrete definition to the abstract one: the binary operation is composition, the identity is the trivial symmetry, inverses given by “undoing” a symmetry.

Is an abstract group the symmetries of something?

**Theorem 1.1.3** (Cayley’s Theorem). Any abstract group is the group of symmetries of some mathematical object.

Recall group actions :

**Definition 1.1.4.** Given a group  $G$ , a set  $S$ , a (left) group action is a map  $G \times S \rightarrow S$  by  $(g, s) \mapsto g(s), gs$  satisfying  $g(h(s)) = gh(s), 1s = s$ .

To prove Cayley’s theorem we need to find :

1. a set  $S$  acted on by  $G$

2. structure on  $S$  so that  $G =$  all symmetries.

What is  $S$ ? Take  $S = G$ .

Need to define the action of  $G$  on  $G$ . There are 8 natural ways to do this.

First 4, we define  $G \times S \rightarrow S$  by

- $g(s) = s$  trivial action
- $g(s) = gs$  group product
- Try  $g(s) = sg$  Fails since  $G$  not necessarily commutative:  $g(h(s)) = (sh)g \neq s(gh) = gh(s)$
- $g(s) = sg^{-1}$  works since  $g(h(s)) = g(sh^{-1}) = sh^{-1}g^{-1} = s(gh)^{-1} = gh(s)$
- $g(s) = gsg^{-1}$  adjoint action

The above group action is known as a left group action. We define a right group action in a similar way :  $S \times G \rightarrow S$  by  $(s, g) \mapsto (s)g, s^g$  satisfying  $(sg)h = s(gh), s1 = s$ .

We now define right group actions of  $G$  on  $G$ :  $S \times G \rightarrow G$  by

- $(s, g) \mapsto s$
- $(s, g) \mapsto sg$
- $(s, g) \mapsto g^{-1}s$
- $(s, g) \mapsto g^{-1}sg$

Now we have  $S = G$ ,  $S$ =set acted on by  $G$  using left action  $g(s) = gs$  - left translation. So we have shown  $G \subseteq$  symmetries of  $S$ .

Want :  $G$  =symmetries of  $S$  + “structure”. Let structure on  $S$ = right action of  $G$  on  $S$ .

We now have 3 copies of  $G$ :

1. set  $S = G$
2.  $G$  acts on left on  $S$  ( $G =$  symmetries of  $S$ )
3.  $G$  acts on the right on  $S$  (Structure of  $S$ )

Object  $S = S$  + right  $G$  action

What are the symmetries of this?

Bijection  $f : S \rightarrow S$  preserving the right  $G$ -action. eg.  $f(sg) = f(s)g$

Need to check:

1. Left  $G$ -action of  $G$  preserves the right  $G$ -action
2. Anything that preserves the right  $G$ -action is given by left multiplication of an element of  $G$

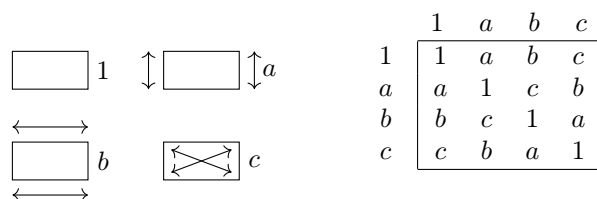
Check (1): For  $g \in G$  need  $(gs)h = g(sh)$ , follows by commutativity

Note: left  $G$ -action does not preserve right  $G$ -action:  $g(hs) \neq h(gs)$  in general

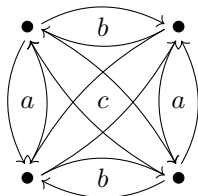
Check (2): Suppose  $f : S \rightarrow S$  preserves the right  $G$ -action,  $f(sh) = f(s)h$  for all  $h \in G$ . Need to find  $g \in G$  such that  $f(s) = gs$ . Take  $s = 1, f(1) = g1 = g$  so  $g = f(1)$ . If  $g = f(1)$ , then  $f(s) = gs$  since  $gs = (f(1))s = f(1s) = f(s)$ .

So we have  $G =$  symmetries of  $(\text{Set } G + \text{right } G \text{ action})$

**Example 1.1.5.**  $G$ =symmetries of rectangle, set  $S = G$



We get the graph:



Cayley graph: Point for each  $g \in G$  Draw a line from  $g$  to  $h$  with  $gf = h$ .

Goal of Group theory

1. Classify all groups

- Hard but can do special cases: Groups of order 60, finite subgroups of rotations in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , all finite simple groups, symmetries of crystals

2. Given a group  $G$ , classify all ways  $G$  can act on something (called a representation of  $G$ )

- Permutation representation :  $G$  acts on a set  $S$
- Linear representation :  $G$  acts on a vector space

**Example 1.1.6.** Poncaire group = symmetries of space time

elementary particle: space of states = vector space acted on by  $G$  = linear group of  $G$

## 1.1.2 Review of homomorphisms, isomorphisms

**Definition 1.1.7.** A homomorphism is a map  $f : G \rightarrow H$  that preserves structure  
eg.  $f(gh) = f(g)f(h)$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(g^{-1}) = f(g)^{-1}$

Note: last two properties can be derived from the first.

**Example 1.1.8.**  $\exp(x) = e^x : (\mathbb{R}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \times)$

$\exp(x + y) = \exp(x)\exp(y)$ ,  $\exp(0) = 1$ ,  $\exp(-x) = \exp(x)^{-1}$

**Definition 1.1.9.** The kernel of a homomorphism  $f$  is the set of elements with image the identity.

**Example 1.1.10.**  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow$  rotation in the plane by  $\theta \mapsto$  rotation by angle  $\theta$ .

nontrivial kernel : multiples of  $2\pi$ .

We get the short exact sequence:  $0 \rightarrow 2\pi\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{rotations} \rightarrow 0$

**Definition 1.1.11.** A sequence of homomorphisms  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$  is exact if  $\text{Image } A \rightarrow B = \text{Kernel } B \rightarrow C$

$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$  means  $A \rightarrow B$  is injective

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$  means  $A \rightarrow B$  is surjective

**Definition 1.1.12.**  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is an isomorphism if it is a homomorphism with an inverse. We say  $A, B$  are isomorphic. “basically the same”

**Example 1.1.13.**  $2\pi\mathbb{Z}$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

**Example 1.1.14.**  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ , integers mod 4 with addition:  $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  and  $(\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z})^\times$ , under multiplication:  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  are isomorphic.

We map  $0 \rightarrow 1 = 2^0, 1 \rightarrow 2 = 2^1, 2 \rightarrow 4 = 2^2, 3 \rightarrow 3 = 2^3$  eg.  $x \mapsto 2^x$

### 1.1.3 Classify all finite groups up to isomorphism

**Definition 1.1.15.** The order of a group  $G$  = number of elements in  $G$

**Order 1:**  $e \times e = e$  1 group - trivial group

**Order 2:** 1 group -  $e, f$  with  $f^2 = e \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$


**Order  $p$  for  $p$  prime:** only one group  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$  (integers modulo  $p$ )

**Definition 1.1.16.** For  $g \in G$  the order of  $g$  is the smallest  $n \geq 1$  with  $g^n = 1$

**Theorem 1.1.17** (Lagrange’s Theorem). If  $g \in G$ , the order of  $g$  divides the order of  $G$ .

**Example 1.1.18.** Suppose  $|G| = p$ , ( $p$  prime). Pick  $g \in G$  with  $g \neq e$ . Order of  $g$  divides  $|G| = p$  so is either 1 or  $p$ . Can’t be one since  $g \neq e$ . So elements of  $G$   $1, g, \dots, g^{p-1}$  are all distinct since  $g^p = 1, g^x \neq 1$  for  $0 \leq x < p$  and if  $g^i = g^j, g^{i-j} = 1$ . Thus, these must be all elements of  $G$ .

**Order 4:**

- Ex :  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ , symmetries of rectangle,  $(\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z})^\times, (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times$ , symmetries of 
- only 2 groups of order 4

## 1.2 August 30

### 1.2.1 Lagrange’s Theorem

**Order 4:**  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ , symmetries of rectangle

How to show not isomorphic?

Find some property (preserved by isomorphism) that one group has but the other does not.

Property: Order of elements

- in  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ , 0, 1, 2, 3 have orders 1, 4, 2, 4 respectively
- all nontrivial elements of the group of symmetries of the rectangle have order 2

Note: counting elements of each order works for small groups but 2 groups of order 16 with same number of elements of each order

Classification: By Lagrange's theorem, each element has order 1, 2, or 4

1. Have an element of order 4:  $g$ , group  $= \{1, g, g^2, g^3\} \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$   
In general, if a group of  $n$  elements has an element of order  $n$ , it is  $\cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$
2. All elements have order 1 or 2.  
Suppose  $G$  is finite and has this property. Then  $G$  commutes since  $(gh)^2 = ghgh = 1 = g^2g^2$  so  $gh = hg$ .  
Note: only true for prime 2, there is a group of order 27 such that all elements have order 1 or 3 but is not commutative  
Write group operation as  $+$ .  $G$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{F}_2$  (field of 2 elements). So  $G \cong \mathbb{F}_2^k$  for some set  $|G| = 2^k$ . We get 1 group of order 4 with all elements of order 1 or 2.

Group of order 4 is product of 2 groups,  $\mathbb{F}_2^2 = \mathbb{F}_2 \oplus \mathbb{F}_2$ .

Suppose  $G, H$  are groups,  $G \times H$  is a group under operation  $(g_1, h_1) \cdot (g_2, h_2) = (g_1g_2, h_1h_2)$

**Example 1.2.1.**  $\mathbb{C}^\times \cong \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times S^1$ ,  $z = |z| \cdot e^{i\theta}$

Chinese Remainder Theorem:  $(m, n)$  coprime,  $\mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ .

We have maps  $f: \mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $g: \mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ . This gives  $h: \mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ . If  $(m, n) = 1$ , then the map is injective since if  $h(k) = 0$ ,  $k \equiv 0 \pmod m, \pmod n$

Infinite Products:  $G_1 \times G_2 \times G_3 \times \dots$ , set of all elements  $(g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots)$

Infinite Sums: Like infinite products but all but finitely many of  $g_i$  are 1.

**Example 1.2.2.** Roots of  $1 = e^{2\pi i q}$ ,  $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

Infinite sum  $G_2 + G_3 + G_5 + G_7 + G_{11} + \dots$  ( $G_p$  = roots of order  $p^n$  for some  $n \geq 1$ )

Symmetry of Platonic Solids

Faces	Name	Rotations	Rotations + Reflections	
4	tetrahedron	$12 = 4 \times 3$	24	$\rightarrow$ not a product
6	hexahedron (cube)	$24 = 6 \times 4$	48	} product $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \text{rotations}$
8	octahedron	$24 = 8 \times 3$	48	
12	dodecahedron	$60 = 12 \times 5$	120	
20	icosahedron	$60 = 20 \times 3$	120	

All except tetrahedron have

symmetry  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  for reflections in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , so it commutes with everything

For the tetrahedron, we have  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

**Order 5:**  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$

**Exercise 1.2.3.** Find a graph as small as possible with symmetries  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$

**Order 6:** 3 obvious examples:  $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ , symmetries of the triangle

- $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
- group of symmetries of the triangle is not abelian  
Permutation Notation:  $(5\ 2\ 1\ 3)$  = function sending  $5 \rightarrow 2, 2 \rightarrow 1, 1 \rightarrow 3, 3 \rightarrow 5$   
(Insert Figure)  
 $(12)(23) = (123)$  but  $(23)(12) = (132)$

**Definition 1.2.4.** A subgroup of a group  $G$ , is a subset closed under group operations.

**Theorem 1.2.5** (Lagrange's Theorem). If  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ ,  $|H|$  divides  $|G|$ .

Special Case: If  $H$  = powers of  $g$ ,  $1, g, g^2, \dots, g^{n-1}$ ,  $|H| = |g|$

Construction of subgroups: Pick a set  $S$  acted on by  $G$ , pick  $s \in S$ .

$H$ : elements  $g$  with  $gs = s$  (elements fixing  $s$ ). Then  $H$  is a subgroup.

Lagrange (Converse to Cayley's Thm): If  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$  we can find a set acted on by  $G$ , such that  $H$ =elements fixing  $s \in S$ .

Given a group  $G$ , subgroup  $H$ . We want to construct: a set  $S$  acted on by  $G$ .

Consider  $G$ =symmetries of triangle,  $H = \{(1)(2)(3), (23)\}$  fixing 1.

How do we write 1, 2, 3 in terms of  $G, H$ ?

Left cosets of  $H$ :  $1 \leftrightarrow$  elements  $g$  with  $g(1) = 1$  ( $H$ ),  $2 \leftrightarrow$  elements  $g$  with  $g(1) = 2$  ( $(12)H$ ),  $3 \leftrightarrow$  elements  $g$  with  $g(1) = 3$  ( $(13)H$ )

Left cosets of  $H$  are sets of the form  $aH$  (some fixed  $a \in G$ ).

Define  $g_1 \approx g_2$  if  $g_1 = g_2h$  for some  $h \in H$ . This is an equivalence relation:

Reflexivity:  $g_1 \approx g_1$  group identity, 1

Symmetry:  $g_1 \approx g_2 \rightarrow g_2 \approx g_1$  group inverses,  $h^{-1}$

Transitivity:  $g_1 \approx g_2, g_2 \approx g_3 \rightarrow g_1 \approx g_3$  group operation,  $h_1h_2$

$G$  = disjoint union of cosets (equivalence classes of  $\approx$ ) and any two cosets have the same size  $|H|$  since we have a bijection  $H \rightarrow aH$  by  $h \mapsto ah$  with inverse  $h \mapsto a^{-1}h$ .

So  $|G| = \# \text{ cosets} \times \text{size of cosets} = \# \text{ elements of } S \times |\text{subgroup of elements fixing } s|$

Note: We assume  $S$  is transitive - if  $s_1, s_2 \in S$ .  $g(s_1) = s_2$  for some  $g$

Rotations of a dodecahedron:  $12 \text{ (faces)} \times 5 = 20 \text{ (vertices)} \times 3 = 30 \text{ (edges)} \times 2 = 60$

Conways Group: has order 831555361308172000

Acting on Frames:  $\#$  8252375 Group fixing each frame: 1002795171840

Special Cases of Lagrange:

- Fermat:  $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$  ( $p$  prime),  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  ( $a, p$ ) = 1  
Group  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times$  integers modulo  $p$  under  $\times$  has order  $p-1$ .  
Lagrange: order of  $a$  divides  $p-1$  so  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1$
- Euler:  $a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$  ( $a, m$ ) = 1  
 $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$  = group of elements coprime to  $m$ , mod  $m$ , order =  $\varphi(m)$

$m = 8$ :  $\varphi(m) = 4$ ,  $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ . Euler  $a^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$  ( $a$  odd) but we see  $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$

Right Cosets:  $Ha \leftrightarrow$  elements of a set acted on, on the right by  $G$ .  $S \times G \rightarrow S$

Are left cosets the same as right cosets? sometimes

**Example 1.2.6.** Take  $G$  = symmetries of triangle.  $H = \{1, (23)\}$ . Find the left, right cosets of  $H$  in  $G$ .

Left:  $H = \{1(23)\}$ ,  $(31)H = \{(31), (321)\}$ ,  $(12)H = \{(12), (123)\}$

Right:  $H = \{1(23)\}$ ,  $(31)H = \{(31), (123)\}$ ,  $(12)H = \{(12), (321)\}$

so left cosets  $\neq$  right cosets



**Definition 1.2.7.** Index of  $H$  in  $G$ ,  $[G : H] = \#$  cosets of  $H$  in  $G$ .

Left or right cosets?  $[G : H][H] = |G|$  when  $G$  finite so  $\#$  left cosets =  $\#$  right cosets.

In general, right cosets  $\rightarrow$  left cosets by  $Ha \mapsto a^{-1}H$  so  $\#$  left cosets =  $\#$  right cosets

### 1.2.2 Normal Subgroups

$G/H$  = set of left coset of  $G$ . Is  $G/H$  a group?

How to define  $(g_1H) \times (g_2H)$ ?  $g_1g_2H$

Problem: not well defined - suppose we have  $g_1, g_2, g_1h_1, g_2h_2$ . Want  $g_1g_2H = g_1h_1g_2h_2H$

Is  $h_1g_2 = g_2(h \in H)$ ? not in general

Want:  $ghg^{-1} \in H$  for all  $g \in G$ . If this holds, then we can turn  $G/H$  into a group.

**Definition 1.2.8.** If  $H$  satisfies the above property,  $H$  is called a normal subgroup of  $G$ .

**Example 1.2.9.**  $G$  = symmetries of triangle.  $H = \{(23), 1\}$ . Is  $H$  normal?

$(12)(23)(12)^{-1} = (13) \notin H$  so  $H$  is not normal

What about  $H = \{1, (123), (132)\}$ . Is  $H$  normal?

$H$  has index 2 in  $G$ .  $[G : H] = \frac{|G|}{|H|} = 2$ . We claim any subset of order 2 is normal.

There are only 2 left cosets:  $H$ , things not in  $H$ . Similarly for right cosets. So right cosets = left cosets. So  $H$  is normal.

### Classifying Groups of Order 6

- orders of elements 1, 2, 3, 6
- If element of order 6, group must be cyclic
- Want element of order 3

Lagrange: order of element divides order of group

Converse: If  $n$  divides  $|G|$ , does  $G$  have a subgroup of order  $n$ ?

No:  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  has no element of order 4

Yes: if  $n$  is prime (Cauchy)

So  $G$  has elements  $a, b$  of order 2, 3 and subset  $\{1, b, b^2\}$  has order 3 so it is normal.

## 1.3 September 1

### 1.3.1 Semidirect Products

#### Groups of Order 6:

2 subgroups  $A, B$  of order 2, 3  $|A| \cdot |B| = |G|$ ,  $A \cap B = \{e\}$

In general, suppose that for a group  $G$ , subgroups  $A, B$

1.  $|G| = |A| \cdot |B|$
2.  $A \cap B = \{e\}$

Want to reconstruct  $G$  from  $A, B$

$G = AB = \{ab \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$ ,  $\#$  pairs  $(a, b) = |G|$

If  $a_1b_1 = a_2b_2$ ,  $a_2^{-1}a_1 = b_2b_1^{-1} \in A \cap B = \{e\}$  so  $a_1 = a_2, b_1 = b_2$

Every element of  $G$  can be written uniquely as a product of  $a \in A, b \in B$

Problem: What is  $a_1b_1 \cdot a_2b_2$ ?  $= a_3b_3$

Easy case:  $ab = ba$  for all  $a \in A, b \in B$   $(a_1b_1)(a_2b_2) = (a_1a_2)(b_1b_2)$

We can view  $G$  as the product of  $A, B \rightarrow G = A \times B$

Slightly less easy case:  $A$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ . We get an action of the group  $B$  on the group  $A$ .

Define the action of  $B$  on  $A$  by  $b(a) = bab^{-1} \in A$  ( $A$  normal)

This determines the product on  $G$ .  $(a_1b_1)(a_2b_2) = a_1(b_1a_2b_1^{-1})b_1b_2 = \underbrace{a_1b_1(a_2)}_{\in A} \times \underbrace{b_1b_2}_{\in B}$ .

Suppose given groups  $A, B$  action of  $B$  on  $A$ . We construct the semidirect product of  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $A \rtimes B$  on the set  $A \times B$  with the product given by  $(a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2) = (a_1b_1(a_2), b_1b_2)$ . We can check this is a group.

### Order 6

So  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  defined by the action of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  on  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ .

$\text{Sym}(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})$ : either  $f(1) = 1$  or  $f(1) = 2$  so only two possible homomorphisms  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Sym}(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ : identity and trivial homomorphisms

So groups of order 6:

- $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  trivial action  $\cong \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$
- $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  nontrivial action  $\cong S_3$

### 1.3.2 Cauchy's Theorem

**Theorem 1.3.1** (Cauchy's Theorem). If  $p \mid |G|$  ( $p$  prime),  $G$  has an element of order  $p$ .

**Proof.** We use induction on the size of the group: can assume true for any proper subgroups and quotient groups

$G$  abelian: pick  $g \in G$ . If  $p \mid |g|$ ,  $g$  has order  $pn$  so  $g^n$  has order  $p$ .

If  $p \nmid |g|$ , look at  $G/\langle g \rangle$ .  $\langle g \rangle$  normal since  $G$  is abelian,  $p$  divides  $|G/\langle g \rangle|$ . Pick  $h \in G/\langle g \rangle$ , order divisible by  $p$ . Lift  $h_1$  in  $G$ . Then  $p \mid |h_1|$ .

Standard Error: Can't always lift  $h$  to element of the same order

$G \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $g = 2$ .  $G/\langle g \rangle$  has order 2 so take nontrivial element. Its lift does not have order 2 in  $G$

**Definition 1.3.2.** The center of  $G$  is the elements that commute with all elements of  $G$ .

**Lemma 1.3.3.** Suppose  $G$  is nontrivial, all proper subgroups have index divisible by  $p$ . Then the center of  $G$  is divisible by  $p$ .

**Proof.** Look at left action of  $G$  on itself by conjugation.  $G =$  union of orbits where  $a, b$  in the same orbit if there is some  $g$  such that  $g(a) = b$ .  $|G| = \sum (\text{size of orbits})$

Size of orbit  $= |G|/\text{subgroup of elements fixing a point}$ . Either 1 or divisible by  $p$  so

$G = \underbrace{1 + 1 + 1}_{\text{size } 1} + \cdots + \underbrace{pn_1 + pn_2}_{\text{size } > 1} + \cdots$ . Since  $G$  divisible by  $p$  # orbits with one element is. Theorem follows

since Center of  $G$  = elements with orbit of size 1.

**Proof** (Cauchy's Theorem (Cont)). Case 1: Some proper subgroup has order divisible by  $p$ .

Such a subgroup has an element of order divisible by  $p$  by induction.

Case 2: All proper subgroups have index divisible by  $p$ . By lemma, center of  $G$  has order divisible by  $p$ . Center of  $G$  is abelian so it has an element of order  $p$ .

**Order 7:**  $\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$

**Order 8:** Obvious examples: Product  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$ , symmetries of a square ( $D_8$ ) - dihedral group.

Orders of elements: 1, 2, 4, 8

- If element has order 8, group is cyclic
- If all elements have order 1 or 2, group is vector field over  $\mathbb{F}^2$  so is  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$

So can assume  $G$  has an element  $a$ , of order 4.  $a^4 = 1$ . Subgroup  $A = \{1, a, a^2, a^3\}$  has index 2 so is normal. Quotient group has order 2 so  $\cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

We have an exact sequence  $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$

Problem: Given  $1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow G \rightarrow B \rightarrow 1$  How to construct  $G$  from  $A, B$ ?

Possibilities:  $G = A \times B$ , or  $A \rtimes B$ , not always the case:

- $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$  not a semidirect product
- $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow S_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$   $S_3 = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

We get an action of  $B$  on  $A$  by conjugation so considering  $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$  we can take the nontrivial element  $b$  of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ . Can't say  $b^2 = 1$ , but  $b^2 \in A$ . Also  $B$  acts on  $A$  by conjugation.

So we have  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} = \{1, a, a^2, a^3\}$   $a \mapsto bab^{-1}$ :  $a \mapsto a$  or  $a \mapsto a^{-1}$

Possibilities:

	$bab^{-1} = a$	$bab^{-1} = a^{-1}$	
$b^2 = 1$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$D_8$	Semidirect Products $a = b^2, ab = ba \rightarrow a^2 = 1$
$b^2 = a, b^2 = a^3$	$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} (a = 1, b = 2)$	Impossible	
$b^2 = a^2$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	Quaternions	

Quaternion group: generated by  $a, b$  with  $a^4 = 1, b^2 = a^2, bab^{-1} = a^{-1}$

Does it exist? Yes: have been viewed in  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ -  $a = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Usually denote elements:  $I = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, K = IJ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Quaternions  $Q_8 = \{i, I, J, J, -1, -I, -J, -K\}$  satisfying  $I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = 1, IJ = K, JK = 1, KI = J$

Hamilton's Quaternions ( $H$ ) = all numbers  $a + bi + cj + dk$   $a, b, c, d$  real

Nonzero elements of  $H$  form a group. Problem: Show inverses exist.

$(a + bi + cj + dk)(a - bi - cj - dk) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 > 0$  so

$(a + bi + cj + dk)^{-1} = \frac{a - bi - cj - dk}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$

Can also look at  $S^3 \subset H = \{a + bi + cj + dk \mid a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 1\}$

For  $z = a + bi + cj + dk, \bar{z} = a - bi - cj - dk$  let  $z\bar{z} = N(z)$

We see  $N(z_1 z_2) = N(z_1)N(z_2)$  so if  $N(z) = 1$  closed under  $\times$  so is a group.

Only spheres that are a group are  $S^0, S^1, S^3$ . Elements of  $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, H$  with absolute value 1.

Note:  $Q_8 \subseteq S^3$

### 1.3.3 Burnside's Lemma

Problem: How many ways to arrange 8 rooks on a chess board so that no 2 attack each other?

8 ways for first row, 7 for second,  $\dots$ , so  $8! = 40320$  total

Suppose we want to count them up to symmetry:

- For  $3 \times 3$ : (Insert Figure)  
can only have 2

Approximate number =  $\frac{\text{total \# of elements}}{\text{order of group}} = \frac{8!}{8} = 7! = 5050$

General problem: Suppose we have a group  $G$  acting on a set  $S$ . How many orbits?  $\geq \frac{|S|}{|G|}$

Answer:

**Lemma 1.3.4** (Burnside's Lemma). # of orbits = average number of fixed points of  $g \in G$ , eg.  $s \in S$  with  $g(s) = s$

**Proof.** Count number of pairs  $(g, s) \in G \times S$  with  $g(s) = s$  in 2 ways:

1. Sum over  $G$ :  $\sum_{g \in G} (\# \text{ fixed by } g)$
2. Sum over  $S$ : Each orbit contributes (size of orbit)  $\times$  ( $\#$  of elements fixing a point) =  $|G|$   
so sum =  $|G| \times \# \text{ of orbits}$

So # of orbits =  $\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_g \# \text{ fixed points} = \text{avg } \# \text{ fixed points}$

## 1.4 September 6

### 1.4.1 Burnside's Lemma

**Example 1.4.1.** Find the number of ways to arrange 8 nonattacking rooks on a chessboard up to symmetry.

Recall - # of orbits of a set = average number of fixed points =  $\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \# \text{ fixed points of } g$ .

$G$  = dihedral group  $D_8$ , acting on  $8! = 40320$  ways to arrange 8 rooks

Elements of  $D_8$ :

- Trivial (Insert Figure):  $8! = 40320$
- $180^\circ$  rotation (Insert Figure) : 8 options for 1rst, 6 options for 2cnd,  $\dots$  so  $8 \times 6 \times 4 \times 2$
- $90^\circ$  rotation (Insert Figure): 6 options for 1rst, 2 options for 2cnd so  $6 \times 2$

2 elements  $g_1, g_2$  are called conjugate if  $g_1 = gg_2g^{-1}$  for some  $g$  (Formalizes notion of "looks the same")

$g_1$  = (Insert Figure)  $g_2$  = (Insert Figure)  $g$  = (Insert Figure) exchanging  $g_1, g_2$ .

If two elements are conjugate then they have the same number of fixed points.

$g_1(s) = s \rightarrow g_2(gs) = gg_1g^{-1}gs = gs$

- (Insert Figure): conjugate with  $90^\circ$  rotation so  $6 \times 2$

- (Insert Figure): conjugate and have 0 since rotates rook to the same column/row
- (Insert Figure): conjugate.  $C_n = \#$  ways to place rooks on  $n \times n$  chessboard invariant under transformation.  $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 1$ .  
Case 1 : (Insert Figure) Case 2: (Insert Figure)  
so  $c_n = c_{n-1} + (n-1)c_{n-2}$  and  $c_n = 1, 1, 2, 4, 10, 26, 76, 232, 764$

So # of ways to place rooks =  $\frac{1}{8}(1 \times 8! + 1 \times 384 + 2 \times 12 + 2 \times 0 + 2 \times 764) = 5282$   
Slightly more than original guess  $\frac{40320}{8} = 5040$

**Example 1.4.2.** Find the number of ways to color a cube with  $n$  different colors up to symmetry.

### 1.4.2 Groups of order $p^2$

**Order 9:** Obvious examples =  $\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$

Classify all groups of order  $p^2$  ( $p$  prime): only ex are  $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}, (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^2$

(1): Every group of order  $p^n$  ( $p$  prime,  $n > 0$ ) has nontrivial center

*Proof.* Recall, if all proper subgroups have index divisible by  $p$ ,  $p \mid |G|$  then  $G$  has nontrivial center. So if  $|G| = p^n$ ,  $n > 0$ , we see  $G$  has nontrivial center.  $\square$

Implies that if  $|G| = p^n$ ,  $G$  is nilpotent. ie. repeatedly modding out by the center gives you the trivial group.  $G_0 = G, G_1 = G_0/Z(G_0), G_2 = G_1/Z(G_1), \dots$  If  $G_n$  is trivial for some  $n$ ,  $G$  is called nilpotent.

This gives an exact sequence:  $1 \rightarrow Z(G_i) \rightarrow G_i \rightarrow G_{i+1} \rightarrow 1$

Note: A group may still have nontrivial center even after modding out by the original center:  $G = D_8$ ,  $G/Z(G) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ .

$S_3$  (order 6) is not nilpotent

(2): If  $G/Z(G)$  is cyclic then  $G$  is abelian.

*Proof.* Consider  $1 \rightarrow Z(G) \rightarrow G/Z(G) \rightarrow 1$ .  $Z/(G)$  is powers of  $g_1$ , lift  $g_1$  to  $g$  in  $G$ .

Every element in  $G$  is of the form  $zg^n$  ( $z \in \text{center}$ ) so all commute  $z_1g^{n_1}, z_2g^{n_2}$ :

$z_1$  commutes with  $z_2g^{n_2}$ ,  $g^{n_1}$  commutes with  $z_2$ , and  $g^{n_1}$  commutes with  $g^{n_2}$   $\square$

(3): Every group of order  $p^2$  is abelian.

Note: not true for  $p^3$ , consider  $D_8, Q_8$  of order  $2^3$

*Proof.* Center is nontrivial so has order  $\geq p$ .  $G/Z(G)$  has order 1 or  $p$  so it is cyclic so  $G$  is abelian.  $\square$

(4): Every group of order  $p^2$  is  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})$  or  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^2$

*Proof.* Case 1 : elements of order  $p^2 \rightarrow G$  is cyclic  $\cong \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$

Case 2: all elements have order  $p$  or 1  $\rightarrow G$  abelian.  $G$  is really a vector field over  $\mathbb{F}_p$  the field with  $p$  elements so  $G = \mathbb{F}_p \oplus \mathbb{F}_p$ .  $\square$

### 1.4.3 Dihedral Groups

**Order 10:**  $\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $D_{10} = (\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

Groups of Order  $2p$ :  $G$  has a subgroup of order  $p$ , index 2 so is normal.  $G$  has a subgroup of order 2 so  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ , determined by action of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  on  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ .

Symmetries of  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ : map generator  $1 \rightarrow$  element of order  $p$ .  $n \mapsto na \pmod{p}$

Symmetries =  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times$  nonzero integers mod  $p$  under  $\times$ . Only elements of order 2 are  $\pm a \pmod{p}$

$G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  (trivial action of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  on  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ )

$G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  ( $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  acting by -1 on  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ ) = dihedral group.

Dihedral Groups: symmetries of a regular  $n$ -gon ( $n \geq 3$ ). Order  $2n$

(Insert Figure)

What is the center of  $D_{2n}$ ? ( $n \geq 2$ )? Order 2 if even, order 1 if odd.

Why does  $D_{12}$  split as a product?

(Insert Figure)  $D_{12} = D_6 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  = symmetries of triangles  $\times$   $180^\circ$  rotation commutes with elements and flips the two triangles

$D_{10}$  (Insert Figure) Problem:  $180^\circ$  does not flip two squares.

$D_{2n}$  can be split  $D_{2n} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  for  $D_4, D_{12}, D_{20}, D_{28}$  ( $\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ )

Involutions in dihedral groups (elements of order 2)

$D_{2n}$  (Insert Figure)

Reflection Groups (generated by relations)

(Insert Figure) Suppose  $g$  and  $h$  are relations. If  $g^2 = 1, h^2 = 1, (gh)^n = 1$

- Fid property of all finite groups that doesn't hold for all infinite groups, in the language of groups.

Property: If  $g, h$  are involutions, either  $g, h$  are conjugates or some involution commutes with  $g, h$

$g^2 = 1, h^2 = 1, (gh)^n = 1$  for some  $n$  (since group finite)

$n$  even:  $D_{2n}$  has nontrivial element in center

$n$  odd: All involutions commute

Fails for  $\infty$  dihedral group  $g^2 = 1, h^2 = 1$  (Insert Figure)

**Order 12:**  $\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$ , products -  $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $S_3 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ , rotations of tetrahedrons, semidirect products-  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ ,  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ .

Binary Dihedral:  $S^3$  (= unit quaternions) is a group acting on  $\mathbb{R}^3 = bi + cj + dk$  - rotations in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$1 \rightarrow \pm 1 \rightarrow S^3 \rightarrow$  rotations on  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow 1$  where  $\pm 1$  act trivially on  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$1 \rightarrow \pm 1 \rightarrow \hat{G} \rightarrow G =$  finite reflection group. Ex: group over  $D_{2n}$

Binary dihedral groups of order  $4n$  so binary dihedral group of order 12. ( $Q_8$  binary dihedral group of order 8) 5 groups of order 12.

## 1.5 September 8

### 1.5.1 Sylow Theorems

**Order 12:**  $\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $S_3 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $A_4$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$

Sylow Theorems:

- Lagrange: if  $H \subseteq G$ ,  $|H| \mid |G|$
- If  $m \mid |G|$  can we find a subgroup of order  $G$ ?  
No:  $A_4$ =reflections of tetrahedron has no subgroup of order 6

**Theorem 1.5.1** (Sylow's Theorems). 1. If  $p^n \mid |G|$  ( $p$  prime) then  $G$  has a subgroup of order  $p^n$  if  $n$  is maximal, called  $p$ -Sylow subgroup.

2. Number is  $1 \pmod p$ , divides  $|G|$

3. All  $p$ -sylow subgroup are conjugate (so all isomorphic)

4. Any  $p$ -subgroup is contained in some sylow  $p$ -subgroup.

**Example 1.5.2.**  $G = D_8$ , contains two non-conjugate elements of order 2 - (Insert Figure)

**Example 1.5.3.**  $G = D_8$ , has nonisomorphic subgroups of order 4  
(Insert Figure)

**Proof.** 1. Existence. We proceed by induction on the order of the group.

Case 1:  $G$  has some proper subgroup  $H$ , index not divisible by  $p$ .

- Pick sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $H$ . This is a sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$ .

Case 2: All Sylow  $p$ -subgroups have index divisible by  $p \rightarrow$  center if  $G$  has order divisible by  $p$ .

- pick  $g \in$  center,  $g^p = 1$ . Look at  $G/\langle g \rangle$ . Pick  $p$ -sylow subgroup. Inverse image in  $G$  is a sylow  $p$ -subgroup.

2. Number of Sylow subgroups is  $1 \pmod p$

Key idea: look at action of Sylow  $p$ -subgroup  $S$  on set of sylow  $p$ -subgroups by conjugation

All orbits have size power of  $p$ . Orbit  $\{S\}$  has size 1. No other orbits of size 1. if  $\{T\}$  orbit of size 1, then  $S$  normalizes  $T$  so  $ST$  of order  $p^m$ ,  $m > n$ . impossible.

1 orbit of size 1, all other orbits have size  $p^k$ ,  $k > 0$ . Divisible by  $p$  so total is  $1 \pmod p$

3. All Sylow  $p$ -subgroups are conjugate

Suppose not, then if  $S$  is a  $p$ -sylow subgroup, number of conjugates is divisible by  $p - 1$ . Suppose  $T$  is a non-conjugate  $p$ -subgroup and let  $T$  act on the set of  $p$ -sylow subgroups conjugate to  $S$ .  $T$  can have no fixed points so the total number of  $p$ -sylow subgroups conjugate to  $S$  is divisible by  $p$ , contradiction.

4. Number of Sylow  $p$ -subgroups divides the order of  $G$

Look at action of  $G$  on sylow  $p$ -subgroups. Transitive so  $\#$  subgroups  $= \frac{|G|}{|\text{subgroup fixing } 1|}$  which divides  $|G|$ .

5. Any subgroup with order power of  $p \subseteq$  some sylow  $p$ -subgroup

Apply to groups of order  $12 = 2^2 \times 3$

We know that  $G$  has subgroups of order 3 and 4.

Case 1: subgroup of order 3 is normal.

- Give  $G$  semiproduct  $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes (\text{order } 4 \text{ group})$

4 cases:

	Action trivial	Nontrivial
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	binary dihedral
$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	$S_3 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

Case 2: Sylow 3 subgroups not normal

# subgroups - divides 12, 1 mod 3, not 1  $\rightarrow$  = 4, call them  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$ .  $S_i \cap S_j = \{e\}$  so we have 8 elements of order 3, 1 element of order 1, 3 “mystery” elements.

$G$  has 2-sylow subgroups of order 4, at most one so must be normal. So  $G = (\text{group of order } 4) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ , only nontrivial action on:  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \cong$  reflection of tetrahedron.

**Example 1.5.4.** Apply to groups of order 56.

Application: Nilpotent Groups

Following are equivalent:

1. Group is nilpotent (center  $> 1$ ,  $G/\text{center}$  is nilpotent or  $|G| = 1$ )
2. Any proper subgroup  $H$  has  $N(H)$  strictly bigger than  $H$ .
3. All Sylow subgroups are normal
4.  $G$  is product of groups of prime power order.

(1)  $\rightarrow$  (2): Suppose  $H$  is a subgroup.

Case 1:  $H$  does not contain  $Z(G)$ .  $Z(G) \subseteq N(H)$ .

Case 2:  $H$  contains  $Z(G)$ , look at  $H/Z(G) \subseteq G/Z(G)$

(2)  $\rightarrow$  (3): If  $S$  is a sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$ . Then  $N(S)$  is its own normalizer.  $e \in S \subseteq N(S) \subseteq G$ . Suppose  $g \in G$  normalizes  $N(S)$   $g$  takes  $S$  to a sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $N(S)$ . This subgroup is conjugate to  $S$  in  $N(S)$  so  $gSg^{-1} = hSh^{-1}$  for  $h \in N(S)$  so  $gh^{-1}$  normalizes  $S$  so  $gh^{-1} \in N(S)$ , since  $h \in N(S)$ ,  $g \in N(S)$ .

Now, if  $N(S)$  proper subgroup then  $N(N(S)) > N(S)$  so must have  $N(S) = G$  so there is only one sylow subgroup.

(3)  $\rightarrow$  (4): Main step - members of different sylow subgroups commute.

$S$  is a sylow  $p$ -subgroup,  $T$  is a sylow  $q$ -subgroup with  $p \neq q$ , want  $st = ts$  for  $s \in S, t \in T$

Follows from: If  $A, B$  normal subsets of  $G$ , and  $A \cap B = \{e\}$  the elements of  $A$  commute with the elements of  $B$ . Look at  $aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ , commutator of  $a, b$  ( $=1 \leftrightarrow a, b$  commute).  $aba^{-1} \in B$  so  $aba^{-1}b^{-1} \in B$  and  $ba^{-1}b^{-1} \in A$  so  $aba^{-1}b^{-1} \in A$  so  $aba^{-1}b^{-1} = e$

(4)  $\rightarrow$  (1): Follows since 1.  $p$ -groups are nilpotent, 2. product of nilpotent groups is nilpotent

**Order 15:** One group is  $\mathbb{Z}/15\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$

Consider  $p \neq q, p > q$ .  $G$  has sylow  $p$ -subgroup, number is 1 mod  $p$ , divides  $pq, q < p$  so only possibility is 1. So since  $p$  is normal  $G = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$ .

How does  $\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$  act on  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ ?  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times$  order  $p-1$  so if  $q$  does not divide  $p-1$  only action is trivial so only subgroup is cyclic subgroup of order  $pq$

If  $q|p-1$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$  can act nontrivially on  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ . Essentially one action  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times$  elements of order  $q$  forms a cyclic subgroup of order  $q$ .

Exactly two groups of order  $pq$ .

**Order 16:** Complete List



- 5 abelian:  $\mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$ ,  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^4$
- 4 more, have subgroups of order  $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$ : Generalized quaternion = binary dihedral, dihedral, groups generated by  $a^8 = 1$   $b^2 = 1$ ,  $bab^{-1} = a^3$  or  $a^5$ , if  $a^3$  called semi-dihedral.
- Products:  $D_8 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $Q_8 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
- Semidirect Product: two of form  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$   
one of form:  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  (Pauli group)

### 1.5.2 Classification of Abelian Groups (finite)

All products of cyclic-subgroups (not unique) eg.  $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$

Product is unique up to order either,  $n_1, n_2, \dots$  satisfying  $n_1 | n_2 | n_3 \dots$  or  $n_i$  prime powers.

eg.  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$  (2|6) or  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$  ( $2^2, 3$  prime powers)

## 1.6 September 13

### 1.6.1 Classification of Finitely Generated Abelian Groups

Classify all finite abelian group  $G$ .

- Write group law as +
- pick finite number of generators  $g_1, \dots, g_n$  (every element in  $G$  is of the form  $m_1g_1 + \dots + m_ng_n$  with  $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

Classification still works for finitely generated abelian groups.

Relation:  $a_1g_1 + \dots + a_ng_n = 0$

Take some  $a_{1,1}g_1 + \dots + a_{1,n}g_n, a_{2,1}g_1 + \dots + a_{2,n}g_n, \dots$  generating all relations.

We get a matrix 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Change matrix:

1. Permute rows
2. Permute columns
3. Add a multiple of one row to another row.  $\{R_1, R_2\} \equiv \{R_1, R_2 + nR_1\}$
4. Add a multiple of one column to another.  $g_1, \dots, g_n$  generators then  $g_1 + ng_2, g_2, \dots$ , also generators.

Do row, column operations to simplify matrix

- Arrange  $a_{1,1}$  to be as small as possible ( $> 0$ ). Possible unless all  $a_{ij} = 0$   
 $a_{1,1}$  divides  $a_{1,2}$  since if  $a_{1,2} = ka_{1,1} + r$  with  $0 \leq r < a_{1,1}$ , as  $a_{1,1}$  is minimal,  $r = 0$ . Can make  $a_{1,2} = 0$ .

Similarly, we can make  $a_{1,3}, a_{1,4}, \dots, a_{2,1}, a_{2,2}, \dots$  all 0 to get a matrix 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} & \cdots \\ \vdots & a_{3,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \end{pmatrix}$$

We can repeat this with  $a_{2,2}$  to get  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & & 0 \\ & a_{2,2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$  giving relations  $a_{1,1}g_1 = 0, a_{2,2}g_2 = 0, \dots$

so group is  $\mathbb{Z}/a_{1,1}\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/a_{2,2}\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/a_{n,n}\mathbb{Z}$  with  $a_{1,1}|a_{2,2}|a_{3,3}|\dots$

If  $\mathbb{Z}/a_1\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/a_2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/a_n\mathbb{Z} \cong b\mathbb{Z}/b_1\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/b_2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/b_m\mathbb{Z}$  with  $a_1|a_2|a_3|\dots$  and  $b_1|b_2|b_3|\dots$  then  $n = m, a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2, \dots$

Key idea - look at the number of homomorphisms from  $G$  to  $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$

How many abelian groups of order  $p^n$  ( $p$  prime)?

$\mathbb{Z}/a_1\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/a_2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/a_k\mathbb{Z}, a_i = p^{k_i}, k_1 \leq k_2 \leq k_3 \leq \dots, k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + \dots = n.$

$n$	# partitions
0	1
1	1 1
2	2 2, 1 + 1
3	3 3, 2 + 1, 1 + 1 + 1
4	5 4, 3 + 1, 2 + 2, 2 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
5	7 5, 4 + 1, ...

**Order 18:** Normal subgroup of order  $3^2$  so group is order  $9 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$ - 2 actions of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^3$ - 3 actions of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  (thinking of this as a vector space over  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$  consider linear transformations of order 2,  $V = V^+ \oplus V^-$ , eigenspaces of  $\pm 1$ , dimension of  $V = 0, 1, 2$ )

One of the groups  $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^3$  is wreath product.

Suppose  $G, H$  are groups. Take product of  $|G|$  copies of  $H$ .  $H^{|G|} = H \times H \times \dots$ ,  $G$  acts on  $H^{|G|}$  so we have the semidirect product of  $H^{|G|} \rtimes G$

More generally, if  $G$  acts on  $\Omega$ , can form  $H^{|\Omega|} \rtimes G$

**Example 1.6.1.**  $H = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^2 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$  wreath product of order 18.

$H = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = D_8.$

**Example 1.6.2.** 1. Symmetry of graphs (Insert Figure)

2. Sylow subgroups of symmetric groups

Want to consider Sylow 2-subgroups of  $S_{10}$ . Highest power of 2 dividing  $10! = \lfloor \frac{10}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{10}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{10}{8} \rfloor = 5 + 2 + 1 = 8$ . (Insert Figure)

- Any group of order  $p^n$  is a subgroup of some  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) \wr (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) \wr (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$

Physics - Gauge Theories

$G$ =gauge group. Symmetries = (continuous maps of spacetime  $\rightarrow G$ )  $\times$  (Automorphisms of spacetime)

**Order 20:**  $(\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes (\text{order } 4)$

5 possibilities:  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2, \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2, D_{10} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = D_{20}, \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$  (elements of order 2, binary tetrahedral),  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$  (Frobenius Group)

Frobenius Group is a group  $G$  acting on a set  $S$  transitively and faithfully such that

- If  $g$  fixed two points of  $S$  then  $g$  is the identity
- $S$  is not the regular action of  $G$  of a group on the set.

**Example 1.6.3.**  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$  “ $ax + b$ ” group. Take  $F$  a field and consider all linear transformations  $x \mapsto ax + b$ ,

$x \in F, a \neq 0, b \in F =$  matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} a \neq 0$

$S_3$  also Frobenius group, “ $ax + b$ ” for  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$

$A_4$  acts on 4 points also a Frobenius group.

Frobenius: If  $G$  is a Frobenius group then put  $N = \text{identity} \cup \text{elements with no fixed point}$ , then  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $G = \text{Frobenius kernel}$

For  $A_4$ , the Frobenius kernel is  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

Thompson:  $N$  is nilpotent

**Order 21:**  $\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$  is first non-abelian group of odd order.

**Order 24:** Look at Sylow 3-subgroups,  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ , either 1 or 4

if 1:  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\text{order } 8)$

if 4: We get an action of  $G$  on 4 points (Sylow 3-subgroups) so we have a homomorphism  $G \rightarrow S_4$ . Kernel has order 1, 2, 3 or 6. 6, 3 not possible since no normal subgroup of order 3 so 2 possibilities:

1. Kernel is 1,  $G \cong S_4$  (no normal Sylow Subgroup)
2.  $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \text{Aut binary dihedral group}$

### 1.6.2 Symmetric Groups - $S_n$

Order is  $n!$  What are its conjugacy classes?

General element:  $(1\ 3\ 5)(2\ 4)(6\ 8\ 9)$  cycle shape = lengths of cycles in order.

2 elements of group are conjugate  $\leftrightarrow$  they have the same cycle shape

Problem: Given  $a, b$ , having the same cycle shape. Find  $g$  with  $gag^{-1} = b$

eg.  $a = (1\ 3)(2\ 5\ 9)(4\ 6\ 8)(7)$ ,  $b = (5\ 7)(1\ 3\ 6)(2\ 4\ 9)(8)$  can define  $g$  to map elements to corresponding element in other cycle eg.  $1 \rightarrow 5, 3 \rightarrow 7, 2 \rightarrow 1, \dots$

How many conjugacy classes of  $S_n$ ? eg. How many cycle shapes?

$(n_1)(n_2)(n_3)\dots$   $0 \leq n_1 \leq n_2 \leq n_3$   $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots = n$ , number of partitions of  $n$

What is the set of conjugates of the cycle shape  $1^{k_1} 2^{k_2} 3^{k_3} \dots$   $\underbrace{1 \dots 1}_{k_1} \cdot \underbrace{2 \dots 2}_{k_2} \dots$

$\#$  is  $|S_n|$  / size of subgroup fixing one of the permutations

Find an element of  $S_n$  commuting with these,  $S_{k_1}, 2^{k_2} S_{k_2}, 3^{k_3} S_{k_3}, \dots$  so  $\# = \frac{n!}{k_1! 2^{k_2} k_2! 3^{k_3} k_3! \dots}$

$S_4$ :

4	$\frac{24}{4} = 6$
3 1	$\frac{24}{3 \cdot 1} = 8$
$2^2$	$\frac{24}{2 \cdot 2} = 6$
$2^2 2^1$	$\frac{24}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = 3$
$2\ 1^2$	$\frac{24}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = 12$
$1^4$	$\frac{24}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = 24$

## 1.7 September 15

### 1.7.1 Normal Subgroups of $S_n$

1. Trivial subgroup
2.  $S_n$
3. Alternating group  $A_n$  of index 2.  
Look at  $\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)$ .  $S_n$  acts on polynomials by permuting  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . Takes  $\Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  or  $-\Delta$ .  $A_n = \text{subgroup mapping } \Delta \text{ to } \Delta$ . Index 2 in  $S_n$  ( $n > 1$ ).
4.  $S_4$  has a normal subgroup  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  (weird exception).

No other normal subgroups.

Symmetries of Platonic Solids

		Rotations	All Symmetries
4	Tetrahedron	12- $A_4$	24- $S_4$
8, 6	Octahedron, Cube (Dual)	24 - $S_4$	48- $S_4 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
20, 12	Icosahedron, Dodecahedron (Dual)	60 - $A_5$	120-60 $\times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

Here dual means faces of one can be identifies with the vertices of the other

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow S_4 \rightarrow S_3 \rightarrow 1$$

$S_4$ - symmetries of octahedron, has 3 diagonals

$S_3$  - permutations of 4 diagonals

**Definition 1.7.1.**  $G$  is solvable if  $G$  is abelian or  $G$  has normal subgroup with  $N, G/N$  solvable.

$$1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow G \rightarrow G/N \rightarrow 1$$

$1 = G_0 \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq G_n = G$  such that  $G_i$  normal in  $G_{i+1}$ ,  $G_{i+1}/G_i$  abelian.

For  $S_4$ ,  $1 \subseteq \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}_{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \subseteq \underbrace{A_4}_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}} \subseteq \underbrace{S_4}_{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow$  polynomial of degree 4 can be solvable with radicals.

**Order 27** =  $3^3$ , groups of order  $p^3$

**Example 1.7.2.** Abelian -  $\mathbb{Z}/p^3\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}, (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^3$

Non abelian -  $p = 2$ :  $D_8 = \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, Q_8$

$p$  odd:  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ & 1 & * \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ , all elements order  $p$ , nonabelian

$$M_n(\mathbb{R}) : \exp(A) = I = A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \dots$$

- Converges:  $\text{Norm}(A), \|A\| = \sup_v \frac{|A(v)|}{\|v\|}, v \in \mathbb{R}^n. \|Av\| \leq \|A\| \|v\|$
- Properties:  $\exp(A + B) = \exp(A) + \exp(B)$  if  $AB = BA$
- Can define  $\log(1 + A) = A - A^2/2 + A^3/3 - \dots$  defined for  $\|A\| < 1$

Define exp, og for matrices in  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$

1. Some do not converge
2. terms of this sum are not even defined  $\frac{A^p}{p!}, p! = 0$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$
1. Ok if  $A$  is nilpotent,  $A^n = 0, 1 + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{A^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$
2. Of if,  $A^n = 0, n < p, 0!, 1!, \dots, (p-1)!$  all nonzero mod  $p$

So we can we can define  $\exp(A)$  over  $b\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$  is  $A^{p-1} = 0$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ & 1 & * \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  strictly upper triangular  $n \times n$  matrices over  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $A^{n+1} = 0$  so if  $n < p$  can define  $\exp(A), \log(A)$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ & 1 & * \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}. \text{ If } n < p \text{ all elements have order } p.$$

Note: If all elements have order 2  $\rightarrow G$  abelian but all elements order 3  $\nrightarrow G$  abelian

Groups of order  $p^3$  are analogs of Heisenberg group Heisenberg group: Functions on  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1) translations  $f(x) \rightarrow f(x + \lambda)$ , (2) multiply by  $e^{2\pi i x \mu}$   $f(x) \rightarrow f(x)e^{2\pi i x \mu}$

Order they are applied in matters:  $f(x) \rightarrow f(x + \lambda) \rightarrow f(x + \lambda)e^{2\pi i x \mu}$  vs.  $f(x) \rightarrow f(x)e^{2\pi i x \mu} \rightarrow f(x + \lambda)e^{2\pi i \mu(x + \lambda)}$ . Differ by  $e^{2\pi i \mu \lambda}$ , forms circle group.

$1 \rightarrow S^1 \rightarrow \text{Heisenberg} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow 1$

$p^3 : 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow (\text{order } p^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$

Order  $2^5$ : 51 groups,  $2^{10}$ : 49487365421 groups,  $p^n : \sim p^{\frac{2}{27}n^2}$

Typical:  $1 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^a \rightarrow G \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^b \rightarrow 1$

Choose bases  $u_1, \dots, u_a$  and  $v_1, \dots, v_b$ .  $i < j$   $v_i v_j v_i^{-1} v_j^{-1} = \text{something in } (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^a$

**Order 48:** Binary Dihedral

**Example 1.7.3.** Prove all groups of order  $< 60$  are simple (tricky cases: 30, 48, 56)

$A_5$ - first non solvable simple group.

Any finite group can be built out of simple groups:  $1 \subseteq G_0 \subseteq G_1 \subseteq \dots G_i$  normal in  $G_{i+1}$ ,  $G_{i+1}/G_i$  simple.

**Order 60:** Rotations of Tetrahedron  $\cong A_5$

	Conjugacy Classes	Order	Number		
	(1) Trivial element	1	1		
	(2)	3	20	(Faces)	
Show $A_5$ is simple	(3)	2	15	(Edges/2)	Warning: Conjugacy classes of $A_5$
	(4) 1/5 rev	5	12	(# vertices)	
	(5) 2/5 rev	5	12	(# vertices)	

not quite same as conjugacy classes of  $S_n$

(12345)(21345) conjugate in  $S_5$  but not  $A_5$

Let  $H$  be a normal subgroup of  $A_5$

1.  $H$  union of conjugacy classes
2. So  $H = 1 + \text{"subset" of } \{12, 12, 15, 20\}$
3.  $|H|$  divides 60

So only options are  $|H| = 1$  or  $|H| = 1 + 12 + 12 + 15 + 20 = 60$

So  $A_5$ , only normal subgroups of  $S_5$  are  $1, A_5, S_5$  since if  $H$  normal in  $S_5$ ,  $H \cap A_5 = A_5$  or  $1$ . If  $A_5$ ,  $H = A_5$ .

If  $1, |H| \leq 2, H = 1$ .

$A_n$  simple for  $n \geq 5$  by induction on  $n$ . Idea: Consider  $A_n \subseteq A_{n+1}$  ( $n \geq 5$ ). If  $H$  is normal in  $A_{n+1}$ ,  $H \cap N$  normal in  $A_n$  so  $H \cap A_n = A_n$  or  $1$ .

**Order 120:** How do we build a group out of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, A_5$ ?

3 ways:

1.  $A_5 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  symmetries of Icosahedron
2.  $S_5$  normal  $A_5$ , quotient  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$   $1 \rightarrow A_5 \rightarrow S_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$
3. Binary icosahedral  $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \hat{A}_5 \rightarrow A_5 \rightarrow 1$

(1), (2) have center of order 2. (3) has one element of order 2.

Poncaire: Compact 3-manifold with trivial fundamental group is  $S^3$

Poncaire Homotopy Sphere:  $S^3/(\text{Binary Icosahedral})$ . Fundamental group = binary icosahedral,  $H_1$  aelianization of fundamental group =  $\{1\}$