Math 6a - Problem Set 5

- 1. Alice, Bob and Charlie play a game with Bob and Charlie on one team and Alice on the other. There are 100 boxes, labelled 1 to 100, and 100 notes, again labelled 1 to 100. The game proceeds as follows:
 - With Bob watching, Alice places one note in each box as she pleases.
 - Bob is then allowed to pick two boxes and switch their notes. He may only do this once.
 - Alice sees Bob's move and then picks a number N between 1 and 100.
 - Bob now leaves and Charlie enters without speaking. Alice tells Charlie the number N.
 - Finally, Charlie may open 50 boxes to try and find the box with number N.

If Charlie picks 50 boxes at random, they win with a 50% chance. Show that there is a strategy by which they can always win, no matter how Alice plays.

- 2. Let G be a group of order m whose elements are permutations of $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$ with the operation being composition. If not all permutations in G are even, show that exactly half the permutations are even and half are odd.
- 3. Suppose that the vertices of a regular pentagon are labelled clockwise by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. You are now allowed to move the labels by rotation or reflection. For example, starting with the initial configuration, reflecting through the line of symmetry that passes through the vertex 1 changes the labels to 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, again in clockwise order. Show that no sequence of rotations and reflections can produce the sequence 2, 1, 3, 4, 5 in clockwise order.
- 4. A group G is generated by a subset S if every element of G can be written as a product of elements from S, where we allow elements to be repeated.
 - (a) Show that (1 2) and (1 2 3 \cdots n) generate S_n .
 - (b) Show that any set T of $\binom{n-1}{2} + 1$ distinct transpositions from S_n with $n \geq 3$ generates S_n .
- 5. Suppose that we want to colour the vertices of a cube with 4 colours and two colourings are considered the same if there is a rotation (but not a reflection) taking one to the other. How many distinct colourings are there?