

Review: Build a Sporadic Group in Your Basement

Parker Hyde

Georgia State University

March 1, 2022

What is a Group?

What is a Group?

► $(G, *)$

What is a Group?

- ▶ $(G, *)$
- ▶ satisfying the properties:
 1. closure $a, b \in G \implies a * b \in G$
 2. associativity: $a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c \quad \forall a, b, c \in G$
 3. existence of identity: $\exists e \in G$ s.t. $a * e = e * a = a \quad \forall a \in G$
 4. existence of inverses: $\forall a \in G, \exists a^{-1}$ s.t. $a * a^{-1} = a^{-1} * a = e$

What is a Group?

- ▶ $(G, *)$
- ▶ satisfying the properties:
 1. closure $a, b \in G \implies a * b \in G$
 2. associativity: $a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c \quad \forall a, b, c \in G$
 3. existence of identity: $\exists e \in G$ s.t. $a * e = e * a = a \quad \forall a \in G$
 4. existence of inverses: $\forall a \in G, \exists a^{-1}$ s.t. $a * a^{-1} = a^{-1} * a = e$

Examples: $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

► $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ)$

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

► $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

- ▶ $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $|M_{24}| = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 = 244823040$

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

- ▶ $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $|M_{24}| = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 = 244823040$
- ▶ A Sporadic Group is a *special* of finite simple group.

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

- ▶ $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $|M_{24}| = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 = 244823040$
- ▶ A Sporadic Group is a *special* of finite simple group.
- ▶ A simple group is a group with no nontrivial normal groups.

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

- ▶ $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $|M_{24}| = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 = 244823040$
- ▶ A Sporadic Group is a *special* of finite simple group.
- ▶ A simple group is a group with no nontrivial normal groups.

Example

- ▶ $5\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, \dots\} \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Z}$

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

- ▶ $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $|M_{24}| = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 = 244823040$
- ▶ A Sporadic Group is a *special* of finite simple group.
- ▶ A simple group is a group with no nontrivial normal groups.

Example

- ▶ $5\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, \dots\} \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Z}$
- ▶ $\implies \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{5\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Z}_5 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}\}$

What is the Sporadic group M_{24} ?

- ▶ $M_{24} \leq S_{24} = (\pi_{24}, \circ) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 23 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 24 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ $|M_{24}| = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 = 244823040$
- ▶ A Sporadic Group is a *special* of finite simple group.
- ▶ A simple group is a group with no nontrivial normal groups.

Example

- ▶ $5\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, \dots\} \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Z}$
- ▶ $\implies \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{5\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Z}_5 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}\}$
- ▶ M_{24} is an unusual finite simple group.

Mathieu's Construction

- ▶ M_{24} was originally constructed by the following three arbitrary permutations.

$$a = (1, 2, 3, \dots, 23)$$

$$b = (3, 17, 10, 7, 9)(5, 4, 13, 14, 19)(11, 12, 23, 8, 18)(21, 16, 15, 20, 22)$$

$$c = (1, 24)(2, 23)(3, 12)(4, 16)(5, 18) \dots (9, 21)(11, 17)(13, 22)(19, 15)$$

Mathieu's Construction

- ▶ M_{24} was originally constructed by the following three arbitrary permutations.

$$a = (1, 2, 3, \dots, 23)$$

$$b = (3, 17, 10, 7, 9)(5, 4, 13, 14, 19)(11, 12, 23, 8, 18)(21, 16, 15, 20, 22)$$

$$c = (1, 24)(2, 23)(3, 12)(4, 16)(5, 18) \dots (9, 21)(11, 17)(13, 22)(19, 15)$$

- ▶ link: <http://www.netlify/app.sdfjewhwef.com>

The Extended Golay Code

The Extended Golay Code

- ▶ First, write down the numbers $0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{24} - 1$.

The Extended Golay Code

- ▶ First, write down the numbers $0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{24} - 1$.
- ▶ Consider their binary representation as 24-bit words.

The Extended Golay Code

- ▶ First, write down the numbers $0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{24} - 1$.
- ▶ Consider their binary representation as 24-bit words.
- ▶ Add 0 to the list.



000000000000000000000000

The Extended Golay Code

- ▶ First, write down the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., $2^{24} - 1$.
- ▶ Consider their binary representation as 24-bit words.
- ▶ Add 0 to the list.
- ▶ Add any number differing in at 8 bit positions from previously added words.



```
00000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000011111111
```

The Extended Golay Code

- ▶ First, write down the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., $2^{24} - 1$.
- ▶ Consider their binary representation as 24-bit words.
- ▶ Add 0 to the list.
- ▶ Add any number differing in at 8 bit positions from previously added words.
- ▶ Which gives an extended Golay Code:
- ▶

000000000000000000000000

000000000000000001111111

0000000000000111100001111

0000000000011001100110011

0000000000101010101010101

.....

.....

Two Extended Golay Code Models

Quadratic Residue (R)

1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	

Block-Substitution (B)

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{I} & I & I & J \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 & J & \bar{I} & I & I \\ 0 & 0 & I & 0 & I & J & \bar{I} & I \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & I & I & J & \bar{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

Two Extended Golay Code Models

Quadratic Residue (R)

1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	

Block-Substitution (B)

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{I} & I & I & J \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 & J & \bar{I} & I & I \\ 0 & 0 & I & 0 & I & J & \bar{I} & I \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & I & I & J & \bar{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, \dots, 22, 23)(24)$$

Two Extended Golay Code Models

Quadratic Residue (R)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 111101011001100101000001 \\ 011110101100110010100001 \\ 001111010110011001010001 \\ 000111101011001100101001 \\ 000011110101100110010101 \\ 000001111010110011001011 \\ 100000111101011001100101 \\ 010000011110101100110011 \\ 101000001111010110011001 \\ 010100000111101011001101 \\ 001010000011110101100111 \\ 100101000001111010110011 \end{bmatrix}$$

Block-Substitution (B)

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{I} & I & I & J \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 & J & \bar{I} & I & I \\ 0 & 0 & I & 0 & I & J & \bar{I} & I \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & I & I & J & \bar{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, \dots, 22, 23)(24)$$

$$\rho = (1, 2, 3)(4, 5, 6)(7, 8, 9)(10, 11, 12) \dots (22, 23, 24)$$