

Def.

(1)  $\sigma \in S_n$

$$\sigma = \underbrace{(\dots)}_{n_1} \underbrace{(\dots)}_{n_2} \underbrace{(\dots)}_{n_3} \dots \underbrace{(\dots)}_{n_r}$$

$(n_1, \dots, n_r)$  : cycle type of  $\sigma$ .

(2)

非減少自然数の  $\{n_i\}$  :  $\sum n_i = n$  ならば  
a partition of  $n$  である。

Prop 4.11

(1)  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_n$  : conjugate in  $S_n$

$\Leftrightarrow \sigma_1, \sigma_2$  have the same cycle type.

(2)

$\#(\text{conj. cls. of } S_n) = \#(\text{partitions of } n)$

$= \#(\text{permissible cycle types})$ .  $\square$

<proof>

(1)  $(\Rightarrow)$  is Prop 4.10

$\Leftarrow$  is (2).

$\sigma = (\dots)(\dots)\dots(\dots)$

$\tau \sigma \tau^{-1} = (\dots)(\dots)\dots(\dots)$

$(\Leftarrow) \sigma_1, \sigma_2$  have the same cycle type  $\Rightarrow \exists \tau$ .

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

$$\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ & & & & \circ \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

$\exists \tau \in S_n$  であるとき,  $\sigma_2 = \tau \sigma_1 \tau^{-1}$

例 (1)(2) 「 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_n$  は conj. ならば  $\tau$  の種類がある」.

★ Prop 4.11 と Prop 4.6 は  $C_{S_n}(\tau)$  を exhibit 330 になるから.

これは  $\sigma$  の  $m$ -cycle なら  $\tau$ ,

$\#(\text{conj. of } \sigma) = \#(m\text{-cycle } \sigma)$

Prop 4.6  $\parallel = n C_m \cdot (m-1)! = \frac{n!}{m(n-m)!}$

$|S_n| = |C_{S_n}(\tau)| = \frac{|S_n|}{n!} / |C_{S_n}(\tau)|$

したがって,

$|C_{S_n}(\tau)| = m(n-m)!$

実際,  $\sigma = \tau$ .

①  $1, \sigma, \dots, \sigma^{m-1}$  は可換

②  $\sigma$  の  $m$ -cycle ならば  $\tau$  は  $(n-m)!$  個の  $\tau \in S_{n-m}$  は可換

$$\sigma = \underbrace{(\dots)}_m \underbrace{(\dots)}_{n-m}$$

$$\tau = \underbrace{(\dots)}_m \underbrace{(\dots)}_{n-m}$$

したがって,

$\sigma$  :  $m$ -cycle  $\Rightarrow C_{S_n}(\tau) = \{\sigma^i \tau \mid 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \tau \in S_{n-m}\}$

$\# C_{S_n}(\tau) = m(n-m)!$

★

$H \trianglelefteq G \Rightarrow \forall K$  : conj. cls. of  $G$  ( $K \subset H$  or  $K \cap H = \emptyset$ ).

③



Thm 4.12.

$A_5$  is a simple group.

\* cf. p. 145.

<proof>

repr.s of the cycle types of  $A_5$  : cf. §1(6)

1.  $\underbrace{(1\ 2\ 3)}_{\textcircled{1}}, \underbrace{(1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5)}_{\textcircled{2}}, \underbrace{(1\ 2)(3\ 4)}_{\textcircled{3}}.$

① 3-cycle ならば?

20 3-cycles in  $A_5$ , 20 distinct conj. of  $(1\ 2\ 3)$ .

$|C_{A_5}((1\ 2\ 3))| = |C_{S_5}((1\ 2\ 3))| = 8$  and 8, ind 20

$\Rightarrow$  All 20 3-cycle are conj. in  $A_5$

② 5-cycle ならば?

24 5-cycles in  $A_5$ , 12 dist. conj. of  $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5)$

$\Rightarrow$



③ type  $(2, 2)$  ならば?

$C_{A_5}((1\ 2)(3\ 4))$  and 9, ind 15

$\Rightarrow$  All 15 elem. of ord. 2 in  $A_5$  are conj. to  $(1\ 2)(3\ 4)$ .

④ In summary,

$H \trianglelefteq A_5$  ならば

$\exists$  1 or 41, 51, 20, 12, 15, 20

the union of conj. cls. of  $A_5$ .

$|H| = \{1, 12, 12, 15, 20\}$  5

$\{42, 42, 72, 6, 6, 6, 6\}$

かつ,

$|H| \mid |A_5| = 60$

可能性は,

$|H| = 1$  or  $60$ .

$\therefore A_5$  : simple.



## §4.4. Automorphism.

Def.

$\varphi : G \rightarrow G$  : iso

: automorphism of  $G$

$\text{Aut}(G) := \{\varphi : G \rightarrow G : \text{aut.}\}$

★  $\text{Aut}(G) \leq S_G$

Prop 4.13.

$H \trianglelefteq G$

$G$  acts by conj. on  $H$  as aut. of  $H$  :

$\psi : G \rightarrow S_H = \text{Aut}(H)$ .

$g \mapsto \psi(g) := \varphi_g : H \rightarrow H$

$h \mapsto \varphi_g(h) = g \cdot h$

$= g h g^{-1}$ .

$\Rightarrow \exists \varphi_g$ .

$\varphi_g \in \text{Aut}(H)$ .

$\ker \psi = C_G(H)$ .

$\Leftarrow$  ④.

$G / C_G(H) \cong \text{Im } \psi \leq \text{Aut}(H)$ .

Cor 4.14.

$K \leq G$

$g \in G$

$K \cong g K g^{-1}$ ,  $|K| = |g K g^{-1}|$ .  $|K| = |g K g^{-1}|$ .

Cor 4.15.

$H \leq G$

$N_G(H) / C_G(H) \cong \text{Im } \psi \leq \text{Aut}(H)$ .

$\Leftarrow$  ④.

$G / Z(G) \cong \text{Im } \psi \leq \text{Aut}(G)$ .

Def.

$g \in G$

$\varphi_g : G \rightarrow G$  : aut.

$h \mapsto \varphi_g(h) := g h g^{-1}$

$\varphi_g$  : inner aut. of  $G$

$\{\varphi_g : \text{inn. aut.} \mid g \in G\} = : \text{Inn}(G) \leq \text{Aut}(G)$ .

★ Cor 4.15 I'.

$\text{Inn}(G) \cong G / Z(G)$

例 (1).

$G$  : abelian  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi_g \in \text{Inn}(G) \varphi_g$  : trivial.

$H \trianglelefteq G$  : abelian.  $H \leq Z(G)$

$\Rightarrow \exists g \in G$  s.t.  $\varphi_g : H \rightarrow H$   $\notin \text{Inn}(G)$ .

$h \mapsto g h g^{-1}$

例.  $H = V_4 \trianglelefteq A_4 = G$ ,  $g = (a\ b\ c)$ .