

Preliminaries

Axiom of Choice Let $(S_i)_{i \in I}$ be an indexed family of non-empty sets. Then there exists a "choice function", i.e. an indexed family $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ such that $x_i \in S_i$.

Well Ordering Principle Every set has a well-ordering, i.e. an order s.t. every nonempty subset has a least element.

Zorn's Lemma Let A be a non-empty partially ordered set s.t. every chain in A has an upper bound in A . Then A has a maximal element.

Thm AC, well-ordering, and Zorn are all equivalent & independent of ZF.

Ex Thm Every vector space has a basis.

PF Let V be a vector space. Let \mathcal{C} be the collection of all linearly independent subsets of V .

Observe: If $S_1 \subset S_2 \subset S_3 \subset \dots$ is a chain in \mathcal{C} , then $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} S_i$ is linearly independent, hence ~~an upper bound~~ ^{an upper bound}.

Zorn $\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a maximal element B .

Claim $V = \text{span } B$.

PF Suppose not: let $v \in V \setminus \text{span } B$.

Then $B \cup \{v\}$ is linearly independent $\Rightarrow B$ is not maximal \downarrow

□

Chapter 1

Def (i) A semigroup is a set G with an associative operation

(ii) A monoid is a semigroup G with an identity element,
i.e. an element $e \in G$ s.t. $ex = xe = x$ for all $x \in G$.

(iii) A group is a monoid G in which every element has an inverse,
i.e. for each $x \in G$, there exists $x' \in G$ s.t. $xx' = x'x = e$.

Remark Identity and inverses must be unique

Def A group G is called abelian if the operation is commutative, i.e.
 $xy = yx$ for all $x, y \in G$.

Ex Classify as semigroup / monoid / group : $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}$ (under $+$)
 $\mathbb{Z}, 2\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$ (under \cdot)

Prop 1.3 Let G be a semigroup. Then G is a group if and only if ^{*}left inverses exist and a ^{*}left identity exists, i.e.

(i) there exists $e \in G$ s.t. $ex = x$ for all $x \in G$.

(ii) for each $x \in G$, there exists x' s.t. $x'x = e$.

Remark Also true for "right".

Ex Dihedral group $D_n = \langle r, s \mid r^n = 1, s^2 = 1, srs = r^{-1} \rangle$
Symmetries of regular n -gon

Ex Symmetric group

$S_n = \{ \text{bijections of } \{1, \dots, n\} \}$ with composition as operation

Notation 1 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \in S_5$

Notation 2 (cycle notation) $(1342) \in S_5$

Ex $(12)(13425) = (134)(25)$

Fact Every element of S_n can be written as a product of disjoint cycles.

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Def Let G, H be semigroups (resp. monoids, resp. groups). A homomorphism is a map $f: G \rightarrow H$ satisfying $f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$ for all $a, b \in G$.

- If f is injective, it is called a monomorphism*
- If f is surjective, it is called an epimorphism*
- If f is bijective, it is called an isomorphism
- If $f: G \rightarrow G$, f is called an endomorphism
- An isomorphism $f: G \rightarrow G$ is called an automorphism.

Ex $\det: \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^*$ is a homomorphism

Ex If A is an abelian group, the map $a \mapsto a^{-1}$ is an automorphism.
The map $a \mapsto a^2$ is an endomorphism.

Def Let $f: G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism.

- The Kernel of f is $\text{Ker } f = \{ g \in G \mid f(g) = e \}$
- The image of f is $\text{Im } f = \{ h \in H \mid h = f(g) \text{ for some } g \in G \}$

Ex $\text{Ker } \det = \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{K})$

Thm 2.3 Let $f: G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism.

(i) f is injective $\iff \ker f = \{e\}$

(ii) f is bijective \iff there exists a homomorphism $f^{-1}: H \rightarrow G$
s.t. $ff^{-1} = 1_H$ and $f^{-1}f = 1_G$

Def Let G be a group, and $H \subseteq G$ a subset. If H is a group, then H is called a subgroup and we write $H \leq G$

Fact If G a group, $H \subseteq G$ a subset, then H is a subgroup $\iff H$ closed under operation, mult + inversion

Ex $\{e\}, G$ are always subgroups of G .

Ex $\{1, r, r^2, \dots, r^{n-1}\}$ is a subgroup of D_n

Cor 2.6 Any intersection of subgroups is a subgroup.

Def Let G be a group, and $X \subseteq G$ a subset.

then $\langle X \rangle = \bigcap_{\substack{H_i \leq G \\ X \subseteq H_i}} H_i$ is the subgroup generated by X

Thm 2.8 $\langle X \rangle = \{a_1^{n_1} a_2^{n_2} \dots a_k^{n_k} \mid a_i \in X, n_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

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Thm Every subgroup of \mathbb{Z} is cyclic.

Thm Every infinite cyclic group is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . Every finite cyclic group is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_m .

Thm Let $G = \langle a \rangle$ be a cyclic group. If G is infinite, a and a^{-1} are the only generators of G . If $|G| = m$, then $\langle a^k \rangle = G \iff (k, m) = 1$

— x —

Recall: Congruence in \mathbb{Z} modulo m (or $\langle m \rangle$)

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow a-b \equiv 0 \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow m \mid a-b \Leftrightarrow a-b \in \langle m \rangle$$

Def Let G be a group, $H \leq G$. Let $a, b \in G$.

a is right congruent to b modulo H if $ab^{-1} \in H$

a is left congruent to b modulo H if $a^{-1}b \in H$

Thm 4.2 (i) These are equivalence relations

(ii) The equivalence classes are the right (resp. left) cosets $Ha = \{ha \mid h \in H\}$

(iii) $|Ha| = |H| = |aH|$ for all $a \in G$.

Cor 4.3 (i & ii) The right (resp. left) cosets partition G .

(iii) For all $a, b \in G$ $Ha = Hb \Leftrightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$
 $aH = bH \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H$

(iv) The left and right cosets are in bijection ($Ha \mapsto a^{-1}H$)

Def The index of H in G is the cardinality of the set of distinct cosets denoted $[G:H]$

Ex $[\mathbb{Z} : \langle m \rangle] = m$

Ex $[G : G] = 1$ $[G : \langle e \rangle] = |G|$

Thm 4.5 Let $K < H < G$ be groups. Then $[G:K] = [G:H][H:K]$

Pf Write $G = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} Ha_i$ as a partition of right cosets, so $|I| = [G:H]$

$$H = \bigsqcup_{j \in J} Kb_j \quad \text{so } |J| = [H:K]$$

Then $G = \bigsqcup_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in J}} Kb_j a_i$
 Have not shown disjoint yet!

Suppose $Kb_j a_i = Kb_r a_t$, i.e. $b_j a_i = Kb_r a_t$ for some $K \in K$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ Ha_i & & Ha_t \end{array}$$

Since $b_j \in H$ Since $Kb_r \in H$

$$\Rightarrow Ha_i = Ha_t \Rightarrow a_i = a_t$$

then $b_j = Kb_r$, so $Kb_j = Kb_r \Rightarrow b_j = b_r$. \square

Cor^{4.6} (Lagrange's Theorem) If $H < G$, then $|G| = [G:H]|H|$.

In particular, if G is finite, then $|a| \mid |G|$ for all $a \in G$.

Notation Let G be a group, H, K ~~sub~~ subsets of G .

$$HK = \{ab \mid a \in H, b \in K\}$$

Remark HK is usually not a subgroup! Even if H, K are subgroups.

Thm 4.7 Let G be a group, and $H, K < G$ be finite. Then $|HK| = \frac{|H||K|}{|H \cap K|}$

Pf Let $C = H \cap K$. $C < K$, let $n = [K:C] = \frac{|K|}{|C|} = \frac{|K|}{|H \cap K|}$ (by Lagrange)

So $K = Ck_1 \sqcup Ck_2 \sqcup Ck_3 \sqcup \dots \sqcup Ck_n$ for some $k_i \in K$

claim $HK = Hk_1 \sqcup Hk_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup Hk_n$

(claim $\Rightarrow |HK| = |H|n = \frac{|H||K|}{|H \cap K|}$)

Pf of claim Need to show

(1) HK_i and HK_j are disjoint

(2) $HK \subset HK_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup HK_n$

(3) $HK \supset HK_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup HK_n$ (immediate)

(1) Suppose $h_i K_i \cap h_j K_j \neq \emptyset$. $h_i K_i = h_j K_j$

Then $h_j^{-1} h_i = K_j K_i^{-1} \in C$

$$\Rightarrow K_j \in C K_i \Rightarrow K_j = K_i$$

(2) Let $hK \in HK$ ($h \in H, K \in K$)

Then $K = cK_i$ for some $i, c \in C$

Then $hK = (hc)K_i \in HK_i$ □

Prop 4.8 Let G be a group, $H, K \leq G$, and suppose HK is a subgroup.

Then $[HK:K] = [H:H \cap K]$ and $[HK:H] = [K:H \cap K]$



$$\text{w.w. } HK = KH \uparrow$$

Pf We will construct bijection $\varphi: \{\text{right cosets of } H \cap K \text{ in } H\} \rightarrow \{\text{right cosets of } K \text{ in } KH\}$

$$\varphi((H \cap K)h) = Kh$$

well defined

Suppose $(H \cap K)h_1 = (H \cap K)h_2$, i.e. $h_1 h_2^{-1} \in H \cap K \leq K$, so $Kh_1 = Kh_2$

Surjective

clear

Injective

Suppose $\varphi((H \cap K)h_1) = \varphi((H \cap K)h_2)$

$$Kh_1 = Kh_2$$

$h_1 h_2^{-1} \in K$, so $h_1 h_2^{-1} \in H \cap K$, so $(H \cap K)h_1 = (H \cap K)h_2$ □

Prop 4.9 Let G be a group, $H, K \leq G$ s.t. HK is a subgroup

If H, K are finite index in HK , then $[HK: H \cap K] = [HK: H][H: K]$

PF Thm 4.5 + Prop 4.8

□

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Thm 5.1 Let N be a subgroup of a group G . TFAE

- (i) Left cosets are right cosets
- (ii) $aN = Na$ for all $a \in G$
- (iii) $aNa^{-1} = N$ for all $a \in G$.
- (iv) N is closed under conjugation by elements of G .

Def If N satisfies these conditions it is called a normal subgroup of G , denoted $N \triangleleft G$.

PF (i) \Rightarrow (ii) Let aN be a left coset. Then $aN = Nb$ for some $b \in G$.
In particular, $a \in Na \cap Nb \Rightarrow Na = Nb$. So $aN = Na$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) Immediate.

(iii) \Rightarrow (iv) Immediate

(iv) \Rightarrow (i) Let aN be a left coset.
If $b \in N$, $aba^{-1} \in N$, so $ab \in Na \Rightarrow aN \subset Na$.
Similarly, $Na \subset aN$. □

Ex In an abelian group, all subgroups are normal.

Ex Recall $D_8 = \langle r, s \mid r^4 = 1, s^2 = 1, srs = r^{-1} \rangle$

$N = \langle r \rangle = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$ is normal

$H = \langle sr \rangle$ is not normal

Remark: If $N \trianglelefteq G$ and $N \leq H \leq G$, then $N \trianglelefteq H$

Caution! $N \trianglelefteq K \trianglelefteq G$ does not imply $N \trianglelefteq G$!

Thm 5.3 Let G be a group, $K \leq G$, $N \trianglelefteq G$

(i) $N \cap K \trianglelefteq K$

(ii) $N \trianglelefteq \langle N, K \rangle$ (bare was notation $N \vee K$)

(iii) $NK = KN = \langle N, K \rangle$

(iv) If $K \trianglelefteq G$ and $K \cap N = \langle e \rangle$, then $nK = Kn$ for all $K \in K, n \in N$.

Pf (i) Let $x \in N \cap K$, $a \in K$. Then $N \trianglelefteq G \Rightarrow axa^{-1} \in N$
 $x, a \in K \Rightarrow axa^{-1} \in K \Rightarrow axa^{-1} \in N \cap K$

(ii) Remark

(iii) It suffices to show $\langle N, K \rangle = NK$ (show if NK is subgroup, $NK = KN$ (homework))

Trivial: $NK \subseteq \langle N, K \rangle$

Let $n_1 k_1 n_2 k_2 \dots n_r k_r \in \langle N, K \rangle$ ($n_i \in N, k_i \in K$)

Induction on n : If $r=1$, $n_1 k_1 \in NK$

If $r>1$: Assume $n_1 k_1 \dots n_{r-1} k_{r-1} = n_0 k_0 \in NK$

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 k_1 \dots n_{r-1} k_{r-1} n_r k_r &= n_0 k_0 n_r k_r \\ &= n_0 \underbrace{(k_0 n_r k_0^{-1})}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ N}} \underbrace{k_0 k_r}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ K}} \in NK \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $\underbrace{nK n^{-1}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ K}} k^{-1} \in K \cap N = \langle e \rangle$, so $nK n^{-1} k^{-1} = e \Leftrightarrow nK = Kn$. \square

Thm 5.4 Let G be a group, $N \trianglelefteq G$. Then G/N (set of cosets of N) is a group of order $[G:N]$ with multiplication $(aN)(bN) = abN$.

Pf Need to show multiplication is well defined,
 i.e. if $aN = \tilde{a}N$, $bN = \tilde{b}N$, then $abN = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}N$.
 write $\tilde{a} = an_1$, $\tilde{b} = bn_2$
 Then $\tilde{a}\tilde{b} = an_1bn_2 = a(b(b^{-1}n_1b)n_2) \in abN$ \square

Def G/N is called the quotient group or factor group of G by N .

Ex \mathbb{Z} is abelian, so $\langle m \rangle \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Z}$. Then $\mathbb{Z}/\langle m \rangle$ is exactly the group of integers mod m .

Ex $D_4 / \langle r \rangle = \{ \langle r \rangle, s\langle r \rangle \} \cong \mathbb{Z}/\langle 2 \rangle$

Thm 5.5 (i) If $f: G \rightarrow H$ is a group hom., then $\text{Ker } f \trianglelefteq G$.
 (ii) If $N \trianglelefteq G$, then $\pi: G \rightarrow G/N$ is a (surjective) hom with $\text{Ker } \pi = N$
 $\pi(a) = aN$.

Pf (i) Let $x \in \text{Ker } f$, $a \in G$. Want $axa^{-1} \in \text{Ker } f$
 Compute $f(axa^{-1}) = f(a)f(x)f(a^{-1}) = f(a)e f(a)^{-1} = e \Rightarrow axa^{-1} \in \text{Ker } f$

(2) Let $a, b \in G$. Want $\pi(ab) = \pi(a)\pi(b)$

$$\pi(ab) = abN$$

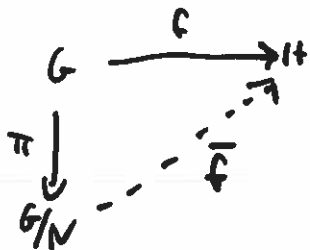
$$\pi(a)\pi(b) = aNbN = abN$$

So π is a homomorphism

$$\pi(a) = N \Leftrightarrow aN = N \Leftrightarrow a \in N \quad \square$$

$$\text{Ker } \pi = \{ a \in G \mid \pi(a) = eN = N \}$$

Thm 5.6 Let $f: G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism, $N \trianglelefteq G$. If $N \subseteq \text{Ker } f$, then there exists a unique homomorphism $\bar{f}: G/N \rightarrow H$ such that the diagram commutes



pf Define $\bar{f}: G/N \rightarrow H$ by $\bar{f}(aN) = f(a)$

Careful! Need to check well-defined whenever defining in terms of coset representatives

Need to check: If $aN = bN$, then $\bar{f}(aN) = \bar{f}(bN)$

\hookrightarrow write $a = bn$ for some $n \in N$.

$$\bar{f}(aN) = f(a) = f(bn) = f(b)f(n) = f(b) = \bar{f}(bN) \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{since } N \subseteq \text{Ker } f \end{array}$$

Is \bar{f} a homomorphism? Let $aN, bN \in G/N$.

$$\bar{f}(aN bN) = \bar{f}(abN) = f(ab)$$

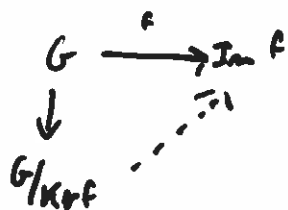
$$\bar{f}(aN) \bar{f}(bN) = f(a) f(b)$$

□

Remark $N \supseteq \text{Ker } f$, and $\text{Ker } \bar{f} = \text{Ker } f / N$

Corollary 5.7 (First Isomorphism Theorem) If $f: G \rightarrow H$ is a group homomorphism, then $G/\text{Ker } f \cong \text{Im } f$

pf



Surjective by construction
Injective by remark

□

Corollary 5.9 (Second Isomorphism Theorem) Let G be a group, $K \leq G$, $N \trianglelefteq G$.

$$\text{Then } K/N \cap K \cong NK/N$$

Pf Let φ be the composition $K \hookrightarrow NK \rightarrow NK/N$ (so $\varphi(a) = aN$)

$$K \xrightarrow{\varphi} NK/N$$

claim $\ker \varphi = N \cap K$

If $a \in N \cap K$, $\varphi(a) = aN = N$ (since $a \in N$), so $a \in \ker \varphi$

If $a \in \ker \varphi$, $\varphi(a) = N$, so $a \in N \Rightarrow a \in N \cap K$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & NK/N \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\varphi} & \\ K/N \cap K & & \end{array}$$

Since $N \cap K = \ker \varphi$, $\tilde{\varphi}$ is injective.

To see $\tilde{\varphi}$ surjective: Let $aN \in NK/N$

Since $NK = KN$, write $a = kn$ for some $k \in K, n \in N$.

Then $aN = knN = kN = \varphi(k)$.

$\Rightarrow \tilde{\varphi}$ is an isomorphism. □

Corollary 5.10 (Third Isomorphism Theorem) Let G be a group, $H \trianglelefteq G$, $K \trianglelefteq G$ with $K \leq H$. Then $H/K \trianglelefteq G/K$ and $(G/K)/(H/K) \cong G/H$

Pf Let φ be the quotient map $G \rightarrow G/H$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & G/H \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\varphi} & \\ G/K & & \end{array}$$

We get a surjective map $\tilde{\varphi}: G/K \rightarrow G/H$

Suppose $aK \in \ker \tilde{\varphi}$, so $\tilde{\varphi}(aK) = H$

"
alt, iff $a \in H$. Thus $H/K = \ker \tilde{\varphi}$

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Thm 6.3 Every element of S_n can be written uniquely* as a product of disjoint cycles
* Can permute the cycles

Corollary 6.4 The order of a permutation is the least common multiple of the orders of its disjoint cycles

Corollary 6.5 Every permutation can be written as a product of transpositions

Pf $(x_1 x_2 \dots x_r) = (x_1 x_r)(x_1 x_{r-1}) \dots (x_1 x_3)(x_1 x_2)$

Caution: Not unique! $(12)(13) = (31)(32)$

Def 6.6 A permutation is even (resp odd) if it can be written as a product of an even (resp odd) number of transpositions.

Ex $(132) \in S_3$ is even since $(132) = (12)(13)$

(In general: odd length cycles are even)

Thm 6.7 ~~Even~~ A permutation cannot be both even + odd.

Claim If τ_i are transpositions + $\tau_1 \dots \tau_r = id$, then r is even

suppose $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_s = \tau_1 \dots \tau_r$ ~~not necessary~~

then $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_s \tau_r^{-1} \dots \tau_1^{-1} = id$, so $r+s$ is even (i.e. both odd or both even)

Pf of claim Suppose $\tau_1 \dots \tau_r = id$. Induction r

Products of transpositions:

$$\begin{aligned}(ab)(ab) &= id \\ (ab)(cd) &= (cd)(ab) \\ (ab)(ac) &= (bc)(ab) \\ (ab)(bc) &= (bc)(ac)\end{aligned}$$

Push 1's to far right, then 2's, etc. Induct.

Thm 6.8 For $n \geq 2$, let A_n be the set of all even permutations of S_n .
 Then A_n is a normal subgroup of index 2 (and is the only subgroup of index 2).

pf Define $\text{sgn} : S_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ is a homomorphism with kernel A_n .

Exercise It is the only subgroup of index 2 □

Def A_n is called the alternating group

Def A group G is called simple if it has no proper normal subgroups

Ex \mathbb{Z}_p for prime p are precisely the simple abelian groups

Thm 6.10 A_n is simple if and only if $n \neq 4$

Lemma $\sigma(x_1 x_2 \dots x_r) \sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(x_1) \sigma(x_2) \dots \sigma(x_r))$

Ex Let $\sigma = (123)$
 $\sigma(15234) \sigma^{-1} = (25314)$
 $(123)(15234)(321) = (14253)$

Lemma If $n \geq 5$, all 3-cycles are conjugate in A_n

pf By lemma, conjugate in S_n

i.e. If γ_1, γ_2 are 3-cycles $\gamma_1 = \sigma \gamma_2 \sigma^{-1}$ for some $\sigma \in S_n$

If σ is odd: choose 2 elements a, b not appearing in γ_2

Then $\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma(ab)$ is even, and $\tilde{\sigma} \gamma_2 \tilde{\sigma}^{-1} = \sigma(ab) \gamma_2 (ab) \sigma^{-1}$
 $= \sigma \gamma_1 \sigma^{-1}$
 $= \gamma_1$

□

Lemma Let $n \geq 5$. If $N \trianglelefteq A_n$ and N contains a 3-cycle, then $N = A_n$

pf It suffices to show that A_n is generated by 3-cycles

Claim A product of two transpositions is generated by 3-cycles.

pf Case 1 $(ab)(cd) = (acb)(acd)$

Case 2 $(ab)(ac) = (acb)$

Case 3 $(ab)(ab) = \text{id}$. □

pf of Thm 6.10 Suppose $H \trianglelefteq A_n$ is nontrivial. We will show it contains a 3-cycle.
~~then~~ Cases: Disjoint cycle structure of elements of H

Case 1 Cycle of length $r \geq 4$

wlog $\sigma = (123 \dots r) \gamma$

Let $\delta = (123)$

$$\begin{aligned} H \ni \sigma^{-1} \delta \sigma \delta^{-1} &= \gamma^{-1} (r \dots 321) (123) (123 \dots r) \gamma (321) \\ &= (13r) \end{aligned}$$

Case 2 Multiple 3-cycles

wlog $\sigma = (123)(456) \gamma$

Let $\delta = (124)$

$$\begin{aligned} H \ni \sigma^{-1} \delta \sigma \delta^{-1} &= \gamma^{-1} (654)(321)(124)(123)(456) \gamma (421) \\ &= (14263) \end{aligned}$$

App'y Case 1

Case 3 Single 3-cycle

wlog $\sigma = (123)\gamma$

$$\exists \sigma^2 = (123)\gamma(123)\gamma = (123)^2\gamma^2 = (123)^2 = (123)^{-1} = (321)$$

Case 4

Product of transpositions

wlog $\sigma = (12)(34)\gamma$

Let $\delta = (123)$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \sigma^{-1}\delta\sigma\delta^{-1} &= \gamma(34)(12)(123)(12)(34)\gamma(321) \\ &= (13)(24) \end{aligned}$$

Call this $\sigma_0 \in H$

Let $\delta_0 = (135)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0^{-1}\delta_0\sigma_0\delta_0^{-1} &= (13)(24)(135)(13)(24)(531) \\ &= (135) \end{aligned}$$

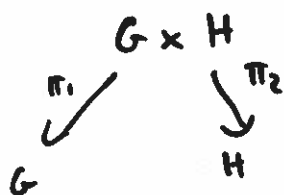
□

Def Let G, H be groups. The direct product $G \times H$ is the group
 $G \times H = \{ (g, h) \mid g \in G, h \in H \}$ (or direct sum)
 with operation $(g_1, h_1) \cdot (g_2, h_2) = (g_1 g_2, h_1 h_2)$.

Ex $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 = \{ (0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,0), (1,1), (1,2) \}$
 $(1,1) + (0,2) = (1+0, 1+2) = (1,0)$

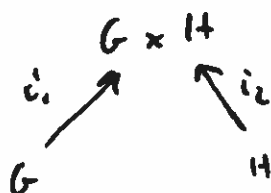
Fact $|G \times H| = |G| |H|$

Natural homomorphisms



$$\pi_1(g, h) = g$$

$$\pi_2(g, h) = h$$



$$i_1(g) = (g, e_H)$$

$$i_2(h) = (e_G, h)$$

Observe $\text{Ker } \pi_1 = i_1(G) \cong G$

$\text{Ker } \pi_2 = i_2(H) \cong H$

$$G \times H / G \cong H$$

$$G \times H / H \cong G$$

Remark $G \times H$ is generated by $i_1(G), i_2(H)$

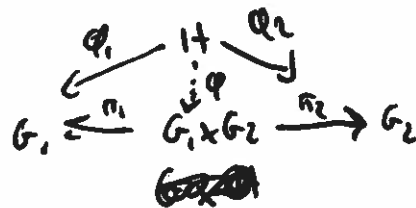
Def Let $\{G_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a collection of groups.

Then $\prod_{i \in I} G_i$ is a group called the direct product of $\{G_i\}_{i \in I}$

Thm 8.2 The direct product is a categorical product.

Special Case Let G_1, G_2 be groups, and suppose H is a group with $\varphi_1: H \rightarrow G_1$
 $\varphi_2: H \rightarrow G_2$.

There exists unique $\varphi: H \rightarrow G_1 \times G_2$ s.t. $\pi_i \varphi = \varphi_i$



PF $\varphi = (i_1 \varphi_1, i_2 \varphi_2)$

□

Ex Let $G = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Z}_2$

Let $H = \langle i_n(\mathbb{Z}) \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$

$= \langle (1, 0, 0, \dots), (0, 1, 0, 0, \dots), (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, \dots), \dots \rangle$

Does $H = G$?

Def The direct sum (or weak direct product) is the subgroup
of $\prod_{i \in I} G_i$ generated by the G_i .

It consists of elements with finitely many terms not equal to the identity.

Ex (A) \mathbb{Z}

$\prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Z}$

Ex Is $D_4 = \langle r, s \mid r^4 = 1, s^2 = 1, sr = r^{-1}s \rangle$ a direct product?

$$D_4 = \{1, r, r^2, r^3, s, sr, sr^2, sr^3\}$$

$$N = \langle r \rangle$$

$$H = \langle s \rangle$$

↑
Not normal!

Note that $D_4 = NH$ and $N \cap H = \langle e \rangle$

Every element of D_4 can be written uniquely as hn for some $h \in H, n \in N$.

Thm Let $N \trianglelefteq G, H \leq G$. Then TFAE

(1) $G = NH = HN$ and $N \cap H = \langle e \rangle$

(2) Every element of G can be written uniquely as nh for some $n \in N, h \in H$.

(3) Every element of G can be written uniquely as hn for some $h \in H, n \in N$

(4) There exists a split exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow 1$$

Def Such a G is called the semidirect product of N and H , with $G = N \rtimes H$.

Pf (1) \Rightarrow (2) uniqueness: Suppose $n_1 h_1 = n_2 h_2$ for some $n_1, n_2 \in N, h_1, h_2 \in H$

$$\text{then } n_2^{-1} n_1 = h_2 h_1^{-1} \in N \cap H = \langle e \rangle$$

$$\text{then } n_2^{-1} n_1 = e \quad h_2 h_1^{-1} = e$$

$$n_1 = n_2 \quad h_1 = h_2$$

(2) \Rightarrow (3) $(nh)^{-1} = h^{-1} n^{-1}$

(3) \Rightarrow (4)

$$1 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{\alpha} G \xrightarrow{\beta} H \rightarrow 1$$

$\alpha =$ inclusion (injective)

$\sigma =$ inclusion

Define $\beta: G \rightarrow H$ by $\beta(hn) = h$.

Is β a homomorphism?

Let $h_1 n_1, h_2 n_2 \in G$ $(h_1, h_2 \in H, n_1, n_2 \in N)$

$$\beta(h_1 n_1) = h_1, \quad \beta(h_2 n_2) = h_2$$

$$\beta(h_1 n_1 h_2 n_2) = \beta(h_1 h_2 \underbrace{n_1 h_2}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{in } N}} n_2) = h_1 h_2 = \beta(h_1 n_1) \beta(h_2 n_2)$$

Note β surjective, and $\beta \circ \sigma = \text{id}$. Also $\text{Ker } \beta = \text{Im } \alpha$

(4) \Rightarrow (1) Suppose $1 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{\alpha} G \xrightarrow{\beta} H \rightarrow 1$ is a split exact sequence.

Let $x \in G$. We want to break it down into a H part and a N part.
 $\sigma(H)$ $\alpha(N)$

Set $h = \sigma\beta(x) \in \sigma(H)$

Claim $xh^{-1} \in \text{Ker } \beta = \alpha(N)$

(Then $x \in \alpha(N)\sigma(H) \cong NH$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf } \beta(xh^{-1}) &= \beta(x \sigma\beta(x)^{-1}) \\ &= \beta(x) \beta\sigma\beta(x)^{-1} \\ &= \beta(x) \beta(x)^{-1} \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

Need to check $\alpha(N) \cap \sigma(H) = \langle e \rangle$.

Let $x \in \alpha(N) \cap \sigma(H)$. Then $x = \sigma(y)$ for some $y \in H$.

Since $x \in \alpha(N)$, $e_H = \beta(x) = \beta\sigma(y) = y$, so $x = \sigma(e) = e$ \square

Cor If $G = N \rtimes H$, then $H \cong G/N$

Def Let X be a set.

Let X^{-1} be a set disjoint from X with $|X| = |X^{-1}|$

choose a bijection $X \rightarrow X^{-1}$, and label the image of $x \in X$ by x^{-1} .

A word on X is a sequence (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots)

with $a_i \in X \cup X^{-1} \cup \{1\}$ that is eventually identically 1.

The empty word is $(1, 1, 1, \dots)$

A word is reduced if a_i never equals a_{i+1}^{-1}

Ex $X = \{x, y\}$

$(x, y, x, x, x^{-1}, y, y, 1, 1, 1, \dots)$ is a word (Think: $xyxx^{-1}yy$)

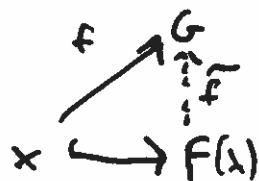
$(x, y, x, y, y, 1, 1, 1, \dots)$ is a reduced word (Think: $xyxyy$)

Usually nonempty reduced words are written of form $x_1^{n_1} \dots x_r^{n_r}$ $n_i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, $x_i \in X$

Def The set of all reduced words forms a group called the free group on X denoted $F(X)$

Thm 9.2 The free group is a free object in the category of groups.

In other words, if $f: X \rightarrow G$ is a map of sets ~~to~~ to a group G , there is a unique homomorphism $\tilde{f}: F(X) \rightarrow G$



Def Define $\tilde{f}(x_1^{n_1} \dots x_r^{n_r}) = f(x_1)^{n_1} \dots f(x_r)^{n_r}$

Cor 9.3 Every group is the homomorphic image of a free group.

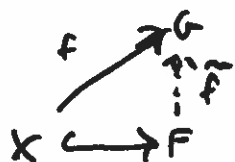
Def Let X be a set of generators of G .

(Note: $G \cong F(X)/\ker \tilde{f}$)



Thm-Def 1.1 Let F be an abelian group. TFAE

- (i) F has a nonempty basis, i.e. a generating set X s.t.
 whenever $n_1x_1 + \dots + n_kx_k = 0$ for s.t. $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}, x_i \in X$, then $n_i = 0$ for all i .
 (Think: no nontrivial linear combinations make zero \Rightarrow no relations among generators)
- (ii) F is the direct sum of a family of infinite cyclic subgroups
- (iii) F is the direct sum of copies of \mathbb{Z}
- (iv) F is free in the category of abelian groups; i.e.
 there is a nonempty set $X \hookrightarrow F$ s.t. given any abelian group G
 with a set map $f: X \rightarrow G$, there exists unique $\tilde{f}: F \rightarrow G$



PF (i) \Rightarrow (ii) If $x \in X$, the $\langle x \rangle$ is infinite (cyclic) group
 Need to check: If $x_0 \in X$, then $\langle x_0 \rangle \cap \bigcup_{x \in X \setminus \{x_0\}} \langle x \rangle = 0$.

If not, $n_0x_0 = n_1x_1 + \dots + n_kx_k$ for some $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}, x_i \in X$

Thus, $F = \bigoplus_{x \in X} \langle x \rangle$

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \mathbb{Z} is the only infinite cyclic group.

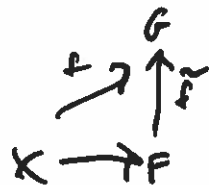
(iii) \Rightarrow (i) Suppose $F \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z}$. Let $X = \{(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)\}$

By construction, this is a basis.

We have shown (i), (ii), (iii) are equivalent

(i, ii, iii) \Rightarrow (iv) Let X be a nonempty basis of F . Suppose G is abelian group
 with $f: X \rightarrow G$.

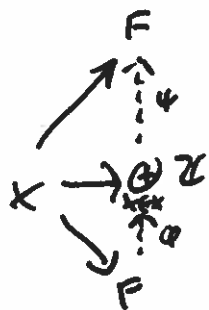
Define $\tilde{f}: F \rightarrow G$ by $\tilde{f}(\sum n_i x_i) = \sum n_i f(x_i)$



(iv) \Rightarrow (i, ii, iii)

We will show $F \cong \bigoplus_{x \in X} \mathbb{Z}$

We showed above $\bigoplus_{x \in X} \mathbb{Z}$ is free in categorical sense



Uniqueness $\Rightarrow \psi \circ \phi = \text{id}$

So this is an isomorphism.

Thm A finitely generated abelian group is isomorphic to a direct sum of cyclic groups

Lemma If $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ is a f.g. abelian group, then $G / \langle x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle$ is cyclic.

pf We claim $G / \langle x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle = \langle x_n + \langle x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle \rangle$

Let $y = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n \in G$.

Then $y + \langle x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle = a_n x_n + \langle x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle = a_n (x_n + \langle x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle)$ \square

pf of thm Let $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$. Let $C_i = G / \langle x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n \rangle$ be cyclic.

Let $\pi_i : G \rightarrow C_i$ be the quotient maps.

By thm 8.2, there exists $\phi : G \rightarrow C_1 \oplus \dots \oplus C_n$ that factors through each π_i .

Each π_i is surjective, so $\phi_i(C_i) \subset \text{Im } \phi$ for each i .

Thus ϕ is surjective.

Suppose $y = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n \in \text{Ker } \phi$ where $a_i \neq 0$

Let $\sigma_i : C_1 \oplus \dots \oplus C_n \rightarrow C_i$ be the projection maps

Then $\sigma_i(\phi(y)) = \sigma_i(0) = 0$ for every i

But $\sigma_i(\phi(y)) = \pi_i(y) = \pi_i(a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n) = a_i \pi_i(x_i)$

\uparrow
This is 0 only if $a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{|C_i|}$

\Rightarrow each $a_i = 0$, so $y = 0$. Thus ϕ is injective \square

Lemma 2.3 Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and write $m = p_1^{n_1} \dots p_r^{n_r}$ for distinct primes p_i .
Then $\mathbb{Z}_m \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{n_1}} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_r^{n_r}}$

Lemma If $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ are coprime, then $\mathbb{Z}_{ab} \cong \mathbb{Z}_a \oplus \mathbb{Z}_b$

PF Observe $\langle b \rangle = \{0, b, 2b, \dots, (a-1)b\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_a$
 $\langle a \rangle = \{0, a, 2a, \dots, (b-1)a\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_b$

Note $\langle a \rangle \cap \langle b \rangle = \{0\}$ (If $\lambda a = \mu b$ for some $\lambda < a, \mu < b$, then $b \mid \lambda a$, $a \mid \mu b$,
so $\lambda a, \mu b = 0$)
Then $\langle a \rangle \oplus \langle b \rangle$ is a subgroup of order ab , which is all of \mathbb{Z}_{ab} . \square

PF of Lemma 2.3 Induct on r . If $r=1$, trivial.

If $r > 1$, $\mathbb{Z}_m \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{n_1} \dots p_{r-1}^{n_{r-1}}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_r^{n_r}}$ by Lemma
 $\cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{n_1}} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_{r-1}^{n_{r-1}}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_r^{n_r}}$ by induction hypothesis \square

Thm 2.2 (Fundamental Theorem of Finitely Generated Abelian Groups)

Every finitely generated abelian group is isomorphic to a direct sum of cyclic groups, each of which is infinite or of prime power order.

PF Thm + Lemma 2.3 \square

Def 4.1 Let G be a group, and S a set. An action is a map

$$G \times S \longrightarrow S \quad \text{such that for all } x \in S, \quad g_1, g_2 \in G$$

$$(g, x) \longmapsto g \cdot x \quad \begin{array}{l} 1) e \cdot x = x \\ 2) (g_1 g_2) \cdot x = g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot x) \end{array}$$

we say G acts on S , sometimes write $G \curvearrowright S$

Ex S_n acts on $\{1, \dots, n\}$

Ex $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ acts on \mathbb{R}^n
 $A \cdot \vec{v} = A\vec{v}$

Ex D_n acts on a regular n -gon

Ex \mathbb{R}^n acts on itself by translation
 $v \cdot x = x + v$

Ex Let G be a group, H a subgroup. Then H acts on G by ^(left)translation,
 $h \cdot g = hg$

Ex Let G be a group, H a subgroup, $S = \{aH \mid a \in G\}$
 G acts on S by translation
 $g \cdot aH = gaH$

Ex Let $H \leq G$. H acts on G by conjugation
 $(h, g) \mapsto hgh^{-1}$

Thm 4.2 Let G act on a set S

(i) The relation on S given by $x \sim x' \iff \exists g \in G \text{ s.t. } gx = x'$ is an equivalence relation

(ii) If $x \in S$, $G_x := \{g \in G \mid gx = x\}$ is a subgroup

Def The equivalence classes are called orbits (sometimes with $G \cdot x$)

G_x is called the stabilizer of x .

An action is called transitive if there is exactly one orbit,
i.e. for all $x, y \in S$ there exists $g \in G$ s.t. $g \cdot x = y$.

Ex Let G act on itself by conjugation. An orbit of $x \in G$
 $\{gxg^{-1} \mid g \in G\}$ is called a conjugacy class of x .

Ex Let G act on its set of subgroups by conjugation. The stabilizer
of a subgroup K $N_G(K) = \{g \in G \mid gKg^{-1} = K\}$ is called the normalizer of K in G .
Note that $K \trianglelefteq G \iff N_G(K) = G$.

Thm 4.3 (orbit stabilizer theorem) Suppose G acts on S . The size (cardinality)
of the orbit of $x \in S$ equals the index of the stabilizer $[G:G_x]$

PF ~~Define~~ Define a map

$$\begin{aligned} \{gG_x\} &\longrightarrow G \cdot x \\ gG_x &\longmapsto g \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

well-defined: Suppose $gG_x = hG_x$, $\iff \exists g'h \in G_x$

$$\iff g'h \cdot x = x$$

$$\iff g \cdot x = h \cdot x$$

Reverse argument shows ϕ is injective, also surjective. \square

Cor 4.4 Let G be a finite group, $K \trianglelefteq G$.

(i) The number of elements in the conjugacy class of $x \in G$ is $[G:C_G(x)]$,
where $C_G(x) = \{g \in G \mid gxg^{-1} = x\}$ is the centralizer of x .

(ii) If x_1, \dots, x_n are representatives of the distinct conjugacy classes of G ,
then $|G| = \sum_{i=1}^n [G:C_G(x_i)]$

(iii) The number of subgroups of G conjugate to K is $[G:N_G(K)]$

Def The class equation is the equation $|G| = \sum_{i=1}^n [G : C_G(x_i)]$

Thm 4.5 Let G act on a set X . Then this induces a homomorphism $G \rightarrow S(X)$.

PF Let $g \in G$, Define $\gamma_g \in S(X)$ by $x \mapsto g \cdot x$

Check that γ_g is a bijection: $\gamma_{g^{-1}}$ is an inverse mapping for γ_g

The map $\varphi: G \rightarrow S(X)$ $\varphi(g) = \gamma_g$ is a homomorphism

$$\varphi(gh) = \gamma_{gh} \quad \gamma_{gh}(x) = gh \cdot x$$

$$\varphi(g)\varphi(h) = \gamma_g \gamma_h \quad \gamma_g(\gamma_h(x)) = \gamma_g(h \cdot x) = g \cdot (h \cdot x)$$

Cor 4.6 (Cayley's Thm) Let G be a group. Then G embeds in a symmetric group. (is isomorphic to a subgroup of)

PF G acts on itself by left translation, so we get a homomorphism

$$\varphi: G \rightarrow S(G)$$

Compute $\text{Ker } \varphi$: Suppose $\varphi(g) = \text{id}$
 γ_g

The ~~g~~ $g \cdot x = x$ for all $x \in G$
 gx

$$\text{i.e. } g = e.$$

Thus $\text{Ker } \varphi = \langle e \rangle$, so φ is injective.

Cor 4.7 Let G be a group.

(i) For each $g \in G$, conjugation by g induces an automorphism of G .
 (these are called inner automorphisms)

(ii) There is a homomorphism $G \rightarrow \text{Aut } G$ whose kernel is the center of G $Z(G) = \{g \in G \mid gx = xg \text{ for all } x \in G\}$.

Pf (i) $\gamma_g : G \rightarrow G$ is an automorphism
 $x \mapsto gxg^{-1}$

(ii) $\gamma_g \gamma_h = \gamma_{gh}$, so the map $G \rightarrow \text{Aut } G$
 $g \mapsto \gamma_g$ is a homomorphism.

Cor 4.10 Let $H < G$, and let p be the smallest prime with $p \mid |G|$.
 If $[G:H] = p$, then $H \trianglelefteq G$.

Prop 4.8 Let $H < G$, and let G act on the left cosets of H by translation.
 Then the kernel of the induced homomorphism $\varphi: G \rightarrow S(\{gH\})$ is contained in H .

Pf Suppose $g \in \text{Ker } \varphi$, so $\varphi(g) = \text{id}$
 γ_g
 Then $\gamma_g(H) = H$
 $gH = H$
 $gH = H \Rightarrow g \in H. \quad \square$

Cor 4.9 Let $H < G$ with $[G:H] = n$, and suppose H contains no nontrivial normal subgroup of G . Then G is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_n .

Pf Apply 4.8 to the map $G \rightarrow S(\{gH\})$ must be injective.

pf of 4.10

Let X be the set of all left cosets of H in G .

Let K be the kernel of map $G \rightarrow S(X) \cong S_p$

$K \trianglelefteq G$, and by 4.8 $K \leq H$

Also, G/K is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_p

Thus, $|G/K| \mid p!$

But no prime smaller than p divides $|G|$,

so we must have $|G/K| = p$ or $|G/K| = 1$

But $|G/K| = [G:K] = [G:H][H:K] = p[H:K]$

Thus $|G/K| = p$ and $[H:K] = 1$, i.e. $K = H$.

But K was normal in G .

□

Motivation: ~~Cauchy's~~ ^{Lagrange's} theorem says if $H \leq G$, then $|H| \mid |G|$

when is converse true? If $m \mid |G|$, when must G have a subgroup of order m ?

Thm 5.2 (Cauchy's Theorem) If p is prime and $p \mid |G|$, then G has a subgroup of order p .



Lemma 5.1

Suppose H is a group of order p^n that acts on a set S .

Let $S_0 = \{x \in S \mid h \cdot x = x \text{ for all } h \in H\}$ = fixed points of action.

Then $|S| \equiv |S_0| \pmod{p}$

Pf

$$S = S_0 \sqcup H \cdot x_1 \sqcup H \cdot x_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup H \cdot x_r$$

Orbit stabilizer: $|H x_i| = [H : H_{x_i}]$

\uparrow
must divide $|H| = p^n$

thus $p \mid |H x_i|$ for all i .



Pf of 5.2

Let $S = \{(a_1, \dots, a_p) \mid a_i \in G, a_1 a_2 \dots a_p = e\}$

Claim $\langle (123 \dots p) \rangle \leq S_p$ acts on S
 \uparrow
 \mathbb{Z}_p

If $(a_1, \dots, a_p) \in S$, is $(a_2, \dots, a_p, a_1) \in S$?

If $a_1 a_2 \dots a_p = e$, then $a_2 \dots a_p a_1 = a_1^{-1} (a_1 a_2 \dots a_p) a_1 = a_1^{-1} e a_1 = e$

Now $S_0 = \{(a, \dots, a) \mid a \in G, a^p = e\}$ (fixed points)

S_0 nonempty, $(e, \dots, e) \in S_0$, &

$|S_0| \equiv |S| \pmod{p} \equiv |G|^{p-1} \pmod{p} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ since $p \mid |G|$.

S_0 non-empty $\Rightarrow |S_0| > 0$, so there exists $a \in G \setminus \{e\}$ with $a^p = e$

Def A group is called a p-group if every element has order p^n for a fixed prime p and some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

If G is a group, $H \leq G$ and H is a p -group, H is called a p-subgroup of G .

Ex \mathbb{Z}_{16} is a p -group.

Ex \mathbb{Z}_7 is a p -subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_{24}

Cor 5.3 A finite group G is a p -group $\Leftrightarrow |G| = p^n$ for some n .

PF \Leftarrow Lagrange's Theorem

\Rightarrow Suppose $q \mid |G|$ for some prime q . Then Cauchy's theorem implies G has an element of order $q \Rightarrow q = p$. \square

Cor 5.4 Every nontrivial finite p -group has a non-trivial center.

PF Suppose $|G| = p^n$ for some $n > 0$

class equation:
$$|G| = |Z(G)| + \sum [G : C_G(x_i)]$$

Thus $p \mid |Z(G)|$

\uparrow
must divide $|G| = p^n$

\square

Lemma 5.5 Let G be finite, $H \leq G$ a p -subgroup. Then $[N_G(H) : H] \geq [G : H]$ and p .

PF Let S be set of left cosets of H
 H acts on S by left translation
what are fixed points?

$$xH \in S_0 \iff hxH = xH \text{ for all } h \in H$$

$$\iff x^{-1}hx \in H \text{ for all } h \in H$$

$$\iff x^{-1}Hx = H$$

$$\iff x \in N_G(H)$$

Thus $S_0 = \{xH \mid x \in N_G(H)\}$, so $|S_0| = [N_G(H):H]$

By Lemma 5.1, $|S_0| \equiv |S| \pmod{p}$, and $|S| \geq [G:H]$ □

Cor 5.6 Let G be finite, $H \leq G$ a ~~non-trivial~~ p -subgroup,
and suppose $p \mid [G:H]$. Then $N_G(H) \neq H$

Pf By lemma, $[N_G(H):H] \equiv [G:H] \pmod{p} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.

Index always positive, so $[N_G(H):H] \geq p$ □

Thm 5.7 (First Sylow Theorem) Let G be a group of order $p^n m$
for a prime p , $p \nmid m$. Then G contains a subgroup of order p^i
for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. Moreover, every subgroup of order p^i is
normal in some subgroup of order p^{i+1} . (i < n)

Pf ~~transformation by conjugation~~

~~Induction~~

Claim If $H < G$ is a subgroup of order p^i ($1 \leq i < n$), then
there is a subgroup H_1 of order p^{i+1} with $H \triangleleft H_1$.

Cauchy's Thm \Rightarrow subgroup of order p , claim + induction \Rightarrow theorem.

Pf of Claim

Suppose $H \leq G$, and $|H| = p^i$ for $1 \leq i < n$

Since $i < n$, $p \mid [G:H]$, so by Cor 5.6 $N_G(H) \neq H$

~~Note $\sqrt{|N_G(H)|}$~~ $H \triangleleft N_G(H)$, so consider $N_G(H)/H$.

$$|N_G(H)/H| = [N_G(H):H] \stackrel{\text{Lemma 5.5}}{=} [G:H] \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

So $p \mid |N_G(H)/H|$, so it must contain a subgroup of order p ,

call it H_1/H . (for some $H_1 \leq N_G(H)$).

$$H \triangleleft H_1, \text{ and } |H_1| = |H| [H_1:H] = p^i p = p^{i+1}.$$

Def Let G be a group. A Sylow p -subgroup or p -Sylow subgroup is a maximal p -subgroup of G . First Sylow theorem \Rightarrow If $|G| = p^n m$, $p \nmid m$, then G has a Sylow p -subgroup of order p^n .

Cor 5.8 Let G have order $p^n m$ p prime, $p \nmid m$. Let H be a p -subgroup of G .

(1) H is a Sylow p -subgroup $\iff |H| = p^n$

(2) Every conjugate of a Sylow p -subgroup is a Sylow p -subgroup.

(3) If there is only one Sylow p -subgroup, it is a normal subgroup.