

Math 31: Topics in Algebra
Summer 2019 - Problem Set 2

Due: Wednesday, July 10

Instructions: Write or type your answers neatly, and staple all pages before passing in your assignment. Use complete sentences where appropriate. Show your work; little credit will be given for solutions without work or justification.

#1.

- a) Write $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 & 7 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ in cycle notation.
- b) Write $\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 7 & 3 & 8 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ in cycle notation.
- c) Compute $\sigma^{-1}\tau$. Write your answer in both cycle notation and two-line notation.
- d) Write τ as a product of transpositions.

#2 Let $\sigma \in S_n$ be a permutation written in cycle notation as $C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdots C_k$, where each C_i is a cycle of length m_i and these cycles are disjoint. What is $\text{ord}(\sigma)$? Prove your answer.

#3 (Generators for S_n)

- a) Prove that any permutation in S_n can be written as a product of *adjacent transpositions*: transpositions of the form $(i \ i+1)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$. (Hint: we already know that σ can be written as a product of transpositions.)
- b) Prove that if $\sigma \in S_n$ is a k -cycle $(\sigma_1 \ \sigma_2 \ \cdots \ \sigma_k)$ and $\pi \in S_n$, then $\pi\sigma\pi^{-1}$ is also a k -cycle. (Hint: first prove it's true if π is a cycle.)
- c) Use a) and b) to prove that any permutation in S_n can be written as a product of the two permutations $(1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ n)$ and $(1 \ 2)$ (and their inverses).

#4 (Homomorphisms)

- a) Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Show that as a function from G to H , f is injective if and only if $\text{Ker}(f) = \{e_G\}$.
 - b) Let G be a group and denote by $\text{Aut}(G)$ the set of isomorphisms from G to itself. Show that $\text{Aut}(G)$ is a group under function composition.
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#5

- a) Show that $\mathbb{Z} \cong E$ where E is the group of even integers under addition.
- b) Let P_2 be the group of subsets of $\{a, b\}$ under the symmetric difference operation. Prove $P_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.