

# Group Theory, 2016

## Hint sheet 9

**Exercise 1.** (a) Recall that a group is an internal direct product of  $P$  and  $Q$  if  $P, Q \trianglelefteq G$ ,  $G = PQ$  and  $P \cap Q = \{1\}$ .

**Exercise 2.** Theorem 5.10 from the lectures would be useful here.

**Exercise 3.** (a) Here Poincaré's Lemma is useful.

(b) Try to use a similar argument as the one we used in lectures for dealing with groups of order  $p^2q$ .

**Exercise 4.** (a) To show that  $P \cap N$  is a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $N$  you need to show two things. Firstly that  $|P \cap N|$  is a power of  $p$  and then that  $[N : P \cap N]$  is not divisible by  $p$ . For the latter it could be useful to apply the 2nd Isomorphism Theorem.

(b) Again you need to show two things. That  $|PN/N|$  is a power of  $p$  and that  $[G/N : PN/N]$  is not divisible by  $p$ . Again the 2nd Isomorphism Theorem is useful.

**Exercise 5.** The most difficult part of this exercise is to find the Sylow 2-subgroups of  $S_4$ . Below in (b) you have a sketch of one method of doing this.

(a) Write up the list of all the elements in  $A_4$ . There are  $12 = 2^2 \cdot 3$  of these. A Sylow 3-subgroup must then be of order 3 (and thus cyclic) whereas a Sylow 2-subgroup  $P_2$  should have 4 elements. Notice that by Lagrange's Theorem, every element in  $P_2$  must then have an order that divides 4. Which elements could be in  $P_2$ ?

(b) Write first up the list of all the additional elements (the odd elements that are also 12). Now  $|S_4| = 24 = 3 \cdot 8$ . Again a Sylow 3-subgroup must be cyclic of order 3 whereas a Sylow 2-subgroup  $Q$  should have 8 elements.

To determine all such groups  $Q$  argue first that  $K_4 \leq Q$  (where  $K_4 = \{\text{id}, (1\ 2)(3\ 4), (1\ 3)(2\ 4), (1\ 4)(2\ 3)\}$  a normal subgroup of  $S_4$ ). To see that  $K_4 \leq Q$ , show that  $|K_4Q|$  is a power of 2 (using a formula from lectures) and notice that as  $Q \leq K_4Q$  you must have that  $|K_4Q| = 8$ .

Use the Correspondence Theorem. Finding all subgroups of  $S_4$  of order 8 reduces then to the problem of finding all cyclic groups of order 2 for  $S_4/K_4$ .

*Course webpage:* <http://people.bath.ac.uk/gt223/MA30237.html>