## $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Math}\ 455\\ {\rm Homework}\ \#\ 5\ \text{-}\ {\rm Symmetric}\ {\rm Group} \end{array}$

- 1. Consider the group  $S_3$ .
  - (a) Compute the group table for  $S_3$ .
  - (b) Compute the orders of all the elements in  $S_3$ .
  - (c) Compute the inverse of each element in  $S_3$ .
- 2. Let  $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  be elements of  $S_5$ .
  - (a) Draw a picture of  $\sigma$ .
  - (b) Draw a picture of  $\tau$ .
  - (c) Compute  $\sigma\tau$ .
  - (d) Compute  $\sigma^2$ .
  - (e) Compute  $\sigma^{-1}$  and  $\tau^{-1}$ .
  - (f) Compute  $\tau \sigma^2 \tau^3$ .
  - (g) Compute the order of  $\sigma$  and  $\langle \sigma \rangle$ .
  - (h) Compute the order of  $\tau$ .

3. Given the following elements of  $S_n$ , decompose the permutation as the product of disjoint cycles, and then as a product of transpositions. Is the permutation even or odd?

(a)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	51	6 6	75	$\binom{8}{8}$
(b)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$	2 1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$5 \\ 2$	$6 \\ 7$	7 8	$\binom{8}{6}$

(c)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 6 & 5 & 3 & 7 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 9 & 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Λ	
<b>±</b>	•

- (a) Let G be a group and let  $g \in G$ . Define  $\phi_g : G \to G$  by  $\phi_g(x) = g^{-1}xg$ . Prove that  $\phi_g$  is an isomorphism.
- (b) Let  $G = \mathbb{Z}_5$  and  $g = \overline{3}$ . Draw a picture of  $\phi_g$  from part 1 above.
- (c) Let  $G = D_{10}$  and g = r. Draw a picture of  $\phi_g$  from part 1 above.
- (d) Let  $G = D_{10}$  and g = s. Draw a picture of  $\phi_g$  from part 1 above.

5. Use the technique from Cayley's theorem to find a subgroup of  $S_{\mathbb{Z}_5}$  that  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  is isomorphic to.

6. Use the technique from Cayley's theorem to find a subgroup of  $S_{D_4}$  that  $D_4$  is isomorphic to.

7. Prove that  $S_n$  is not abelian when  $n \geq 3$ .