

## MATH 210A HOMEWORK 4

**Problem 1.** (The Alternating Group). We define the group  $A_n$  to be the kernel of the signature homomorphism  $\text{sgn} : S_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$  and we call it the *alternating group on  $n$  letters*.

- (a) Show that  $A_n$  is a normal subgroup in  $S_n$  and compute its order.
- (b) Show that  $S_n = A_n \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2$ .
- (c) Show that, for  $n \geq 3$ ,  $A_n$  is generated by the 3-cycles  $(i j k)$  in  $S_n$ . (Hint:  $A_n$  is generated by products of two transpositions.)
- (d) Show that  $A_n$ , for  $n \geq 4$ , and  $S_n$ , for  $n \geq 3$ , have trivial centers.

**Problem 2.** Let  $G$  be a group. The *commutator* of two elements  $g, h \in G$  is  $[g, h] := g \cdot h \cdot g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}$ . The *commutator subgroup*  $[G, G]$  is the subgroup generated by all commutators.

- (a) Prove that  $[S_n, S_n] = A_n$  for  $n \geq 3$ . (Hint: Recall that  $A_n$  is generated by the 3-cycles.)
- (b) Prove that  $[GL_n(\mathbb{C}), GL_n(\mathbb{C})] = SL_n(\mathbb{C})$  for  $n \geq 3$ . (Hint: Recall that  $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is generated by the elementary matrices  $E_{ij}(\lambda)$  which have 1's on the diagonal,  $\lambda$  in the  $i, j$  spot (where  $i \neq j$ ), and 0 everywhere else.)
- (c) Show that the commutator subgroup gives rise to a functor  $\mathbf{Grps} \rightarrow \mathbf{Grps}$ , and that  $[G, G]$  is a characteristic subgroup of  $G$  (invariant under any automorphism of  $G$ ).

**Problem 3.** Find a left adjoint functor to the inclusion functor from  $\mathbf{Ab}$  to  $\mathbf{Grps}$ .

**Problem 4.** Let  $n \geq 2$  be an integer. Show that the only subgroup of index 2 in  $S_n$  is  $A_n$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $H$  and  $K$  be subgroups of finite index of a group  $G$ . Then  $[G : H \cap K]$  is finite and  $[G : H \cap K] \leq [G : H][G : K]$ . Furthermore,  $[G : H \cap K] = [G : H][G : K]$  if and only if  $G = HK$ .

**Problem 6.**

- (a) Show that  $Q_8$  is an extension of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  by  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ .
- (b) Recall that  $D_8$ , the dihedral group of order 8, is a split extension of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  by  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ .
- (c) Show that a non-abelian group  $G$  of order 8 is necessarily an extension of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  by  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ .
- (d) Show that a non-abelian group of order 8 is isomorphic to either  $D_8$  or  $Q_8$ .
- (e) Describe the isomorphism classes of groups of order 8.

**Problem 7.** (The 5-Lemma). Consider the following diagram of groups:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 G_1 & \longrightarrow & G_2 & \longrightarrow & G_3 & \longrightarrow & G_4 & \longrightarrow & G_5 \\
 \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\
 H_1 & \longrightarrow & H_2 & \longrightarrow & H_3 & \longrightarrow & H_4 & \longrightarrow & H_5
 \end{array}$$

where each square commutes and each row is an exact sequence ( $\ker = \text{im}$  at each group).

- (a) Prove that the morphism  $\alpha : G_3 \rightarrow H_3$  is an isomorphism as well.
- (b) Can we weaken the hypotheses on the (external) vertical homomorphisms?