

MAT 563 HOMEWORK 4: DUE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13

- (1) Let G be a group, and let $D = \{(x, x) \mid x \in G\}$ be a subset of $G \times G$.
 - (a) Show that $D < G \times G$.
 - (b) Prove that $D \triangleleft G \times G$ if and only if G is abelian.
 - (c) Suppose G is abelian. What is $(G \times G)/D$ isomorphic to?
- (2) Let $H \triangleleft G_1$ and $K \triangleleft G_2$. Show that $G_1 \times G_2 / (H \times K) \cong G_1/H \times G_2/K$.
- (3) Let G be a nonabelian group, and let $X = G$. Show that

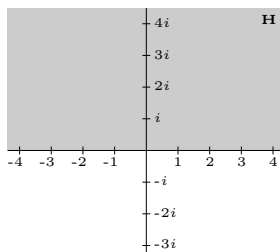
$$g \cdot x = xg$$

does not give a group action, in other words, G does not act on itself by right multiplication. Show that

$$g \cdot x = xg^{-1}$$

does define a group action.

- (4) Let $G = \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{R}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid ad - bc = 1 \right\}$, and let $\mathbf{H} = \{x + iy \mid y > 0\}$ be the complex upper half-plane:



For any $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in G$ and $z \in \mathbf{H}$, define $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$.

- (a) Prove that this defines a group action of G on \mathbf{H} . You need to check three things: that $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot z$ actually belongs to \mathbf{H} , and that this operation satisfies the two conditions in the definition of group action.
- (b) Prove that the action is transitive. (Hint: show that the orbit of i is all of \mathbf{H} .)
- (c) Prove that the stabilizer of $i \in \mathbf{H}$ is the subgroup

$$\text{SO}(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \mid \theta \in \mathbf{R} \right\} < G.$$

(Next page....)

- (5) Let $H < G$, and let G act on G/H by left translation. Let $\chi : G \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G/H)$ be the resulting permutation representation of G .
- (a) Determine the kernel K of χ .
 - (b) Show that $K < H$.
 - (c) Show that if $N \triangleleft G$ and $N < H$, then $N < K$.
- (6) Let G be a finite group, and let $H < G$ be a subgroup of prime order p . Suppose $|G| = pn$ with $p > n$. Prove that H is normal in G . (Comments: This is problem 14 on page 92. The idea is use problem (5) above, as in Corollary 4.10.)