

5. DUE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

*Exercise 5.1.* Given  $x \in G$  define the *centralizer* of  $x$

$$\text{cent}_x = \{g \in G \mid gxg^{-1} = x\}.$$

Prove that  $\text{cent}_x$  is a subgroup of  $G$ , and that if  $G$  is finite then

$$|\text{cent}_x| \cdot |C_x| = |G|.$$

*Exercise 5.2.* Do exercises 5 (hint: use the previous problem) and 12 in Dummit and Foote §4.3.

*Exercise 5.3.* Prove Proposition 2.5.9 in the notes.

*Exercise 5.4.*

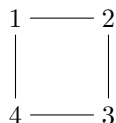
- (a) Determine the conjugacy classes in  $D_8$ .
- (b) The subgroups of  $D_8$  are listed on p. 69 of Dummit and Foote: which of these subgroups are conjugate to which? For each of the subgroups, compute the normalizer.

*Exercise 5.5.* Define elements of  $S_4$

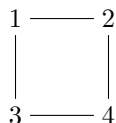
$$a = (12)(34) \quad b = (13)(24) \quad c = (14)(23)$$

and let  $X = \{a, b, c\}$ . From the notes we know that  $X$  is a single conjugacy class in  $S_4$ , and so  $S_4$  acts transitively on  $X$  by conjugation. Verify that the resulting homomorphism  $S_4 \rightarrow S_X$  is surjective. Hint: why is it enough to show that the image contains an element of order 2 and an element of order 3?

*Exercise 5.6.* Consider the usual action of  $D_8$  on the vertices of the square. If we label the vertices as



then this action allows us to view  $D_8$  as a subgroup  $A \subset S_4$ . If we instead label the vertices as



then  $D_8$  can be viewed as a different subgroup  $B \subset S_4$ .

- (a) Find a  $\tau \in S_4$  such that  $B = \tau A \tau^{-1}$ .
- (b) How many subgroups of  $S_4$  are conjugate to  $A$ ?

*Exercise 5.7.* This is a continuation of exercises from the last two problem sets. Given  $\sigma \in S_n$  define the *sign* (or *signature*) of  $\sigma$ , denoted  $\text{sgn}(\sigma)$ , by

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1)^{n-c(\sigma)}$$

where  $c(\sigma)$  is the number of disjoint cycles (including the singleton cycles) of  $\sigma$ . Prove that

$$\text{sgn}(t_1 \cdots t_r) = (-1)^r$$

for any transpositions  $t_1, \dots, t_r$ , and deduce that  $\text{sgn} : S_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$  is a homomorphism. Finally show that every cycle of length  $k$  in  $S_n$  has signature  $(-1)^{k+1}$ .