Homework 2  
Product, October 13, 2017 22:10 AM  
1. (Double cosets) Suppose G is a group, and H, K 
$$\leq$$
 G. For any  
g  $\in$  G, let Hg K = 2 hg k | heH, keK3. Notice that  
H  $\cap$  G/K by left translations, and H  $\in$  K by right  
translations. Convince yourselves that  
Hg K = union of elements of the H-orbit of g K  
and  
Hg K = union of elements of the K-orbit of Hg.  
(a) Show that 2 Hg K | g  $\in$  G is a partition of G.  
This partition is denoted by HG/K.  
(b) Shows that there are bijections between the quotient spaces  
H (G/K), (HG)/K, and HG/K.  
(c) Shows that H/Hn gKg<sup>-1</sup>  $\longrightarrow$  Hg K/K /  
h (Hn g Kg<sup>-1</sup>)  $\mapsto$  hg K  
is a bijection; in particular, if IGI<00 then  
IHg K = IK IIHI / IHn g Kg<sup>-4</sup>].  
(d) Let G = SL<sub>2</sub>(Z/<sub>FZ</sub>) and B = 2 [ $_{0}^{\infty}$   $_{1}^{\infty}$  |  $a \in (Z/_{FZ})^{\times}$ , be  $Z_{FZ}^{-2}$ .

Homework 2 Friday, October 13, 2017 12:27 AM (Hint For part (1) notice that B A projective space P(F<sup>2</sup>) has two orbits:  $\frac{1}{2}[(1,0)]$  and  $\frac{1}{2}[(a,1)] = \frac{7}{3}$ And  $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{7}{B})$  is in bijection with the projective space  $\mathbb{P}(\frac{7}{2})$ . Here  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{P}^2) = \mathbb{E}[(a,b)] | (a,b) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \setminus \mathbb{E}(0,0) \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E}$  where [(a,b)] is the line which passes through (0,0) and (a,b).) 2. Suppose G is a group, and IGI = p(p+1) where p is an odd prime. Suppose G has more than I Sylow p-subgroup. Prove that p is a Mersenne prime; that means  $p = 2^{n} - 1$  for some positive integer n. (<u>Hint</u>. Go over the proof presented in class, use Cauchy's theorem, and the fact that 2 (p+1.) 3. Suppose G is a finite group, and NAG. Let PESyl (N). Prove that G=NG(P) N. (<u>Hint</u> Show that G ( Jyl (N) by conjugation; and then use Sylow's 2nd theorem.)

Homework 2 Friday, October 13, 2017 12:36 AM 4. Suppose GAX transitively . Prove that the kernel of this group action is the normal core cor(Gx) of the stabilizer group of a point xeX. 5. Suppose G is a group of order pql where p,q, and l are distinct prime numbers. Prove that G has a normal subgroup of prime order. (Hint. Using the contrary assumption, show  $|Sy|_{\ell}G| = pq$ ,  $|Sy|_{q}G| \ge p$ ,  $|Sy|_{p}G| \ge q$ . And get a lower bound larger that IGI for 12gEG | org) is either p, or q, or LS [.) 6. Suppose G is a finite p-group and zez ≠ N ≤ G. Prove that NnZ(G) ≠ ?e}. 7. Suppose G is a finite group,  $H \triangleleft G$ , and p is a prime factor of 141. @ Suppose PE Sylp(G) and QESylp(H). Prove that  $\exists g \in G \quad st \quad Q = g P g^{-1} \cap H$ 

Homework 2 Friday, October 13, 2017 11:52 AM ( Prove that the following is a well-defined surjective function  $Syl_p(G) \xrightarrow{\Phi} Syl_p(H)$ , P 1 PnH.  $\bigcirc$  For  $\operatorname{PeSyl}_{p}(G)$ , show that  $G = N_{G}(\operatorname{PnH})H$ , and conclude  $|Sy|_{P}(G)| = \frac{|N_{G}(P_{n}H)|}{|N_{G}(P)|} \cdot \frac{|H|}{|N_{H}(P_{n}H)|}$ ( Prove that |Sylp(H)| | Sylp(G)|.