

## Third Homework Assignment

Homework problems due Friday, April 27:

In text: Sec. 7.3, p. 336: 2; Sec. 7.4, p. 341: 1, 4.

Added Problems (These are also part of the homework.):

1. Let  $G$  be a group, and let  $H$  and  $K$  be subgroups of  $G$ . Define a group action of  $H \times K$  on  $G$  by

$$(h, k)g = h g k^{-1} \quad \text{for all } h \in H, k \in K, g \in G.$$

(a) Prove that this is a group action.

It is easy to see that for any  $g \in G$ , the orbit of  $g$  under this group action is

$$\mathcal{O}(g) = HgK = \{h g k \mid h \in H, k \in K\}.$$

The set  $HgK$  is called an  $H$ - $K$  double coset of  $G$ . Since the  $H$ - $K$  double cosets are the orbits of a group action on  $G$ , they form a partition of  $G$ . The goal for the rest of this problem is to prove a formula for the size of  $HgK$ .

(b) For  $g \in G$ , let  $(H \times K)_g = \{(h, k) \in H \times K \mid (h, k)g = g\}$ , which is the stabilizer of  $g$  for this group action. Prove that  $(H \times K)_g \cong H \cap gKg^{-1}$ .

(c) Deduce that if  $H$  and  $K$  are finite groups, then

$$|HgK| = |H| \cdot |K| / |H \cap gKg^{-1}|.$$

Note: When we take  $g = e$ , the identity element of  $G$ , the formula in problem 1(c) reduces to:  $|HK| = |H| \cdot |K| / |H \cap K|$ . This formula has another proof using a different group action given in the text p. 336, problem 3. (If  $H$  or  $K$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ , then the formula for  $|HK|$  is easily deducible using the First Isomorphism Theorem and Lagrange's Theorem.)

2. Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -group, and let  $M$  be a maximal proper subgroup of  $G$ . That is,  $M$  is a subgroup of  $G$  with  $M \neq G$  and there is no subgroup  $H$  of  $G$  with  $M \subsetneq H \subsetneq G$ . Prove that  $M$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ , and  $|G : M| = p$ .

Note: The assumption that  $G$  is a  $p$ -group is needed for problem 2. For example, one can show that  $S_{n-1}$  is a maximal proper subgroup of  $S_n$  for  $n \geq 3$ , but  $S_{n-1}$  is not a normal subgroup of  $S_n$ .

Optional Problem: This is a rather difficult problem which is not part of the required homework, and you may work on it or not, as you like: In text, p. 337: 12.