Group Theory (6G6Z3012)

What is a group?

A set G with a binary operation $\star$ satisfying

- G is a closed system under $\star$,
- $\star$ is associative on G,
- G contains an identity element for $\star$,
- G contains inverse elements for $\star$.

Groups arise in many different contexts in mathematics.

Syllabus topics

Introduction to group theory:

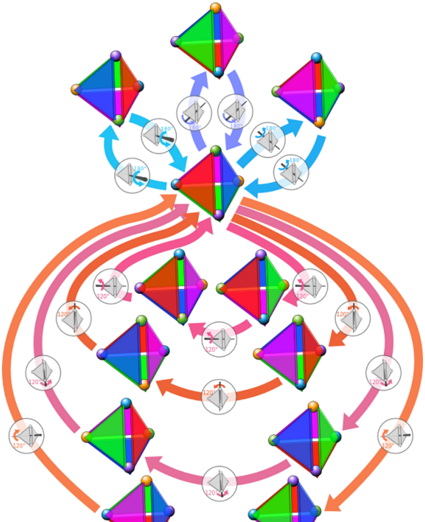
Binary operations on sets and definition of a group with examples. Cayley tables.

Examples of groups:

Symmetry groups of two and three-dimensional objects, the dihedral groups D_n, rotational symmetry groups of three-dimensional polyhedra. Permutation groups, the Symmetric groups S_n and the Alternating groups A_n. Number based groups under arithmetic operations, the cyclic groups $\mathbb{Z}_n$. Groups of matrices.

Rotational symmtry groups of 2D & 3D solids (4D, 5D, . . . ?)

Visualising the elements of $\Gamma^+(T)$



The Symmetric group, S_4, on four objects

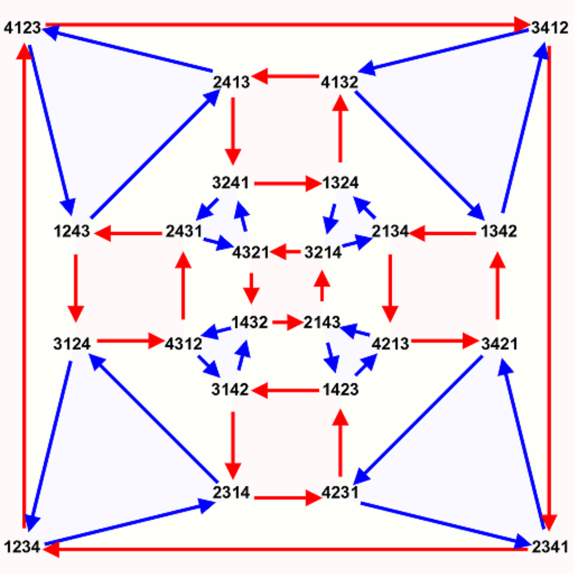


Figure 2: Cayley graph of S_4

Syllabus topics

Initial group theory:

Various concept definitions and examples, including: elements, orders, Abelian groups, subgroups, generators and cyclic/non-cyclic. The natural mappings between groups, homomorphisms and isomorphisms. Examples of isomorphic pairs and non-isomorphic pairs. Cayley's theorem: Every group isomorphic to a group of permutations.

Classification problems:

What are the grand enterprises of group theory? What classification problems can be posed?

Lagrange's theorem:

Restricting the possibilities for subgroup orders. Equivalence relations, equivalence classes, cosets. Normal groups and quotient groups.

Lagrange's theorem

CHAPTER 11

Lagrange's Theorem

Consider a finite group G together with a subgroup H of G. *Are the orders of H and G related in any way?* Assuming H is not all of G, choose an element g_1 from $G - H$, and multiply every element of H on the left by g_1 to form the set

$$g_1H = \{g_1h | h \in H\}.$$

We claim that g_1H has the same size as H and is disjoint from H. The first assertion follows because the correspondence $h \to g_1h$ from H to g_1H can be inverted (just multiply every element of g_1H on the left by g_1^{-1}) and is therefore a bijection. For the second, suppose x lies in both H and g_1H. Then there is an element $h_1 \in H$ such that $x = g_1h_1$. But this gives $g_1 = xh_1^{-1}$, which contradicts our initial choice of g_1 *outside* H.

If H and g_1H together fill out all of G, then clearly $|G| = 2|H|$. Otherwise we choose $g_2 \in G - (H \cup g_1H)$ and form g_2H. Again, this has the same number of elements as H and is disjoint from H. We hope that it does not meet g_1H. To check this, suppose x lies in g_1H and g_2H. Then there are elements h_1, h_2 of H such that $x = g_1h_1 = g_2h_2$, giving $g_2 = g_1(h_1h_2^{-1})$ and contradicting our choice of g_2 outside g_1H. If H, g_1H, and g_2H together fill out G, then $|G| = 3|H|$. If not, we choose g_3 in their complement and continue, checking that g_3H does not meet any of H, g_1H, or g_2H. As G is finite, this process stops after a finite number of steps, and if there are k steps we find G broken up as the union of $k + 1$ pieces

$$H, g_1H, \ldots, g_kH$$

no two of which overlap, and each of which has the same size as H. Consequently, $|G| = (k + 1)|H|$. We have proved the following result:

(11.1) Lagrange's Theorem. *The order of a subgroup of a finite group is always a divisor of the order of the group.*

M. A. Armstrong, *Groups and Symmetry*

Figure 3: MAArmstrong

Syllabus topics

Group presentations:

How to systematically describe groups in a computable way. Group presentations, generators and relations, presentation matrices. The isomorphism decision problem based on matrices.

The classification of finitely presented Abelian groups:

A matrix reduction algorithm to decide the isomorphism problem amongst finitely presented Abelian groups. The canonical form of finitely presented Abelian group as a direct sum of cyclic groups.

Classification of groups of low order:

What about non-Abelian groups? Why we can't solve using matrix reduction? Investigation of groups of low order and enumeration and classification of all groups up to some suitable order.

Sylow's theorems:

Discussion of the converse to Lagrange's theorem. Group actions

Wider interst material / applications

The unit could contain interesting general material on the following topics/applications.

The classification of finite simple groups

The grand project. Status of the proof. Some history and biographical details of the completion of the project. The families in the classification. The sporadic groups. The Monster group and Monstrous Moonshine.

The Monster group

A group, M, with approx. 8×10^{53} elements, that is *simple*, i.e. it has no *normal* subgroups.

M is (isomorphic to) a group of rotations of 196883-dimensional space.

M is (isomorphic to) a group of matrices generated by two particular binary 196882×196882 matrices.

Teaching team, teaching pattern & assessment

- Unit designed by Killian O'Brien & Seamus O'Shea
- Taught by Killian , . . .
- 2 hours lecture + 1 hour tutorial (or sometimes computer lab) per week.
- Assessment is by Coursework Report (40%) and Summer Exam (60%).

Nature of the unit

- A thorough introduction to a substantial area of pure mathematics that has strong connections to areas of geometry, combinatorics, graph theory, ...
- Definately suited to students who like problem solving and the unit will develop your skills in this area.
- We will use the Sage mathematics system to aid our investigations. You will also get an introduction to the Python programming language. (www.sagemath.org, cloud.sagemath.org, sagecell.sagemath.org)