

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
Department of Mathematics  
B.Sc. (Hons.) II Year  
June Session 2002

MA112 Groups (1.5 credits)

20 June 2002

1415–1615

*Answer THREE questions*

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1. Let  $G$  be a finite group acting on a finite set  $X$ . For  $x \in X$  let  $G(x)$  and  $G_x$  denote, respectively, the orbit and the stabiliser of  $x$ . Prove that

$$|G| = |G(x)| \cdot |G_x|.$$

Now suppose  $|X| \leq 90$  and suppose  $G$  is a 7-group acting on  $X$  and having exactly one fixed point. Suppose also that  $H$  is an 11-group acting on  $X$  and that the action of  $H$  has no fixed points. Find  $|X|$ .

2. (a) Let  $G$  be a finite group,  $H \leq G$  and  $X$  the set of left cosets of  $H$  in  $G$ . Show that there is an action of  $G$  on  $X$  such that the kernel of this action is contained in  $H$ .

Suppose  $G$  is a group of order 70 and suppose also that  $G$  contains a subgroup of order 14. Show that  $G$  cannot be simple.

(b) State carefully the three Sylow Theorems.

Prove that a group of order 992 cannot be simple.

3. Let  $G$  be a finite group acting on a finite set  $X$ . For each  $g \in G$ , let  $F(g)$  denote the set  $\{x \in X : \hat{g}(x) = x\}$ , where  $\hat{g}$  denotes the permutation of  $X$  corresponding to  $g$  under the action.

Prove that the number of orbits in  $X$  under this action is given by

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |F(g)|.$$

[The Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem may be assumed without proof.]

A necklace is to be made from 9 beads strung on a circular wire; 6 of these beads are to be coloured white and 3 beads are to be coloured black. Ignoring the positioning of the fastening, how many essentially different necklaces can be made this way?

4. Obtain the class equation for a finite group, explaining clearly the terms *conjugacy*, *centre* and *conjugacy class*. Explain also why the order of a conjugacy class divides the order of the group.

Let  $G$  be a group of order 24 with centre consisting only of the identity element. Show that  $G$  has a conjugacy class of size 3, and deduce that  $G$  has a subgroup of order 8.

[You may use the Orbit-Stabiliser Theorem in this question, but Sylow's Theorems may **not** be used.]