

## Homework 6

1. Let  $G$  be a group acting on a set  $S$ , and let  $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Sym}(S)$  be the homomorphism defined by  $\phi(a) = \lambda_a$  for  $a \in G$ , where  $\lambda_a: S \rightarrow S$  is the bijection given by  $\lambda_a(x) = a * x$  for  $x \in S$ . For each  $x \in S$ , let  $G_x = \{a \in G : a * x = x\}$  be the stabilizer subgroup of  $x$ . Show that the kernel of  $\phi$  coincides with the intersection of all the stabilizer subgroups; that is,

$$\ker(\phi) = \bigcap_{x \in S} G_x.$$

2. Let  $G$  be a group, and let  $H \leq G$  be a non-trivial subgroup. Consider the action of the group  $H$  on the set  $G$  given by left-multiplication; that is,  $h * g = hg$  for  $h \in H$  and  $g \in G$ .
- What are the orbits of this action?
  - What are the stabilizer subgroups of this action?
  - What is the subset of  $G$  left fixed by this action?
3. Let  $G = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$  be the (multiplicative) group of invertible  $2 \times 2$  matrices with entries in  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ . Let  $S = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ , viewed as the set of  $2 \times 1$  vectors with entries in  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ . Consider the action of  $G$  on  $S$  given by matrix multiplication on vectors; that is, if

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in G \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \in S,$$

then

$$A * \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} av_1 + bv_2 \\ cv_1 + dv_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- For each element  $\vec{v} \in S$ , determine the orbit  $G\vec{v}$  and stabilizer  $G_{\vec{v}}$ .
  - Determine the set  $S^G$  (the subset of  $S$  fixed by  $G$ ).
4. Let the symmetric group  $G = S_5$  act on itself by conjugation. Consider the permutation  $\sigma = (123)(45) \in S_5$ .
- What is the size of the orbit of  $\sigma$ ?
  - What are the orders of the elements in this orbit?
  - What is the size of the stabilizer of  $\sigma$ ?
5. Let  $G$  be a group acting on a set  $S$ .
- Suppose  $G$  has size 21 and  $S$  has size 8. Show that  $S^G \neq \emptyset$ .
  - Give an example where  $|G| = 8$ ,  $|S| = 8$ , and  $S^G = \emptyset$ .