

# Sheet 4: Symmetric groups, permutations, cycles types and transpositions

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1. Let  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  be permutation on the set  $\{1, \dots, 10\}$  given as follows.

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 3 & 10 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 9 & 8 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 10 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 6 & 1 & 8 & 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Find the order of  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ .  
(b) Write  $\alpha^{-1}, \alpha\beta\gamma, \gamma\beta\gamma^{-1}$  as products of disjoint cycles.  
(c) Write  $\alpha$  as a product of transpositions.
2. Let  $\alpha$  be a permutation on the set  $\{1, \dots, 9\}$  given by

$$\alpha = (1357)(126)(379)(543)$$

Write  $\alpha$  as a product of disjoint cycles.

3. Suppose that  $S$  is a set of size  $n$ . Suppose  $\sigma$  is a permutation of order 11. Show that  $n \geq 11$ .
4. Let  $\sigma \in S_n$  and  $(12 \dots k) \in S_n$  be a  $k$ -cycle. Show that

$$\sigma(12 \dots k)\sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(1)\sigma(2) \dots \sigma(k)).$$

Where  $(\sigma(1)\sigma(2) \dots \sigma(k))$  is another  $k$ -cycle.

5. Let  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in S_5$  be as follows

$$\alpha = (12)(34)$$

$$\beta = (135)(24)$$

$$\gamma = (1425)$$

Find  $(\alpha^5\gamma^3\beta^5\alpha^3\beta^3\alpha\beta\gamma\alpha)^2$ . (Hint: Use the previous question and the fact that  $\alpha = \alpha^{-1}, \beta^5 = \beta^{-1}$  and  $\gamma^3 = \gamma^{-1}$ .)

6. Write  $(1234)$  as a product of transpositions.
7. (Optional) Find permutations  $\alpha, \beta \in S_5$  such that they both have order 2 and the product  $\alpha\beta$  has order 5.  
Can you find similar permutations in  $S_n$ ?