

October 21

Name

Directions: Be sure to include in-line citations, including page numbers if appropriate, every time you use the results of discussion, a text, notes, or technology. **Only write on one side of each page.**

“Mathematicians do not study objects, but relations among objects; they are indifferent to the replacement of objects by others as long as relations do not change. Matter is not important, only form interests them.”
— Henri Poincaré

Problems

- You Must Do This Problem** Let $\tau = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$ be a cycle of length k .
 - Prove that if σ is any permutation, then $\sigma\tau\sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(a_1), \sigma(a_2), \dots, \sigma(a_k))$.
 - Let μ be a cycle of length k . Prove there is a permutation σ such that $\sigma\tau\sigma^{-1} = \mu$.
- Do all three of the following. Prove that any element in S_n (where $n \geq 3$) can be written as a finite product of
 - the transpositions $(12), (13), \dots, (1n)$.
 - the transpositions $(12), (23), \dots, (n-1, n)$
 - the two distinct cycles $(12), (12 \dots n)$
- Let $\sigma \in S_X$. For any $x, y \in X$, we say $x \sim y$ if there is an integer n such that $\sigma^n(x) = y$.
 - Prove that \sim is an equivalence relation.
 - Let $x \in X$ and $\sigma \in S_X$ and define the **orbit of x under σ** to be the set $\mathcal{O}_{x,\sigma} = \{\sigma^n(x) : n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$. Prove that $\mathcal{O}_{x,\sigma}$ is the equivalence class of x under the equivalence relation \sim .
[Note that this gives us a way to use a group to partition a set. We will see much more about this later.]
 - Let $X = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ be the set of faces of a cube where, as viewed from a fixed location, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 denote the front, right, back, left, top, and bottom faces respectively. Compute the orbit of face 1 under the element $\alpha = (13)(24) \in S_4$
 - Using the same set X as above, find all of the equivalence classes $\mathcal{O}_{x,\sigma}$ in X where $\sigma = (124) \in S_4$.