

Worksheet 18

Math 392, Abstract Algebra

Friday, February 26, 2021

This is about the symmetric group S_4 , also called the group of permutations of the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

1. Let σ be the “cycle” that send everything around in a loop from 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 and back to 1:

$$\sigma: \quad 1 \xrightarrow{\quad} 2 \xrightarrow{\quad} 3 \xrightarrow{\quad} 4 \xrightarrow{\quad} 1$$

Do you agree that σ has order 4?

2. For $i = 1, 2$, or 3 , let τ_i be the “transposition” that switches i with $i + 1$ and leaves the rest alone:

$$\tau_1: \quad 1 \rightleftarrows 2 \quad 3 \curvearrowright \quad 4 \curvearrowright$$

$$\tau_2: \quad 1 \curvearrowright \quad 2 \rightleftarrows 3 \quad 4 \curvearrowright$$

$$\tau_3: \quad 1 \curvearrowright \quad 2 \curvearrowright \quad 3 \rightleftarrows 4$$

You can write σ as a product of τ_1 , τ_2 , and τ_3 in some order. What is it?

3. Let σ' be the cycle that sends everything around in a loop from 1 to 3 to 2 to 4 and back to 1:

$$\sigma': \quad 1 \xrightarrow{\quad} 3 \xrightarrow{\quad} 2 \xrightarrow{\quad} 4 \xrightarrow{\quad} 1$$

Write σ' as a product of τ_1 , τ_2 , and τ_3 in a different order.

4. Check that $\tau_1 \circ \tau_2 \circ \tau_1 = \tau_2 \circ \tau_1 \circ \tau_2$, which is sometimes called the “braid relation.” Check that $\tau_1 \circ \tau_3 = \tau_3 \circ \tau_1$.
5. Challenge: If you take the description of σ above and switch 2 with 3, then you get σ' . Check that $\tau_2 \circ \sigma \circ \tau_2^{-1} = \sigma'$.

Also check that $\sigma \circ \tau_1 \circ \sigma^{-1} = \tau_2$. In what sense does σ take the description of τ_1 and turn it into τ_2 ?