

02/11.

More applications of Sylow's Theoms
and Semi-direct product.

Classify Finite group G of order 21.

of 7-sylow subgroup is 1.

of 3-sylow subgroup is 1 or 7.

Case 1. H unique Sylow 7-group.

H normal subgroup. $H \triangleleft G$.

K unique Sylow 3-group

$H \cap K = \{1\}$. $HK \cong H \times K$.

$HK = G$.

$G \cong C_3 \times C_7 \cong C_{21}$

Case 2. $K_1 \cdots \cdots K_r$ Sylow p -groups

Let $K = K_1$

$$G \cong \prod_{i=1}^r H_i \times K_i$$

H normal subgroup $\Rightarrow HK = KH$ subgroup

$$H \cap K = \{1\}$$

(Homework 2, problem 3)

$H \times K \rightarrow G$. (Note not a morphism)

$$(h, k) \mapsto hk$$

Injective because $h_1 k_1 = h_2 k_2$

$$\Rightarrow h_2^{-1} h_1 = k_2 k_1^{-1} \in H \cap K$$

Bijective because of the order $|H \times K| = |G|$.

Every element in G has a unique form

$$hk, \quad h \in H, \quad k \in K$$

How to find the product structure?

$$hk h'k' = h(kh'k^{-1})kk'$$

Need to determine $kh'k^{-1}$

$$\varphi: K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H).$$

$$k \mapsto \varphi(k): h \mapsto khk^{-1}$$

φ is a group morphism

$$H = \langle x \rangle \quad x^7 = 1.$$

$$K = \langle y \rangle \quad y^3 = 1.$$

$$yxy^{-1} = x^j?$$

$$\text{Aut}(G) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z})^{\times} \cong \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$$

$$yxy^{-1} = x^j,$$

$$y^2xy^{-2} = yx^jy^{-1}$$

$$= (x^j)^j = x^{j^2}$$

$$y^3xy^{-3} = x^{j^3} = 1.$$

$$\text{so } j^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}.$$

$$\bar{0} \quad \bar{1} \quad \bar{2} \quad \bar{3} \quad \bar{4} \quad \bar{5} \quad \bar{6}$$

inbe $\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}, \bar{5}, \bar{6}$

$$j \equiv 2 \text{ or } 4.$$

(choose y^2 instead of y

makes $j=2$)

$$\text{so } yxy^{-1} = x^2$$

Defn (outer semi direct product). H, K groups.

$\varphi: K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H)$ is a homomorphism.

There is a group structure on $H \times K$ by

$$(h, k) \cdot (h', k') = (h \cdot \varphi(k)h', k k')$$

(Check this defines a group structure.)

It is denoted by $H \rtimes_{\varphi} K$.

Thm: If H is a normal subgroup of G ,

K is a subgroup of G ,

$$H \cap K = \{1\}, \text{ and } G = HK,$$

then G is isomorphic with the

semi direct product $H \rtimes_{\varphi} K$ with

$$\varphi: K \rightarrow \text{Aut } H$$

$$k \mapsto \varphi(k): h \mapsto khk^{-1}$$