

## Simplicity of groups with Sylow's theorems

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this paper is to check whether the group is simple or not. We will give some example.

**Key Words:** GROUP, SET, PRIME, SIMPLE GROUP, SYLOW SUBGROUP.

### Introduction:

The Sylow theorems are three powerful theorems in modern algebra which help us to show that group of certain order is not simple. Sylow theorem is partial converse of Lagrange's theorem. In this article we discuss the properties of some groups of certain order using Sylow theorem.

### Definition: Let $G$ be a group and $p$ be a prime number.

1. A group of order  $p^n$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  is called a  $p$ -group.
2. If  $G$  is a group of order  $p^a m$ , where  $p \nmid m$ , then a subgroup of order  $p^a$  is called a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$ .

### SIMPLE GROUP:

Let  $G$  be a group. Then,  $G$  is said to be a simple group if  $G$  has no proper normal subgroup.

### Sylow's 1<sup>st</sup> Theorem:

Let  $G$  be a group of order  $p^a m$ , where  $p$  is prime and  $p \nmid m$ , then Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$  exists.

### Sylow's 2<sup>nd</sup> Theorem:

Any two Sylow  $p$ -subgroups of  $G$  are conjugate in  $G$ .

### Sylow's 3<sup>rd</sup> Theorem:

The number of Sylow  $p$ -subgroups of  $G$  is of the form  $1 + kp$  where  $1 + kp$  divides  $m$ .

### THEOREM 2:

A Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of a finite group  $G$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$  if it is the only  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$ .

### THEOREM 3:

Any group of prime order is always cyclic.

Ex.1 Let  $G$  be a group of order 132.

$$O(G) = 132 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11$$

By Sylow's 1<sup>st</sup> theorem,  
it has 2 Sylow subgroups, 3 Sylow subgroups, 11 Sylow subgroups

By Sylow's 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Possibility for 2 Sylow subgroups = 1, 3, 11, 33  
Possibility for 3 Sylow subgroups = 1, 4, 22, 44  
Possibility for 11 Sylow subgroups = 1, 12

By theorem 2,  
if any Sylow subgroup is unique, it is normal.  
If all Sylow subgroups of  $G$  are not unique, then Minimum number of 2 Sylow subgroups = 3, Minimum number of 3 Sylow subgroups = 4, Minimum number of 11 Sylow subgroups = 12

Order of 11 sylow subgroup is=11

By theorem 3, 11 sylow subgroup is cyclic. So it has 10 elements of order 11. Thus, group G has 120 elements of order 11.

Now Order of 3 sylow subgroup is=3

By theorem 3, 3 sylow subgroup is cyclic.

So it has 2 elements of order 3.

Thus, group G has 8 elements of order 3.

So this group has 120 elements of order 11, 8 elements of order 3, one

element of order 1. Thus we have 129 elements. So we left with 3 elements. From these 3 elements we can construct only one 2 sylow subgroup. So it has to be unique. Thus G is not simple.

Hence group of order 132 is not simple.

EX.2 Let G be a group of order 105.

$O(G)=7.5.3$

By Sylow's 1st theorem 1, it has 3 sylow subgroup, 7 sylow subgroup, 5 sylow subgroup

By sylow's 3<sup>rd</sup> theorem

Possibility for 7 Sylow subgroup=1,15

Possibility for 5 Sylow subgroup=1,21

By theorem 2, if any of sylow subgroup is unique iff it is normal. If all of Sylow subgroup of G are not unique then number of 7 sylow subgroup=15

Then G has 15 subgroups  $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{15}$  such that order of each  $H_i$  is 7. Hence each  $H_i$  contains 6 elements of order 7.

Then G has  $15 \times 6 = 90$  elements of order 7.

Now if number of 5 sylow subgroup=21

Then G has 21 subgroups  $K_1, K_2, \dots, K_{21}$  such that order of each  $K_i$  is 5. Hence each  $K_i$  contains 4 elements of order 5.

Then G has  $21 \times 4 = 84$  elements of order 5.

So if number of 7 sylow subgroup=15 and number of 5 sylow subgroup=21 then G must contain 90 elements of order 7 and 84 elements of order 5 i.e. G contain  $90+84=174$  elements which is a contradiction. Hence G is not simple group

Hence group of order 108 is not simple.

#### CONCLUSION:

1. A group of order 132 is not simple.
2. A group of order 108 is not simple.

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