

# Rutgers University: Algebra Written Qualifying Exam

## January 2016: Problem 5 Solution

**Exercise.** Let  $G$  be a group of order 108. Prove that  $G$  is not simple.

Solution.

$|G| = 108 = 2^2 \cdot 3^3$ , so by the third Sylow Theorem,  $n_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$  and  $n_3 \mid 4$   
 $\implies n_3 = 1$  or  $4$

If  $n_3 = 1$  then there's one Sylow 3-subgroup, which is normal in  $G$  by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sylow Theorem.  
 $\implies G$  is not simple.

Suppose there are  $n_3 = 4$  Sylow 3-subgroups, and let  $H, K$  denote distinct Sylow 3-subgroups.

Want to show  $H \cap K \triangleleft G$

1. Find the **order** of  $H \cap K$

$$|HK| = \frac{|H||K|}{|H \cap K|} \implies |H \cap K| = \frac{|H||K|}{|HK|} \geq \frac{|H||K|}{|G|} \text{ since } |HK| \leq |G|$$

$$= \frac{27 \cdot 27}{27 \cdot 4} = \frac{27}{4} = 6.75$$

Moreover,  $H \cap K$  is a subgroup of  $H$  and  $K$

$$\implies |H \cap K| \mid |H| = 3^3$$

$$\implies |H \cap K| = 3 \text{ or } 9$$

Since  $|H \cap K| \geq 6.75$ , we know  $|H \cap K| = 9$ .

2. Find the **index** of  $H \cap K$  to show  $H \cap K \triangleleft H$  and  $H \cap K \triangleleft K$

$$|H| = [H : H \cap K] |H \cap K|$$

$$\implies 27 = [H : H \cap K] \cdot 9$$

$$\implies [H : H \cap K] = 3$$

Similarly,  $[K : H \cap K] = 3$ .

If a subgroup has the smallest prime index, then it is normal.

Since 3 is the smallest prime divisor of  $27 = |H| = |K|$ ,  $|H \cap K| \triangleleft H$  and  $H \cap K \triangleleft K$ .

3. Use  $N_G(H \cap K) = \{g : g(H \cap K)g^{-1} = H \cap K\}$  to show  $H \cap K \triangleleft G$

By part (2),  $H, K \subseteq N_G(H \cap K)$ , so

$$h(H \cap K)h^{-1} = H \cap K, \forall h \in H \quad \text{and} \quad k(H \cap K)k^{-1} = H \cap K, \forall k \in K$$

$$\implies (hk)(H \cap K)(hk)^{-1} = hk(H \cap K)k^{-1}h^{-1}$$

$$= h(H \cap K)h^{-1}$$

$$= H \cap K, \forall hk \in HK$$

Thus,  $HK \subseteq N_G(H \cap K)$

$$|HK| = \frac{|H||K|}{|H \cap K|} = \frac{27 \cdot 27}{9} = 81$$

$N_G(H \cap K)$  is a subgroup of  $G$  so  $|N_G(H \cap K)| \mid |G|$

$$\implies |N_G(H \cap K)| \mid 27 \cdot 4$$

$$\implies |N_G(H \cap K)| = 108 = |G| \text{ since } |N_G(H \cap K)| \geq 81$$

Thus,  $N_G(H \cap K) = G$  and so  $H \cap K \triangleleft G$ .