

# ALGEBRA 1

## HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT VII

(Turn in underlined problems.)

Read Sections 6.3.

SECTION  
6.3

PROBLEMS  
1, 4, 13

### ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS

1. Show that, for any field  $\mathbb{F}$ , that the group of invertible upper triangular  $n \times n$  matrices over  $\mathbb{F}$  is solvable, and the subgroup consisting of the unipotent matrices is nilpotent.

2. (Only parts (c) and (d) are to be handed in.) A *Coxeter group* is a group that has a presentation of the form  $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid (x_i x_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1 \rangle$  where (i) the  $m_{ij}$  are from  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$ , (ii)  $m_{i,i} = 1$  for all  $i$ , and (iii)  $m_{ij} > 1$  for all  $i \neq j$ . The diagonal relations  $(x_i x_i)^1 = 1$  express that the generators have exponent 2. The exponents are often encoded in the *Coxeter matrix*,  $[m_{ij}]$ , which may be taken to symmetric (since  $(x_i x_j)^m = 1$  iff  $(x_j x_i)^m = 1$ ).

(a) Show that if  $m_{ij} = 2$ , then the generators  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  will commute in the presented group.

(b) Show that the Coxeter group with matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is the dihedral group of symmetries of a regular  $n$ -gon.

(c) Argue that the Coxeter group with matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is isomorphic

to  $S_4$ . (This is the group with generators  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  subject to only the relations  $x_i^2 = 1$  for all  $i$ ,  $(x_1 x_2)^3 = 1$ ,  $(x_2 x_3)^3 = 1$ , and  $x_1 x_3 = x_3 x_1$ .)

- (d) Argue that the Coxeter group with matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is infinite by finding a 3-generated infinite group satisfying all of the relations. To find such a group, consider the group of rigid motions of the plane generated by reflections through lines that determine the sides of an equilateral triangle.

3. Show that any finite group has a finite presentation.

4. Let  $F$  be the free group over  $\{x, y\}$ . Show that  $\{y^{-n}xy^n \mid n \geq 1\}$  is an independent set, and hence generates a free subgroup of  $F$  of infinite rank.