

## 7. SIMPLE GROUPS

**Definition:** A group  $G$  is called *simple* if  $G$  has precisely two normal subgroups,  $G$  and  $\{1\}$ .

We remark that the trivial group is not simple, since it only has one normal subgroup.

**Problem 7.1.** Prove or disprove: Let  $G$  be simple and let  $H$  be any group. For every group homomorphism  $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ , either  $\phi$  is injective or else  $\phi$  is trivial.

**Problem 7.2.** Prove or disprove: Let  $G$  be any group and let  $H$  be simple. For any group homomorphism  $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ , either  $\phi$  is surjective or else  $\phi$  is trivial.

**Problem 7.3.** Let  $p$  be a prime. Show that  $C_p$  (the cyclic group of order  $p$ ) is simple.

**Problem 7.4.** In this problem we will show that  $A_n$  is simple, for  $n \geq 5$ . Let  $N$  be a nontrivial normal subgroup of  $A_n$ . Let  $g$  be a non-trivial element of  $N$ .

(1) Show that there is some 3-cycle  $(ijk)$  in  $A_n$  which does not commute with  $g$ .

We set  $h = g(ijk)g^{-1}(ijk)^{-1}$ .

(2) Show that  $h \in N$ .

(3) Show that  $h$  has one of the following cycle structures:  $(abc)(def)$ ,  $(abcde)$ ,  $(ab)(cd)$ ,  $(abc)$ .

(4) Show that  $N$  contains a 3-cycle. In the case where  $h$  has cycle type  $(ab)(cd)$ , you'll need to use that  $n \geq 5$ . **This part is a nuisance, and you may want to skip ahead and come back to it.**

(5) Show that  $N = A_n$ .

After  $C_p$  and  $A_n$ , the most important simple groups are the projective special linear groups. Let  $F$  be a field. The group  $\text{SL}_n(F)$  is the group of  $n \times n$  matrices with entries in  $F$  and determinant 1. Let  $Z \subset \text{SL}_n(F)$  be  $\{\zeta \text{Id}_n : \zeta \in F \text{ with } \zeta^n = 1\}$ . The **projective special linear group**  $\text{PSL}_n(F)$  is defined to be  $\text{SL}_n(F)/Z$ . The group  $\text{PSL}_n(F)$  is simple, except in the cases of  $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$  (which is isomorphic to  $S_3$ ) and  $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{F}_3)$  (which is isomorphic to  $A_4$ ). The proof that  $\text{PSL}_n(F)$  has a lot of good ideas in it, but it is too long to make a worksheet problem; it might appear as a bonus lecture.