

18. SOLVABLE GROUPS

Recall that, if G is a group and g_1, g_2 are two elements of G , the **commutator** of g_1 and g_2 is $g_1g_2g_1^{-1}g_2^{-1}$. The **commutator subgroup** of G is the subgroup of G generated by the commutators of G .

Problem 18.1. Compute the commutator subgroups of the following groups. (This computation was on Problem Set 9; see if someone in your room has already done it.)

$$S_3, \quad A_3, \quad S_4, \quad A_4, \quad S_5 \quad \text{and} \quad A_5.$$

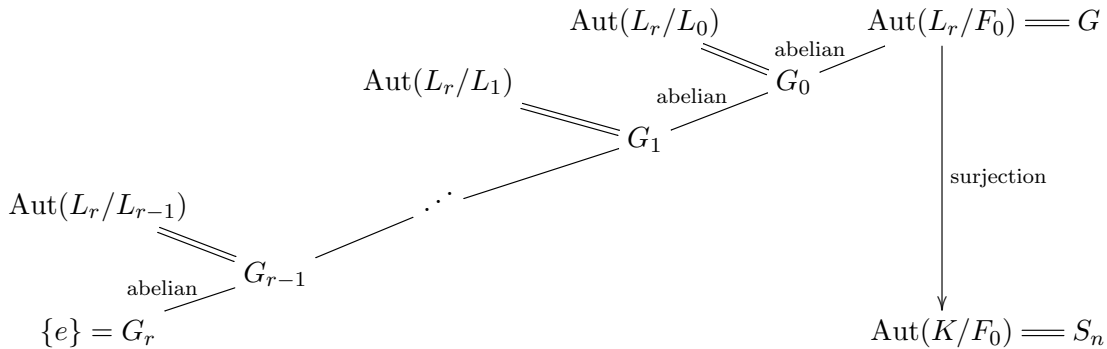
For a group G , we denote the commutator subgroup of G by DG . Let D^2G be the commutator subgroup of DG , let D^3G be the commutator subgroup of D^2G , and so forth. We define G to be **solvable** if there is some integer k for which $D^kG = \{e\}$.

Problem 18.2. (1) Show that S_3 and S_4 are solvable.
 (2) Show that S_n is not solvable for $n \geq 5$.

Problem 18.3. Suppose that we have a short exact sequence $1 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \rightarrow A \rightarrow 1$ where A is abelian and G' is solvable. Show that G is solvable.³

Problem 18.4. Suppose that $G \rightarrow H$ is a **surjective** homomorphism, and that G is solvable. Show that H is solvable.⁴

Now, remember the diagram from the end of our last worksheet:



Problem 18.5. Derive a contradiction!

You have proved the theorem:

Theorem: Let F_0 be a field, let $f(x)$ be a polynomial with coefficients in F_0 and let K be a splitting field for $f(x)$. Suppose that $\text{Aut}(K/F_0)$ is S_n , for $n \geq 5$. Let F_0, F_1, F_2, \dots , be a sequence of fields such that each F_i is of the form $F_{i-1}[\sqrt[m_i]{a_{i-1}}]$ for some positive integer m_i and some a_{i-1} in F_{i-1} . Then $f(x)$ does not have roots in any of the F_i .

³In fact, a stronger result is true: If we have a short exact sequence $1 \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \rightarrow G_3 \rightarrow 1$ and G_1 and G_3 are solvable, then G_2 also is, but we don't need this.

⁴In fact, a stronger result is true: If we have a short exact sequence $1 \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \rightarrow G_3 \rightarrow 1$ and G_2 is solvable, then G_1 and G_3 are also solvable, but we only need the G_3 side.