

# Problem Set 2 Due Feb. 14. 2008

These problems are related to the “JavaScript” links on the course home page.

1. Adjacent transpositions (swaps).

Using the <http://frontend.bioinfo.rpi.edu/zukerm/JavaScript/perm1.html> web page, determine the minimum number of adjacent transpositions, “l”, “m” or “r” needed to achieve all possible permutations. What is the “worst case”? That is, which permutation in  $S_4$  requires the maximum number?

Generalize. What is the minimum number of adjacent transpositions needed to achieve all possible permutations in  $S_n$ ,  $n > 4$ ? (Hint: Try using mathematical induction.)

2. Using the <http://frontend.bioinfo.rpi.edu/zukerm/JavaScript/perm2.html> web page, determine what subgroup of  $S_5$  is generated by “l” and “r”. Give your reasoning, not just an answer.

3. Using the <http://frontend.bioinfo.rpi.edu/zukerm/JavaScript/perm3.html> web page, show that  $D_5$  is not commutative.

Show that the subgroup  $H = \{e, \tau\}$  is not normal. It suffices to find a single “left coset” of  $H$  that is not equal to the corresponding “right coset”.

Using the web form, for each left coset of  $H$ , what right coset of  $H$  equals the given left coset?

What are the subgroups of  $D_5$ ?

4. Using the <http://frontend.bioinfo.rpi.edu/zukerm/JavaScript/perm4.html> web page, on interlinking squares, answer the following questions.

- Achieve a transposition of “1” and “2”. What happens to the other vertices (“3”, “4”, “5” and “6”)? What happens to the edges (“7”, “8”, “9”, “10”, “11”, “12” and “13”)?
- Decompose “ba” into cycles. What is the order of the cyclic subgroup generated by “ba”?
- Do the same as above for “Ba”.
- Can you transpose “1” and “2” while leaving the edges in place? Think “cycle length”.