

1 Let p be a prime, $p \geq 5$, and let $G = \mathrm{SL}_2(p)$. Show that $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ generates a Sylow p -subgroup S of G .

Show that for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_p \setminus \{0\}$ the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ is in $N_G(S)$.

What is the order of $N_G(S)$, and how many Sylow p -subgroups does G have?

2 Continuing the notation of the previous question, suppose that $p \equiv 1 \pmod{2^k}$, where $k \geq 2$, but $p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1}}$. Show that a Sylow 2-subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_2(p)$ has order 2^{k+1} and is generated by $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, where λ is an element of order 2^k in \mathbb{F}_p .

Deduce that a Sylow 2-subgroup of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(p)$ is isomorphic to D_{2^k} .

3 (a) List the conjugacy classes in S_6 with their cycle types, class sizes, and the centralizer of an arbitrary element in the class.

(b) For each class, give its image under the outer automorphism of S_6 (with proof).

4 (a) Prove that two elements of $\mathrm{GL}_2(q)$ are conjugate if (and only if) they have the same characteristic polynomial, and they have the same minimal polynomial.

(b) The same for $\mathrm{GL}_3(q)$.

(c) Give an example to show that this is false for $\mathrm{GL}_4(q)$.

5 Calculate the conjugacy classes in $\mathrm{GL}_2(3)$. For each class, give a representative of the class, its characteristic polynomial and minimal polynomial, its centralizer, and the size of the class.

Compare with the conjugacy classes in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(3) \cong S_4$. What do you notice?

6 (Hard) Compute the conjugacy classes in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(9)$.

Compare with the conjugacy classes in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(9) \cong A_6$. State (and prove, if you can) a criterion for when a conjugacy class in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(9)$ (or more generally, $\mathrm{PGL}_2(q)$) splits into two classes in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(9)$ (or $\mathrm{PSL}_2(q)$).