

Alternating Group in Symmetric Group of Degree Five

Research Article

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Abstract: Let S_5 be a finite non abelian group of symmetric group. Then S_5 containing $5! = 120$ elements. First, we observe the multiplication table of S_5 . In this paper find out elements of alternating group of symmetric group S_5 .

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1. Introduction and Preliminary

If A is a finite set having n distinct elements, then we shall have $n!$ distinct arrangements of the elements of A . Therefore there will be $n!$ distinct permutation of degree n . If P_n be the set consisting of all permutations of degree n , then the set P_n will have $n!$ distinct elements. This set P_n is called the *symmetric set* of permutations of degree n . It is denoted by S_n . We are converted by sets to group with mapping conditions. If S_5 be a finite non abelian group of symmetric group, then S_5 containing $5! = 120$ elements. In this paper find out elements of alternating group of symmetric group S_5 .

Definition 1.1. If A_n is the set of all even permutation of degree n then $A_n \subset P_n$ and A_n contains $\frac{n!}{2}$ elements. The set A_n is called an *Alternating set* of permutations of degree n .

Definition 1.2. The group P_n of all permutations of degree n is called *symmetric group of degree n* or *symmetric group of order $n!$* .

Proposition 1.3. The set P_n of all permutations on n symbols is a finite non-abelian group of order $n!$ with respect to composite of mappings as the operation.

Definition 1.4. Let A be a finite set. A bijection from A to itself is called a *permutation of A* .

2. Elements of Symmetric Group

Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ Then S_5 consists of

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, P_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, P_{02} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, P_{03} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P_{04} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{100} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P_{101} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P_{102} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, P_{103} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P_{104} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 P_{105} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_{106} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_{107} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P_{108} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, P_{109} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 P_{110} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, P_{111} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_{112} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_{113} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P_{114} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 P_{115} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P_{116} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, P_{117} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_{118} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P_{119} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In this group e is the identity element. Thus S_5 is a group containing $5! = 120$ elements.

3. Main Result

Definition 3.1. *The subgroup of S_n consisting of the even permutations of n letters is the alternating group A_n on n letters.*

Proposition 3.2. *The set A_n of all even permutations of degree n forms a finite group order $\frac{n!}{2}$ with respect to permutation multiplication.*

Result 3.3. *The alternating group is $A_5 = \{e, P_3, P_5, P_7, P_8, P_{10}, P_{12}, P_{15}, P_{17}, P_{19}, P_{20}, P_{22}, P_{25}, P_{26}, P_{28}, P_{30}, P_{33}, P_{35}, P_{37}, P_{38}, P_{40}, P_{42}, P_{45}, P_{47}, P_{48}, P_{52}, P_{53}, P_{55}, P_{56}, P_{57}, P_{60}, P_{63}, P_{65}, P_{67}, P_{68}, P_{70}, P_{73}, P_{74}, P_{76}, P_{78}, P_{81}, P_{83}, P_{85}, P_{86}, P_{88}, P_{90}, P_{93}, P_{95}, P_{96}, P_{99}, P_{101}, P_{103}, P_{104}, P_{106}, P_{108}, P_{111}, P_{113}, P_{115}, P_{116}, P_{119}\}$ is a subgroup of S_5 of order 60.*

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