The Mathieu Groups (Simple Sporadic Symmetries)

Scott Harper (University of St Andrews)

Tomorrow's Mathematicians Today 21st February 2015

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Symmetry

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Symmetry group: D₄

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Symmetry group: D₄



Symmetry group: D_4 Group of rotations: $\langle (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4) \rangle \cong C_4$

A group acts faithfully on an object if it is isomorphic to a subgroup of the symmetry group of the object.



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Subgroup fixing 1: ((2 4))

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The stabiliser of a point in a group G is the subgroup of G which fixes x.



Symmetry group: D_4 Group of rotations: $\langle (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4) \rangle \cong C_4$

Subgroup fixing 1: $\langle (2 4) \rangle$

Simplicity

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The alternating groups of degree at least five are simple.

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Shuffles which can be obtained by an even number of transpositions (i.e. two-card swaps).

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Alternating group A_{12} .

Alternating Groups: Kissing Spheres



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Twisting group: Alternating group A_{12}





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The Mathieu Groups

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Example 2: [16, 12] can be followed by [12, 11].



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Example 1: [16, 15] cannot be followed by [12, 11].

Example 2: [16, 12] can be followed by [12, 11].

Example 3: The 3-cycle $(11 \ 12 \ 15) = [16, 12][12, 11][11, 15][15, 16]$ is valid and fixes the empty space at 16.



Associated group: Alternating group A_{15} A transposition of the contents of space p and space q, written [p, q], is called an elementary move. This is valid if one of p or q is empty.

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Transitivity



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- transitively if for all x, y ∈ X there exists g ∈ G such that xg = y;
- k-transitively if for all sequences of distinct points
 (x₁,...,x_k), (y₁,...,y_k) ∈ X^k there

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- transitively if for all x, y ∈ X there exists g ∈ G such that xg = y;
- k-transitively if for all sequences of distinct points
 (x₁,...,x_k), (y₁,...,y_k) ∈ X^k there exists g ∈ G such that x_ig = y_i;
- sharply *k*-transitively if the above *g* is the unique such element.



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Every finite simple group is isomorphic to one of the following groups:

- a cyclic group of prime order;
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- a simple group in one of the 16 families of groups of Lie type;
- one of the 26 sporadic simple groups.

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Theorem

Let G be a group acting k-transitively on a set. If G is not a symmetric or alternating group then $k \leq 5$. Moreover,

- if k = 5 then G is the Mathieu group M_{12} or M_{24} ;
- if k = 4 then G is the Mathieu group M_{11} or M_{23} .

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Note: M_{22} acts 3-transitively.



The affine plane $AG_2(3)$

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The affine plane $AG_2(3)$

Definition

An S(t, k, v) Steiner system is a set X of v points and a set of k-element subsets of X such that any t points lie in a unique such subset.



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Example

The affine plane $AG_2(3)$ is an S(2,3,9) Steiner system.

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Theorem

Suppose that

- G acts transitively on X
- G_x acts (k-1)-transitively on $X \setminus \{x\}$, for some $x \in X$.

Then G acts k-transitively on X.

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Theorem

Suppose that

- G acts k-transitively on X for $k \ge 4$
- G_x is simple, for some $x \in X$.

Then G is simple.

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Theorem

Suppose that

 G acts k-transitively on X for k ≥ 3 and |X| not equal to 3 or 2ⁿ

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Then G is simple.

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Twist-untwist group: Mathieu group M_{12}





Mathieu Groups: A Puzzle



(Image by Bob Harris)

Mathieu Groups: A Puzzle



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Elementary moves:

- Move a tile from *p* to the empty space
- Look at the unique line which *p* and empty space define.
- Swap the other two tiles on this line.

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Associated group: Mathieu Group M_{12}

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Any questions?