MTH 4441 Homework Exercises Set #7 - Permutations - Solutions

Fall 2017

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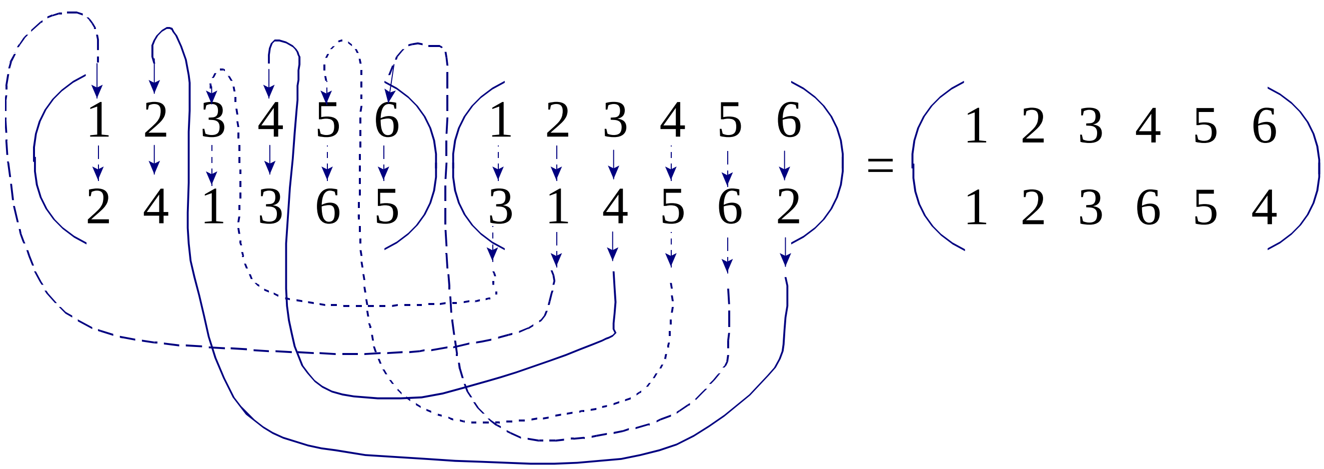
In Exercises 1-7, compute the "product of the permutations." (Caution: The "multiplication" of permutations is actually function composition. So we begin with the right-most permutation and proceed from right to left.)

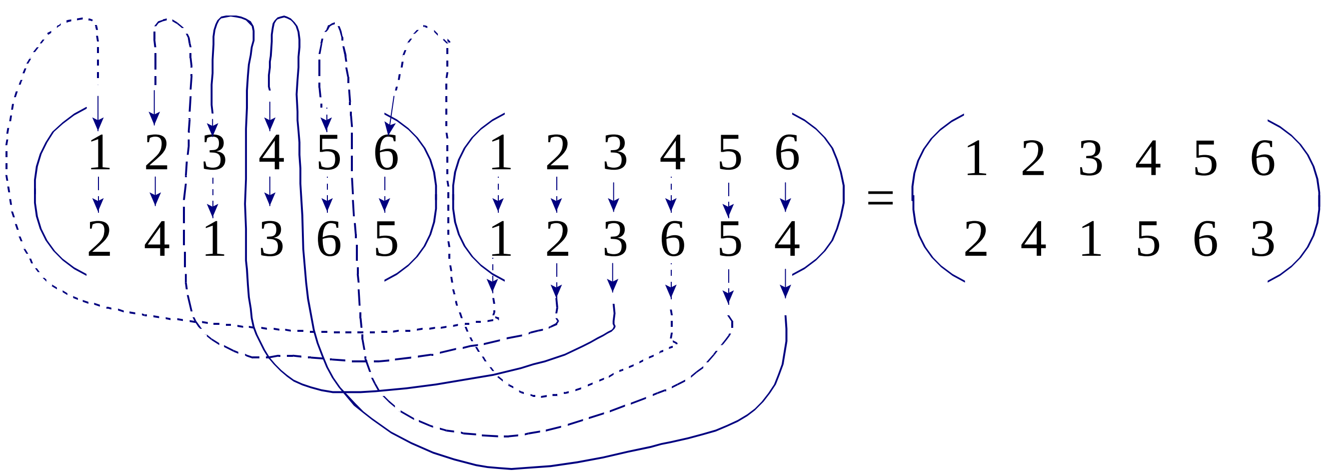
$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. $\tau\sigma =$



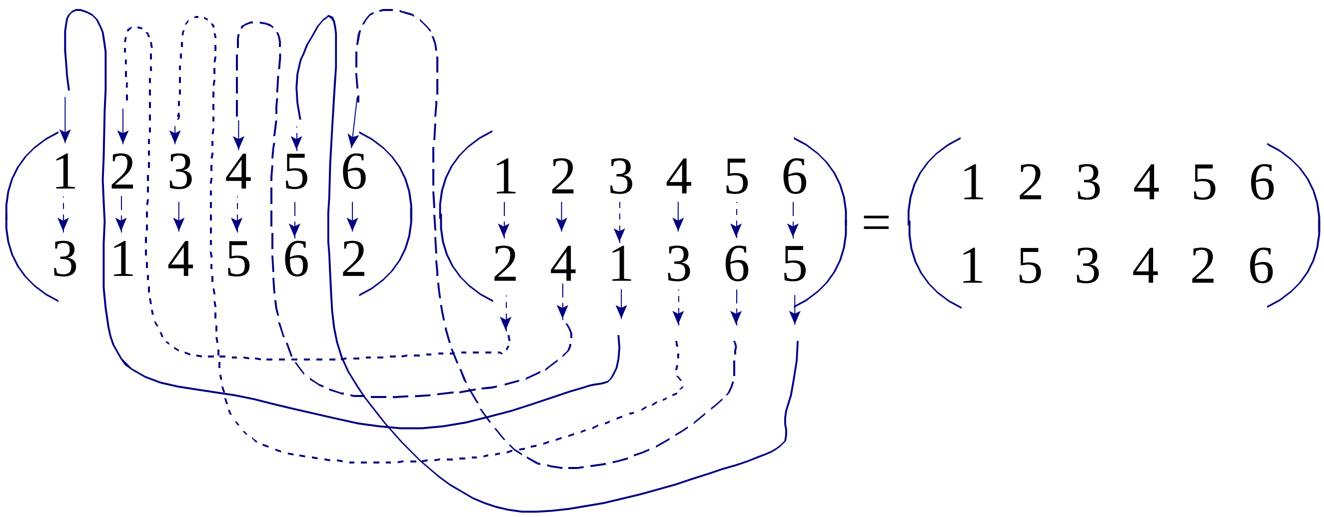
i.e., $\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

2. $\tau^2\sigma = (\tau\tau)\,\sigma = \tau\,(\tau\sigma)$



i.e., $\tau^2\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

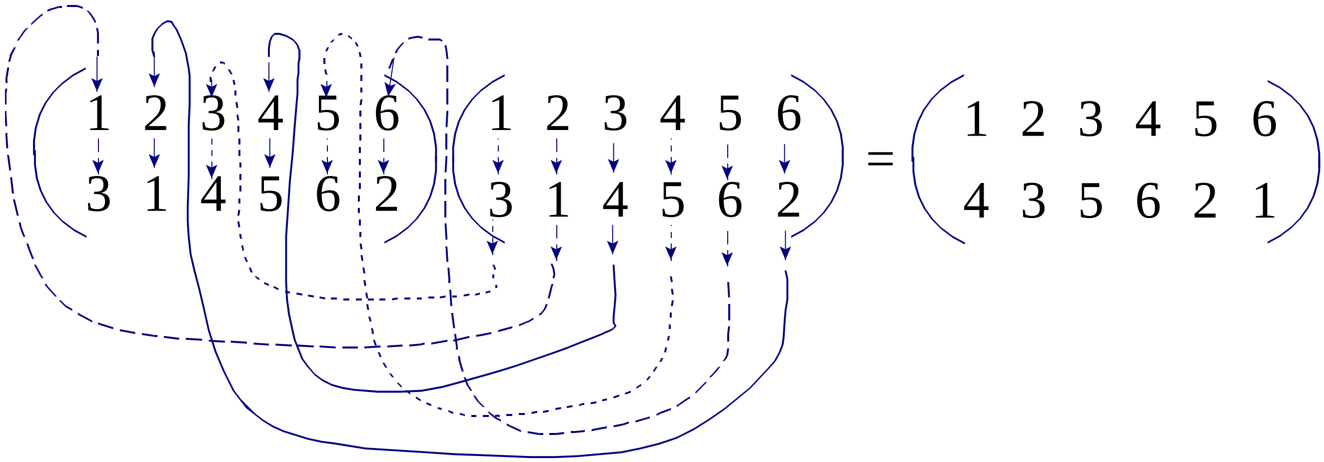
3. $\sigma\tau =$



i.e., $\sigma\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

4. $\mu\sigma^2 =$

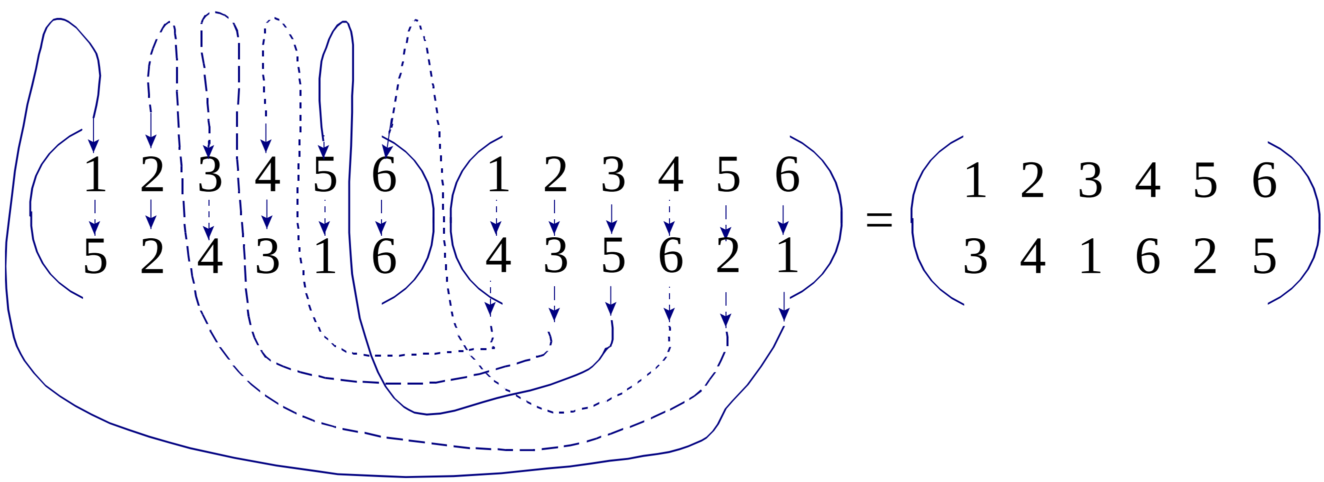
Observe: $\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$



i.e., $\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Now observe that:

$\mu\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



i.e., $\mu\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

5. $\sigma^{-1} =$

The best way to do this is to reason that the **inverse** of a permutation sends the permuted elements "back to their original place." (i.e., "back to where they came from.")

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

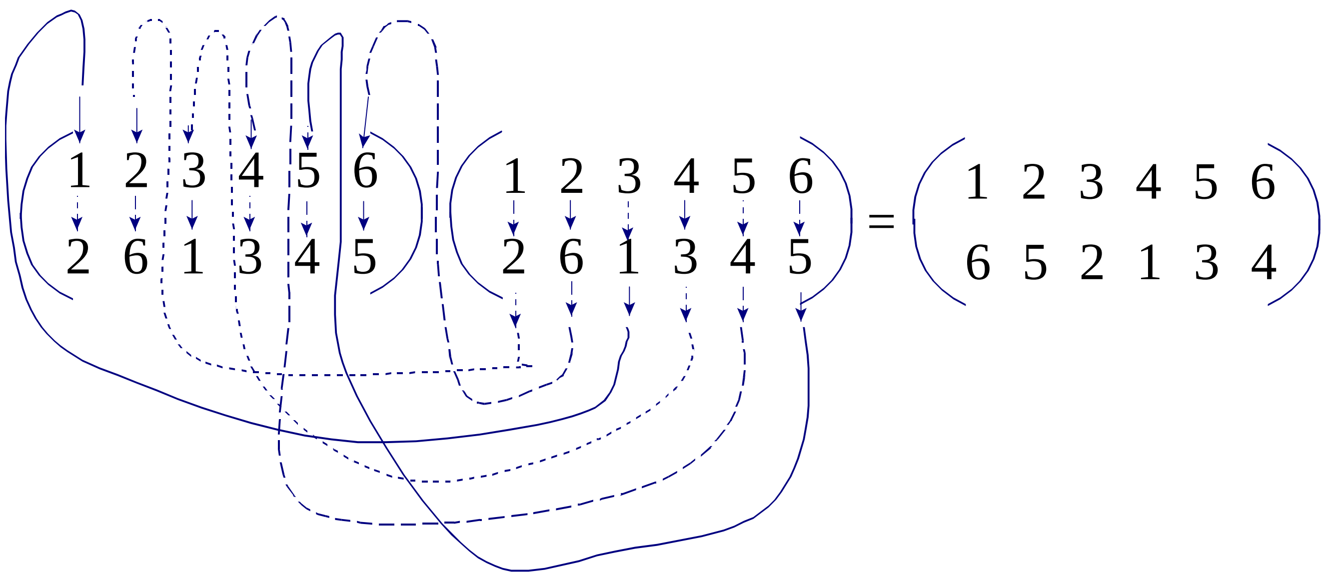
The permutation σ maps $1 \to 3$, $2 \to 1$, $3 \to 4$, $4 \to 5$, $5 \to 6$, and $6 \to 2$.

So the permutation σ^{-1} maps $3 \to 1$, $1 \to 2$, $4 \to 3$, $5 \to 4$, $6 \to 5$, and $2 \to 6$.

Hence, $\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

6. $\sigma^{-2}\tau =$

$$\sigma^{-2} = \sigma^{-1}\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$



i.e., $\sigma^{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Alternatively: Observe that $\sigma^{-2} = \left(\sigma^2\right)^{-1}$

i.e., σ^{-2} is the inverse of σ^2

From Exercise #4, we know that $\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Recall that the **inverse** of a permutation sends the permuted elements "back to their original place." (i.e., "back to where they came from.")

$$\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The permutation σ^2 maps $1 \to 4$, $2 \to 3$, $3 \to 5$, $4 \to 6$, $5 \to 2$, and $6 \to 1$.

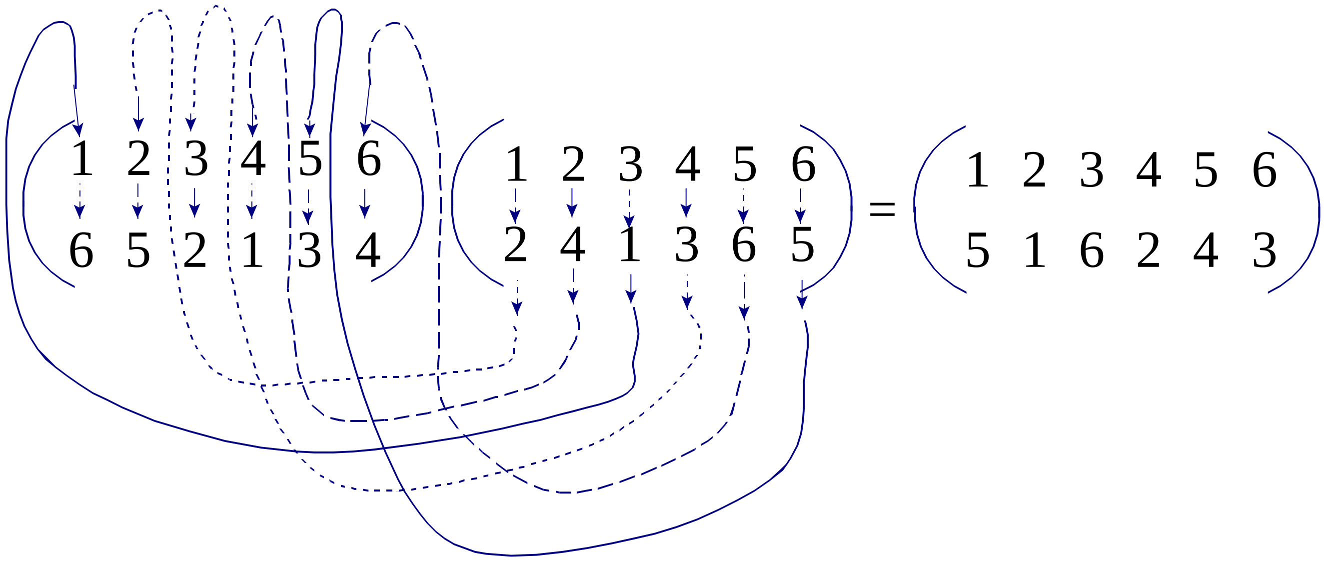
So the permutation $\sigma^{-2} = \left(\sigma^2\right)^{-1}$ maps $4 \to 1$, $3 \to 2$, $5 \to 3$, $6 \to 4$, $2 \to 5$, and $1 \to 6$.

$$\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now observe that:

$$\sigma^{-2}\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

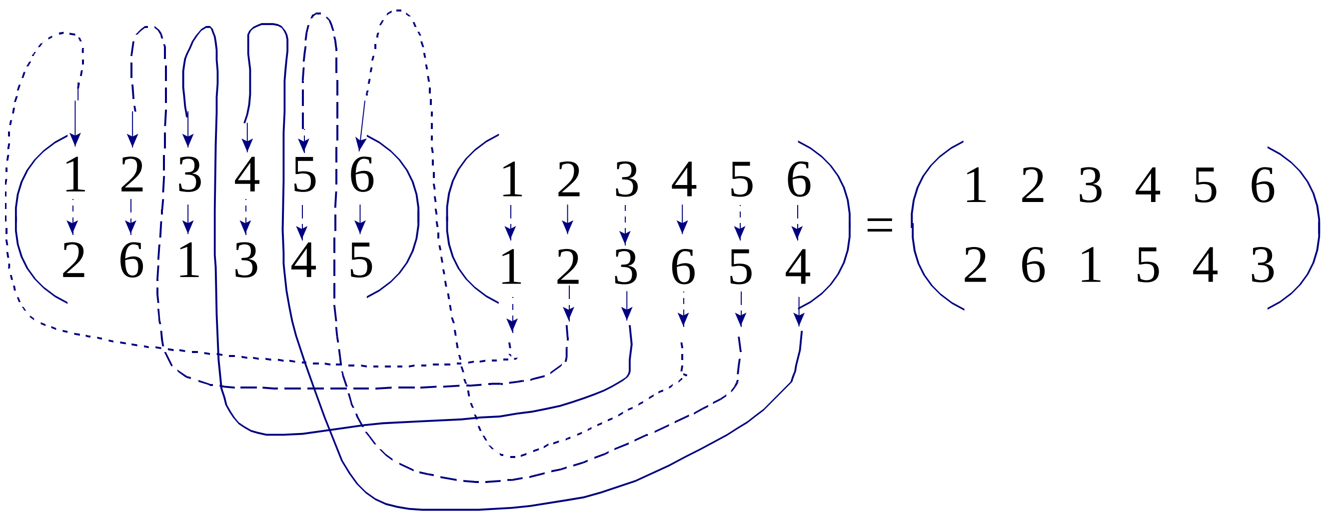


i.e., $\sigma^{-2}\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

7. $\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma =$

Recall that: i.e., $\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ and that $\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Therefore: $\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = \sigma^{-1}(\tau\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$



i.e., $\sigma^{-1}\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$