

LMS Short Course on Computational Group Theory

Lab session 4

Finitely presented groups

1. Make in **GAP** a free group F on two generators a and b . Assign the generators to two variables `a` and `b` and produce a few words in F . See how inverses are cancelled automatically.

Hint 1: Use `FreeGroup("a","b");`

Hint 2: Use `GeneratorsOfGroup`.

2. Give the presentation

$$G := \langle a, b \mid a^2, b^3, (ab)^{11}, [a, b]^6, (ababab^{-1})^6 \rangle$$

to **GAP**. Find the order of G .

Hint 1: Type in the relations in a list `R` and use the `F/R` operation to form G .

Hint 2: Simply try the `Size` command.

3. Compute an isomorphism to a permutation group.

Hint 1: `→ ?IsomorphismPermGroup` and `→ ?Image`

4. Perform a coset enumeration of

$$H := \langle a, b \mid a^2, b^3, abab \rangle$$

on the cosets of the trivial group.

Hint 1: `→ ?TrivialSubgroup` and `→ ?CosetTable`.

5. Perform a coset enumeration of H on the cosets of the group generated by a . Derive from this a group homomorphism into a symmetric group (without using `FactorCosetAction`).

Hint 1: `→ ?CosetTable` and `→ ?PermList`

6. Enter the group

$$K := \langle s, t \mid s^3, t^2 \rangle$$

into **GAP** and determine its size.

Hint 1: Hit “Ctrl-C” on the keyboard to interrupt **GAP**.

Hint 2: Compute the `→ ?AbelianInvariants`.

Hint 3: Use `→ ?LowIndexSubgroupsFpGroup` and then `AbelianInvariants` for some of the subgroups.

7. Investigate the Fibonacci group

$$F(5) := \langle a, b, c, d, e \mid ab = c, bc = d, cd = e, de = a, ea = b \rangle$$

8. Investigate the Fibonacci group

$$F(6) := \langle a, b, c, d, e, f \mid ab = c, bc = d, cd = e, de = f, ef = a, fa = b \rangle$$

9. Use the following program to make an FP group:

```
n:=10; f:=FreeGroup(10); g:=GeneratorsOfGroup(f); rels:=[];
for i in [1..n] do Add(rels,g[i]^2); od;
for i in [1..n-2] do for j in [i+2..n] do
  Add(rels,Comm(g[i],g[j]));
od; od;
for i in [1..n-1] do Add(rels,(g[i]*g[i+1])^3); od;
G := f/rels;
```

Determine the order of G .

Hint 1: Try to enumerate the cosets of a subgroup of G .

Hint 2: Once you have the group homomorphism, compute its `→ ?Kernel`.