Topics in Combinatorics IV, Homework 11 (Week 11)

Due date for starred problems: Friday, January 27, 6pm.

- **11.1.** Let P be a cube in \mathbb{R}^3 with vertices $(\pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1)$. A symmetry of P is a $g \in O_3(\mathbb{R})$ taking P to itself.
 - (a) Show that symmetries of P compose a group, denote it by Sym P.
 - (b) Show that $\operatorname{Sym} P$ acts on the set of faces of P transitively.
 - (c) Show that Sym P acts transitively on the set of triples (v, e, f), where v is a vertex of P, e is an edge, f is a face, and $v \in e \subset f$.
 - (d) An element $g \in O_3(\mathbb{R})$ is orientation-preserving if det g = 1. Show that the subgroup of $\operatorname{Sym}^+ P$ of $\operatorname{Sym} P$ consisting of all orientation-preserving symmetries of P is isomorphic to S_4 ; what does it permute?
 - (e) Compute the order of $\operatorname{Sym} P$.
- **11.2.** (a) Show that Sym *P* is generated by reflections. How many of them do you need to generate Sym *P*?
 - (b) Show that $\operatorname{Sym} P$ cannot be generated by two reflections.

Let v be a vertex of P, $e \ni v$ be an edge of P, and $f \supset e$ be a face of P. Let $p_1 = v$, denote by p_2 the center of e, by p_3 the center of f, and by O the center of P (i.e., the origin of \mathbb{R}^3). Let C be the cone over triangle $p_1p_2p_3$ with apex O.

11.3. (\star) Show that three reflections in the walls of C generate Sym P. Write down the relations among these generators (i.e., give a presentation of Sym P by generators and relations, where generators are the three reflections above).

Let G be a group acting on a set X. Recall that the stabilizer $\operatorname{Stab}_G(x)$ of $x \in X$ in G is the set of elements of G fixing x, i.e. $\operatorname{Stab}_G(x) = \{g \in G \mid gx = x\}$. For a set $U \subset X$ the stabilizer $\operatorname{Stab}_G(U)$ is defined as the intersection of stabilizers of all points of U.

11.4. Show that for every point $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the stabilizer $\operatorname{Stab}_{\operatorname{Sym} P}(p)$ is generated by all reflections $r \in \operatorname{Sym} P$ such that rp = p.