

On the p -Groups of the Algebraic Structure of $\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_8$

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Abstract: In this paper, the explicit formulae is given for the number of distinct fuzzy subgroups of the cartesian product of the dihedral group of order 2^n with a cyclic group of order eight, where $n > 3$.

Key Words: Finite p -groups, nilpotent group, fuzzy subgroups, dihedral Group, inclusion-exclusion principle, maximal subgroups.

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§1. Introduction

This paper is a follow up from [1]. In this work the distinct number of fuzzy subgroups for the Nilpotent p -Group of $\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{Z}_8$ is found.

§2. Methodology

The method that will be used in counting the chains of fuzzy subgroups of an arbitrary finite p -group G is described. Suppose that M_1, M_2, \dots, M_t are the maximal subgroups of G , and denote by $h(G)$ the number of chains of subgroups of G which ends in G . By simply applying the technique of computing $h(G)$, using the application of the Inclusion-Exclusion Principle, we have that:

$$h(G) = 2 \left(\sum_{r=1}^t h(M_r) - \sum_{1 \leq r_1 < r_2 \leq t} h(M_{r_1} \cap M_{r_2}) + \dots + (-1)^{t-1} h \left(\bigcap_{r=1}^t M_r \right) \right) \quad (1.1)$$

In [2], (1.1) was used to obtain the explicit formulas for some positive integers n .

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Theorem A(Marius) *The number of distinct fuzzy subgroups of a finite p -group of order p^n which have a cyclic maximal subgroup is*

- (i) $h(\mathbb{Z}_{p^n}) = 2^n$;
- (ii) $h(\mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_{p^{n-1}}) = h(M_{p^n}) = 2^{n-1}[2 + (n-1)p]$.

§3. The Number of Fuzzy Subgroups for $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_8$

Lemma 3.1 *Let G be Abelian such that $G = \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$. Then, $h(G) = 2h(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) = 48$.*

Proof By the use of GAP (Group Algorithms and Programming), G has three maximal subgroups in which each of them is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}$. Hence, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}h(G) &= 3h(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 3h(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) \\ &= h(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4). \end{aligned}$$

And by Theorem A, $h(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) = 24$, which implies that $h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4) = 48$. □

Corrolary 3.2 *Following Lemma 3.1, $h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^5})$, $h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^6})$, $h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^7})$ and $h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^8}) = 1536, 4096, 10496$ and 26112 , respectively.*

Theorem 3.3 *Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{Z}_8$, then $h(G) = \frac{1}{3}(2^{n+1})(n^3 + 12n^2 + 17n - 24)$.*

Proof The three maximal subgroups of G have the following properties :

One is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}$, while two are isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}h(G) &= 2h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) - 3h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) \\ &= 2h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) - 2h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) \\ &= h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + 2h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) - h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} h(G) &= 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) - 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + 2h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) \\ &= 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) + 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + 8h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2}}) - 16h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-3}}) \\ &\quad + 32h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-4}}) - 32h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}}) + 16h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-4}}) \\ &= 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) + 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + 8h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2}}) + 16h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-3}}) \\ &\quad + 32h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-4}}) - 64h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}}) + 32h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}}) \\ &\quad + \dots - 2^{j+1}h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-j}}) + 2^j h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-j}}) \text{ (for } n-j=3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}) + 2^{n-3}h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) - 2^{n-1}h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-3} [2^{k+1}h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-k}})] \\
&= 2^{n+2}[n^2 + 5n + 3] + \sum_{k=1}^{n-3} h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-k}}) \\
&= 2^{n+2}((n^2 + 5n + 3) + \frac{1}{6}(n-3)(n^2 + 9n + 14)) \\
&= \frac{1}{3}(2^{n+1})(n^3 + 12n^2 + 17n - 24)
\end{aligned}$$

if $n > 2$. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.4 Suppose that $G = \mathbb{D}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{C}_8$. Then, $h(G) = 5376$.

Proof A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2}h(G) &= h(\mathbb{D}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_4) + 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) - 4h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2} \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) \\
&\quad + h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_4) - 6h(\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) - 2h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4) + 8h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) \\
&\quad + h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) = 2688,
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that $h(G) = 2 \times 2688 = 5376$. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.5 Let $G = \mathbb{D}_{2^5} \times \mathbb{Z}_8$. Then, $h(G) = 111136$.

Proof A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2}h(G) &= h(\mathbb{D}_{2^5} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) - 4h(\mathbb{D}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\
&\quad - 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + 8h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4}) \\
&\quad - 4h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) = 55568,
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that $h(G) = 2 \times 55568 = 111136$. \square

Theorem 3.6 Suppose that $G = \mathbb{D}_{2^6} \times \mathbb{Z}_8$. Then, $h(G) = 492864$.

Proof A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2}h(G) &= h(\mathbb{D}_{2^6} \times \mathbb{Z}_4) + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^5} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) - 4h(\mathbb{D}_{2^5} \times \mathbb{Z}_4) + h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^5} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\
&\quad - 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^5} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + 8h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^5}) - 4h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4}) = 246432,
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that $h(G) = 2 \times 246432 = 492864$. \square

Theorem 3.7 Let $G = \mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_2$, the nilpotent group formed by the cartesian product of the dihedral group of order 2^n and a cyclic group of order 2. Then, the number of distinct fuzzy subgroups of G is given by $h(G) = 2^{2n}(2n + 1) - 2^{n+1}$, $n > 3$.

§4. The Number of Fuzzy Subgroups for $\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_8$

Theorem 4.1 Suppose that $G = \mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_8$. Then, the number of distinct fuzzy subgroups of G is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{2(n-1)}(6n + 113) &+ 2^n \left[13 - 6n - 2n^2 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^{n-3} 2^{(j-1)j} (2n + 1 - 2j) \right] \\
 &+ \frac{1}{3} 2^{n+2} [(n-1)^3 + (n-2)^3 + 24n^2 - 38n - 30 \\
 &+ \sum_{k=1}^{n-5} 2^k [(n-2-k)^3 + 12(n-2-k)^2 + 17(n-k) - 58] \Big]
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_8) &= 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{Z}_4) + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) \\
 &+ 4h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) + 2^4 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-3}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) + 2^6 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-4}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) - 2^8 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\
 &- 4h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + 2^{10} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 2^9 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}}) - 2^9 h(\mathbb{D}_{2^{n-4}} \times \mathbb{C}_{2^2}) \\
 &+ 2^8 h(\mathbb{D}_{2^{n-4}} \times \mathbb{C}_{2^3}) \\
 &= 2^n + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_4) + 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + 2^2 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\
 &- 2^{2(n-3)} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + 2^{2(n-2)} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 2^2 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) \\
 &- 2^{2n-5} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 2^{2n-5} h(\mathbb{D}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + 2^{2(n-3)} h(\mathbb{D}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\
 &+ 3 \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} 2^{2ij} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2-i}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3})
 \end{aligned}$$

as required. □

References

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