International J.Math. Combin. Vol.3(2020), 102-105

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.

AMS(2010): 05C78, 05C85.

§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 $M_1, M_2, \cdots, M_t$ 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:

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

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

[1]Received July 9, 2020, Accepted September 15, 2020.

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 $h(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4) = 48$. $\square$

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,

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

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

if $n > 2$. This completes the proof. □

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. □

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 $h(G) = 2 \times 55568 = 111136$. □

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 $h(G) = 2 \times 246432 = 492864$. □

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*

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

Proof A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} h(\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_8) \quad &= \quad 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}}) + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times Z_4) + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) \\ &\quad +4h(Z_{2^{n-2}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) + 2^4 h(Z_{2^{n-3}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) + 2^6 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-4}} \times \mathbb{C}_8) - 2^8 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\ &\quad -4h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + 2^{10} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}}) \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2} - 2^9 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-5}}) - 2^9 h(\mathbb{D}_{2^{n-4}} \times \mathbb{C}_{2^2}) \\ &\quad +2^8 h(\mathbb{D}_{2^{n-4}} \times \mathbb{C}_{2^3}) \\ &= \quad 2^n + 2h(\mathbb{D}_{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}_4) + 2h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + 2^2 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\ &\quad -2^{2(n-3)} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) + 2^{2(n-2)} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2} - 2^2 h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) \\ &\quad -2^{2n-5} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) - 2^{2n-5} h(\mathbb{D}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^2}) + 2^{2(n-3)} h(\mathbb{D}_{2^3} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \\ &\quad +3\sum_{i=1}^{n-5} 2^{2ij} h(\mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-2-i}} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^3}) \end{aligned}$$

as required. □

References

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