

The Primary Decomposition of the Factor Group $cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$

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Abstract

The main purpose of this work is to find the primary decomposition of factor group $K(G) = cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$ (The factor group of all Z -valued class functions module the group of Z -valued generalized characters for elementary abelian group G), where G is a finite abelian group of type $Z_p^{(n)}$, $p=3$.

This work depends on finding the rational valued character matrix $\equiv * (Z_3^{(n)})$ from the character table of Z_3 and finding the invariant factors of this matrix.

We have used the MATLAB program to calculate some results of this work.

ايجاد التجزئة الاولية للزمرة الكسرية $cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$

الخلاصة

الهدف الاساسي من هذا البحث هو ايجاد التجزئة الاولية للزمرة الكسرية $K(G) = cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$ (الزمرة الكسرية لكل دوال الصفوف ذات القيم الصحيحة على زمرة الشواخص العمومية ذات القيم الصحيحة للزمرة الابدالية الاولي $Z_p^{(n)}$, حيث $p = 3$). اعتمد العمل لايجاد هذه التجزئة على ايجاد مصفوفة الشواخص ذات القيم النسبية $\equiv * (Z_3^{(n)})$ من جدول الشواخص ل Z_3 وايجاد العوامل اللامتغير لهذه المصفوفة. استخدم برنامج MATLAB لحساب بعض النتائج لهذا العمل .

Introduction

The importance of representation and character theory for the study of the groups stems on the one hand from the fact that should it be necessary to present a concrete description of a group, this can be achieved with a matrix representation .on the other hand, group theory benefits mainly from the use of representations and characters, when

These approaches are employed as an additional means to analyze the structure of a group. Moreover representation and character theory provide application, not only in other

branches of mathematics but also in physics and chemistry.

Let G be a finite group, two elements of G are said to be Γ -

Conjugate if the cyclic subgroups they generate are conjugate in G , and this defines an equivalence relation on G . Its classes are called Γ - classes.

The Z - valued class function on the group G , which is constant on the Γ - classes forms a finitely generated abelian group $cf(G, Z)$ of a rank equal to the number of Γ - classes.

The intersection of $cf(G, Z)$ with the group of all generalized characters of G , is a normal subgroup

of $cf(G, Z)$ denoted by $\bar{R}(G)$, then $cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$ is a finite abelian factor group which is denoted by $K(G)$. Each element in $R(G)$ can be written as $u_1\theta_1 + u_2\theta_2 + \dots + u_l\theta_l$, where l is the number of I -classes, $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_l \in Z$ and

$$\theta_{\phi_i} = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\chi_i)/Q} \chi_i^\sigma$$

Where χ_i is an irreducible character of the group G and σ is any element in Galois group $Gal(Q(\chi_i)/Q)$.

Let $\equiv^*(G)$ denotes the $l \times l$ matrix which its row corresponds to the θ 's and its columns correspond to the I -classes of G .

The matrix expressing $\bar{R}(G)$ basis in terms of the $cf(G, Z)$ basis is $\equiv^*(G)$.

We can use the theory of invariant factors to obtain the direct sum of the cyclic Z -module of orders the distinct invariant factors of $\equiv^*(G)$ to find the primary decomposition of $K(G)$.

In 1982 M. S. Kirdar [1] studied the $K(Z_n)$. In 1994 H.H. Abass [2] studied the $K(D_n)$ and found $\equiv^*(D_n)$. In 1995 N. R. Mahamood [3] studied the factor group $cf(Q_{2m}, Z)/\bar{R}(Q_{2m})$. In 1998 M.N.AL-Harere [4] studies the cyclic decomposition of the factor group $cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$ for the group of type Z_p^n , $p = 3, 5, 7$. In 2005 M.Z. Salman [5] studied the factor group $cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$ for the group of type $Z_2^{(n)}$. In 2005 N.S. Jasim [6] studied the factor group $cf(G, Z)/\bar{R}(G)$ for the special linear group $SL(2, p)$. In 2006

M.N.AL-Harere [7] studies the cyclic decomposition of the factor group $cf(G, Z_{13^n})/\bar{R}(Z_{13^n})$.

The aim of this work is to find $\equiv^*(Z_p)$ and determine the primary decomposition of the group $K(Z_p^{(n)})$ where $p = 3$.

2. Basic Concepts

In this section, we will present an introduction to the concepts representation, characters, characters table of finite group.

2.1 Matrix representation of characters:

Definition (2.1.1), [8]

The set of all non-singular $m \times m$ matrices over the field F form a group under matrix multiplication this group is known as the general linear group of degree m over F and denoted by $GL(m, F)$.

Definition (2.1.2), [1]

A matrix representation of G is a homomorphism

$$T: G \rightarrow GL(m, F)$$

m is called the degree of matrix representation T .

Definition (2.1.3), [9]

Two matrix representation $T_1(x)$ and $T_2(x)$ are said to be equivalent, if they have the same degree, and if there exist a fixed invertible matrix $K \in GL(m, F)$ such that:

$$T_1(x) = K^{-1}T_2(x)K \quad \forall x \in G.$$

Definition (2.1.4), [8]

A matrix representation T of a group G is a reducible representation if it is equivalent to a matrix representation of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_1(x) & K(x) \\ 0 & T_2(x) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ for all } x \in G$$

Where T_1 and T_2 is representation of G whose degree is less than the degree of T .

A reducible representation T is called completely reducible if it is equivalent to a matrix representation of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_1(x) & 0 \\ 0 & T_2(x) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ for all } x \in G$$

If T is not reducible then T is said to be an irreducible representation.

Definition (2.1.5), [10]

Let G be a finite group and let $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ be a matrix representation of G of degree n given by $\rho(x)=A(x) \forall x \in G$, associated with ρ there is a function $\chi_\rho: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $\chi_\rho(x)=tr(A(x))$, we call the function χ_ρ the character of the representation ρ .

Proposition (2.1.1), [9]

If χ is the character of a representation ρ of degree n , we have
 i) $\chi(1)=n$
 ii) $\chi(x^{-1}) = \bar{\chi}(x)$ for $x \in G$ [where the bar denotes the complex conjugate].

Proposition (2.1.2), [4]

The characters of G are class functions on G , that is, conjugate elements have the same character.

Theorem (2.1.1), [4]

Sum and product of characters are characters.

Definition (2.1.6), [4]

Characters associated with irreducible representations are called irreducible (or simple) characters, and those of reducible representation are compound.

Definition (2.1.7), [8]

A class functions on G of the form

$$\phi = u_1 \chi_1 + u_2 \chi_2 + \dots + u_k \chi_k$$

Where $\{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_k\}$ are the complete set of irreducible characters of G , u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k which are integers, is called the generalized characters of G .

Theorem (2.1.2), [4]

The number k of distinct irreducible characters of G is equal to the number of its conjugacy classes.

2.2 character of finite abelian group

Definition (2.2.1), [1]

For a finite group G of order n , complete information about the irreducible characters of G is displayed in a table called the character table of G .

We list the elements of G in the 1st row, we put $\chi_i(x^j) = \chi_i^j$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq n-1$. Denoting the number of elements in C_α by $|C_\alpha|$ ($\alpha=1, \dots, n$), we have the class equation $|C_1| + \dots + |C_n| = |G|$

$$\cong G =$$

	1	x	x^2	...	x^{n-1}
$ C_\alpha $	1	1	1	...	1
χ_1	1	χ_1^1	1		1
χ_2	1	χ_2^1	χ_2^2		χ_2^{n-1}
.
.	.				.
χ_n	1	χ_n^1	χ_n^2	...	χ_n^{n-1}

Table(1)

If $G = Z_n$ the cyclic group of order n , and let $\omega = e^{2\pi i/n}$ be a primitive n -th root of unity, Then the general formula of the character table of Z_n is :

$$\cong Z_n =$$

C_n	1	z	z^2	...	z^{n-1}
$ C_n $	1	1	1	...	1
χ_1	1	1	1	...	1
χ_2	1	ω	ω^2	...	ω^{n-1}
χ_3	1	ω^2	ω^4	...	ω^{n-2}
...
χ_n	1	ω^{n-1}	ω^{n-2}	...	ω

Table (2)

3. The factor group K(G)

In this section we study the factor group $K(G)$, for a finite group G . In general, we will be concerned with its order and exponent.

3.1 The Ring R(G):

Definition (3.1.1), [11]

A rational valued character θ of G is a character whose values are in Z , that is $\theta(x) \in Z$, for all $x \in G$.

Definition (3.1.2), [10]

Two elements of G are said to be Γ -conjugate if the cyclic subgroups they generate are conjugate in G , this defines an equivalence relation on G , its classes are called Γ -classes of G .

Let G be a finite group and let $\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_k$ be its distinct irreducible characters, a class function on G is a character if and only if it is a linear combination of the χ_i with non-negative integer coefficients. We will denote $R^+(G)$ the set of these functions, the group generated by $R^+(G)$ is called the group of the generalized characters of G and is denoted by $R(G)$, we have:

$$R(G) = \mathbb{Z}\chi_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\chi_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\chi_3 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\chi_k$$

An element of $R(G)$ is called a virtual character since the product of

two character is a character, $R(G)$ is a subring of the ring $cf(G)$ of C -valued class functions on G .

Let $cf(G, Z)$ be the group of all Z -valued class functions of G which are constant on Γ -classes and let $\bar{R}(G)$ be the intersection of $cf(G, Z)$ with $R(G)$, $\bar{R}(G)$ is a ring of Z -valued generalized characters of G .

Let ϵ_m be a complex primitive m -th root of unity. We know that the Galois group

$Gal(F(\epsilon_m)/F)$ is a subgroup of the multiplicative group $(Z/mZ)^*$ of invertible elements of Z/mZ .

More precisely, if $\sigma \in Gal(F(\epsilon_m)/F)$, there exists a unique element $t \in (Z/mZ)^*$ Such that $\sigma(\epsilon_m) = \epsilon_m^t$ if $\epsilon_m = 1$.

We denote by Γ_F for the image of $Gal(F(\epsilon_m)/F)$ in $(Z/mZ)^*$, and if $t \in \Gamma_F$, we let σ_t denote the corresponding element of $Gal(F(\epsilon_m)/F)$.

Take as ground field F the field Q of rational numbers the Galois group of $Q(\epsilon_m)$ over Q is the group denoted by Γ .

Theorem (3.1.1), [10]

[Gauss-kroncecker]: $\Gamma = (Z/mZ)^*$.

Proposition (3.1.1), [10]

The characters $\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_m$ form a basis of $\bar{R}(G)$ and their number is equal to the number of conjugacy classes of cyclic subgroups of G , where

$$\phi_i = \sum_{\sigma \in Gal(Q(\chi_i))} \chi_i^\sigma$$

and χ_i are irreducible C -characters of G .

Lemma (3.1.1), [10]

The factor group $k(G)$ has a finite exponent equal to g , where g is the order of G .

Definition (3.1.3), [11]

Let M be a matrix with entries in principal domain R . A K -minor of M is the determinate of the $k \times k$ submatrix preserving row and column order.

Theorem (3.1.2), [11]

Let M, P, Q be matrices with entries in a principal domain R . Let P and Q be invertible matrices.

Then $D_K(QMP) = D_K(M)$.

Theorem (3.1.3), [3]

Let M be an $m \times n$ matrix with entries in a principal domain R . Then there exist matrices P, Q, D such that.

1. P and Q are invertible.
2. $QMP = D$
3. D is diagonal matrix.
4. if we denote D_{ii} by d_i then there exists a natural number $r, 0 \leq r \leq \min(m, n)$ such that $j > r$ implies $d_j = 0$ and $j \leq r$ implies $d_j \neq 0$ and $1 \leq j < r$ implies d_j divides d_{j+1} .

Definition (3.1.4), [10]

Let M a matrix with entries in a principal R , equivalent to a matrix

$D = \text{diag}\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r, 0, \dots, 0\}$ such that d_j/d_{j+1} for $1 \leq j < r$, we call D the invariant factor matrix of M and d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r the invariant factors of M .

Theorem (3.1.4), [11]

Let S be a finitely generated module over a principal domain R . then M is the direct sum of cyclic submodules with annihilating ideals

$\langle d_1 \rangle, \langle d_2 \rangle, \dots, \langle d_s \rangle, d_j/d_{j+1}$ for $j=1, 2, \dots, s-1$.

Theorem (3.1.5), [10]

$K(G) = \mathcal{O}_{i=1}^s Z_{d_i}$

$$d_i = \pm D_i(\cong G) / D_{i-1}(\cong G).$$

Theorem (3.1.6), [12]

$$|K(G)| = \det(\cong G)$$

Theorem (3.1.7), [10]

Let $\{x_i\}, 1 \leq i \leq t$ be the set of the representatives of Γ -classes of G and assume each x_i representatives contains n_i classes of G .

Then

$$|K(G)| = \left[\prod_{i=1}^t \frac{n_i g}{|x_i|} \right]^{1/2}.$$

Lemma (3.1.2), [1]

Let A and B be two non-singular matrices of degree n and m respectively, over a principal domain R , and let

$$P_1 A Q_1 = D(A) = \text{diag}\{d_1(A), d_2(A), \dots, d_n(A)\},$$

$$P_2 B Q_2 = D(B) = \text{diag}\{d_1(B), d_2(B), \dots, d_m(B)\}.$$

Be the invariant factor matrices of A and B . Then

$$P_1 \otimes P_2 (A \otimes B) (Q_1 \otimes Q_2) = D(A) \otimes D(B),$$

And from this, the invariant factor matrix of $A \otimes B$ can be written down

Let H and L be P_1 and P_2 groups respectively, where P_1 and P_2 are distinct primes. we know that $\cong (H \times L) \cong (H) \otimes (L)$

Since $\text{gcd}(p_1, p_2) = 1$, we have the next proposition.

Proposition (3.1.2), [1] :

$$\cong (H \times L) \cong (H) \otimes (L).$$

We consider the case when the order is prime say p , all the non

principal irreducible characters are Γ -conjugate.

Where

$$\cong^* G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ p-1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Theorem (3.1.8), [10]

Let G be a cyclic p -group. Then $K(G) = Z_p$.

Theorem (3.1.9), [10]: let G be a cyclic group of order p^n

Γ -classes	[1]	[r]
θ_1	1	1
θ_2	2	-1

then $K(G) = \mathbb{C}_1^{\oplus n} Z_p^i$.

4. K (G), For G cyclic & elementary abelian group

This section is devoted to study the rational valued characters table of the group Z_3 and to find the primary decomposition of the finite abelian group $K(G)$ where G is cyclic group and the case and elementary abelian group.

4.1 The Rational Valued Characters Table of the Group Z_3

The group Z_3 has three conjugacy classes, namely $C_1 = \{1\}$, $C_2 = \{Z\}$, $C_3 = \{Z^2\}$, where $|C_\alpha| = 1, \alpha=1,2,3$.

Let $\omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$ then the character table is

$$\cong Z_3 =$$

Table (3)

To calculate the rational valued characters table of Z_3 , the elements of $Gal(Q(\chi_2)/Q)$, are: $\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\}$ where

$$\sigma_1(\chi_2) = \chi_2$$

$$\sigma_2(\chi_2) = \chi_3$$

By proposition (3.1.1)

$$\theta_2 = \sigma_1(\chi_2) + \sigma_2(\chi_2)$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

Since

$$w + w^2 + w^3 + \dots + w^{n-1} = -1$$

$$\theta_2(r) = w + w^2 = -1$$

$$\theta_2(r^2) = w^2 + w = -1$$

And

$$\theta_1 = \chi_1$$

Since the elements r and r^2 generate the same cyclic group Z_3 then, they are in the same Γ -conjugate $[r]$.

$$\cong^* G =$$

C_α	1	Z	Z^2
$ C_\alpha $	1	1	1
Z_1	1	1	1
Z_2	1	ω	ω^2
Z_3	1	ω^2	ω

Then

$$\cong^* Z_3 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.2 The primary decomposition of $K(Z_p^n)$:

In this section we will determine the primary decomposition of $K(Z_p^n)$, $p=3$ depending on Lemma (3.1.2) and the theorems state them

$$\text{Let } P = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{and } \cong^* Z_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

When $n=1$

$$\text{Then } P \cong^* Z_3 Q = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

, by theorem (3.1.8)

$$K(Z_3) = Z_3$$

When $n=2$

$$P \otimes P = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q \otimes Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cong^* (Z_3^2) \cong^* Z_3 \otimes \cong^* Z_3 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

By Lemma (3.1.2) we obtain

$$P \otimes P \cong (Z_3^2) Q \otimes Q$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cong (Z_3^2) \text{-diag} \{9, -3, -3, 1\}$$

$$\text{Hence } K(Z_3^2) = Z_9 \oplus Z_3^2$$

$$= Z_{3^2} \oplus Z_3^2$$

When $n=3$

Let

$$P \otimes P \otimes P =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q \otimes Q \otimes Q =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cong^* (Z_3^3) \cong^* Z_3 \otimes \cong^* Z_3 \otimes \cong^* Z_3 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -4 & -2 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 8 & -4 & -4 & 2 & -4 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

And we obtain

$$P \otimes P \otimes P \otimes P \cong^* (Z_3^4) Q \otimes Q \otimes Q \otimes Q =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cong^* (Z_3^4) \text{-diag} \{27, -9, -9, 3, -9, 3, 3, -1\}$$

Hence

$$K(Z_3^3) = Z_{27} \oplus Z_9^3 \oplus Z_3^3$$

$$= Z_{3^3} \oplus Z_{3^2}^3 \oplus Z_3^3$$

When $n=4$, we repeated the same method, and we obtain

$$P \otimes P \otimes P \otimes P \cong^* (Z_3^4) Q \otimes Q \otimes Q \otimes Q =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 81 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} K(Z_3^4) &= Z_{81} \oplus Z_{27}^4 \oplus Z_9^6 \oplus Z_3^4 \\ &= Z_3^4 \oplus Z_3^4 \oplus Z_3^6 \oplus Z_3^4 \end{aligned}$$

The general case for $p=3$ is given by the following.

5. Conclusions

This is as result the conclusion that the primary decomposition of the factor group $K(G)$ for the Z_3^n is given by the next theorem.

Theorem (5.1)

$$\begin{aligned} K(Z_p^n) &= Z_{p^n}^{\binom{n}{n}} \oplus Z_{p^{n-1}}^{\binom{n}{n-1}} \oplus Z_{p^{n-2}}^{\binom{n}{n-2}} \oplus \\ &Z_{p^{n-3}}^{\binom{n}{n-3}} \oplus \dots \oplus Z_p^{\binom{n}{1}} \\ K(Z_p^n) &= \bigoplus_{i=0}^{(n-1)} Z_{p^{n-i}}^{\binom{n}{i}} \end{aligned}$$

Where $p=3$, and $\binom{n}{i} = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!}$

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