

# M5420 F15 TEST 2 SOLUTIONS

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1. (a)  $(123)(234) = (12)(34)$  order 2.  
(b)  $(123)(234)(345) = (12)(34)(345) = (12)(45)$  order 2  
(c)  $(1234)(2345) = (12453)$  order 5  
(d)  $(1234)(3456) = (123)(456)$  order 3  
(e)  $(1234)(4567) = (1234567)$  order 7

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2.  $\mathbb{Z}_6$ ,  $0 = \{0\}$ ,  $2\mathbb{Z}_6 = \{0, 2, 4\}$  and  $3\mathbb{Z}_6 = \{0, 3\}$ .

If a subgp contains 1 or  $5 = -1$ , it is  $\mathbb{Z}_6$ .

If it contains 2, it contains  $\{0, 2, 4\}$

If it contains 3, it contains  $\{0, 3\}$ . So this is the whole list.

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3.  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{Z}_8^\times$  by  $\phi(1, m) = 3^{15^m}$  is an isomorphism.

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4.  $|G| = p$ , prime.  $|\langle a \rangle| \neq 1$  since  $a \neq e$  and  $|\langle a \rangle| \mid p$ , so  $|\langle a \rangle| = p$ .  
Thus  $\langle a \rangle$  contains all of  $G$ , i.e.  $\langle a \rangle = G$ .

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5. Let  $n = |G|$ . We are given that  $n$  is odd, so  $1 = an + 2b$  for some integers  $a$  and  $b$ . Then  $g = g^1 = g^{an+2b} = (g^n)^a (g^2)^b = ee = e$ , since  $g^n = e$  by the Corollary to Lagrange's Thm and we are given that  $g^2 = e$ .

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6. (a)  $|S_3| = 6 \neq |S_4| = 24$  so there is no 1-1-onto function between them.
- (b)  $S_3$  is not abelian, while  $\mathbb{Z}_6$  is abelian, so there is no isomorphism between them.

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7. (a) If  $g^2 = e$  then  $g^2 g^{-1} = e g^{-1}$ , or  $g = g^{-1}$ .  
If  $g = g^{-1}$  then  $g^2 = g g^{-1} = e$ .

- (b) Consider the equivalence relation  $g \sim g^{-1}$  on  $G$ .  
 $[e] = \{e\}$  has only one element, ~~so the~~

The equivalence classes are

$$[g] = \begin{cases} \{g\} & g = g^{-1}, \text{ i.e. } g^2 = e \\ \{g, g^{-1}\} & g \neq g^{-1} \end{cases}$$

Since  $G - \{e\}$  has an odd number of elements, some equivalence class has size 1. This class is  $\{g\}$ , where  $g^2 = e$ .

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8. Let  $I = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g^k = e\}$  where  $G$  is a group &  $g \in G$ .

- (a) If  $j, k \in I$  then  $g^j = g^k = e$  so  $g^{j+k} = g^j g^k = ee = e$ . Hence  $j+k \in I$ . Similarly,  $g^{j-k} = g^j (g^k)^{-1} = ee^{-1} = e$ , so  $j-k \in I$ .

- (b) If  $d \neq 0$  it is the order of  $g$ .

If  $d = 0$  we say  $g$  has order  $\infty$  and  $d$  isn't anything in particular.