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## Lecture 4, Exercise C

1a.	$xyx^{-1}$	1	$r$	$r^2$	$r^3$	$s$	$sr$	$sr^2$	$sr^3$
	1	1	$r$	$r^2$	$r^3$	$s$	$sr$	$sr^2$	$sr^3$
	$r$	1	$r$	$r^2$	$r^3$	$sr^2$	$sr^3$	$s$	$sr$
$\uparrow$	$r^2$	1	$r$	$r^2$	$r^3$	$s$	$sr$	$sr^2$	$sr^3$
$\times$	$r^3$	1	$r$	$r^2$	$r^3$	$sr^2$	$sr^3$	$s$	$sr$
$\downarrow$	$s$	1	$r^3$	$r^2$	$r$	$s$	$sr^3$	$sr^2$	$sr$
	$sr$	1	$r^3$	$r^2$	$r$	$sr^2$	$sr$	$s$	$sr^3$
	$sr^2$	1	$r^3$	$r^2$	$r$	$s$	$sr^3$	$sr^2$	$sr$
	$sr^3$	1	$r^3$	$r^2$	$r$	$sr^2$	$sr$	$s$	$sr^3$

$$b.i) Z(D_8) = \{1, r^2\}$$

$$ii) C(D_8(r)) = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

$$iii) C(D_8(\{r, s\})) = \{1, r^2\}$$

$$iv) C(D_8(\{r, r^3\})) = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

$$v) N D_8(r) = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

$$vi) ND_8(\{r, s\}) = \{1, r^2\}$$

$$vii) ND_8(\{r, r^3\}) = \{1, r, r^2, r^3, s, sr, sr^2, sr^3\} \\ = D_8$$

C. All answers satisfy these conditions

$$i.) \text{ Let } H = \{1, r^2\}$$

$$\text{Then } C_{D_8}(H) = \{1, r, r^2, r^3, s, sr, sr^2, sr^3\} \\ = D_8$$

$$ii.) \text{ Let } H = \{1, s\}$$

$$\text{Then } C_{D_8}(H) = \{1, r^2, s, sr^2\} \\ \neq D_8$$

$$iii.) \text{ Let } H = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

$$\text{Then } ND_8(H) = \{1, r, r^2, r^3, s, sr, sr^2, sr^3\} \\ = D_8$$



iv) Let  $H = \{1, s\}$

$$\text{Then } N_{D_8}(H) = \{1, s, s^2, s^3\}$$

$$\neq D_8$$

2. Note that  $Z(G)$  is the set of elements that commute with everything in  $G$ .

Hence  $\forall z \in Z(G), g \in G, we$   
have

$$zg = gz$$

Now note that  $C_G(Z(G)) = \{g \in G \mid$   
 $gzg^{-1} = z \forall z \in Z\}$

Since  $z$  commutes we have  
 $gzg^{-1} = gg^{-1}z = z \forall g, g^{-1} \in G$

$$\text{Hence } G = C_G(Z(G))$$

We already know that  
 $C_G(Z(G)) \subseteq N_G(Z(G)) \subseteq G$ , so  
we have

$$N_G(Z(G)) = G$$

3. Suppose  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .