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Lecture 10, Part B

10/6

1a. $A \cap B \subseteq A, B, G$
and $A \cap B \leq G$

So $|A \cap B|$ divides $|A|$,
 $|B|$, $|G|$

Common factors of 12, 20:

2, 4

So $|A \cap B| = 2$ or
 $|A \cap B| = 4$

b. $\text{lcm}(12, 20) = 60$

$$|G| \geq 60$$

2a. Yes, orders are

$$1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 16$$

b. Only prime subgroup is $\{1\}$

Cyclic bc $1 \cdot 1 = 1$

c. No:

$$\langle r^4 \rangle = \{1, r^4, r^8, r^{12}\}$$

$$\text{and } |\langle r^4 \rangle| = 4 = 2 \cdot 2$$

3a. $|\langle (12)(34), (13)(24) \rangle|$ divides 12
and is divided by 2

$$\text{So } |\langle (12)(34), (13)(24) \rangle| = 4 \text{ or } 6$$

b. $|G| = 12$ and $6 \nmid 12$,
but there is no subgroup of
order 6

$$4a \quad A = \{(12), 1\}$$

$$B = \{(23), 1\}$$

$$i) \quad AB = \{1, (12), (23), (23)(12)\}$$

$$BA = \{1, (12), (23), (132)\}$$

$$ii) \quad AB \neq BA$$

$$iii) \quad (12)(23)^{-1} = (12)(32) = (312) \notin AB$$

So $AB \neq G$

$$(12)(23)^{-1} \notin BA, \text{ so } BA \neq G$$

$$iv) |AB| = 4$$

$$|A| = 2$$

$$|B| = 2$$

$$|A \cap B| = 1$$

So

$$4 = 2 \cdot 2 / 1$$

$$= 4 \checkmark$$

$$5. \text{ Let } p(xH) = x^T(xH)y$$