



**Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath**  
**Trinity College Dublin**

Ollscoil Átha Cliath | The University of Dublin

**Faculty of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics**

**School of Mathematics**

**SF/SF JH Maths/TP**

**Michaelmas Term 2023**

**MAU22101: Abstract algebra I: Group theory**

12/12/2023

RDS-SIM COURT

09.30 - 11.30

**Florian Naef**

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**Instructions to Candidates:**

Attempt all the questions. All questions are weighted equally.

**Materials Permitted for this Examination:**

No additional material is permitted except for writing implements.

**You may not start this examination until you are instructed to do so by the Invigilator.**

1. Let  $\phi: G \rightarrow H$  be a group homomorphism between the groups  $G$  and  $H$ . Let  $G_1 \subset G$  and  $H_1 \subset H$  be subsets. Decide whether the following implications hold (by either providing a proof or a counterexample).

(a)  $H_1 \leq H \implies \phi^{-1}(H_1) \leq G$ .

(b)  $H_1 \triangleleft H \implies \phi^{-1}(H_1) \triangleleft G$ .

(c)  $G_1 \triangleleft G \implies \phi(G_1) \triangleleft H$ .

(d)  $G_1 \triangleleft G \iff \phi(G_1) \triangleleft H$ .

2. Let  $G$  be a finite group of order  $|G| = pm$  where  $p$  is a prime and such that  $(p-1, m) = 1$ . Suppose that  $G$  contains a normal subgroup  $H \triangleleft G$  of order  $p$ , that is  $|H| = p$ . Show that  $H$  is contained in the center of  $G$ ,

$$H \leq Z(G).$$

3. Prove that the additive group of the rational numbers  $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$  has no proper subgroup of finite index.

4. Let  $G \times X \rightarrow X$  be a  $G$ -action and let  $V \subset X$  be a  $G$ -orbit. Given  $x, y \in V$  show that there exists  $g \in G$  such that

$$\text{Stab}_G(x) = g \text{Stab}_G(y) g^{-1}$$

(i.e. the corresponding stabilizer subgroups are conjugate).

5. Let  $G$  be a group of order  $|G| = 56$ . Show that  $G$  is not simple, i.e. it contains a non-trivial, proper *normal* subgroup.

6. Let  $G$  be a finite group and let  $E = \max\{|x| \mid x \in G\}$  be the order of the element with the largest order.

- Assume that  $G$  is abelian. Show that  $x^E = e$  for all  $x \in G$ .
- Find a counterexample showing that we cannot drop the assumption that  $G$  be abelian in the first part.