Due 4/25 (Wednesday): All (turn in): Chapter 10, page 206, 14-18, 20, 24

Chapter 10

Recall:

A homomorphism ϕ from a group G to a group G' is a mapping from G into G' that preserves the group operation; that is, $\phi(ab) = \phi(a)\phi(b)$ for a, $b \in G$.

The kernel of a homomorphism ϕ from a group G to a group G' with identity e' is the set $\{x \in G : \phi(x) = e' \}$.

Exercise 14

Explain why the correspondence $x \longrightarrow 3x$ from Z_{12} to Z_{10} is not a homomorphism.

Because ϕ is not OP:

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\phi(3 * 4) = \phi(12) = \phi(0) = (3 * (0 \mod 12)) \mod 10 = e, and \phi(3)\phi(4) = (3 * (3 \mod 12) * 3 * (4 \mod 12)) \mod 10 = (9 * 3 * 4) \mod 10 = (108) \mod 10 = 8
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Exercise 15

Suppose that ϕ is a homomorphism from Z_{30} to Z_{30} and Ker $\phi = \{0, 10, 20\}$. If $\phi(23) = 9$, determine all elements that map to 9.

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\begin{array}{l} \phi(ab \bmod 30) = \phi(a \bmod 30) \phi(b \bmod 30) \\ \phi(23) = 9. \\ \phi(0) = \phi(10) = \phi(20) = 0 \\ \text{It looks like it's } \phi(x) = 3x: \\ \phi(23) = 3 * 23 \bmod 30 = 69 \bmod 30 = 9. \\ \text{Thus,} \\ \phi(3), \, \phi(13), \, \text{and} \, \phi(23) \, \text{all map to 9.} \end{array}
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Exercise 16

Prove that there is no homomorphism from $Z_8 \oplus Z_2$ onto $Z_4 \oplus Z_4$.

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Suppose \exists \phi: \mathbb{Z}_8 \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4 \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_4, such that \phi is a homomorphism.
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Because Z_8 is of order 8, and $|Z_2|$ divides 8, there is an element of order 8 in $Z_8 \bigoplus Z_2$, let's call it z_8 .

Thus, $z_8 \in Z_8 \bigoplus Z_2$.

Because ϕ is OP, $\exists z \in Z_4 \bigoplus Z_4$ such that $\phi(z_8) = z$ and |z| = 8.

However, there is no element of order 8 in $\mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4$. A contradiction.

Hence, no homomorphism exists.

Exercise 17

Prove that there is no homomorphism from $Z_{16} \bigoplus Z_2$ onto $Z_4 \bigoplus Z_4$.

Suppose $\exists \phi: Z_{16} \bigoplus Z_2 \longrightarrow Z_4 \bigoplus Z_4$, such that ϕ is a homomorphism.

Since G / Ker ϕ is isomorphic to $\phi(G)$,

$$|G / Ker \phi| = |\phi(G)| = 16.$$

Since
$$|G| = 32$$
, $|Ker \phi| = 2$.

Since Ker
$$\phi \leq G$$
, $e \in Ker \phi$.

Since Ker ϕ is of order 2, the other element in Ker ϕ must have order 2, let's call it k.

The only possibilities for k are: (8, 0), (8, 1), (0, 1)

Since $|G|/Ker \phi|$ has order 16, the possibilities for the order of each $c \in G / Ker \phi$ are factors of 16: 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16.

Case:

- i) Ker $\phi = \{(0, 0), (8, 0)\}$
 - Let's look at the coset c = Ker ϕ + (1, 1) \in G / Ker ϕ

Notice that the order of c is 8.

- ii) Ker $\phi = \{(0, 0), (8, 1)\}$
 - Let's look at the coset $c = \text{Ker } \phi + (1, 1) \in G / \text{Ker } \phi$

Notice that the order of c is 16.

- iii) Ker $\phi = \{(0, 0), (0, 1)\}$
 - Let's look at the coset $c = \text{Ker } \phi + (1, 1) \in G / \text{Ker } \phi$

Notice that the order of c is 16.

Exercise 18

Can there be a homomorphism from $Z_4 \bigoplus Z_4$ onto Z_8 ? Can there be a homomorphism from Z_{16} onto $Z_2 \bigoplus Z_2$? Explain your answers.

Exercise 20

How many homomorphisms are there from Z_{20} onto Z_8 ? How many are there to Z_8 ?

Let
$$\phi: \mathbb{Z}_{20} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_8$$

Since
$$\phi$$
 is onto, $|\phi(G)| = 8$.

However, since G is finite, $|\phi(G)|$ divides |G|.

Therefore, 8 divides 20. A contradiction.

Therefore, there are no homomorphisms from Z_{20} to Z_8 .

Let ϕ be a homomorphism from Z_8 onto Z_8 .

Since ϕ is onto, and the groups are the same order, that means ϕ is an isomorphism.

As far as how many of those there are, I'm not sure. 8, I suppose?

Exercise 24

Suppose that $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_{50} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{15}$ is a group homomorphism with $\phi(7) = 6$.

a. Determine $\phi(x)$.

If
$$\phi(7) = 6$$
, and $\phi(0) = 0$, then I suppose $\phi(x) = 3x$

b. Determine the image of ϕ .

$$\{0,\,3,\,6,\,9,\,12\}$$

c. Determine the kernel of ϕ .

$$\{0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45\}$$

d. Determine $\phi^{-1}(3)$. That is, determine the set of all elements that map to 3.

$$\{1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41, 46\}$$