

Homework 6 – Algebraic Structures

Ch 7: 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 7.9, 7.10, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, M.5, M.6

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Pre-lect: 5.1

Exercise (7.7.2). *Let $G_1 \subset G_2$ be groups whose orders are divisible by p , and let H_1 be a Sylow p -subgroup of G_1 . Prove that there is a Sylow p -subgroup H_2 of G_2 such that $H_1 = H_2 \cap G_1$.*

Proof. Put a tautology here.

□

Exercise (7.7.4). 1. *Prove that no simple group has order pq , where p and q are prime.*

2. *Prove that no simple group has order p^2q , where p and q are prime.*

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.7.5). *Find Sylow 2-subgroups of D_{10} .*

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.7.9). *Classify groups of order (1) 33 (2) 18.*

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.7.10). *Prove that the only simple groups of order ≤ 60 are the groups of prime order.*

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.8.3). *Determine the class equations of the groups of order 12.*

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.8.4). *Prove that a group of order $n = 2p$, where p is a prime, is either cyclic or dihedral.*

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.8.5). Let G be a nonabelian group of order 28 whose sylow 2 subgroups are cyclic.

1. Determine the numbers of sylow 2 subgroups and sylow 7 subgroups.
2. Prove that there is at most one isomorphism class of such groups.
3. Determine the numbers of elements of each order, and the class equation of G .

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.M.5). Let H and N be subgroups of a group G , and assume that N is a normal subgroup.

1. Determine the kernels of the restrictions of the canonical homomorphism $\pi : G \rightarrow G/N$ to the subgroups H and HN .
2. Applying First Isomorphism Theorem to these restrictions, prove the Second Isomorphism Theorem: $H/(H \cap N)$ is isomorphic to $(HN)/N$.

Proof.

□

Exercise (7.M.6). Let H and N be normal subgroups of a group G such that $H \supset N$. Let $\overline{H} = H/N$ and $\overline{G} = G/N$.

1. Prove that \overline{H} is a normal subgroup of \overline{G} .
2. Use the composed homomorphism $G \rightarrow \overline{G} \rightarrow \overline{G}/\overline{H}$ to prove the Third Isomorphism Theorem: G/H is isomorphic to $\overline{G}/\overline{H}$.

Proof.

□