

PSET 1 — 3 november 2022

Prof. Voight

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Credit Statement

I worked on these problems alone, with reference to class notes and the following books:

- (a) *Abstract Algebra* by David S. Dummit & Richard M. Foote.
- (b) *Algebra* by Jacob K. Goldhaber & Gertrude Ehrlich

Problems

1. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$ be maps. Suppose that $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ is injective.

- (a) Show that f is injective.

By definition of composition, $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$.

By definition of injectivity, $g \circ f$ is injective if and only if $(g \circ f)(a) = (g \circ f)(a')$ implies $a = a'$.

Suppose f is not injective.

Then there exists $a, a' \in A, b \in B$ such that $f(a) = f(a') = b \wedge a \neq a'$.

Then:

$$(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a)) = g(b) = g(f(a')) = (g \circ f)(a')$$

Thus, $(g \circ f)(a) = (g \circ f)(a')$ for some $a, a' \in A$ such that $a \neq a'$, implying that $g \circ f$ is not injective.

This contradicts the fact that $g \circ f$ is injective.

Therefore, it must hold that $f(a) = f(a') \implies a = a'$ and f is injective.

- (b) Is g necessarily injective? Give a proof or a counterexample.

g is necessarily injective when restricted to the codomain of f .

For instance, consider $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and $g: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $f(x) = x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2$.

We can note that:

(a) f is injective, since $f(x) = x + 1 = y + 1 = f(y) \implies x = y$.

(b) g is injective *as defined* because its domain is limited to \mathbb{R}^+ , the codomain of f . However, if the domain of g is extended to include all of \mathbb{R} , then g would no longer be injective since $b^2 = (-b)^2$ for all $b \in \mathbb{R}$.

2. (sorta DF 1.1.1, 1.1.8) Determine which of the following are groups. Justify your answer.

- (a) The set $G = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ under the binary operation $*$ defined by $a * b = a/b$ for $a, b \in G$.

G is not a group.

- (a) G is not closed under the operation $*$, since $a * b = a/b$ gives elements in \mathbb{Q} for any $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \nmid a$.
- (b) G is not associative, since $a * (b * c) = a/(b/c) = ac/b \neq a/bc = (a/b)/c = (a * b) * c$
- (c) G does not have an identity element, since:

$$e * a = e/a = a \implies e = a^2$$

$$a * e = a/e = a \implies e = 1$$

$$e/a = a/e = a \implies e = a^2 \wedge e = 1 \implies a = \pm 1.$$

There is no unique identity unique identity that leaves **all** elements in G invariant.

- (d) However, **if we invented the identity to be 1**, then each element in G would be it's own inverse since:

$$\forall a \in G: \quad a/a^{-1} = a^{-1}/a = 1 \implies a = a^{-1}$$

- (b) The set $G = \mathbb{R}$ under the binary operation $*$ defined by $a * b = a + b + ab$ for $a, b \in G$.

G is not a group.

- (a) G has a unique identity $e = 0$.
- (b) G is closed under $*$.

(c) $*$ is not an associative operation on G .

$$\begin{aligned}a * (b * c) &= a * (b + c + bc) = a * b + a * c + a * bc \\&= a + b + ab + a + c + ac + a + bc + abc \\&= 3a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a * b) * c &= (a + b + ab) * c = a * c + b * c + ab * c \\&= a + c + ac + b + c + bc + ab + c + abc \\&= a + b + 3c + ab + ac + bc + abc\end{aligned}$$

As we can see, $a * (b * c) \neq (a * b) * c$.

- (c) The set $G = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z^n = 1 \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\}$ under multiplication. *[Hint: be sure to check multiplication is a binary operation on G in the first place!]*

G is a group.

- (a) G has a unique identity $e = 1 + 0i = 1$, since 1 leaves all elements in the group invariant after multiplication.
 (b) G is closed under multiplication.

$\forall z_1, z_2 \in G, \exists n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} :$

$$z_1 * z_2 = z_1 z_2$$

We need to find an exponent n such that $(z_1 z_2)^n = 1$.

Taking $n = n_1 n_2$ gives:

$$\begin{aligned} (z_1 z_2)^{n_1 n_2} &= z_1^{n_1 n_2} z_2^{n_1 n_2} \\ &= (z_1^{n_1})^{n_2} (z_2^{n_2})^{n_1} \\ &= 1^{n_2} 1^{n_1} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it holds that multiplication of 2 elements in G gives an element in G .

- (c) $*$ is associative following from associativity of \mathbb{C} .
 (d) G has inverses. By definition, if $z \in G$ then $z^n = 1$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.
 The multiplicative inverse of z is $1/z$, and $z^n = 1$ implies $(1/z)^n = 1$.

3. (DF 1.1.20) Let G be a group and let $x \in G$. Show that x and x^{-1} have the same order.

Let n be the order of x such that $x^n = e$.

Furthermore, let x^{-1} be the inverse of x , such that $x * x^{-1} = e$.

Using algebraic substitution, we can show that:

$$x^n = e$$

$$x^n = x * x^{-1} \quad (\text{an element multiplied by its inverse})$$

$$x^n = (x * x^{-1})^n \quad (\text{multiplying } e \text{ by itself } n \text{ times.})$$

$$x^n = x^n * x^{-n}$$

$$e = e * x^{-n} \quad (\text{since we already know that } x^n = e)$$

$$e = x^{-n} = (x^{-1})^n$$

We see that $(x^{-1})^n = e$. By definition of order, x^{-1} has order n .

4. (sorta DF 1.2.2–1.2.5) Let $D_{2n} = \{1, r, \dots, r^{n-1}, s, sr, \dots, sr^{n-1}\}$ be the dihedral group of order $2n$ with presentation $D_{2n} = \langle r, s \mid r^n = s^2 = 1, rs = sr^{-1} \rangle$.

(a) Write out the multiplication (Cayley) table for D_6 .

	1	r	r^2	s	sr	sr^2
1	1	r	r^2	s	sr	sr^2
r	r	r^2	1	sr	sr^2	s
r^2	r^2	1	r	sr^2	s	sr
s	s	sr^2	sr	1	r^2	r
sr	sr	s	sr^2	r	1	r^2
sr^2	sr^2	sr	s	r^2	r	1

(b) Show that if $x \in D_{2n}$ is a power of r (including $x = r^0 = 1$!), then $rx = xr$ and x has order at most n .

Suppose $x = r^k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $rx = rr^k = r^{k+1} = r^k r = xr$.

Furthermore, we know that $r^n = 1$ in D_{2n} .

Therefore:

$$x = r^k$$

$$x^n = (r^k)^n$$

$$x^n = r^{kn} \quad (\text{multiplication of exponents for nested exponentiation})$$

$$x^n = (r^n)^k \quad (\text{rearranging the powers})$$

$$\therefore r^n = 1$$

$$\therefore x^n = 1^k = 1$$

Therefore, for any element $x \in D_{2n}$ such that $x = r^k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we see that $x^n = 1$ and x has order at most n .

The order can be lower, if $k > 1$ and $k \mid n$

(c) Otherwise, if $x \in \{s, sr, \dots, sr^{n-1}\}$ (not a power of r), then show that $rx = xr^{-1}$ and x has order 2. [Hint: first prove by induction that $r^m s = sr^{-m}$ for all $m \geq 1$.]

We aim to prove that $r^m s = sr^{-m}$ for all $m \geq 1$.

Base case: We aim to show that $r^m s = sr^{-m}$ for $m = 1$.

$$rs = sr$$

The proof is trivial. Since s is a flip, it translates a rotation done in any direction (counter-clockwise, in this case) *before the flip* into equivalent rotations done in the opposite direction (clockwise) *after the flip*.

Induction hypothesis: incrementally, we aim to show that $r^m s = sr^{-m}$ if $r^{m-1} s = sr^{-(m-1)}$.

Let $m = i + 1$, assuming it has been proven that $r^i s = sr^{-i}$.

$$r^i s = sr^{-i}$$

$$r(r^i s) = r(sr^{-i})$$

$$r^{(i+1)} s = rsr^{-i} \quad (\text{Simplifying the left side of the equation})$$

$$r^{(i+1)} s = (rs)r^{-i} \quad (\text{Grouping the right side of the equation})$$

$$r^{(i+1)} s = (sr^{-1})r^{-i}$$

$$r^{(i+1)} s = sr^{-i-1} \quad (\text{Simplifying the left side of the equation})$$

$$r^{(i+1)} s = sr^{-(i+1)}$$

We now aim to show that if $x = r^m s$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ then x has order 2, i.e. $x^2 = 1$.

$$x^2 = (r^m s)^2$$

$$x^2 = (r^m s)(sr^{-m}) \quad (\text{Substituting the equality})$$

$$x^2 = r^m s^2 r^{-m} \quad (\text{Expanding the right side of the equation})$$

$$x^2 = r^m r^{-m} \quad (\text{Simplifying } s^2 = 1)$$

$$x^2 = r^{m-m} = r^0 = 1$$

- (d) For a group G under $*$, we say that a is *central* if $a * x = x * a$ for all $x \in G$. Show that if $n = 2k$ is even that $z = r^k$ is an element of order 2 which is central.

(a) $z = r^k$ is an element of order 2

Given $z = r^k$, then $z^2 = (r^k)^2 = r^{2k}$.

Furthermore, we know that $n = 2k$, which means the Dihedral group is D_{4k} . It then follows from the Group axioms that $r^{2k} = 1$ in D_{4k} .

Thus, $(z^k)^2 = 1$ and z has order 2.

(b) z is central

We aim to show that $z * x = x * z$ for all $x \in D_{4k}$.

Given $z = r^k = r^{n/2}$:

$$z * x = r^{(n/2)} * x$$

$$(zx)^2 = (r^{n/2}x)^2 \quad (\text{Squaring both sides})$$

$$z^2x^2 = r^nx^2$$

$$z^2x^2 = x^2$$

$$zx = x$$

$$x * z = xr^{(n/2)}$$

$$(xz)^2 = (xr^{n/2})^2 \quad (\text{Squaring both sides})$$

$$xz^2 = x^2r^n$$

$$xz^2 = x^2$$

$$xz = x$$

Thus, we see that $zx = xz = x$ for all $x \in D_{4k}$.

5. (DF 1.2.10) Let G be the group of rigid motions in \mathbb{R}^3 of a cube. Show that G is a nonabelian group of order 24. [Hint: Find the number of positions to which an adjacent pair of vertices can be sent; alternatively, find the number of places to which a given face may be sent and, once a face is fixed, the number of positions to which a vertex on that face may be sent.]

(a) $|G| = 24$

There are 6 faces on a cube, and each face has 4 edges.

If we visualize a person placing the cube on a table, there are 6 possible faces that can face the person, and, for each face, there are 4 orientations (or 4 possible edges that could be touching the table). This makes for $6 * 4 = 24$ possible positions for the cube.

(b) G is nonabelian G has order 24. For G to be prime, then $|G|$ must either be prime, a square of a prime, or a product of two primes $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, p < q$ such that $p \nmid (q - 1)$.

However, $|G| = 24 = 2^3 \cdot 3$ and does not satisfy any of those properties.