

Mathematics

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Part I

Category Theory

Chapter 1

Foundations

This is a placeholder — I am not sure what foundation I want to use for this project yet. I will try to work in a way which is foundation-independent. What I do could be formalized in ZFC, ETCS, or some other system. I will assume the usual set theoretic constructions as needed. Sets will be defined up to bijection only.

Chapter 2

Number Theory

2.1 Congruence

Definition 2.1 (Congruence). Let a, b, n be integers with $n > 0$. We say a is *congruent to b modulo n* , and write $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$, iff $n \mid b - a$.

Proposition 2.2. *For n a positive integer, congruence modulo n is an equivalence relation.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. For any integer a we have $a \equiv a \pmod{n}$.

PROOF: Since $n \mid 0 = a - a$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ then $b \equiv a \pmod{n}$.

PROOF: If $n \mid b - a$ then $n \mid a - b = -(b - a)$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ and $b \equiv c \pmod{n}$ then $a \equiv c \pmod{n}$.

PROOF: If $n \mid b - a$ and $n \mid c - b$ then $n \mid c - a = (c - b) + (b - a)$.

□

Definition 2.3. Let $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ be the quotient set of \mathbb{Z} with respect to congruence modulo n .

Proposition 2.4. $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ has exactly n elements.

PROOF: Every integer is congruent to one of $0, 1, \dots, n - 1$ by the division algorithm, and no two of them are congruent to one another, since if $0 \leq i < j < n$ then $0 < j - i < n$. □

Proposition 2.5. *If $a \equiv a' \pmod{n}$ and $b \equiv b' \pmod{n}$ then $a + b \equiv a' + b' \pmod{n}$.*

PROOF: If $n \mid a' - a$ and $n \mid b' - b$ then $n \mid (a' + b') - (a + b)$. □

Proposition 2.6. *If $a \equiv a' \pmod{n}$ and $b \equiv b' \pmod{n}$ then $ab \equiv a'b' \pmod{n}$.*

PROOF: If $n \mid a' - a$ and $n \mid b' - b$ then $n \mid a'b' - ab = a'(b' - b) + (a' - a)b$. □

2.2 Euler's ϕ -function

Definition 2.7. For n a positive integer, let $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^* = \{m \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} : \gcd(m, n) = 1\}$.

PROOF: We prove this is well-defined.

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $m \equiv m' \pmod{n}$ and $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ then $\gcd(m', n) = 1$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. PICK integers a, b such that $am + bn = 1$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK an integer c such that $m' - m = cn$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $am' + (b - ac)n = 1$

□

Definition 2.8. For n a positive integer, let $\phi(n) = |(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*|$.

Proposition 2.9. If n is an odd positive integer then $\phi(2n) = \phi(n)$.

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: n be an odd positive integer.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For any integer m , if $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ then $\gcd(2m + n, 2n) = 1$

PROOF: For p a prime, if $p \mid 2m + n$ and $p \mid 2n$ then $p \neq 2$ (since $2m + n$ is odd) so $p \mid n$ and hence $p \mid m$, which is a contradiction.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. For any integer r , if $\gcd(r, 2n) = 1$ then $\gcd(\frac{r+n}{2}, n) = 1$

PROOF: If $p \mid n$ and $p \mid \frac{r+n}{2}$ then $p \mid r + n$ so $p \mid r$ which is a contradiction.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. The function that maps m to $2m + n$ is a bijection between $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$ and $(\mathbb{Z}/2n\mathbb{Z})^*$.

□

Chapter 3

Categories

Definition 3.1 (Category). A *category* \mathcal{C} consists of:

- A class $|\mathcal{C}|$ of *objects*. We write $A \in \mathcal{C}$ for $A \in |\mathcal{C}|$.
- For any objects A, B , a set $\mathcal{C}[A, B]$ of *morphisms* from A to B . We write $f : A \rightarrow B$ for $f \in \mathcal{C}[A, B]$.
- For any object A , a morphism $\text{id}_A : A \rightarrow A$, the *identity* morphism on A .
- For any morphisms $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$, a morphism $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$, the *composite* of f and g .

such that:

Associativity Given $f : A \rightarrow B$, $g : B \rightarrow C$ and $h : C \rightarrow D$, we have

$$h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$$

Left Unit Law For any morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$, we have $\text{id}_B \circ f = f$.

Right Unit Law For any morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$, we have $f \circ \text{id}_A = f$.

Proposition 3.2. *The identity morphism on an object is unique.*

PROOF: If i and j are identity morphisms on A then $i = i \circ j = j$. \square

Example 3.3 (Category of Sets). The *category of sets* **Set** has objects all sets and morphisms all functions.

Definition 3.4 (Endomorphism). In a category \mathcal{C} , an *endomorphism* on an object A is a morphism $A \rightarrow A$. We write $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$ for $\mathcal{C}[A, A]$.

Definition 3.5 (Opposite Category). For any category \mathcal{C} , the *opposite* category \mathcal{C}^{op} is the category with the same objects as \mathcal{C} and

$$\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}[A, B] = \mathcal{C}[B, A]$$

3.1 Preorders

Definition 3.6 (Preorder). A *preorder* on a set A is a relation \leq on A that is reflexive and transitive.

A *preordered set* is a pair (A, \leq) such that \leq is a preorder on A . We usually write A for the preordered set (A, \leq) .

We identify any preordered set A with the category whose objects are the elements of A , with one morphism $a \rightarrow b$ iff $a \leq b$, and no morphism $a \rightarrow b$ otherwise.

Example 3.7. For any ordinal α , let α be the preorder $\{\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ under \leq .

Definition 3.8 (Discrete Preorder). We identify any set A with the *discrete* preorder $(A, =)$.

3.2 Monomorphisms and Epimorphisms

Definition 3.9 (Monomorphism). In a category, let $f : A \rightarrow B$. Then f is a *monomorphism* or *monic* iff, for every object X and morphism $x, y : X \rightarrow A$, if $fx = fy$ then $x = y$.

Definition 3.10 (Epimorphism). In a category, let $f : A \rightarrow B$. Then f is a *epimorphism* or *epi* iff, for every object X and morphism $x, y : B \rightarrow X$, if $xf = yf$ then $x = y$.

Proposition 3.11. *The composite of two monomorphism is monic.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ be monic.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $x, y : X \rightarrow A$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: $g \circ f \circ x = g \circ f \circ y$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $f \circ x = f \circ y$

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $x = y$

□

Proposition 3.12. *The composite of two epimorphisms is epi.*

PROOF: Dual. □

Proposition 3.13. *Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$. If $g \circ f$ is monic then f is monic.*

PROOF: If $f \circ x = f \circ y$ then $gfx = gfy$ and so $x = y$. □

Proposition 3.14. *Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$. If $g \circ f$ is epi then g is epi.*

PROOF: Dual. □

Proposition 3.15. *A function is a monomorphism in **Set** iff it is injective.*

PROOF:

- ⟨1⟩1. LET: $f : A \rightarrow B$
- ⟨1⟩2. If f is monic then f is injective.
 - ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f is monic.
 - ⟨2⟩2. LET: $x, y \in A$
 - ⟨2⟩3. ASSUME: $f(x) = f(y)$
 - ⟨2⟩4. LET: $\bar{x}, \bar{y} : 1 \rightarrow A$ be the functions such that $\bar{x}(*) = x$ and $\bar{y}(*) = y$
 - ⟨2⟩5. $f \circ \bar{x} = f \circ \bar{y}$
 - ⟨2⟩6. $\bar{x} = \bar{y}$
 - PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1.
 - ⟨2⟩7. $x = y$
- ⟨1⟩3. If f is injective then f is monic.
 - ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f is injective.
 - ⟨2⟩2. LET: X be a set and $x, y : X \rightarrow A$.
 - ⟨2⟩3. ASSUME: $f \circ x = f \circ y$
 - PROVE: $x = y$
 - ⟨2⟩4. LET: $t \in X$
 - PROVE: $x(t) = y(t)$
 - ⟨2⟩5. $f(x(t)) = f(y(t))$
 - ⟨2⟩6. $x(t) = y(t)$
 - PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1.

□

Proposition 3.16. *A function is an epimorphism in **Set** iff it is surjective.*

PROOF:

- ⟨1⟩1. LET: $f : A \rightarrow B$
- ⟨1⟩2. If f is an epimorphism then f is surjective.
 - ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f is an epimorphism.
 - ⟨2⟩2. LET: $b \in B$
 - ⟨2⟩3. LET: $x, y : B \rightarrow 2$ be defined by $x(b) = 1$ and $x(t) = 0$ for all other $t \in B$, $y(t) = 0$ for all $t \in B$.
 - ⟨2⟩4. $x \neq y$
 - ⟨2⟩5. $x \circ f \neq y \circ f$
 - ⟨2⟩6. There exists $a \in A$ such that $f(a) = b$.
- ⟨1⟩3. If f is surjective then f is an epimorphism.
 - ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f is surjective.
 - ⟨2⟩2. LET: $x, y : B \rightarrow X$
 - ⟨2⟩3. ASSUME: $x \circ f = y \circ f$
 - PROVE: $x = y$
 - ⟨2⟩4. LET: $b \in B$
 - PROVE: $x(b) = y(b)$
 - ⟨2⟩5. PICK $a \in A$ such that $f(a) = b$
 - ⟨2⟩6. $x(f(a)) = y(f(a))$
 - ⟨2⟩7. $x(b) = y(b)$

□

Proposition 3.17. *In a preorder, every morphism is monic and epi.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. \square

3.3 Sections and Retractions

Definition 3.18 (Section, Retraction). In a category, let $r : A \rightarrow B$ and $s : B \rightarrow A$. Then r is a *retraction* of s , and s is a *section* of r , iff $r \circ s = \text{id}_B$.

Proposition 3.19. *Every identity morphism is a section and retraction of itself.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. \square

Proposition 3.20. *Let $r, r' : A \rightarrow B$ and $s : B \rightarrow A$. If r is a retraction of s and r' is a section of s then $r = r'$.*

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= r \circ \text{id}_A \\ &= r \circ s \circ r' \\ &= \text{id}_B \circ r' \\ &= r' \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proposition 3.21. *Let $r_1 : A \rightarrow B$, $r_2 : B \rightarrow C$, $s_1 : B \rightarrow A$ and $s_2 : C \rightarrow B$. If r_1 is a retraction of s_1 and r_2 is a retraction of s_2 then $r_2 \circ r_1$ is a retraction of $s_1 \circ s_2$.*

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} r_2 \circ r_1 \circ s_1 \circ s_2 &= r_2 \circ \text{id}_B \circ s_2 \\ &= r_2 \circ s_2 \\ &= \text{id}_C \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proposition 3.22. *Every section is monic.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $s : A \rightarrow B$ be a section of $r : B \rightarrow A$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $x, y : X \rightarrow A$ satisfy $sx = sy$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $rsx = rsy$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $x = y$

\square

Proposition 3.23. *Every retraction is epi.*

PROOF: Dual. \square

Proposition 3.24. *In Set, every epimorphism has a retraction.*

PROOF: By the Axiom of Choice. \square

Example 3.25. It is not true in general that every monomorphism in any category has a section. nor that every epimorphism in any category has a retraction.

In the category **2**, the morphism $0 \leq 1$ is monic and epi but has no retraction or section.

3.4 Isomorphisms

Definition 3.26 (Isomorphism). In a category \mathcal{C} , a morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ is an *isomorphism*, denoted $f : A \cong B$, iff there exists a morphism $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$, the *inverse* of f , such that $f^{-1} \circ f = \text{id}_A$ and $f \circ f^{-1} = \text{id}_B$.

An *automorphism* on an object A is an isomorphism between A and itself. We write $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$ for the set of all automorphisms on A .

Objects A and B are *isomorphic*, $A \cong B$, iff there exists an isomorphism between them.

Proposition 3.27. *The inverse of an isomorphism is unique.*

PROOF: Proposition 3.20. \square

Proposition 3.28. *For any object A we have $\text{id}_A : A \cong A$ and $\text{id}_A^{-1} = \text{id}_A$.*

PROOF: Since $\text{id}_A \circ \text{id}_A = \text{id}_A$ by the Unit Laws. \square

Proposition 3.29. *If $f : A \cong B$ then $f^{-1} : B \cong A$ and $(f^{-1})^{-1} = f$.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. \square

Proposition 3.30. *If $f : A \cong B$ and $g : B \cong C$ then $g \circ f : A \cong C$ and $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$.*

PROOF: From Proposition 3.21. \square

Definition 3.31 (Groupoid). A *groupoid* is a category in which every morphism is an isomorphism.

3.5 Initial and Terminal Objects

Definition 3.32 (Initial Object). An object I in a category is *initial* iff, for any object X , there is exactly one morphism $I \rightarrow X$.

Example 3.33. The empty set is the initial object in **Set**.

Definition 3.34 (Terminal Object). An object T in a category is *terminal* iff, for any object X , there is exactly one morphism $X \rightarrow T$.

Example 3.35. Every singleton is terminal in **Set**.

Proposition 3.36. *If I and J are initial in a category, then there exists a unique isomorphism $I \cong J$.*

PROOF:

- $\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: i be the unique morphism $I \rightarrow J$.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: i^{-1} be the unique morphism $J \rightarrow I$.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $i \circ i^{-1} = \text{id}_J$

PROOF: Since there is only one morphism $J \rightarrow J$.

- $\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $i^{-1} \circ i = \text{id}_I$

PROOF: Since there is only one morphism $I \rightarrow I$.
 \square

Proposition 3.37. *If S and T are terminal in a category, then there exists a unique isomorphism $S \cong T$.*

PROOF: Dual. \square

Chapter 4

Functors

Definition 4.1 (Functor). Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be categories. A *functor* $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ consists of:

- for every object $A \in \mathcal{C}$, an object $FA \in \mathcal{D}$
- for any morphism $f : A \rightarrow B : \mathcal{C}$, a morphism $Ff : FA \rightarrow FB : \mathcal{D}$

such that:

- $F\text{id}_A = \text{id}_{FA}$
- $F(g \circ f) = Fg \circ Ff$

Definition 4.2 (Identity Functor). For any category \mathcal{C} , the *identity functor* $1_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} 1_{\mathcal{C}}A &= A \\ 1_{\mathcal{C}}f &= f \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.3 (Constant Functor). Given categories \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} and an object $D \in \mathcal{D}$, the *constant functor* $K^{\mathcal{C}}D : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is the functor defined by

$$\begin{aligned} K^{\mathcal{C}}DC &= D \\ K^{\mathcal{C}}Df &= \text{id}_D \end{aligned}$$

4.1 Comma Categories

Definition 4.4 (Comma Category). Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be functors. The *comma category* $F \downarrow G$ is the category with:

- objects all pairs (C, D, f) where $C \in \mathcal{C}$, $D \in \mathcal{D}$ and $f : FC \rightarrow GD : \mathcal{E}$

- morphisms $(u, v) : (C, D, f) \rightarrow (C', D', g)$ all pairs $u : C \rightarrow C' : \mathcal{C}$ and $v : D \rightarrow D' : \mathcal{D}$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} FC & \xrightarrow{f} & GD \\ \downarrow Fu & & \downarrow Gv \\ FC' & \xrightarrow{g} & GD' \end{array}$$

Definition 4.5 (Slice Category). Let \mathcal{C} be a category and $A \in \mathcal{C}$. The *slice category* over A , denoted \mathcal{C}/A , is the comma category $1_{\mathcal{C}} \downarrow K^1 A$.

Definition 4.6 (Coslice Category). Let \mathcal{C} be a category and $A \in \mathcal{C}$. The *coslice category* over A , denoted $\mathcal{C} \backslash A$, is the comma category $K^1 A \downarrow 1_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Definition 4.7 (Pointed Sets). The *category of pointed sets* \mathbf{Set}_* is the coslice category $\mathbf{Set} \backslash 1$.

Part II

Group Theory

Chapter 5

Groups

Definition 5.1 (Group). A *group* G consists of a set G and a binary operation $\cdot : G^2 \rightarrow G$ such that \cdot is associative, and there exists $e \in G$, the *identity* element of the group, such that:

- For all $x \in G$ we have $xe = ex = x$
- For all $x \in G$, there exists $x^{-1} \in G$, the *inverse* of x , such that $xx^{-1} = x^{-1}x = e$.

We identify a group G with the category G with one object and morphisms the elements of G , with composition given by \cdot .

The *order* of a group G , denoted $|G|$, is the number of elements in G if G is finite; otherwise we write $|G| = \infty$.

Proposition 5.2. *The identity in a group is unique.*

PROOF: Proposition 3.2.

Proposition 5.3. *The inverse of an element is unique.*

PROOF: If i and j are inverses of x then $i = ixj = j$. \square

Example 5.4. • The *trivial* group is $\{e\}$ under $ee = e$.

- \mathbb{Z} is a group under addition
- \mathbb{Q} is a group under addition
- $\mathbb{Q} - \{0\}$ is a group under multiplication
- \mathbb{R} is a group under addition
- $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ is a group under multiplication
- \mathbb{C} is a group under addition
- $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ is a group under multiplication

- $\{-1, 1\}$ is a group under multiplication
- The set of 2×2 real matrices with non-zero determinant is a group under matrix multiplication.
- For any positive integer n , the set $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ of integers modulo n under addition is a group.
- For any category \mathcal{C} and object $A \in \mathcal{C}$, we have $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}}(A)$ is a group under $gf = f \circ g$.
For A a set, we call $S_A = \text{Aut}_{\text{Set}}(A)$ the *symmetric group* or *group of permutations* of A .
- For $n \geq 3$, the *dihedral group* D_{2n} consists of the set of rigid motions that map the regular n -gon onto itself under composition.

Example 5.5. • The only group of order 1 is the trivial group.

- The only group of order 2 is \mathbb{Z}_2 .
- The only group of order 3 is \mathbb{Z}_3 .
- There are exactly two groups of order 4: \mathbb{Z}_4 and $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ under $(a, b)(c, d) = (ac, bd)$.

Example 5.6. For any positive integer n , the set

$$(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^* = \{m \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} : \gcd(m, n) = 1\}$$

is a group under multiplication.

PROOF:

- <1>1. If $\gcd(m_1, n) = \gcd(m_2, n) = 1$ then $\gcd(m_1 m_2, n) = 1$
- <2>1. PICK integers a, b, c, d such that $am_1 + bn = cm_2 + dn = 1$
- <2>2. $acm_1 m_2 + (bcm_2 + d)n = 1$
- <1>2. Multiplication is associative.
- <1>3. 1 is the identity element.
- <1>4. Every element has an inverse.
- <2>1. LET: $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$
- <2>2. PICK integers b, c such that $ab + cn = 1$
- <2>3. $ab = 1$ in $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$

□

Proposition 5.7 (Cancellation). *Let G be a group. Let $a, g, h \in G$. If $ag = ah$ or $ga = ha$ then $g = h$.*

PROOF: If $ag = ah$ then $g = a^{-1}ag = a^{-1}ah = h$. Similarly if $ga = ha$. □

Proposition 5.8. *Let G be a group and $g, h \in G$. Then $(gh)^{-1} = h^{-1}g^{-1}$.*

PROOF: Since $ghh^{-1}g^{-1} = e$. □

Definition 5.9. Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$. We define $g^n \in G$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g^0 &= e \\ g^{n+1} &= g^n g & (n \geq 0) \\ g^{-n} &= (g^{-1})^n & (n > 0) \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 5.10. Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$g^{m+n} = g^m g^n .$$

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. For all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have $g^{k+1} = g^k g$

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. For all $k \geq 0$ we have $g^{k+1} = g^k g$

PROOF: Immediate from definition.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $g^{-1+1} = g^{-1} g$

PROOF: Both are equal to e .

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. For all $k > 1$ we have $g^{-k+1} = g^{-k} g$

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} g^{-k+1} &= (g^{-1})^{k-1} \\ &= (g^{-1})^{k-1} g^{-1} g \\ &= (g^{-1})^k g \\ &= g^{-k} g \end{aligned}$$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have $g^{k-1} = g^k g^{-1}$

PROOF: Substitute $k = k - 1$ above and multiply by g^{-1} .

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $g^{m+0} = g^m g^0$

PROOF: Since $g^m g^0 = g^m e = g^m$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. If $g^{m+n} = g^m g^n$ then $g^{m+n+1} = g^m g^{n+1}$

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} g^{m+n+1} &= g^{m+n} g & (\langle 1 \rangle 1) \\ &= g^m g^n g \\ &= g^m g^{n+1} & (\langle 1 \rangle 1) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. If $g^{m+n} = g^m g^n$ then $g^{m+n-1} = g^m g^{n-1}$

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} g^{m+n-1} g &= g^{m+n} & (\langle 1 \rangle 1) \\ &= g^m g^n \\ \therefore g^{m+n-1} &= g^m g^n g^{-1} \\ &= g^m g^{n-1} & (\langle 1 \rangle 2) \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 5.11. Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$(g^m)^n = g^{mn} .$$

PROOF:

$$\langle 1 \rangle 1. (g^m)^0 = g^0$$

PROOF: Both sides are equal to e .

$$\langle 1 \rangle 2. \text{ If } (g^m)^n = g^{mn} \text{ then } (g^m)^{n+1} = g^{m(n+1)}.$$

PROOF:

$$(g^m)^{n+1} = (g^m)^n g^m \quad (\text{Proposition 5.10})$$

$$= g^{mn} g^m$$

$$= g^{mn+m} \quad (\text{Proposition 5.10})$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 3. \text{ If } (g^m)^n = g^{mn} \text{ then } (g^m)^{n-1} = g^{m(n-1)}.$$

PROOF:

$$(g^m)^n = g^{mn}$$

$$\therefore (g^m)^{n-1} g^m = g^{mn-m} g^m \quad (\text{Proposition 5.10})$$

$$\therefore (g^m)^{n-1} = g^{mn-m} \quad (\text{Cancellation})$$

□

Definition 5.12 (Commute). Let G be a group and $g, h \in G$. We say g and h *commute* iff $gh = hg$.

5.1 Order of an Element

Definition 5.13 (Order). Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$. Then g has *finite order* iff there exists a positive integer n such that $g^n = e$. In this case, the *order* of g , denoted $|g|$, is the least positive integer n such that $g^n = e$.

If g does not have finite order, we write $|g| = \infty$.

Proposition 5.14. Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$ and n be a positive integer. If $g^n = e$ then $|g| \mid n$.

PROOF:

$$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \text{ LET: } n = q|g| + d \text{ where } 0 \leq d < |g|$$

PROOF: Division Algorithm.

$$\langle 1 \rangle 2. g^d = e$$

PROOF:

$$e = g^n$$

$$= g^{q|g|+d}$$

$$= (g^{|g|})^q g^d \quad (\text{Propositions 5.10, 5.11})$$

$$= e^q g^d$$

$$= g^d$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 3. d = 0$$

PROOF: By minimality of $|g|$.

$$\langle 1 \rangle 4. n = q|g|$$

□

Corollary 5.14.1. *Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$ have finite order and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $g^n = e$ if and only if $|g| \mid n$.*

Proposition 5.15. *Let G be a group and $g \in G$. Then $|g| \leq |G|$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: w.l.o.g. G is finite.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. PICK i, j with $0 \leq i < j \leq |G|$ such that $g^i = g^j$.

PROOF: Otherwise $g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{|G|}$ would be $|G| + 1$ distinct elements of G .

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $g^{j-i} = e$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. g has finite order and $|g| \leq |G|$

PROOF: Since $|g| \leq j - i \leq j \leq |G|$.

□

Proposition 5.16. *Let G be a group. Let $g \in G$ have finite order. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$|g^m| = \frac{\text{lcm}(m, |g|)}{m} = \frac{|g|}{\text{gcd}(m, |g|)}$$

PROOF: Since for any integer d we have

$$g^{md} = e \Leftrightarrow |g| \mid md \quad (\text{Corollary 5.14.1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{lcm}(m, |g|) \mid md$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\text{lcm}(m, |g|)}{m} \mid d \quad \square$$

and so $|g^m| = \frac{\text{lcm}(m, |g|)}{m}$ by Corollary 5.14.1. □

Corollary 5.16.1. *If g has odd order then $|g^2| = |g|$.*

Corollary 5.16.2. *Let m and n be integers with $n > 0$. The order of m in $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is $\frac{n}{\text{gcd}(m, n)}$.*

PROOF: Since the order of 1 is n . □

Proposition 5.17. *Let G be a group. Let $g, h \in G$ have finite order. Assume $gh = hg$. Then $|gh|$ has finite order and*

$$|gh| \mid \text{lcm}(|g|, |h|)$$

PROOF: Since $(gh)^{\text{lcm}(|g|, |h|)} = g^{\text{lcm}(|g|, |h|)} h^{\text{lcm}(|g|, |h|)} = e$. □

Example 5.18. This example shows that we cannot remove the hypothesis that $gh = hg$.

In $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, take

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $|g| = 4$, $|h| = 3$ and $|gh| = \infty$.

Proposition 5.19. *Let G be a group and $g, h \in G$ have finite order. If $gh = hg$ and $\text{gcd}(|g|, |h|) = 1$ then $|gh| = |g||h|$.*

PROOF:

$$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \text{ LET: } N = |gh|$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 2. g^N = (h^{-1})^N$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 3. g^{N|g|} = e$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 4. |g^N| \mid |g|$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 5. h^{-N|h|} = e$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 6. |g^N| \mid |h|$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 7. |g^N| = 1$$

PROOF: Since $\gcd(|g|, |h|) = 1$.

$$\langle 1 \rangle 8. g^N = e$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 9. |g| \mid N$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 10. h^{-N} = e$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 11. |h| \mid N$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 12. N = |g||h|$$

PROOF: Using Proposition 5.17.

□

Proposition 5.20. *Let G be a finite group. Assume there is exactly one element $f \in G$ of order 2. Then the product of all the elements of G is f .*

PROOF: Let the elements of G be g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n . Apart from e and f , every element and its inverse are distinct elements of the list. Hence the product of the list is $ef = f$. □

Proposition 5.21. *Let G be a finite group of order n . Let m be the number of elements of G of order 2. Then $n - m$ is odd.*

PROOF: In the list of all elements that are not of order 2, every element and its inverse are distinct except for e . Hence the list has odd length. □

Corollary 5.21.1. *If a finite group has even order, then it contains an element of order 2.*

Proposition 5.22. *Let G be a group and $a, g \in G$. Then $|aga^{-1}| = |g|$.*

PROOF: Since

$$(aga^{-1})^n = e \Leftrightarrow ag^na^{-1} = e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g^n = e$$

□

Proposition 5.23. *Let G be a group and $g, h \in G$. Then $|gh| = |hg|$.*

PROOF: Since $|gh| = |ghgg^{-1}| = |hg|$. □

5.2 Generators

Definition 5.24 (Generator). Let G be a group and $a \in G$. We say a *generates* the group iff, for all $x \in G$, there exists an integer n such that $x^n = a$.

Proposition 5.25. *The integer m generates $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $\gcd(m, n) = 1$.*

PROOF: By Corollary 5.16.2. \square

Corollary 5.25.1. *If p is prime then every non-zero element in $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ is a generator.*

Chapter 6

Group Homomorphisms

Definition 6.1 (Homomorphism). Let G and H be groups. A (group) homomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ is a function such that, for all $x, y \in G$,

$$\phi(xy) = \phi(x)\phi(y) \text{ .}$$

Proposition 6.2. Let G and H be groups with identities e_G and e_H . Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Then $\phi(e_G) = e_H$.

PROOF: Since $\phi(e_G) = \phi(e_G e_G) = \phi(e_G)\phi(e_G)$ and so $\phi(e_G) = e_H$ by Cancellation. \square

Proposition 6.3. Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. For all $x \in G$ we have $\phi(x^{-1}) = \phi(x)^{-1}$.

PROOF: Since $\phi(x)\phi(x^{-1}) = \phi(xx^{-1}) = \phi(e_G) = e_H$. \square

Proposition 6.4. Let G, H and K be groups. If $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ and $\psi : H \rightarrow K$ are homomorphisms then $\psi \circ \phi : G \rightarrow K$ is a homomorphism.

PROOF: For $x, y \in G$ we have

$$\psi(\phi(xy)) = \psi(\phi(x)\phi(y)) = \psi(\phi(x))\psi(\phi(y)) \text{ .}$$

Proposition 6.5. Let G be a group. Then $\text{id}_G : G \rightarrow G$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF: For $x, y \in G$ we have $\text{id}_G(xy) = xy = \text{id}_G(x)\text{id}_G(y)$. \square

Proposition 6.6. Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Let $g \in G$ have finite order. Then $|\phi(g)|$ divides $|g|$.

PROOF: Since $\phi(g)^{|g|} = \phi(g^{|g|}) = e$. \square

Definition 6.7 (Category of Groups). Let **Grp** be the category of groups and group homomorphisms.

Example 6.8. There are 49487365402 groups of order 1024 up to isomorphism.

Proposition 6.9. *A group homomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ is an isomorphism in **Grp** if and only if it is bijective.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: ϕ is bijective.

PROVE: ϕ^{-1} is a group homomorphism.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $h, h' \in H$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\phi(\phi^{-1}(hh')) = \phi(\phi^{-1}(h)\phi^{-1}(h'))$

PROOF: Both are equal to hh' .

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $\phi^{-1}(hh') = \phi^{-1}(h)\phi^{-1}(h')$

□

Corollary 6.9.1.

$$D_6 \cong C_3$$

PROOF: The canonical homomorphism $D_6 \rightarrow C_3$ is bijective. □

Corollary 6.9.2.

$$(\mathbb{R}, +) \cong (\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}, \cdot)$$

PROOF: The function that maps x to e^x is a bijective homomorphism. □

Proposition 6.10. *The trivial group is the zero object in **Grp**.*

PROOF: For any group G , the unique function $G \rightarrow \{e\}$ is a group homomorphism, and the only group homomorphism $\{e\} \rightarrow G$ maps e to e_G . □

Proposition 6.11. *For any groups G and H , the set $G \times H$ under $(g, h)(g', h') = (gg', hh')$ is the product of G and H in **Grp**.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $G \times H$ is a group.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. The multiplication is associative.

PROOF: Since $(g_1, h_1)((g_2, h_2)(g_3, h_3)) = ((g_1, h_1)(g_2, h_2))(g_3, h_3) = (g_1g_2g_3, h_1h_2h_3)$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. (e_G, e_H) is the identity.

PROOF: Since $(g, h)(e_G, e_H) = (e_G, e_H)(g, h) = (g, h)$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. The inverse of (g, h) is (g^{-1}, h^{-1}) .

PROOF: Since $(g, h)(g^{-1}, h^{-1}) = (g^{-1}, h^{-1})(g, h) = (e_G, e_H)$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $\pi_1 : G \times H \rightarrow G$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\pi_2 : G \times H \rightarrow H$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. For any group homomorphism $\phi : K \rightarrow G$ and $\psi : K \rightarrow H$, the function $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle : K \rightarrow G \times H$ where $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle(k) = (\phi(k), \psi(k))$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi, \psi \rangle(kk') &= (\phi(kk'), \psi(kk')) \\ &= (\phi(k)\phi(k'), \psi(k)\psi(k')) \\ &= (\phi(k), \psi(k))(\phi(k'), \psi(k')) \\ &= \langle \phi, \psi \rangle(k)\langle \phi, \psi \rangle(k') \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 6.12.

$$\text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong S_3$$

PROOF: Every permutation of $\{(1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ gives an automorphism of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. □

Proposition 6.13.

$$|\text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(C_n)| = \phi(n)$$

PROOF: An automorphism α is determined by $\alpha(1)$ which is any element of order n , and g has order n iff $\gcd(g, n) = 1$. □

Example 6.14.

$$\text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(\mathbb{Z}) \cong C_2$$

PROOF: The only automorphisms are the identity and multiplication by -1. □

6.1 Subgroups

Definition 6.15 (Subgroup). Let (G, \cdot) and $(H, *)$ be groups such that H is a subset of G . Then H is a *subgroup* of G iff the inclusion $i : H \hookrightarrow G$ is a group homomorphism.

Proposition 6.16. *If $(H, *)$ is a subgroup of (G, \cdot) then $*$ is the restriction of \cdot to H .*

PROOF: Given $x, y \in H$ we have

$$x * y = i(x * y) = i(x) \cdot i(y) = x \cdot y. \quad \square$$

Example 6.17. For any group G we have $\{e\}$ is a subgroup of G .

Proposition 6.18. *Let G be a group. Let H be a subset of G . Then H is a subgroup of G iff H is nonempty and, for all $x, y \in H$, we have $xy^{-1} \in H$.*

PROOF:

(1)1. If H is a subgroup of G then H is nonempty.

PROOF: Since every group has an identity element and so is nonempty.

(1)2. If H is a subgroup of G then, for all $x, y \in H$, we have $xy^{-1} \in H$.

PROOF: Easy.

(1)3. If H is nonempty and, for all $x, y \in H$, we have $xy^{-1} \in H$, then H is a subgroup of G .

(2)1. ASSUME: H is nonempty.

(2)2. ASSUME: $\forall x, y \in H. xy^{-1} \in H$

(2)3. $e \in H$

PROOF: Pick $x \in H$. We have $e = xx^{-1} \in H$.

(2)4. $\forall x \in H. x^{-1} \in H$

PROOF: Given $x \in H$ we have $x^{-1} = ex^{-1} \in H$.

⟨2⟩5. H is closed under the restriction of \cdot

PROOF: Given $x, y \in H$ we have $xy = x(y^{-1})^{-1} \in H$.

⟨2⟩6. H is a group under the restriction of \cdot

PROOF: Associativity is inherited from G and the existence of an identity element and inverses follows from ⟨2⟩3 and ⟨2⟩4.

⟨2⟩7. The inclusion $H \hookrightarrow G$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF: For $x, y \in H$ we have $i(xy) = i(x)i(y) = xy$.

□

Corollary 6.18.1. *The intersection of a set of subgroups of G is a subgroup of G .*

Corollary 6.18.2. *Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Let K be a subgroup of H . Then $\phi^{-1}(K)$ is a subgroup of G .*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $\phi^{-1}(K)$ is nonempty.

PROOF: Since $e \in \phi^{-1}(K)$.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $x, y \in \phi^{-1}(K)$

⟨1⟩3. $\phi(x), \phi(y) \in K$

⟨1⟩4. $\phi(x)\phi(y)^{-1} \in K$

⟨1⟩5. $\phi(xy^{-1}) \in K$

⟨1⟩6. $xy^{-1} \in \phi^{-1}(K)$

□

Corollary 6.18.3. *Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Let K be a subgroup of G . Then $\phi(K)$ is a subgroup of H .*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $x, y \in \phi(K)$

⟨1⟩2. PICK $a, b \in K$ such that $x = \phi(a)$ and $y = \phi(b)$

⟨1⟩3. $xy^{-1} = \phi(ab^{-1})$

⟨1⟩4. $xy^{-1} \in \phi(K)$

□

Proposition 6.19. *Let G be a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} . Then there exists $d \geq 0$ such that $G = d\mathbb{Z}$.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: w.l.o.g. $G \neq \{0\}$

PROOF: Since $\{0\} = 0\mathbb{Z}$.

⟨1⟩2. LET: d be the least positive element of G .

PROVE: $G = d\mathbb{Z}$

PROOF: If $n \in G$ then $-n \in G$ so G must contain a positive element.

⟨1⟩3. $G \subseteq d\mathbb{Z}$

⟨2⟩1. LET: $n \in G$

⟨2⟩2. LET: q and r be the integers such that $n = qd + r$ and $0 \leq r < d$.

⟨2⟩3. $r \in G$

PROOF: Since $r = n - qd$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $r = 0$

PROOF: By minimality of d .

$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $n = qd \in d\mathbb{Z}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $d\mathbb{Z} \subseteq G$

□

6.2 Kernel

Definition 6.20 (Kernel). Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. The *kernel* of ϕ is

$$\ker \phi = \{g \in G : \phi(g) = e\} .$$

Proposition 6.21. Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Then $\ker \phi$ is a subgroup of G .

PROOF: Corollary 6.18.2. □

Proposition 6.22. Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Then the inclusion $i : \ker \phi \hookrightarrow G$ is terminal in the category of pairs $(K, \alpha : K \rightarrow G)$ such that $\phi \circ \alpha = 0$.

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $\phi \circ i = 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For any group K and homomorphism $\alpha : K \rightarrow G$ such that $\phi \circ \alpha = 0$, there exists a unique homomorphism $\beta : K \rightarrow \ker \phi$ such that $i \circ \beta = \alpha$.

□

Proposition 6.23. Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Then the following are equivalent:

1. ϕ is monic.
2. $\ker \phi = \{e\}$
3. ϕ is injective.

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $1 \Rightarrow 2$

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: ϕ is monic.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $i : \ker \phi \hookrightarrow G$, $j : \{e\} \hookrightarrow \ker \phi \hookrightarrow G$ be the inclusions.

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $\phi \circ i = \phi \circ j$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $i = j$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $2 \Rightarrow 3$

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $\ker \phi = \{e\}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $x, y \in G$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: $\phi(x) = \phi(y)$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $\phi(xy^{-1}) = e$

- $\langle 2 \rangle 5. xy^{-1} \in \ker \phi$
 $\langle 2 \rangle 6. xy^{-1} = e$
 $\langle 2 \rangle 7. x = y$
 $\langle 1 \rangle 3. 3 \Rightarrow 1$
 PROOF: Easy.
 \square

6.3 Inner Automorphisms

Proposition 6.24. *Let G be a group and $g \in G$. The function $\gamma_g : G \rightarrow G$ defined by $\gamma_g(a) = gag^{-1}$ is an automorphism on G .*

PROOF:

- $\langle 1 \rangle 1. \gamma_g$ is a homomorphism.

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_g(ab) &= gabg^{-1} \\
 &= gag^{-1}gbg^{-1} \\
 &= \gamma_g(a)\gamma_g(b)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $\langle 1 \rangle 2. \gamma_g$ is injective.

PROOF: By Cancellation.

- $\langle 1 \rangle 3. \gamma_g$ is surjective.

PROOF: Given $b \in G$, we have $\gamma_g(g^{-1}bg) = b$.

\square

Definition 6.25 (Inner Automorphism). Let G be a group. An *inner automorphism* on G is a function of the form $\gamma_g(a) = gag^{-1}$ for some $g \in G$.

Proposition 6.26. *Let G be a group. The function $\gamma : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(G)$ that maps g to γ_g is a group homomorphism.*

PROOF: Since $\gamma_{gh}(a) = ghah^{-1}g^{-1} = \gamma_g(\gamma_h(a))$. \square

6.4 Direct Products

Definition 6.27 (Direct Product). The *direct product* of groups G and H is their product in \mathbf{Grp} .

Proposition 6.28. *If m and n are positive integers with $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ then $C_{mn} \cong C_m \times C_n$.*

PROOF: The function that maps x to $(x \bmod m, x \bmod n)$ is an isomorphism.
 \square

Definition 6.29 (Cyclic Group). The *cyclic* groups are \mathbb{Z} and $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ for positive integers n .

6.5 Free Groups

Proposition 6.30. *Let A be a set. Let \mathcal{F}^A be the category whose objects are pairs (G, j) where G is a group and j is a function $A \rightarrow G$, with morphisms $f : (G, j) \rightarrow (H, k)$ the group homomorphisms $f : G \rightarrow H$ such that $f \circ j = k$. Then \mathcal{F}^A has an initial object.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $W(A)$ be the set of words in the alphabet whose elements are the elements of A together with $\{a^{-1} : a \in A\}$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $r : W(A) \rightarrow W(A)$ be the function that, given a word w , removes the first pair of letters of the form aa^{-1} or $a^{-1}a$; if there is no such pair, then $r(w) = w$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. Let us say that a word w is a *reduced word* iff $r(w) = w$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. For any word w of length n , we have $r^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}(w)$ is a reduced word.

PROOF: Since we cannot remove more than $n/2$ pairs of letters from w .

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. LET: $R : W(A) \rightarrow W(A)$ be the function $R(w) = r^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}(w)$, where n is the length of w .

$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. LET: $F(A)$ be the set of reduced words.

$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. Define $\cdot : F(A)^2 \rightarrow F(A)$ by $w \cdot w' = R(ww')$

$\langle 1 \rangle 8$. \cdot is associative.

PROOF: Both $w_1 \cdot (w_2 \cdot w_3)$ and $(w_1 \cdot w_2) \cdot w_3$ are equal to $R(w_1w_2w_3)$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 9$. The empty word is the identity element in $F(A)$

$\langle 1 \rangle 10$. The inverse of $a_1^{\pm 1}a_2^{\pm 1} \cdots a_n^{\pm 1}$ is $a_n^{\mp 1} \cdots a_2^{\mp 1}a_1^{\mp 1}$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 11$. LET: $j : A \rightarrow F(A)$ be the function that maps a to the word a of length

$\langle 1 \rangle 12$. LET: G be any group and $k : A \rightarrow G$ any function.

$\langle 1 \rangle 13$. The only morphism $f : (F(A), j) \rightarrow (G, k)$ in \mathcal{F}^A is $f(a_1^{\pm 1}a_2^{\pm 1} \cdots a_n^{\pm 1}) = k(a_1)^{\pm 1}k(a_2)^{\pm 1} \cdots k(a_n)^{\pm 1}$.

□

Definition 6.31 (Free Group). For any set A , the *free group* on A is the initial object $(F(A), i)$ in \mathcal{F}^A .

Proposition 6.32. $i : A \rightarrow F(A)$ is injective.

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $x, y \in A$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $x \neq y$

PROVE: $i(x) \neq i(y)$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: $f : A \rightarrow C_2$ be the function that maps x to 0 and all other elements of A to 1.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. LET: $\phi : F(A) \rightarrow C_2$ be the group homomorphism such that $f = \phi \circ i$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $f(x) \neq f(y)$

$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. $\phi(i(x)) \neq \phi(i(y))$

$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. $i(x) \neq i(y)$

□

Proposition 6.33.

$$F(0) \cong \{e\}$$

PROOF: For any set A , the unique group homomorphism $\{e\} \rightarrow A$ makes the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{e\} & \longrightarrow & A \\ \uparrow & \nearrow & \\ \emptyset & & \end{array}$$

Proposition 6.34. *The free group on 1 is \mathbb{Z} with the injection mapping 0 to 1.*

PROOF: Given any group G and function $a : 1 \rightarrow G$, the required unique homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$ is defined by $\phi(n) = a(0)^n$. \square

Proposition 6.35. *For any sets A and B , we have that $F(A + B)$ is the coproduct of $F(A)$ and $F(B)$ in **Grp**.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & G & & \\ & f \nearrow & \uparrow k & \nwarrow g & \\ F(A) & \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} & F(A+B) & \xleftarrow{\kappa_2} & F(B) \\ i_A \uparrow & & j \uparrow & & i_B \uparrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{k_1} & A+B & \xleftarrow{k_2} & B \end{array}$$

PROOF:

- $\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $i_A : A \rightarrow F(A)$, $i_B : B \rightarrow F(B)$, $j : A + B \rightarrow F(A + B)$ be the canonical injections.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: κ_1, κ_2 be the unique group homomorphisms that make the diagram above commute.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: G be any group and $f : F(A) \rightarrow G$, $g : F(B) \rightarrow G$ any group homomorphisms.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 4$. LET: $h : A + B \rightarrow G$ be the unique function such that $h \circ k_1 = f \circ i_A$ and $h \circ k_2 = g \circ i_B$.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 5$. LET: $k : F(A + B) \rightarrow G$ be the unique group homomorphism such that $k \circ j = h$.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 6$. k is the unique group homomorphism such that $k \circ \kappa_1 \circ i_A = f \circ i_A$ and $k \circ \kappa_2 \circ i_B = g \circ i_B$.
- $\langle 1 \rangle 7$. k is the unique group homomorphism such that $k \circ \kappa_1 = f$ and $k \circ \kappa_2 = g$. \square

Definition 6.36 (Subgroup Generated by a Group). Let G be a group and A a subset of G . Let $\phi : F(A) \rightarrow G$ be the unique group homomorphism such that $\phi(a) = a$ for all $a \in A$. The subgroup *generated* by A is

$$\langle A \rangle := \text{im } \phi$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F(A) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & G \\
 \uparrow & \nearrow & \\
 A & &
 \end{array}$$

Proposition 6.37. *Let G be a group and A a subset of G . Then $\langle A \rangle$ is the set of all elements of the form $a_1^{\pm 1} a_2^{\pm 1} \cdots a_n^{\pm 1}$ (where $n \geq 0$) such that $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. \square

Corollary 6.37.1. *Let G be a group and $g \in G$. Then*

$$\langle g \rangle = \{g^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} .$$

Proposition 6.38. *Let G be a group and A a subset of G . Then $\langle A \rangle$ is the intersection of all the subgroups of G that include A .*

PROOF: Easy. \square

Proposition 6.39. *Let G be a group and $g \in G$. Then $\langle g \rangle$ is cyclic.*

PROOF: If g has finite order then $\langle g \rangle \cong C_{|g|}$, otherwise $\langle g \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}$. \square

Definition 6.40 (Finitely Generated). *Let G be a group. Then G is finitely generated iff there exists a finite subset A of G such that $G = \langle A \rangle$.*

Example 6.41. Every cyclic group is finitely generated.

Proposition 6.42. *Every subgroup of a finitely generated free group is free.*

PROOF: TODO.

Proposition 6.43. *$F(2)$ includes subgroups isomorphic to the free group on arbitrarily many generators.*

PROOF: TODO

Proposition 6.44.

$$[F(2), F(2)] \cong F(\mathbb{Z})$$

PROOF: TODO

Chapter 7

Abelian Groups

Definition 7.1 (Abelian Group). A group is *Abelian* iff any two elements commute.

In an Abelian group G , we often denote the group operation by $+$, the identity element by 0 and the inverse of an element g by $-g$. We write ng for g^n ($g \in G, n \in \mathbb{Z}$).

Example 7.2. Every group of order ≤ 4 is Abelian.

Example 7.3. For any positive integer n , we have $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is an Abelian group under addition.

Example 7.4. S_n is not Abelian for $n \geq 3$. If $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ then $xy = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $yx = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

Example 7.5. There are 42 Abelian groups of order 1024 up to isomorphism.

Proposition 7.6. Let G be a group. If $g^2 = e$ for all $g \in G$ then G is Abelian.

PROOF: For any $g, h \in G$ we have

$$ghgh = e$$

$$\therefore hgh = g \quad (\text{multiplying on the left by } g)$$

$$\therefore hg = gh \quad (\text{multiplying on the right by } h) \square$$

Proposition 7.7. Let G be a group. Then G is Abelian if and only if the function that maps g to g^{-1} is a group homomorphism.

PROOF:

(1)1. If G is Abelian then the function that maps g to g^{-1} is a group homomorphism.

PROOF: Since $(gh)^{-1} = h^{-1}g^{-1} = g^{-1}h^{-1}$.

(1)2. If the function that maps g to g^{-1} is a group homomorphism then G is Abelian.

PROOF: Since $gh = (g^{-1})^{-1}(h^{-1})^{-1} = (g^{-1}h^{-1})^{-1} = hg$.
 \square

Proposition 7.8. *Let G be a group. Then G is Abelian if and only if the function that maps g to g^2 is a group homomorphism.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If G is Abelian then the function that maps g to g^2 is a group homomorphism.

PROOF: Since $(gh)^2 = g^2h^2$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If the function that maps g to g^2 is a group homomorphism then G is Abelian.

PROOF: Since we have $(gh)^2 = ghgh = g^2h^2$ and so $hg = gh$.

\square

Proposition 7.9. *Let G be a group. Then G is Abelian if and only if the homomorphism $\gamma : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(G)$ is the trivial homomorphism.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If G is Abelian then γ is trivial.

PROOF: Since $\gamma_g(a) = gag^{-1} = a$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If γ is trivial then G is Abelian.

PROOF: If $\gamma_g(a) = gag^{-1} = a$ for all g and a then $ga = ag$ for all g, a .

\square

Proposition 7.10. *Let G be an Abelian group. Let $g, h \in G$. If g has maximal finite order in G , and h has finite order, then $|h| \mid |g|$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: for a contradiction $|h| \nmid |g|$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. PICK a prime p such that $|g| = p^m r$, $|h| = p^n s$ where $p \nmid r$, $p \nmid s$ and $m < n$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $|g^{p^m} h^s| = p^n r$

PROOF: Proposition 5.19.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $|g| < |g^{p^m} h^s|$

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.

PROOF: This contradicts the maximality of $|g|$.

\square

Proposition 7.11. *If p is prime then $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ is cyclic.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: g be an element of maximal order in $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For all $h \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ we have $h^{|g|} = 1$.

PROOF: Proposition 7.10.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. There are at most $|g|$ elements x such that $x^{|g|} = 1$ in $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $p - 1 \leq |g|$

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $|g| = p - 1$

$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. g generates $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$.

□

Example 7.12. $(\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z})^*$ is not cyclic. Its elements are 1, 5, 7 and 11 with orders 1, 2, 2 and 2.

Theorem 7.13 (Wilson's Theorem). *A positive integer p is prime if and only if $(p-1)! \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.*

⟨1⟩1. If p is prime then $(p-1)! \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: p is prime.

⟨2⟩2. $(p-1)!$ is the product of all the elements of $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$

⟨2⟩3. The only element of $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ with order 2 is -1 .

⟨2⟩4. $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

PROOF: Proposition 5.20.

⟨1⟩2. If $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ then p is prime.

⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: (

$(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$)

⟨2⟩2. LET: d be a proper divisor of p .

PROVE: $d = 1$

⟨2⟩3. $d \mid (p-1)!$

⟨2⟩4. $d \mid 1$

PROOF: Since $d \mid p \mid (p-1)! + 1$.

⟨2⟩5. $d = 1$

□

Proposition 7.14. *If p and q are distinct odd primes then $(\mathbb{Z}/pq\mathbb{Z})^*$ is not cyclic.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $|(\mathbb{Z}/pq\mathbb{Z})^*| = (p-1)(q-1)$

⟨1⟩2. LET: $g \in (\mathbb{Z}/pq\mathbb{Z})^*$

PROVE: g does not have order $(p-1)(q-1)$

⟨1⟩3. $g^{(p-1)(q-1)/2} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

⟨1⟩4. $g^{(p-1)(q-1)/2} \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$

⟨1⟩5. $pq \mid g^{(p-1)(q-1)/2} - 1$

⟨1⟩6. $g^{(p-1)(q-1)/2} \equiv 1 \pmod{pq}$

⟨1⟩7. $|g| \mid (p-1)(q-1)/2$

□

Proposition 7.15. *For any prime p , we have $\text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(C_p) \cong C_{p-1}$.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $\phi : \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(C_p) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ be the function $\phi(\alpha) = \alpha(1)$.

PROOF: $\alpha(1)$ has order p in C_p and so is coprime with p .

⟨1⟩2. ϕ is a homomorphism.

PROOF: $\phi(\alpha \circ \beta) = \alpha(\beta(1)) = \alpha(\beta(1)1) = \beta(1)\alpha(1) = \phi(\alpha)\phi(\beta)$

⟨1⟩3. ϕ is injective.

PROOF: If $\phi(\alpha) = \phi(\beta)$ then for any n we have $\alpha(n) = n\alpha(1) = n\phi(\alpha) = n\phi(\beta) = n\beta(1) = \beta(n)$.

⟨1⟩4. ϕ is surjective.

PROOF: For any $r \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ we have $r = \phi(\alpha)$ where $\alpha(n) = nr \pmod{p}$.

⟨1⟩5. $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^* \cong C_{p-1}$

□

Proposition 7.16. *Given a set A and an Abelian group H , the set H^A is an Abelian group under*

$$(\phi + \psi)(a) = \phi(a) + \psi(a) \quad (\phi, \psi \in H^A, a \in A) .$$

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $\phi + (\psi + \chi) = (\phi + \psi) + \chi$

⟨1⟩2. $\phi + \psi = \psi + \phi$

⟨1⟩3. LET: $0 : A \rightarrow H$ be the function $0(a) = 0$.

⟨1⟩4. $\phi + 0 = 0 + \phi = \phi$

⟨1⟩5. Given $\phi : A \rightarrow H$, define $-\phi : A \rightarrow H$ by $(-\phi)(a) = -(\phi(a))$.

⟨1⟩6. $\phi + (-\phi) = (-\phi) + \phi = 0$

□

Proposition 7.17. *Given a group G and an Abelian group H , the set $\mathbf{Grp}[G, H]$ is a subgroup of H^G .*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. Given $\phi, \psi : G \rightarrow H$ group homomorphisms, we have $\phi - \psi$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi - \psi)(g + g') &= \phi(g + g') - \psi(g + g') \\ &= \phi(g) + \phi(g') - \psi(g) - \psi(g') \\ &= \phi(g) - \psi(g) + \phi(g') - \psi(g') \\ &= (\phi - \psi)(g) + (\phi - \psi)(g') \end{aligned}$$

□

7.1 The Category of Abelian Groups

Definition 7.18 (Category of Abelian Groups). Let \mathbf{Ab} be the full subcategory of \mathbf{Grp} whose objects are the Abelian groups.

Definition 7.19 (Direct Sum). Given Abelian groups G and H , we also call the direct product of G and H the *direct sum* and denote it $G \oplus H$.

Proposition 7.20. *Given Abelian groups G and H , the direct sum $G \oplus H$ is the coproduct of G and H in \mathbf{Ab} .*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $\kappa_1 : G \rightarrow G \oplus H$ be the group homomorphism $\kappa_1(g) = (g, e_H)$.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $\kappa_2 : H \rightarrow G \oplus H$ be the group homomorphism $\kappa_2(h) = (e_G, h)$.

(1)3. Given group homomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow K$ and $\psi : H \rightarrow K$, define $[\phi, \psi] : G \oplus H \rightarrow K$ by $[\phi, \psi](g, h) = \phi(g) + \psi(h)$.

(1)4. $[\phi, \psi]$ is a group homomorphism.

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} [\phi, \psi]((g, h) + (g', h')) &= [\phi, \psi](g + g', h + h') \\ &= \phi(g + g') + \psi(h + h') \\ &= \phi(g) + \phi(g') + \psi(h) + \psi(h') \\ &= \phi(g) + \psi(h) + \phi(g') + \psi(h') \\ &= [\phi, \psi](g, h) + [\phi, \psi](g', h') \end{aligned}$$

(1)5. $[\phi, \psi] \circ \kappa_1 = \phi$

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} [\phi, \psi](\kappa_1(g)) &= [\phi, \psi](g, e_H) \\ &= \phi(g) + \psi(e_H) \\ &= \phi(g) + e_K \\ &= \phi(g) \end{aligned}$$

(1)6. $[\phi, \psi] \circ \kappa_2 = \psi$

PROOF: Similar.

(1)7. If $f : G \oplus H \rightarrow K$ is a group homomorphism with $f \circ \kappa_1 = \phi$ and $f \circ \kappa_2 = \psi$ then $f = [\phi, \psi]$.

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} f(g, h) &= f((g, e_H) + (e_G, h)) \\ &= f(\kappa_1(g)) + f(\kappa_2(h)) \\ &= \phi(g) + \psi(h) \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 7.21. *Every finitely generated Abelian group is a direct sum of cyclic groups.*

PROOF: TODO □

7.2 Free Abelian Groups

Proposition 7.22. *Let A be a set. Let \mathcal{F}^A be the category whose objects are pairs (G, j) where G is an Abelian group and j is a function $A \rightarrow G$, with morphisms $f : (G, j) \rightarrow (H, k)$ the group homomorphisms $f : G \rightarrow H$ such that $f \circ j = k$. Then \mathcal{F}^A has an initial object.*

PROOF:

(1)1. LET: $\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus A}$ be the subgroup of \mathbb{Z}^A consisting of all functions $\alpha : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\alpha(a) = 0$ for only finitely many $a \in A$.

(1)2. LET: $i : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus A}$ be the function such that $i(a)(b) = 1$ if $a = b$ and 0 if $a \neq b$.

(1)3. LET: G be any Abelian group and $j : A \rightarrow G$ any function.

(1)4. The unique homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus A} \rightarrow G$ required is defined by $\phi(\alpha) = \sum_{a \in A} \alpha(a)j(a)$

□

Definition 7.23 (Free Abelian Group). For any set A , the *free Abelian group* on A is the initial object $(F^{ab}(A), i)$ in \mathcal{F}^A .

Proposition 7.24. For any sets A and B , we have that $F^{ab}(A + B)$ is the coproduct of $F^{ab}(A)$ and $F^{ab}(B)$ in \mathbf{Grp} .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & G & & \\
 & \nearrow f & \uparrow k & \nwarrow g & \\
 F^{ab}(A) & \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} & F^{ab}(A+B) & \xleftarrow{\kappa_2} & F^{ab}(B) \\
 \uparrow i_A & & \uparrow j & & \uparrow i_B \\
 A & \xrightarrow{k_1} & A+B & \xleftarrow{k_2} & B
 \end{array}$$

PROOF:

- (1)1. LET: $i_A : A \rightarrow F^{ab}(A)$, $i_B : B \rightarrow F^{ab}(B)$, $j : A + B \rightarrow F^{ab}(A + B)$ be the canonical injections.
- (1)2. LET: κ_1, κ_2 be the unique group homomorphisms that make the diagram above commute.
- (1)3. LET: G be any group and $f : F^{ab}(A) \rightarrow G$, $g : F^{ab}(B) \rightarrow G$ any group homomorphisms.
- (1)4. LET: $h : A + B \rightarrow G$ be the unique function such that $h \circ k_1 = f \circ i_A$ and $h \circ k_2 = g \circ i_B$.
- (1)5. LET: $k : F^{ab}(A + B) \rightarrow G$ be the unique group homomorphism such that $k \circ j = h$.
- (1)6. k is the unique group homomorphism such that $k \circ \kappa_1 \circ i_A = f \circ i_A$ and $k \circ \kappa_2 \circ i_B = g \circ i_B$.
- (1)7. k is the unique group homomorphism such that $k \circ \kappa_1 = f$ and $k \circ \kappa_2 = g$.

□

Proposition 7.25. For A and B finite sets, if $F^{ab}(A) \cong F^{ab}(B)$ then $A \cong B$.

PROOF:

- (1)1. For any set C , define \sim on $F^{ab}(C)$ by: $f \sim f'$ iff there exists $g \in F^{ab}(C)$ such that $f - f' = 2g$.
- (1)2. For any set C , \sim is an equivalence relation on $F^{ab}(C)$.
- (1)3. For any set C , we have $F^{ab}(C) / \sim$ is finite if and only if C is finite, in which case $|F^{ab}(C) / \sim| = 2^{|C|}$.

PROOF: There is a bijection between $F^{ab}(C) / \sim$ and the finite subsets of C , which maps f to $\{c \in C : f(c) \text{ is odd}\}$.

- (1)4. If $F^{ab}(A) \cong F^{ab}(B)$ then $A \cong B$.

PROOF: If $|F^{ab}(A) / \sim| = |F^{ab}(B) / \sim|$ then $2^{|A|} = 2^{|B|}$ and so $|A| = |B|$.

□

Part III

Linear Algebra

Definition 7.26. Let $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ be the group of invertible $n \times n$ real matrices.