

# Mathematics

Robin Adams

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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 $\phi$ -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  $\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$  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  $\alpha$ , let  $\alpha$  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  $g \circ f \circ x = g \circ f \circ y$  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  $2 \times 2$  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:

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

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

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

(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:

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

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

(Proposition 5.10)

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

(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:

$$e = g^n$$

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

$$= (g^{|g|})^q g^d$$

(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  $x, y \in G$ ,

$$\phi(xy) = \phi(x)\phi(y) \ .$$

**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

$$\psi(\phi(xy)) = \psi(\phi(x)\phi(y)) = \psi(\phi(x))\psi(\phi(y)) \ .$$

**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.

**Proposition 6.8.** *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:  $\phi$  is bijective.

PROVE:  $\phi^{-1}$  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 6.8.1.**

$$D_6 \cong C_3$$

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

**Corollary 6.8.2.**

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

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

**Proposition 6.9.** *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 6.10.** *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 6.11.**

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

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 6.12.**

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

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

**Example 6.13.**

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

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

## 6.1 Inner Automorphisms

**Proposition 6.14.** *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:

⟨1⟩1.  $\gamma_g$  is a homomorphism.

PROOF:

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

⟨1⟩2.  $\gamma_g$  is injective.

PROOF: By Cancellation.

⟨1⟩3.  $\gamma_g$  is surjective.

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

□

**Definition 6.15** (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 6.16.** *Let  $G$  be a group. The function  $\gamma : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(G)$  that maps  $g$  to  $\gamma_g$  is a group homomorphism.*

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

## 6.2 Direct Products

**Definition 6.17** (Direct Product). The *direct product* of groups  $G$  and  $H$  is their product in  $\mathbf{Grp}$ .

**Proposition 6.18.** *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 6.19** (Cyclic Group). The *cyclic* groups are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  for positive integers  $n$ .

### 6.3 Free Groups

**Proposition 6.20.** *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  $f(a_1^{\pm 1}a_2^{\pm 1} \cdots a_n^{\pm 1}) = k(a_1)^{\pm 1}k(a_2)^{\pm 1} \cdots k(a_n)^{\pm 1}$ .

$\square$

**Definition 6.21** (Free Group). For any set  $A$ , the *free group* on  $A$  is the initial object  $(F(A), i)$  in  $\mathcal{F}^A$ .

**Proposition 6.22.**  *$i : A \rightarrow F(A)$  is injective.*

PROOF:

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



- (1)2. ASSUME:  $x \neq y$   
 PROVE:  $i(x) \neq i(y)$   
 (1)3. LET:  $f : A \rightarrow C_2$  be the function that maps  $x$  to 0 and all other elements of  $A$  to 1.  
 (1)4. LET:  $\phi : F(A) \rightarrow C_2$  be the group homomorphism such that  $f = \phi \circ i$ .  
 (1)5.  $f(x) \neq f(y)$   
 (1)6.  $\phi(i(x)) \neq \phi(i(y))$   
 (1)7.  $i(x) \neq i(y)$   
 $\square$

**Proposition 6.23.**

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

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 6.24.** *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 6.25.** *For any sets  $A$  and  $B$ , we have that  $F(A + B)$  is the coproduct of  $F(A)$  and  $F(B)$  in **Grp**.*

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

PROOF:

- (1)1. LET:  $i_A : A \rightarrow F(A)$ ,  $i_B : B \rightarrow F(B)$ ,  $j : A + B \rightarrow F(A + B)$  be the canonical injections.  
 (1)2. LET:  $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$  be the unique group homomorphisms that make the diagram above commute.  
 (1)3. LET:  $G$  be any group and  $f : F(A) \rightarrow G$ ,  $g : F(B) \rightarrow G$  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:  $k : F(A + B) \rightarrow G$  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  $k \circ \kappa_2 = g$ .
-

## 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  $\leq 4$  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  $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  then  $xy = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $yx = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

**Proposition 7.5.** 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 7.6.** 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 7.7.** *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  $hg = gh$ .

□

**Proposition 7.8.** *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  $\gamma$  is trivial.

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

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

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

□

**Proposition 7.9.** *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  $|g|$ .

□

**Proposition 7.10.** *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 7.9.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$ . 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 7.11.**  $(\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z})^*$  is not cyclic. Its elements are 1, 5, 7 and 11 with orders 1, 2, 2 and 2.

**Theorem 7.12** (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 7.13.** *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 7.14.** *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.  $\phi$  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.  $\phi$  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.  $\phi$  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 7.15.** *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:

$$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \phi + (\psi + \chi) = (\phi + \psi) + \chi$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 2. \phi + \psi = \psi + \phi$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 3. \text{ LET: } 0 : A \rightarrow H \text{ be the function } 0(a) = 0.$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 4. \phi + 0 = 0 + \phi = \phi$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 5. \text{ Given } \phi : A \rightarrow H, \text{ define } -\phi : A \rightarrow H \text{ by } (-\phi)(a) = -(\phi(a)).$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 6. \phi + (-\phi) = (-\phi) + \phi = 0$$

□

**Proposition 7.16.** *Given a group  $G$  and an Abelian group  $H$ , the set  $\mathbf{Grp}[G, H]$  is a subgroup of  $H^G$ .*

PROOF:

$$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \text{ Given } \phi, \psi : G \rightarrow H \text{ group homomorphisms, we have } \phi - \psi \text{ is a group homomorphism.}$$

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

**Definition 7.18** (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 7.19.** *Given Abelian groups  $G$  and  $H$ , the direct sum  $G \oplus H$  is the coproduct of  $G$  and  $H$  in  $\mathbf{Ab}$ .*

PROOF:

$$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \text{ LET: } \kappa_1 : G \rightarrow G \oplus H \text{ be the group homomorphism } \kappa_1(g) = (g, e_H).$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle 2. \text{ LET: } \kappa_2 : H \rightarrow G \oplus H \text{ be the group homomorphism } \kappa_2(h) = (e_G, h).$$

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

$$\langle 1 \rangle 4. [\phi, \psi] \text{ is a group homomorphism.}$$

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:

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

□

## 7.2 Free Abelian Groups

**Proposition 7.20.** *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 7.21** (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 7.22.** *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 **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:  $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$  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  $k \circ \kappa_2 = g$ .  
 □



## Part III

# Linear Algebra



**Definition 7.23.** Let  $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$  be the group of invertible  $n \times n$  real matrices.