Rohan Jain

Question: 34

Find all the subgroups of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$. Use this information to show that $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_9$.

Solution: The subgroups of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ are:

- $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$
- $\{(0,0)\}$
- $\{(0,0),(1,0),(2,0)\}$
- $\{(0,0),(0,1),(0,2)\}$
- $\{(0,0),(1,1),(2,2)\}$
- $\{(0,0),(1,2),(2,1)\}$

The subgroups of \mathbb{Z}_9 are:

- $\bullet \mathbb{Z}_9$
- {0}
- {0,3,6}

Since these groups have different sets of subgroups, they are not isomorphic. In other words, $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_9$.

Question: 35

Find all the subgroups of the symmetry group of an equilateral triangle

Solution:

Question: 41

Prove that

$$G = \{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \land a, b \neq 0\}$$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{R}^* under the group operation of multiplication.

Solution:

Question: 45

Prove that the intersection of two subgroups of a group G is also a subgroup of G.

Solution:

Question: 46

Prove or disprove: If H and K are subgroups of a group G, then $H \cup K$ is a subgroup of G.

Solution:

Question: 47

Prove or disprove: If H and K are subgroups of a group G, then $HK = \{hk : h \in H \land k \in K\}$ is a subgroup of G. What is G is abelian?

Solution:

Question: 48

Let G be a group and $g \in G$. Show that

$$Z(G) = \{x \in G : gx = xg \text{ for all } g \in G\}$$

is a subgroup of G. This subgroup is called the **center** of G.

Solution:

Question: 53

Let H be a subgroup of G and

$$C(H) = \{ g \in G : gh = hg \text{ for all } h \in H \}.$$

Prove that C(H) is a subgroup of G. This group is called the **centralizer** of H in G.

Solution:

Question: 54

Let H be a subgroup of G. If $g \in G$, show that $gHg^{-1} = \{ghg^{-1} : h \in H\}$ is also a subgroup of G.

Solution: