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Problem 1. If p is a prime number, prove that the nonzero elements of \mathbb{Z}_p form a multiplicative group of order $p - 1$. Show that this statement is false if p is not a prime.

Proof. Consider $\mathbb{Z}_4 \setminus \{0\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. $2(2) = 0 \notin \mathbb{Z}_4 \setminus \{0\}$, so closure doesn't hold and it can't be a group under multiplication at all. Therefore, the statement is false if p is not prime. Now consider the statement for a prime p .

$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ and so $\mathbb{Z}_2^* = \{1\}$ is clearly a group under multiplication of order $2 - 1 = 1$. Now consider any prime $p > 2$, which must be odd. $p = 2k + 1$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Observe.

$\langle 2 \rangle_p^* = \{2, 4, \dots, 2k\} \sqcup \{2(2k), \dots\}$. Well, since $p = 2k + 1$, $2(2k) = 4k = 2k + 2k = (2k + 1) + (2k - 1) = p + 2k - 1 = 2k - 1 = p - 2$. So note that the elements following $2k$ must be odd since p is odd. Additionally, $2q(p - 2) = -4q = p - 4q$ for $q = 1, \dots, k - 1$ and finally note that $2(k - 1)(p - 2) = 2(k - 1)p - 2(k - 1)(2) = p - 2k = 1$. Therefore,

$\langle 2 \rangle_p^* = \{2, 4, \dots, 2k\} \sqcup \{2(2k), \dots\} = \{2, 4, \dots, 2k\} \sqcup \{p - 2, p - 4, \dots, p - 2k, \dots\} = \{2, 4, \dots, p - 1\} \sqcup \{p - 2, p - 4, \dots, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and continuing in this fashion loops us back around to the evens.

So, $\langle 2 \rangle_p^* = (\mathcal{E}_p \setminus \{0\}) \sqcup (\mathcal{O}_p) = \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ must therefore be a cyclic multiplicative group of order $p - 1$.

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Problem 2.

- (a) Prove that the relation given by $a \sim b \iff a - b \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an equivalence relation on the additive group \mathbb{Q} .
- (b) Prove that \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is an infinite abelian group.

Proof.

- (a) For any $a, b, c \in (\mathbb{Q}, +)$,

$$[\mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{a}] : a - a = 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \implies a \sim a.$$

$$[\mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{b} \implies \mathbf{b} \sim \mathbf{a}] : a \sim b \implies a - b \in \mathbb{Z} \implies -(a - b) = b - a \in \mathbb{Z} \implies b \sim a.$$

$$[\mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} \sim \mathbf{c} \implies \mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{c}] : a \sim b, b \sim c \implies c \sim b \implies (a - b) - (c - b) = a - c \in \mathbb{Z} \implies a \sim c.$$

So \sim is an equivalence relation on $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$.

- (b) $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} = \{[\frac{a}{b}] = \frac{a}{b} + \mathbb{Z} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } b \nmid a\}$. Consider any $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$. If $[q_1] = [q_2]$, then $[q_1] - [q_2] = \mathbb{Z}$ and so $q_1 - q_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Well, $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$, so $q_1 - q_2 \in (-1, 1)$ and therefore $q_1 - q_2 = 0$. So $[q_1] = [q_2] \implies q_1 = q_2$. On the other hand, $q_1 = q_2 \implies [q_1] = [q_2]$ by definition. So then

$$q_1 = q_2 \iff [q_1] = [q_2], \forall q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1).$$

Since the rationals are dense in \mathbb{R} , there are infinitely many distinct rationals in $(0, 1)$ and infinitely many distinct cosets of the form $[q]$ where $q \in (0, 1)$. Therefore, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is infinite. Lastly, since $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ is Abelian, so is \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} since $[q_1] + [q_2] = [q_1 + q_2] = [q_2 + q_1] = [q_2] + [q_1]$.

Thus,

\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is an infinite Abelian group.

□

Problem 3. Let p be a prime number and let $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$ be the following subset of the group \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} :

$$\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty) = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b = p^i \text{ for some } i \geq 0 \right\}.$$

Prove that $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$ is an infinite subgroup of \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} .

Proof. Clearly, $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty) \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$. Consider some integers $i, j \geq 0$ and $a_i, a_j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\text{[Closure]: } \left[\frac{a_i}{p^i} \right] + \left[\frac{a_j}{p^j} \right] = \left[\frac{p^j(a_i) + p^i(a_j)}{p^{i+j}} \right] \in \mathbb{Z}(p^\infty).$$

$$\text{[Inverses]: } \left[\frac{-a_i}{p^i} \right] + \left[\frac{a_i}{p^i} \right] = [0] \implies -\left[\frac{a_i}{p^i} \right] = \left[\frac{-a_i}{p^i} \right].$$

So $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty) \leq \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$. Now once more consider some integers $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ but set $a = 1$. Notice that $\frac{1}{p^i}, \frac{1}{p^j} \in (0, 1)$.

Observe.

This result essentially follows from **Problem 2**. $\left[\frac{1}{p^i} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{p^j} \right] \implies \left[\frac{1}{p^i} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{p^j} \right] = [0] \implies \frac{1}{p^i} - \frac{1}{p^j} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Well, $\frac{1}{p^i}, \frac{1}{p^j} \in (0, 1) \implies \frac{1}{p^i} - \frac{1}{p^j} \in (-1, 1) \implies \frac{1}{p^i} - \frac{1}{p^j} = 0 \implies \frac{1}{p^i} = \frac{1}{p^j} \implies i = j$. On the other hand, $i = j \implies \frac{1}{p^i} = \frac{1}{p^j} \implies \left[\frac{1}{p^i} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{p^j} \right]$ by definition. So then,

$$i = j \iff \left[\frac{1}{p^i} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{p^j} \right], \forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

There are infinitely many distinct positive integers so there must be infinitely many distinct cosets in $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$.

Thus,

$\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$ is an infinite subgroup of \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} .

□

Problem 4. If G is a finite group of even order, prove that G has an element of order two.

Proof. If G is a finite group of even order, then $|G| = 2k$ and $|G \setminus \{e\}| = 2k - 1$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Suppose there doesn't exist an element of order 2 in G . Then, $\forall g \in G \setminus e, g \neq g^{-1}$. Observe.

If all non-identity elements are not equal to their inverse, then non-identity elements come two at a time. But then $|G \setminus \{e\}| = 2k - 1$ is even, a contradiction.

Thus,

If G is a finite group of even order, then it contains an element of order 2.

□

Problem 5. Let Q_8 be the multiplicative group generated by the complex matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Observe that $A^4 = B^4 = I_2$ and $BA = AB^3$. Prove that Q_8 is a group of order 8.

Proof. Well,

□

Problem 6. Let G be a group and let $\text{Aut}(G)$ denote the set of all automorphisms of G .

- (a) Prove that $\text{Aut}(G)$ is a group with composition of functions as the binary operation.
- (b) Prove that $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_6) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_8) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}$ (p prime).

Problem 7. Let G be an infinite group that is isomorphic to each of its proper subgroups. Prove that $G \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Problem 8. Let G be the multiplicative group of 2×2 invertible matrices with rational entries. Show that

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

have finite orders but AB has infinite order.

Problem 9. Let G be an abelian group containing elements a and b of orders m and n , respectively. Prove that G contains an element of order $\text{lcm}(m, n)$.

Problem 10. Let H, K be subgroups of a group G . Prove that HK is a subgroup of G if and only if $HK = KH$.

Proof.

$(\Rightarrow) HK \leq G \implies$ For all $hk \in HK$, $(hk)^{-1} = k^{-1}h^{-1} \in HK$. Therefore, $HK = \{hk \mid h \in H, k \in K\} = \{k^{-1}h^{-1} \mid k \in K, h \in H\} = KH$.

(\Leftarrow) Note $HK = KH \implies \forall hk \in HK, \exists (h_{k_1}, k_{h_1}) \in H \times K$, such that $hk = k_{h_1}h_{k_1} \in KH = HK$. The same logic holds for 'flipped' elements $kh \in KH = HK$. Observe.

[Closure]: $(h_1k_1)(h_2k_2) = (h_1k_1)(k_{h_2}h_{k_2}) = h_1(k_1k_{h_2})h_{k_2} = (k_1k_{h_2})_{h_1}h_{k_1k_{h_2}}h_{k_2} \in KH = HK$.

[Inverses]: For any $hk \in HK$, $(hk)^{-1} = k^{-1}h^{-1} \in KH = HK$.

So $HK \leq G$.

Thus,

$$HK \leq G \iff HK = KH.$$

□

Problem 11. Let H, K be subgroups of finite index of a group G such that $[G : H]$ and $[G : K]$ are relatively prime. Prove that $G = HK$.

Proof. We begin by proving $(H \cap K) \leq H, K \leq G$.

[1-Step]: $\forall a, b \in (H \cap K) \implies ab^{-1} \in H$ and $ab^{-1} \in K \implies ab^{-1} \in (H \cap K) \implies (H \cap K) \leq H, K \leq G$.

Since $(H \cap K) \leq H, K \leq G$, by the Tower Law

$$[G : (H \cap K)] = [G : H][H : H \cap K] = [G : K][K : H \cap K] \implies [K : H \cap K] = \frac{[G : H][H : H \cap K]}{[G : K]}$$

$$\text{and } \gcd([G : H], [G : K]) = 1 \implies [G : K] \mid [H : H \cap K].$$

Now consider $H_K = \{hK \mid h \in H\} \subseteq G/K$. $h_1K = h_2K \implies h_2^{-1}h_1 \in K \implies h_2^{-1}h_1 \in (H \cap K)$. Well, $h_1(H \cap K) = h_2(H \cap K) \implies h_2^{-1}h_1 \in (H \cap K)$. So then we see that $h_2K \in [h_1]_K \iff h_2(H \cap K) \in [h_1]_{(H \cap K)}, \forall h \in H$.

Therefore, $[h]_K \leftrightarrow [h]_{(H \cap K)}$ is clearly a bijection between H_K and $H/(H \cap K)$. Observe.

$$(H_K \subseteq G/K) \iff (|H_K| \leq [G : K]) \text{ and } (|H_K| \leq [G : K]) \text{ and } ([G : K] \mid [H : H \cap K] = |H_K|) \implies |H_K| \mid [G : K]$$

and so $H_K \not\subseteq G/K$ and $H_K = \{hK \mid h \in H\} = G/K$. Therefore, $\forall g \in G, \exists h \in H$ such that $gK = h_gK$. Finally, $\forall g \in G$, and $k \in K, \exists h \in H$ and $k_* \in K$ such that $gk = h_gk_*$. Let $k_*k^{-1} = k_g$ and we see that $\forall g \in G, g = h_gk_g$.

Thus,

$$H, K \leq G \text{ and } \gcd([G : H], [G : K]) = 1 \implies G = HK.$$

□

Problem 12. Let H, K, N be subgroups of G such that $H \subseteq N$. Prove that $HK \cap N = H(K \cap N)$.

Problem 13. Let H, K, N be subgroups of G such that $H \subseteq K, H \cap N = K \cap N, HN = KN$. Prove that $H = K$.

Problem 14. Let H be a subgroup of G . For $a \in G$, prove that aHa^{-1} is a subgroup of G that is isomorphic to H .

Problem 15. Let G be a finite group and H a subgroup of G of order n . If H is the only subgroup of G of order n , prove that H is normal in G .

Problem 16. If H is a cyclic normal subgroup of a group G , then every subgroup of H is normal in G .

Problem 17. What is $Z(S_n)$ for $n \geq 2$?

Problem 18. If H is a normal subgroup of G such that H and G/H are finitely generated, then G is finitely generated.

Problem 19. If N is a normal subgroup of G , $[G : N]$ is finite, H is a subgroup of G , $|H|$ is finite, and $[G : N]$ and $|H|$ are relatively prime, then H is a subgroup of N .

Problem 20. If N is a normal subgroup of G , $|N|$ is finite, H is a subgroup of G , $[G : H]$ is finite, and $[G : H]$ and $|N|$ are relatively prime, then N is a subgroup of H .

Problem 21. If G is a finite group and H, K are subgroups of G , then

$$[G : H \cap K] \leq [G : H][G : K].$$

Problem 22. If H, K, L are subgroups of a finite group G such that $H \subseteq K$, then

$$[K : H] \geq [L \cap K : L \cap H].$$

Problem 23. Let H, K be subgroups of a group G . Assume that $H \cup K$ is a subgroup of G . Prove that either $H \subseteq K$ or $K \subseteq H$.

Problem 24. Let G be an abelian group, H a subgroup of G such that G/H is an infinite cyclic group. Prove that $G \cong H \times G/H$.