

HW3

MTH 344

Instructions

As always, your answer will be graded on the quality of presentation as well as the correct answer. To get a good score: write your answer neatly, use complete sentences, and *justify your work*.

1 Computations

1. Write down every subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}_5$. (You can use “generator” notation. For example, $\langle 1 \rangle = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.)
2. Write down every subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$.
3. Write down every subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}_{70}$.
4. Do you have a conjecture about the number of subgroups of cyclic groups? (No need to turn in your answer to this question.)
5. How many surjective functions are there from $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ to $\mathbb{Z}_2$? How many injective functions?
6. True/False:
 - (a) $\mathbb{Q}$ is a subgroup of $\mathbb{R}$.
 - (b) $\mathbb{Q}$ is a cyclic subgroup of $\mathbb{R}$.

Solutions.

1. Subgroups are: $\langle 0 \rangle$ and $\langle 1 \rangle$.
2. Subgroups are: $\langle 0 \rangle$, $\langle 5 \rangle$, $\langle 2 \rangle$, and $\langle 1 \rangle$.
3. Subgroups are: $\langle 0 \rangle$, $\langle 35 \rangle$, $\langle 14 \rangle$, $\langle 10 \rangle$, $\langle 7 \rangle$, $\langle 5 \rangle$, $\langle 2 \rangle$, and $\langle 1 \rangle$.
4. For any positive integer n , the subgroups of $\mathbb{Z}_n$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the (positive integer) divisors of n .
5. There are 14 surjective functions (the only two nonsurjective functions out of the 16 total functions are: the one that maps everything to 0 and the one that maps everything to 1) and 0 injective functions.
6.
 - (a) True.
 - (b) False.

□

2 Proofs

1. Let G be a group.
 - (a) Define

$$Z = \{g \in G \mid \text{for all } x \in G, xg = gx\}.$$

Prove that Z is a subgroup of G .

(b) Let S be any subset of G and define

$$C = \{g \in G \mid \text{for all } s \in S, sg = gs\}.$$

Prove that C is a subgroup of G .

Proof. Let's write e for the identity element of G .

- (a) • By the definition of identity element, we know that for any $g \in G$, we have $eg = ge = g$, so that $e \in Z$ by definition. In particular, we see $Z \neq \emptyset$.
 • Choose any $g, h \in Z$. To show that $gh \in Z$, choose any $x \in G$ and note that associativity and the definition of C tell us:

$$x(gh) = (xg)h = (gx)h = g(xh) = g(hx) = (gh)x,$$

so $gh \in C$.

- Finally choose any $g \in Z$. To show $g^{-1} \in Z$, we choose any $x \in G$ and use Shoes and Socks and the definition of C to compute

$$xg^{-1} = (gx^{-1})^{-1} = (x^{-1}g)^{-1} = g^{-1}x.$$

Thus, we see $g^{-1} \in C$. Could we have done this without Shoes and Socks? Yes! "Use the fact that G is a group and the definition of Z to compute

$$xg^{-1} = e(xg^{-1}) = (g^{-1}g)(xg^{-1}) = g^{-1}(gx)g^{-1} = g^{-1}(xg)g^{-1} = (g^{-1}x)(gg^{-1}) = (g^{-1}x)e = g^{-1}x,$$

so $g^{-1} \in Z$."

(b) This part is very similar, but we write out all the details.

- By the definition of identity element, we know that for any $s \in G$, we have $es = se = s$, so that $e \in C$ by definition. In particular, we see $C \neq \emptyset$.
 • Choose any $g, h \in C$. To show that $gh \in C$, choose any $s \in S$ and note that associativity and the definition of C tell us:

$$s(gh) = (sg)h = (gs)h = g(sh) = g(hs) = (gh)s,$$

so $gh \in C$.

- Finally choose any $g \in C$. To show $g^{-1} \in C$, we choose any $s \in S$ and use Shoes and Socks and the definition of C to compute

$$sg^{-1} = (gs^{-1})^{-1} = (s^{-1}g)^{-1} = g^{-1}s.$$

Thus, we see $g^{-1} \in C$. Could we have done this without Shoes and Socks? Yes! "Use the fact that G is a group and the definition of C to compute

$$sg^{-1} = e(sg^{-1}) = (g^{-1}g)(sg^{-1}) = g^{-1}(gs)g^{-1} = g^{-1}(sg)g^{-1} = (g^{-1}s)(gg^{-1}) = (g^{-1}s)e = g^{-1}s,$$

so $g^{-1} \in C$."

□

2. Let G be a group, let H be a subgroup of G , and choose any $g \in G$. Let's use the notation

$$gHg^{-1} = \{ghg^{-1} \mid h \in H\}.$$

Prove gHg^{-1} is a subgroup of G .

Proof. Like normal, we'll write e for the identity of G and we'll apply the subgroup test.

- We know from class that $e \in H$ since H is a subgroup. Then $e = gg^{-1} = geg^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$ by the definition of gHg^{-1} .
- Suppose that $gh_1g^{-1}, gh_2g^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$. Since H is a subgroup, we know $h_1h_2 \in H$, so

$$(gh_1g^{-1})(gh_2g^{-1}) = gh_1(g^{-1}g)h_2g^{-1} = gh_1(e)h_2g^{-1} = g(h_1h_2)g^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}.$$

- Finally, choose any $ghg^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$. Since H is a subgroup, we know $h^{-1} \in H$, so

$$ghg^{-1}(gh^{-1}g^{-1}) = gh(g^{-1}g)h^{-1}g^{-1} = g(hh^{-1})g^{-1} = g(e)g^{-1} = gg^{-1} = e,$$

we see that

$$(ghg^{-1})^{-1} = gh^{-1}g^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}. \quad (\dagger)$$

Here we used the fact from class again. That is, we deduced that $(\dagger)$ was true by computing $ghg^{-1}(gh^{-1}g^{-1})$ without needing to compute $(gh^{-1}g^{-1})ghg^{-1}$.

□

3. Let A be a set and $a \in A$. Define

$$G = \{f \in S_A \mid f(a) = a\}.$$

Prove that G is a subgroup of S_A .

Proof. Let's write I for id_A . We have to prove three things.

- Since $I(a) = a$ by the definition of the identity function, we see that $I \in G$; in particular, we see $G \neq \emptyset$.
- Suppose that $g, h \in G$. Then, by the definition of G (twice),

$$g \circ h(a) = g(h(a)) = g(a) = a;$$

hence, we see that $g \circ h \in G$ by the definition of G .

- Finally, choose any $g \in G$. By the definition of S_A , we know that g has an inverse—let's call it j . Then by the definition of G , of inverse, and identity, we see

$$j(a) = j(g(a)) = j \circ g(a) = I(a) = a,$$

so that $j \in G$ by the definition of G .

□