

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?
5. How many surjective functions are there from $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ to \mathbb{Z}_2 ? How many injective functions?

2 Proofs

- (I) Let G, H be groups with identities, e_G, e_H , respectively. Prove that $\{(e_G, h) \mid h \in H\}$ is a subgroup of $G \times H$. (A similar proof shows that $\{(g, e_H) \mid g \in G\}$ is a subgroup of $G \times H$, but you don't need to write this up.)

- (II) Let G be a group, and define

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

Prove that C is a subgroup of G .

- (III) Let G be a group, let H be a subgroup of G , and choose any $g \in G$. Prove that

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

is a subgroup of G .