

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Put your name in the “\_\_\_\_\_” above.
- Answer all questions.
- Proofs are graded for clarity, rigor, neatness, and style.
- Good luck!

### Computations

1. (a) Write down all elements of order 2 in  $D_6$ .  
(b) Write down all elements of order 3 in  $D_6$ .

2. Write down

- (a) An infinite group that is not cyclic,
- (b) An infinite noncommutative group,
- (c) A group of size 81 where every element has either order 3 or order 1, and
- (d) A noncommutative group of size 88.

3. Consider the group  $S_5$ , a group of size 120.

- (a) Write down any  $f_1 \in S_5$  such that  $|S_5/\langle f_1 \rangle| = 24$ .
- (b) Write down any  $f_2 \in S_5$  such that  $|S_5/\langle f_2 \rangle| = 30$ .
- (c) Write down any  $f_3 \in S_5$  such that  $|S_5/\langle f_3 \rangle| = 40$ .
- (d) Write down any  $f_4 \in S_5$  such that  $|S_5/\langle f_4 \rangle| = 20$ .

## Proofs

- (I) Suppose that  $G$  is a group with 77 elements, that  $H$  is a group, and that  $\phi: G \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism. Prove that if  $\ker(\phi)$  contains fewer than 7 elements, then  $\phi$  is injective.

(II) Suppose that  $G$  is a cyclic group and  $H$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ . Prove that  $G/H$  is cyclic.

(III) Suppose that  $G_1, G_2$  are groups, and define

$$\begin{aligned}\phi: G_1 \times G_2 &\rightarrow G_2 \\ (g_1, g_2) &\mapsto g_2.\end{aligned}$$

In HW7, we proved

- $\phi$  is a homomorphism and
- $\ker(\phi)$  is isomorphic to  $G_1$ .

Prove that  $(G_1 \times G_2) / \ker(\phi)$  is isomorphic to  $G_2$ .