

Name: _____

- Put your name in the “ _____ ” above.
- Answer all questions.
- Proofs are graded for clarity, rigor, neatness, and style.
- You may choose **two** of the three proofs for me to grade; write your choices below:

Proof one: _____ Proof two: _____.

(If you leave this blank, I will grade the first two proofs.)

- Good luck!

Computations

1. (a) Write down three subgroups of S_6 that have size 3.
(b) Write down three elements of S_6 of order 4.
(c) Write down a group of size 32 with no elements of order 16.

2. Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_{20}$ and let H be the subgroup of G generated by 5.

(a) Write down all elements of all right cosets of H .

(b) What is $(G : H)$?

Proofs

- (I) Suppose that G, H are groups with identities e_g, e_H . Now assume that $G \times H$ is cyclic, so there are some $g_0 \in G$ and $h_0 \in H$ such that $G \times H = \langle (g_0, h_0) \rangle$. Prove that $G = \langle g_0 \rangle$.

(II) Suppose G, H are groups and $\phi: G \rightarrow H$ is an isomorphism. Prove: if H is cyclic, then G is cyclic.

(III) Let G be a group and define a relation \sim on G by: for all $g, h \in G$

$$g \sim h \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \text{there exists } j \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } g^j = h^j.$$

Prove that \sim is an equivalence relation.

Extra Credit (if you have extra time)

Suppose that G is an abelian group of size 64. Define the function

$$\begin{aligned}\phi: G &\rightarrow G \\ g &\mapsto g^2\end{aligned}$$

Either prove that ϕ is an isomorphism or prove it is not an isomorphism.