## ALGEBRA II Problems: Week 11

Epiphany Term 2012

Homework for Tuesday, Jan. 24: **Q1**, **5**, **6**. For tutorials: problems 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.

1. (i) Show that if x and y are elements of finite order of a group G, and xy = yx, then xy is also an element of finite order. What can you say about the order of xy in terms of the orders of x and y?

(ii) Show that the elements of finite order in an abelian group form a subgroup.

(iii) Find a group G and elements x, y of G such that x and y have finite order yet xy has infinite order.

2. Which of the following functions are (i) injective (ii) surjective (iii) bijective?

(a)  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^3 + x.$ 

- (b)  $f : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = 2x.$
- (c)  $f: [0,2] \to [0,1], f(x) = \sin x.$
- (d)  $f : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = x(x+1)/2.$
- 3. Which of the following functions are homomorphisms from the multiplicative group of non-zero real numbers to itself? (a)  $x \mapsto |x|$ ; (b)  $x \mapsto -x$ ;  $x \mapsto 2x$ ; (d)  $x \mapsto x^2$ ; (e)  $x \mapsto -1/x$ .

4. Decompose  $D_6$  into left cosets with respect to the subgroup  $\{e, r^3, s, sr^3\}$ .

- 4. Decompose  $D_6$  into left cosets with respect to the subgroup  $\{e, r^\circ, s, sr^\circ\}$ . Is every left coset also a right coset?
- 5. Find the centre of the quaternion group  $Q_8$ , which is given as a set (denoting the identity e by 1) by  $Q_8 = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$ , with the relations ij = k = -ji and  $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$  (as well as  $(-1)^2 = 1, -1 \neq 1$ , as usual).
- 6. Show that every subgroup of the quaternion group  $Q_8$  (see Problem 5) is normal.
- 7. Let A be an abelian group and let  $D = \{(a, a) \mid a \in A\}$ . Show that

 $(A \times A)/D \cong A$  (\*).

[Hint: find a suitable group homomorphism and invoke the First Isomorphism Theorem for groups.]

Show also that statement (\*) is not true in general for non-abelian A.

8. Let G and H be groups. Show that the set  $K = \{ (g, e) \mid g \in G \}$  is a normal subgroup of  $G \times H$ , that K is isomorphic to G, and that  $(G \times H)/K$  is isomorphic to H.