

## Problem Set 6

Assigned: Wed. Oct. 18, 2017

Due: Wed. Oct. 25, 2017 (8:00 AM)

- You may submit your solutions via assignment page on the canvas website of the course.
- For collaboration and late days policy, see course website at <http://madhu.seas.harvard.edu/courses/Fall12017>
- Aim for clarity and conciseness in your solutions, emphasizing the main ideas over low-level details. Justify your answers except when otherwise specified.

**Problem 1. (Homomorphisms)** Give three distinct homomorphisms from  $\mathbb{Z}_{30}$  to  $\mathbb{Z}_{84}$ . For each, identify the kernel and image. (Hint: how does  $\varphi(x)$  relate to  $\varphi(1)$ ? And what can we say about the order of  $\varphi(1)$ ?)

**Problem 2. (Normal Subgroups of Small Index)**

1. Show that if  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$  of index 2, then  $H$  is normal in  $G$ .
2. **(Optional, 0 points)** Show that if  $G$  has no subgroups of index 2, then every subgroup of index 3 is normal. (Hint: Multiplication on the left by  $g \in G$  permutes the cosets of  $H$ . This gives rise to a homomorphism  $\varphi : G \rightarrow S_3$ . Reason about  $\text{Ker}(\varphi)$ ,  $\text{Im}(\varphi)$ , and  $\varphi^{-1}(A_3)$ .)

**Problem 3. (Cautions with Normality and Factor Groups)**

1. Give an example of a group  $G$  and normal subgroup  $N$  such that  $G/N \times N \not\cong G$ .
2. Give an example of a group  $G$  and subgroups  $N$  and  $H$  such that  $H \triangleleft N \triangleleft G$ , but  $H \not\triangleleft G$ .

Justify your answers.

**Problem 4. (Factor Groups and Homomorphisms)** For each of the following groups  $G$  and subsets  $H \subseteq G$ , determine whether  $H$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ . If yes, then find a familiar group  $G'$  such that  $G/H \cong G'$ . Prove that  $G/H \cong G'$  by giving an appropriate homomorphism from  $G$  to  $G'$ .

1.  $G = \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $H = \{\text{prime integers}\}$ .
2.  $G = S_5 \times S_5$ ,  $H = \{(\sigma, \sigma) : \sigma \in S_5\}$ .
3.  $G = \mathbb{C}^*$ ,  $H = S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^* : |z| = 1\}$ .