

Prof. John Beachy

Show all of the work necessary to justify your answers. You may not use a calculator.

Each problem is worth 20 points.

1. (a) State the definition of a **group**.
(b) State the definition of an **abelian** group.
(c) Give an example of a finite group that is not abelian. Explain your answer.
2. (a) For each $\sigma \in S_3$, find $\langle \sigma \rangle$, the cyclic subgroup generated by σ .
(b) Find the order of each element of the group $\mathbf{Z}_4 \times \mathbf{Z}_4^\times$.
3. (a) What are the possibilities for the order of an element of \mathbf{Z}_{11}^\times ? Explain your answer.
(b) Show that \mathbf{Z}_{11}^\times is a cyclic group.
4. (a) In the group $G = GL_2(\mathbf{R})$ of invertible 2×2 matrices with real entries, show that

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbf{R}) \mid a_{11} = 1, a_{21} = 0, a_{22} = 1 \right\}$$

is a subgroup of G .

(b) Show that H is isomorphic to the group \mathbf{R} of all real numbers, under addition.

5. Choose Part A **OR** Part B.

Part A. Prove Proposition 3.4.5: Assume that m and n are positive integers such that $\gcd(m, n) = 1$. For $k = mn$, define $\phi : \mathbf{Z}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_m \times \mathbf{Z}_n$ by $\phi([x]_k) = ([x]_m, [x]_n)$, for all $[x]_k \in \mathbf{Z}_k$. Prove that ϕ is a well-defined function, and that ϕ is an isomorphism.

Part B. State and prove Lagrange's theorem.

In your proof you may assume Lemma 3.2.9, which states that if H is a subgroup of a group G , and for $a, b \in G$ we define $a \sim b$ if $ab^{-1} \in H$, then \sim is an equivalence relation on G .