

# Homework - MS403

Due Tuesday, October 8, 2013

**Remember to write on only one side of the sheet.**

1. Consider the group  $(\mathbf{Q}, +)/(\mathbf{Z}, +)$ , the group of rationals (under addition) modulo the subgroup of integers. So an element of this group is a coset  $a + \mathbf{Z}$  where  $a$  is a rational number.

- (a) Find the order of the element  $3/4 + \mathbf{Z}$ .
- (b) Show that every element of this group has finite order.
- (c) Prove that the group is infinite.
- (d) Prove that every finite subgroup is cyclic.

2. (a) Find all possible cycle structures for elements of  $S_5$ .

- (b) Find all possible orders for elements of  $S_5$ .
- (c) Find the number of elements in each conjugacy class in  $S_5$ .
- (d) For each conjugacy class choose a representative of that class and describe its centralizer (In each case it is a group you know or a product of groups you know).

3. Let  $G$  be a group and  $Aut(G)$  denote the group of automorphisms of  $G$ , that is, the group of isomorphisms  $f : G \rightarrow G$ . (Convince yourself that this is indeed a group under composition.) Recall that in class we defined, for each  $x \in G$ , an automorphism  $I_x$  given by  $I_x(g) = xgx^{-1}$  for all  $g \in G$ . This is called the inner automorphism determined by  $x$ . Let  $Inn(G) = \{I_x | x \in G\}$ .

- (a) Prove that if  $x \in G$  and  $\sigma \in Aut(G)$ , then  $\sigma I_x \sigma^{-1} = I_{\sigma(x)}$ .
- (b) Prove that  $Inn(G)$  is a normal subgroup of  $Aut(G)$ .
- (c) Define a map  $\alpha : G \rightarrow Inn(G)$  by  $\alpha(x) = I_x$ . Prove that  $\alpha$  is a homomorphism and determine its kernel.
- (d) Recall that  $Z(G)$  denotes the center of  $G$ . Prove that the quotient group  $G/Z(G)$  is isomorphic to  $Inn(G)$ .

4. (a) Prove that  $S_n$  is generated by  $(1, 2)$  and  $(1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ .

(b) Let  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ . Find necessary and sufficient conditions on  $i, j$  so that  $(i, j)$  and  $(1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$  generate  $S_n$ .

5. (a) Prove that  $Gl_3(\mathbf{R})$  is isomorphic to  $R^\times \times Sl_3(\mathbf{R})$ .

(b) This is not true if you replace 3 by 2. What's the explanation? - no proof required.