

# Math 4107, Midterm 1, Fall 2005

February 14, 2008

**1.** (10 points)

- a. Define what it means for a set  $G$  to be a group.
- b. Define what it means for a mapping  $\varphi$  from a group  $G$  to a group  $G'$  to be a homomorphism. Also, define what it means for  $\varphi$  to be an isomorphism.
- c. Define what it means for a subgroup  $H$  of a group  $G$  to be a normal subgroup.

**2.** (20 points) Suppose that  $G$  is an abelian group of odd order.

- a. Prove that the product of all the elements of  $G$  equals the identity.
- b. Show that this is not true when  $G$  has even order (it is sometimes true, but not always, when  $G$  has even order) by producing a group of even order whose product of elements does not equal the identity.

**3.** (30 points) Suppose that  $G$  is a group of order 15. In this problem we will prove that  $G$  has an element of order 5 (in a round-about way):

Break  $G$  down into orbits under conjugation, where  $a$  and  $b$  lie in the same orbit if and only if  $b = g^{-1}ag$  for some  $g \in G$ .

- a. Conclude that if  $G$  has a non-trivial center  $Z$ , then  $|Z| = 3, 5$  or  $15$ . If  $|Z| = 15$ , then  $G$  is abelian, and we are done (we proved in class that abelian groups of order divisible by  $p$  always contain a  $p$ -cycle).

- b. Next, show that  $|Z| \neq 5$ . If it did, show that any element  $c \in G$ , such that  $c \notin Z$ , has centralizer containing  $c$  and containing  $Z$ . Prove that this is not possible.

- c. Next, show that if  $|Z| = 3$ , then there exists an element  $c \in G$ ,  $c \notin Z$ , whose centralizer  $C(c)$  has order 5. As in part b, do this by observing that  $Z$  and  $c$  belong to  $C(c)$ .

d. Show that if  $|Z| = 1$ , then one of the orbits of  $G$  under conjugation has order equal to 3. Conclude that the stabilizer (centralizer) of this orbit is a 5-cycle.

4. (20 points) Show that if  $\varphi : G \rightarrow G'$  is an isomorphism, and if  $\psi : G' \rightarrow G$  is the inverse mapping of  $\varphi$ , then  $\psi$  is also an isomorphism.

5. (20 points)

- Show that  $ad \equiv bd \pmod{nd}$  if and only if  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ .
- Solve for  $x$  in the equation

$$35x \equiv 107 \pmod{9361}$$

Hint: Add multiples of 9361 to both sides and cancel off the 5 and the 7.