

Homework 5

Due Wednesday, February 15, 2017

1. Let G be a group and H a subgroup. For $g, g' \in G$, show that the following are equivalent:
 - (a) $gH = g'H$.
 - (b) $gH \subset g'H$.
 - (c) $g \in g'H$.
 - (d) $gH \cap g'H \neq \emptyset$.
 - (e) $g^{-1}g' \in H$.

Warning: Do not assume that G or H is finite.

2. Let G be a group and H a subgroup. Show that the following are equivalent:
 - (a) For all $g \in G$ one has $gH = Hg$.
 - (b) For all $g \in G$ one has $gH \subset Hg$.
 - (c) For all $g \in G$ one has $gHg^{-1} = H$.
 - (d) For all $g \in G$ one has $gHg^{-1} \subset H$.

Notice the difference between the statements

$$\forall g \in G, (gH \subset Hg \Rightarrow gH = Hg)$$

and

$$(\forall g \in G, gH \subset Hg) \Rightarrow (\forall g \in G, gH = Hg).$$

The implication (b) $\Rightarrow$ (a) is the latter. The former holds if H is finite. Optional: Does it hold if H is infinite?

3. (a) Let a group G act on a set X (on the left), and let $H \subset G$ be the stabilizer of a point $x \in X$. Show that for $g \in G$, the stabilizer of gx is gHg^{-1} .
- (b) Give an explicit example where $G = D_4$.
4. (a) Let $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ be a surjective group homomorphism, and let $K = \ker \varphi$. Show that for all $h \in H$, the fiber

$$\varphi^{-1}(h) = \{g \in G : \varphi(g) = h\}$$

- is a coset of K . (Left or right doesn't matter, because K is normal. As always, beware that φ^{-1} is not a map $H \rightarrow G$.)
- (b) For the homomorphism $\varphi: \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\varphi(z) = \log|z|$, describe the kernel and its cosets geometrically.
 - (c) For the homomorphism $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\varphi(x, y) = x + y$, describe the kernel and its cosets geometrically.
5. Let G be a group of order 8, and suppose that $g^2 = 1$ for all $g \in G$. Show that $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.
 6. Optional: Show that
 - (a) $D_6 \cong D_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.
 - (b) $D_8 \not\cong D_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.
 - (c) Generalize to D_{2n} .