

MATHEMATICS 361

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Test 1

September 15, 2000

1 (25 points)

Give careful definitions of

(a) the greatest common divisor  $c$  of two integers  $a, b$  (not both 0)

(b) a group

(c) a subgroup of a group  $G$

(d) the centralizer in a group  $G$  of an element  $a$  of  $G$

(e) an equivalence relation on a set  $S$

2 (18 points)

Let  $f : S \rightarrow T$  be a mapping. If  $X$  is any subset of  $S$ ,  $f(X)$  denotes the image of  $X$  under  $f$ . Let  $A, B$  be subsets of  $S$ .

(a) Show that  $f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B)$ .

(b) Show that  $f(A \cap B) \subseteq f(A) \cap f(B)$ .

(c) Give an example in which equality does not hold in (b).

3 (14 points)

Let  $S$  be a set,  $A(S)$  the group of all bijective (i.e., one-to-one and onto) maps of  $S$  on itself.

Let  $f, g \in A(S)$ , and suppose that  $fg = gf$ .

Let  $T = \{s \in S \mid g(s) = s\}$ .

(a) Show that, if  $t \in T$ , then  $f(t) \in T$  and  $f^{-1}(t) \in T$ .

(b) Show that  $f$  maps  $T$  on itself, i.e.,  $f(T) = T$ .

4 (17 points)

Let  $G$  be the set of all ordered pairs  $(a,b)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers, provided with a multiplication given by

$$(a,b)(c,d) = (a + c, b + (-1)^ad) .$$

Then  $G$  is a group (you don't have to prove this).

(a) What element of  $G$  is the identity element?

(b) For an element  $(a,b)$ , find the inverse  $(a,b)^{-1}$  in  $G$ .

(c) Find the centralizer in  $G$  of the element  $(0,1)$ .

5 (26 points)

Let  $G$  be a group with identity element  $e$ . For  $a$  in  $G$ , define the maps

$$T_a : G \rightarrow G, T_a(x) = ax,$$

$$T_a' : G \rightarrow G, T_a'(x) = xa.$$

Show each of the following statements, with each step of your argument using just one of the axioms for a group (you don't have to state which one).

(a)  $T_a$  is a one-to-one map.

(b)  $T_a$  is an onto map.

(c)  $T_a(e) = a$ .

(d)  $T_a \circ T_b' = T_b' \circ T_a$ , for all  $a$  and  $b$  in  $G$ .

(e) If  $f : G \rightarrow G$  is any map such that  $f \circ T_b' = T_b' \circ f$ , for every  $b$  in  $G$ , then there exists an element  $a$  in  $G$  such that  $f = T_a$ . [*Hint*: part (c)]

