## HOMEWORK \#3

DUE 10/9/13 AT START OF CLASS

Problem 1 (D\&F 2.1.1,2.1.2). In each of the following, determine (and prove) whether or not the specified subset is a subgroup of the given group.
(a) The set of 2-cycles in $S_{n}$ for $n \geq 3$.
(b) For fixed $n \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$, the set of rational numbers whose denominators divide $n$ (under addition).
(c) The set of complex numbers of the form $a+a i, a \in \mathbb{R}$ (under addition).
(d) The set of odd integers in $\mathbb{Z}$ together with 0 (under addition).
(e) The set of reflections in $D_{2 n}$ for $n \geq 3$.

Problem 2 (D\&F 1.6.13,14). Let $G$ and $H$ be groups and let $\phi$ : $G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism. Recall that the kernel of $\phi$ is the subset $\left\{g \in G \mid \phi(G)=e_{H}\right\} \subseteq G$, while the image of $\phi$ is the subset $\{\phi(g) \mid g \in G\} \subseteq H$. Prove that the kernel of $\phi$ is a subgroup of $G$ and the image of $\phi$ is a subgroup of $H$.

Problem 3 (D\&F 2.1.5). Let $G$ be a group with $|G|=n>2$. Prove that $G$ cannot have a subgroup $H$ with $|H|=n-1$. Do not use Lagrange's Theorem.

Problem 4 (D\&F 2.1.8). Let $H$ and $K$ be subgroups of $G$. Prove that $H \cup K$ is a subgroup of $G$ if and only if either $H \subseteq K$ or $K \subseteq H$.

Challenge Problem. Let $H$ be a subgroup of the additive group of rational numbers with the property that $\frac{1}{x} \in H$ for every nonzero element $x$ of $H$. Prove that either $H=0$ or $H=\mathbb{Q}$.

Problem 5. Find all subgroups of $Z_{32}=\langle x\rangle$, giving a generator for each. Describe the containments between these subgroups.

Problem 6 (D\&F 2.3.12). Prove that the following groups are not cyclic:
(a) $Z_{2} \times Z_{2}$
(b) $Z_{2} \times \mathbb{Z}$
(c) $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$

Problem 7. Let $G$ be a group with an element $g \neq e$ such that $g$ is an element of every subgroup of $G$, except the trivial subgroup $\{e\}$. Prove that every element of $G$ has finite order.

Problem 8. Show that $Z_{n}$ has an element as described in Problem 8 if and only if $n$ is a power of a prime.

