

## Math 417 Problem Set 4

Starred (\*) problems are due Friday, September 21.

21. If  $G$  is a group, and  $H \subseteq G$  is a subset of  $G$  so that, whenever  $a, b \in H$  we have  $a^{-1}b^{-1} \in H$ , is this enough to guarantee that  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ ? If yes, explain why! If not, give an example which shows that it doesn't work.

[Hint: if  $a \in H$ , start listing other elements that you can guarantee are in  $H$  ...]

22. (Gallian, p.70, #34) Show that if  $G$  is a group and  $H, K \subseteq G$  are subgroups of  $G$ , then their intersection  $H \cap K$  is also a subgroup of  $G$ . Does this extend to the intersection of any number of subgroups of  $G$ ?

- (\*) 23. (Gallian, p.71, #46) Suppose that  $G$  is a group and  $g \in G$  has  $|g| = 5$ . Show that the centralizer of  $g$ ,  $C(g) = C_G(g) = \{x \in G : xg = gx\}$ , is equal to the centralizer of  $g^3$ ,  $C_G(g^3)$ .

[Hint: show that anything that commutes with  $g$  must commute with  $g^3$ , and vice versa! What, if anything, is special about the numbers 5 and 3 in this problem?]

24. (Gallian, p.73, #66) Let  $G = GL_2(\mathbb{R})$  = the  $2 \times 2$  invertible matrices, under matrix multiplication, and let  $H = \{A \in GL_2(\mathbb{R}) : \det(A) = 2^k \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . Show that  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .

- (\*) 25. If  $G$  is an abelian group and  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , show that  $H_n = \{g \in G : g = x^n \text{ for some } x \in G\}$  (i.e., the set of  $n$ -th powers of elements of  $G$ ) is a subgroup of  $G$ . Give an example where this fails if  $G$  is not abelian.

- (\*) 26. (Gallian, p.72, #53) Consider the element  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$  What is the order of  $A$ ? If we instead view  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z}_n)$  for an integer  $n \geq 2$ , what is the order of  $A$ ?

27. (Gallian, p.86, #15) Let  $G$  be an abelian group and let  $H = \{g \in G : |g| \text{ divides } 12\}$ . Prove that  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ . Is there anything special about 12 here? Would your proof be valid if 12 were replaced by some other positive integer? Why or why not?