

## ALGEBRA II MIDSEMESTER

- (1) State whether true or false.
- (a) Every group of order 6 is abelian.
  - (b) Every group of order 9 is abelian.
  - (c) If  $|G| = 18$  and  $H < G$  such that  $|H| = 9$  then  $H$  is normal in  $G$ .
  - (d) Let  $G$  act on a set  $S$  and let  $H = \{g \in G \mid g.s = s \forall s \in S\}$ . Then  $H$  is normal in  $G$ .
  - (e) The direct product of two cyclic groups is cyclic.
- (12 marks)
- (2) Let  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  be defined as  $f(n)$  is the number of groups of order  $n$  upto isomorphism. Is  $f$  a strictly increasing function? (5 marks)
- (3) Define action of a group  $G$  on a set  $X$ . Define notions of orbits and stabilizers. Show that a group action of  $G$  on  $X$  gives a homomorphism  $\phi : G \rightarrow S(X)$ . Describe the Kernel of  $\phi$ . (Marks 5)
- (4) Recall the school definitions of  ${}^n P_r$  and  ${}^n C_r$ , namely the number of permutations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  at a time and the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken  $r$ . Show the relation between these two number using group theory. (8 marks)
- (5) Let  $H$  be a subgroup of  $G$ . Define the centraliser of  $H$  as follows:  
 $C_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid g.h.g^{-1} = h \forall h \in H\}$ .  
Show that  $C_G(H)$  is a normal subgroup of the normaliser  $N_G(H)$  of  $H$  in  $G$ . State and prove Lagrange's theorem. (10 marks)
- (6) Let  $G$  have a subgroup  $H$  of index  $n$ . Then there exists a normal subgroup  $K \subset H$  such that the index of  $K$  in  $G$  divides  $n!$ . (10 marks)
- (7) Let  $H$  be a subgroup of  $G$  and let  $G$  act on  $G/H$  as  
$$g \cdot aH := gaH$$
  
Show that the elements of  $G/H$  whose stabilizer contains  $H$  are the images of the elements of the normalizer  $N(H)$  of  $H$  in  $G$ , under the natural quotient map  $G \rightarrow G/H$ . (10 marks)
- (8) Let  $G$  be a group and  $A$  an abelian normal subgroup. Give an action of  $G/A$  on  $A$  and get in this manner a homomorphism of  $G/A$  into  $Aut(A)$ , where  $Aut(A)$  is the group of automorphisms of the group  $A$  and is not just  $S(A)$  the group of permutations of the set  $A$ . (10 marks)

~~e, a, ab, ba,~~