

**Backpaper exam - December 26, 2023**

**B. Math. (Hons.) 2nd year**

**Group Theory**

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**Each question carries 9 points.**

**Q 1.**

(i) Prove that a group is finite if, and only if, it has only finitely many different subgroups.

(ii) Let  $p$  be a fixed prime number. Consider the infinite group  $G$  consisting of all  $p$ -power roots of unity. Prove that each proper subgroup of  $G$  must be finite and cyclic.

**Q 2.**

(i) If  $G$  is a finite group, and  $H$  is a proper subgroup, prove that  $G \neq \bigcup_{x \in G} Hx^{-1}$ .

(ii) If  $G = GL_2(\mathbb{C})$  and  $H$  is the subgroup of  $G$  that consists of the matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$ , prove that  $G = \bigcup_{x \in G} Hx^{-1}$ .

*Hint for (i).* If  $xH = yH$ , then  $xHx^{-1} = yHy^{-1}$ .

**Q 3.**

(i) Let  $G$  be a finite, nonabelian group generated by two elements  $x, y$  of order 2. Prove that  $G$  is isomorphic to a dihedral group.

(ii) Consider the functions  $f(x) = -x$  and  $g(x) = x + 1$ . Under composition of functions, consider the group  $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z})$  of functions generated by the two functions  $f$  and  $g$ . Prove that  $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z})$  is an infinite, nonabelian group generated by two elements of order 2.

*Hint for both parts.* Consider the order of the product element  $xy$  in (i) and  $f \circ g$  in (ii).

**Q 4.**

(i) If an abelian group  $A$  is isomorphic to the direct product  $\mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{d_2} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_{d_r}$  where  $d_i$ 's are positive integers satisfying  $d_1 | d_2 | \cdots | d_r$ , then the  $d_i$ 's are uniquely determined by  $G$ .

(ii) Prove that a group of order 1365 cannot be simple.

*Hint for (i).* Look at the sets  $\{a \in A : d_i a = 0\}$ .

*Hint for (ii).* Look at  $p$ -Sylow subgroups.

**Q 5.**

(i) If  $G$  is a finite, nilpotent group, and  $H$  is a proper subgroup, prove that  $N_G(H) \neq H$ .

(ii) Give an example of a non-nilpotent group (could be infinite) having a normal subgroup  $N$  such that both  $N$  and  $G/N$  are nilpotent.

*Hint for (ii).* Any example for  $G$  in (ii) would be solvable.