

More Midterm II Review Problems  
Math 109, Winter 04-05

1. Show that a homomorphism  $\varphi : G \rightarrow G'$  is one-one if and only if  $\ker(\varphi) = \{e\}$
2. Prove that if  $Z(G)$  is the center of  $G$ , then  $Z(G) \triangleleft G$ .
3. Let  $G = \mathbb{R}^\times$  and  $N = \{-1, 1\}$ . Show that  $G/N$  is isomorphic to  $(\mathbb{R}^+)$  the group of positive real numbers under multiplication.
4. If  $G$  is abelian, and  $\varphi$  is a homomorphism ONTO  $G'$ , prove that  $G'$  is abelian.
5. If  $G$  is an abelian group and  $N$  is a subgroup of  $G$ , show that  $G/N$  is abelian.
6. If  $\varphi$  is a homomorphism of  $G$  ONTO  $G'$ , and  $N \triangleleft G$ , show that  $\varphi(N) \triangleleft G'$ .
7. Let  $G$  be a group such that all subgroups are normal in  $G$ . If  $a, b \in G$ , prove that  $ba = a^j b$  for some  $j$ .
8. An automorphism is an isomorphism of  $G$  with itself. One such example is conjugation by a fixed element  $g \in G$ . If  $\phi$  is an automorphism of  $G$  and  $N \triangleleft G$ , prove that  $\phi(N) \triangleleft G$ .
9. Prove that the set of all automorphisms of  $G$  forms a group under composition.
10. If  $G$  is an abelian group of order  $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$ , a product of distinct primes, prove that  $G$  is cyclic.
11. A subgroup  $T$  of  $G$  is called characteristic if  $\phi(T) \subseteq T$  for all automorphisms  $\phi$  of  $G$ . Prove that if  $M$  is characteristic in  $G$ , then  $M \triangleleft G$ .
12. Show that  $Z(G)$  is a characteristic subgroup of  $G$ .
13. If  $G$  is a finite group,  $H \leq G$  such that  $|G|$  does not divide  $(|G|/|H|)!$ . Prove that  $H$  contains a proper normal subgroup of  $G$ .
14. Use the previous problem to show that there are no simple groups of order 21 (Hint: use Cauchy's theorem).
15. Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $\phi$  an automorphism of  $G$  such that  $\phi(x) = x^{-1}$  for more than  $3/4$  of the elements of  $G$ . Prove that  $\phi(y) = y^{-1}$  for all  $y$  in  $G$ , so  $G$  is abelian.