

Abstract Algebra  
MAS4301 3175

Home-B

Prof. JLF King  
07Feb2008

**Hello.** Essays violate the CHECKLIST at *Grade Peril!*  
Exam is due by **noon, Thursday, 14Feb2008**, slid under my office door, LIT402. Write **DNE** if the object does not exist or the operation cannot be performed. NB: **DNE**  $\neq \{\}$   $\neq 0 \neq \text{Empty-word..}$

Let **F** and **R** be the **flip** and **rotation** in the dihedral group  $\mathbb{D}_N$ , with  $F^2=e$ ,  $R^N=e$  and  $RFRF=e$ . Use  $R^j$  and  $R^jF$  as the standard form of each element in  $\mathbb{D}_N$ .

Use  $\mathbb{Y}_N$  or  $\mathbb{Y}(N)$  to denote the cyclic group of order  $N$ .

Fill-in *all* blanks (*handwriting; don't bother to type*) on this sheet **including** the blanks for the essay questions!

**B1:** Show no work.

**a** With  $N := 36300 = 5^4 \cdot 2^8 \cdot 11^3$ , the longest *chain* of subgroups

$$\{\epsilon\} \subsetneq \langle g_1 \rangle \subsetneq \langle g_2 \rangle \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \langle g_K \rangle = \mathbb{Y}_N$$

has  $K =$  . [Hint: No OBO!]

And  $\mathbb{Y}_N$  has subgroups.

**b** Euler  $\varphi(36300) =$

Express your answer as a product  $p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdot \dots$  of primes to posint powers, with  $p_1 < p_2 < \dots$

**c** Mod  $K := 4301$ , the recipr.  $\langle \frac{1}{237} \rangle_K =$   $\in [0..K)$ .

[Hint:  $\frac{1}{4}$ ] So  $x =$   $\in [0..K)$  solves  $4 - 237x \equiv_K 1$ .

**d** In  $\mathbb{S}_4$ , the subgp,  $H$ , generated by  $y := (1\ 2)(3\ 4)$  and  $z := (2\ 4\ 3)$  has many elements.

**e**  $G := (\mathbb{U}(23), \cdot, 1)$  is cyclic. The smallest generator is  $\in [2..21]$ . And  $G$  has many generators.

**f** In  $\mathbb{S}_{11}$ , the maximum possible order of an element is  $\text{MaxOrd}(\mathbb{S}_{11}) = \text{LCM}(\ ) =$  .

**g** Here are two elements in  $\mathbb{S}_{11}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &:= (1\ 2\ 3)(4\ 5\ 6\ 7)(8\ 9\ 10\ 11) ; \\ \beta &:= (1\ 3\ 2)(4\ 5\ 7\ 6)(8\ 9\ 11\ 10) . \end{aligned}$$

Both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are in  $\mathbb{A}_{11}$ : **True False**  
Elts  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are conjugate in  $\mathbb{S}_{11}$ : **True False**  
Elts  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are conjugate in  $\mathbb{A}_{11}$ : **True False**

**h** As a product binomial-coeffs and factorials, the number of order-15 elts in  $\mathbb{S}_8$  is .

**i** After first shuffle, #50<sup>P</sup>112, the cards were in order

**j+** In  $\mathbb{S}_4$ , the centralizer of  $q := (1\ 2)(3\ 4)$  has

many elts. In  $C(q)$ , the number of elements of each cycle-signature is:  $[1^4]:$  .  $[1^2, 2^1]:$  .

$[1^1, 3^1]:$  .  $[2^2]:$  .  $[4^1]:$  .

*Essay questions: Fill-in all blanks. For each question, carefully type a double- or triple-spaced essay solving the problem. Each essay starts a new page.*

**B2:** Produce (with proof, natch!) a finite group  $G$  and explicit elts  $x, y \in G$  with *different prime* orders  $p \neq q$ , so that  $\text{Ord}(xy) \perp p \cdot q$ . [Hint: Necessarily,  $x \neq y$ .]

**B3:** Group  $\mathbb{D}_5$  has many automorphisms of which are inner-auts. Exhibit an *outer*-aut, defined by  $\alpha(R) :=$  and  $\alpha(F) :=$  . [Use form  $R^j F^K$ .] Prove that your defn extends to an automorphism. Prove that your  $\alpha$  is **not** an inner-automorphism.

End of Home-B

**B1:** 155pts

**B2:** 35pts

**B3:** 75pts

**Total:** 265pts

**HONOR CODE:** "I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my team-mates and my professor (or his colleague)." Name/Signature/Ord

Ord:

Ord:

Ord: