

# 189-456A: Abstract Algebra

## Midterm Exam

Wednesday, October 25

*The first four questions are worth 25 points, and the last is worth 10 points of extra credit.*

*The final grade will be out of 100.*

1. Let  $G = \{1, r, r^2, r^3, V, H, D_1, D_2\}$  be the dihedral group of order 8, where 1 is the identity transformation,  $r$  is the counterclockwise rotation by an angle of 90 degrees, and  $V, H, D_1$  and  $D_2$  are the reflections about the vertical, horizontal and two diagonal axes of symmetry of the square, respectively.

Write down the conjugacy classes in  $G$  and use this to give a complete list of the normal subgroups of  $G$ . (Detailed calculations are not necessary to get full marks if your answer is right, but presenting a sound reasoning will mitigate the impact of a wrong answer.)

2. Write down the class equation for a finite group  $G$  (in the form that was used in the second proof given in class of the Sylow theorem, which involved the cardinality of center of  $G$ ). Use this class equation to show that any group of cardinality  $p^n$  with  $p$  a prime and  $n \geq 1$  has a non-trivial center.

3. Show that any finite group of cardinality 77 is abelian.

4. If  $n$  is an odd integer, show that the permutation groups  $S_n$  and  $S_{n-1}$  have the same Sylow 2-subgroups, and that the number of Sylow 2-subgroups of  $S_n$  is exactly  $n$  times the number of Sylow 2-subgroup of  $S_{n-1}$ .

*The following question will count as extra credit (10 points) for those who do it successfully.*

5. Let  $p$  be a prime number and let  $n \geq 1$  be a positive integer. Let  $G = \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$  be the cyclic group of cardinality  $p$ , and let  $X$  be the set of all functions from  $G$  to  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , equipped with the  $G$ -action given by

$$(g \cdot f)(x) = f(g + x), \quad \text{for all } g \in G, f \in X, x \in G.$$

What is the cardinality of  $X$ , and how many fixed points does  $G$  acting on  $X$  have? Use these two facts to prove Fermat's Little Theorem, which asserts that  $p$  always divides  $n^p - n$  for any  $n \geq 1$ .