

Write your answers neatly, in complete sentences. I highly recommend recopying your work before handing it in. Correct and crisp proofs are greatly appreciated; oftentimes your work can be shortened and made clearer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Hand in for the grader Monday 18 September:

16. Show that  $A_4$  has no subgroup of order 6. Does the converse to Lagrange's Theorem hold?
17. Let  $D_{2n}$  be the dihedral group of order  $2n$  (Hungerford writes this as  $D_n$ ). Determine all of its normal subgroups.
18. Let  $G$  be a group and let  $C(G) := \{g \in G \mid gh = hg \text{ for all } h \in G\}$  be its *center*.
  - (a) Show that  $C(G)$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ .
  - (b) Prove that if  $G/C(G)$  is cyclic, then  $G$  is abelian.
  - (c) Let  $p$  be a prime number. Prove that any group of order  $p^2$  is abelian.
19. Let  $G$  be a finite group of order  $n$  and let  $\varphi: G \hookrightarrow S_n$  be the right regular representation of  $G$  on itself (the Cayley embedding). Find necessary and sufficient conditions on  $G$  so that its image under  $\varphi$  is a subgroup of the alternating group,  $A_n$ .
20. Suppose that  $G$  and  $K$  are finite groups with respective normal subgroups  $H \triangleleft G$  and  $L \triangleleft K$ . Give examples showing that each of the following statements do not hold for all groups.
  - (a)  $G \simeq K$  and  $H \simeq L$  implies that  $G/H \simeq K/L$ .
  - (b)  $G \simeq K$  and  $G/H \simeq K/L$  implies that  $H \simeq L$ .
  - (c)  $G/H \simeq K/L$  and  $H \simeq L$  implies that  $G \simeq K$ .