

**Math 547**  
**Problem Set #1**

1. List all the partitions of 7.

**Solution:** There are 15 such partitions.

7, 6+1, 5+2, 5+1+1, 4+3, 4+2+1, 4+1+1+1, 3+3+1, 3+2+2, 3+2+1+1, 3+1+1+1+1, 2+2+2+1, 2+2+1+1+1, 2+1+1+1+1+1, 1+1+1+1+1+1+1.

2. (a). List all (up to isomorphism) of the Abelian groups of order 64.

(b). List all (up to isomorphism) of the Abelian groups of order 288.

**Solution:** (a). We get one Abelian group of order 64 for each partition of 6 since

$2^6 = 64$ . The eleven partitions of 6 are:

6, 5+1, 4+2, 4+1+1, 3+3, 3+2+1, 3+1+1+1, 2+2+2, 2+2+1+1, 2+1+1+1+1, and 1+1+1+1+1+1.

So the eleven Abelian groups of order 64 are:

$Z_{64}$ ,  $Z_{32} \times Z_2$ ,  $Z_{16} \times Z_4$ ,  $Z_{16} \times Z_2 \times Z_2$ ,  $Z_8 \times Z_8$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_2$

(b). Since  $288 = 32 \times 9 = 2^5 \times 3^2$  there are  $7 \times 2 = 14$  such groups.

For example,  $Z_{32} \times Z_9$ ,  $Z_8 \times Z_4 \times Z_3 \times Z_3$ , and  $Z_4 \times Z_4 \times Z_2 \times Z_3 \times Z_3$ .

3. **Prove:** If  $G$  is an Abelian group of order 15, then  $G$  is cyclic.

**Solution:** Since 3 and 5 are relatively prime,  $Z_3 \times Z_5 \cong Z_{15}$ .

4. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be normal subgroups of the group  $G$  such that  $A \cap B = \{e\}$ .

We showed in Math 546 that  $AB$  is a group. The group  $AB$  is called the *internal direct product* of  $A$  and  $B$ .

(i). Verify that  $ab = ba$  for all  $a \in A$ ,  $b \in B$ .

(ii). Show that  $A \times B$  is isomorphic to  $AB$ .

5. Suppose that  $G$  is a group and we define the relation  $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow xa = bx$  for some element  $x$  of  $G$ . If  $a \sim b$  we say that  $a$  is *conjugate* to  $b$ .

Verify that  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation on  $G$ .

The *conjugacy class* of  $a \in G$  is  $cl(a) = \{b : b \text{ is conjugate to } a\}$ .

i.e.,  $cl(a)$  is the equivalence class of  $a$  under  $\sim$ .

Let  $G$  be any group having center  $Z = Z(G)$ . Show that for any  $a \in G$ ,

$cl(a) = \{a\} \Leftrightarrow a \in Z$ .

From your text:

Section 11 (Page 110) : #1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15, 16