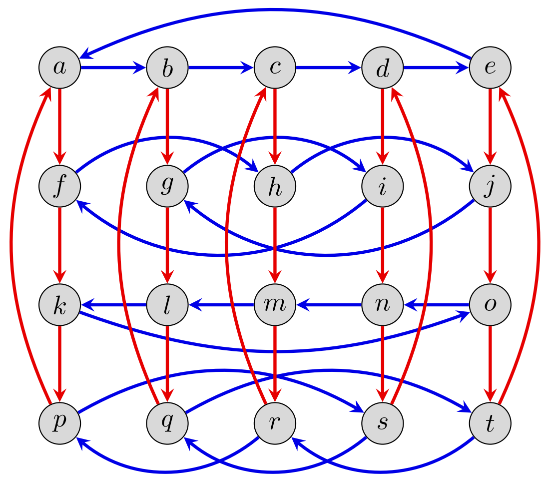
Read the following, which can all be found either in the textbook or on the course website.

- Chapter 7 of *Visual Group Theory*, or Chapter 8 of *IBL Abstract Algebra*.
- VGT Exercises 7.3, 7.7–7.10, 7.12, 7.13, 7.17–7.20, 7.24–7.27, 7.30, 7.32–7.35.

Write up solutions to the following exercises.

1. Let G be the group whose Cayley diagram is shown below, and suppose e is the identity element. Consider the subgroups $H = \langle a \rangle = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $K = \langle j \rangle = \{e, j, o, t\}$.



   Carry out the following steps for both of these subgroups. Let the cosets element-wise.

   (a) Write G as a disjoint union of the subgroup's left cosets.

   (b) Write G as a disjoint union of the subgroup's right cosets.

   (c) Compute the normalizer of the subgroup.

   (d) If the subgroup (call it N) is indeed normal, then compute the quotient G/N, draw its Cayley diagram, and label the nodes appropriately.

2. Let H be a subgroup of an abelian group G. Prove that H and G/H are both abelian.

3. All of the following statements are *false*. For each one, exhibit an explicit counter-example, and justify your reasoning. Assume that each $H_i \lhd G_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

   (a) If H and G/H is abelian, then G is abelian.

   (b) If every proper subgroup H of a group G is cyclic, then G is cyclic.

   (c) If $G_1 \cong G_2$ and $H_1 \cong H_2$, then $G_1/H_1 \cong G_2/H_2$.

   (d) If $G_1 \cong G_2$ and $G_1/H_1 \cong G_2/H_2$, then $H_1 \cong H_2$.

   (e) If $H_1 \cong H_2$ and $G_1/H_1 \cong G_2/H_2$, then $G_1 \cong G_2$.

4. Prove the following "subgroup criterion", which can be very useful when trying to show that a subset is indeed a subgroup: A nonempty subset H of a group G is a subgroup if and only if $xy^{-1} \in H$ holds for all $x, y \in H$.

5. Let A be a subset of a group G. The *centralizer* of A, denoted $C_G(A)$, is the set of all elements that commute with everything in A:

$$C_G(A) = \{g \in G \mid ga = ag,\ \forall a \in A\}\,.$$

   (a) Prove that $C_G(A)$ is a subgroup of G.

   (b) If A is additionally a subgroup of G, prove that $C_G(A) \lhd N_G(A)$.

6. Partition the following groups into conjugacy classes:

   (a) $\mathbb{Z}_4$;

   (b) D_5;

   (c) D_8;

   (d) Q_8;

   (e) A_4;

   (f) S_4.