

1. Let  $H$  and  $K$  be subgroups of  $G$ .
  - (a) Suppose that  $H$  and  $K$  are normal subgroups of  $G$ . Show that  $H \cap K$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$  as well.  
*Note:* Please include a careful proof that  $H \cap K$  is a subgroup – even though we’ve shown this before.
  - (b) Let  $|G| = 36$ ,  $|H| = 12$ , and  $|K| = 18$ . Using Lagrange’s Theorem, what are the possible orders of  $H \cap K$ ?
2. Let  $H = \{1, x^3, x^6\} \subseteq D_9 = \{1, x, \dots, x^8, y, xy, \dots, x^8y\} = \langle x, y \mid x^9 = 1, y^2 = 1, xyxy = 1 \rangle$ . Notice  $H = \langle x^3 \rangle$ , so  $H$  is a subgroup of  $D_9$ . Quickly compute  $[D_9 : H]$  (i.e. the index of  $H$  in  $D_9$ ). Then find all of the left and right cosets of  $H$  in  $D_9$ . Is  $H$  a normal subgroup of  $D_9$ ?
3. Direct products of cyclic groups.<sup>1</sup>
  - (a) Find the order of  $(5, 2, 6)$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{99}$ .
  - (b) Explain why  $\mathbb{Z}_{20} \cong \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$  but  $\mathbb{Z}_{20} \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{10}$ .  
In addition, list the distinct orders of elements in both  $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$  and  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{10}$  and give an example of an element of each such order.
4. Let  $G$  and  $H$  be groups.
  - (a) Show  $\{e\} \times H = \{(e, h) \mid h \in H\}$  is a normal subgroup of  $G \times H$  (where  $e$  is the identity of  $G$ ).  
*Note:* You need to show that  $\{e\} \times H$  is a subgroup AND that it’s normal.
  - (b) Show  $G \times H \cong H \times G$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Gallian uses  $G \oplus H$  for direct products. I will use the more standard  $G \times H$  notation.