Math 311 Group Theory First Midterm November 2000 Ali Nesin

G always denotes a group.

1. Let *H* and *K* be two subgroups of *G*. Show that for *x* and *y* in *G*, $xH \cap yK$ either is empty or a coset of $H \cap K$.

2. Let *H* and *K* be two subgroups of *G*. An *H*–*K*-coset of *G* is a subset of *G* of the form HxK for some $x \in G$. Show that the *H*–*K*-cosets of *G* partition *G*.

3. Show that $C_{\text{Sym}(n)}(1 \ 2) \approx \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \text{Sym}(n-2)$.

4. Let *n* be a natural number >1. Prove or disprove for each natural number n > 1: A subgroup of index *n* is normal.

5. Find the isomorphism type of the group (under addition) $\operatorname{End}(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})$.