

# MAT347Y1 HW4 Marking Scheme

Friday, October 10

**Total: 23 points.**

**3.1.10:** 5 points.

- (2) Well-defined (Note: if your proof still seems to work if you replace  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$  by  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ , then you're doing something wrong)
- (1) Surjective homomorphism
- (2) Fibers (including kernel), giving the elements of  $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$  explicitly (1 point if they're written in terms of elements in  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$  or  $\mathbb{Z}$ )

**3.2.11:** 5 points.

- 1 point if you used Lagrange's Theorem (the question specifically tells you not to assume  $G$  is finite), otherwise graded holistically (5 = perfect, 4 = minor errors, etc.)

**Handout #4:** 9 points.

- (2) Correct subgroups (1 point off per error)
- (4) Correct containments:
  - (1) Half correct
  - (1) All but 5 correct
  - (1) All but 2 correct
  - (1) Perfect
- (3) Correct normal subgroups (1 point off per error). A surprising number of people forgot to do this part.

**Handout #5:** 4 points. Let  $H$  have index 2 in  $G$ .

- (1) If  $g \in H$ , then  $gH = Hg$ .
- (3) If  $g \in G \setminus H$ , then  $gH = G \setminus H = Hg$ .
- Saying that the set of left cosets and the set of right cosets coincide is not sufficient; you need to show that for any  $g$ , the left coset *corresponding to*  $g$  coincides with the right coset corresponding to  $g$ .
- Note that you can only say  $H$  is normal if  $gH = Hg$  for all  $g \in G$ ; if you've only proved that  $gH = Hg$  for specific values of  $g$ , then say " $g$  normalizes  $H$ ."