

MAT 347
Cyclic groups
September 26, 2014

Definition: A group is *cyclic* when it has a generating set with a single element. In other words, a group G is cyclic when there exists $a \in G$ such that

$$G := \{a^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

When this happens, we write $G = \langle a \rangle$.

1. If G is a cyclic group generated by a , what is the relation between $|G|$ and $|a|$? Remember that $|G|$ is the order of G , namely its cardinality. On the other hand, $|a|$ is the order of the element a , which has a different definition.
2. True or False? A group G is cyclic if and only if it contains an element whose order equals $|G|$.
3. Prove that two cyclic groups are isomorphic if and only if they have the same order.

Because of Problem 3, given any positive integer n , we define C_n to be *the* cyclic group of order n . We normally use a multiplicative notation for it. A presentation of C_n would be

$$C_n := \langle a \mid a^n = 1 \rangle$$

On the other hand, we normally think of $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ as *the* cyclic group of infinite order, with additive notation.

4. Let G be a cyclic group generated by a . What are all the generators of G ? (Here I am asking, which other single-element subsets of G would generate G ?) How many of them are there? You may want to think of the finite and infinite cases separately. If you do not know how to start, consider the specific cases C_6 and C_{12} first.
5. [Do not attempt this question before you have solved the previous four.]

What can you say about all the subgroups of C_n ? This is a long, and somewhat vague question. Here are some ways to make it concrete:

- Is every subgroup of C_n cyclic?
- For every $d|n$, how many subgroups of order d does C_n have?
- For each subgroup of C_n , who are all its generators? How many are there?
- Which subgroups contains which other subgroups?

Again, if you do not know what to do, study C_6 and C_{12} first, then make a conjecture, and then try to prove it.

6. Investigate the same questions as in Problem 5, but this time for the infinite cyclic group.