

1. Suppose that  $G$  is a finite group of order  $N$ .

- Show that for any element  $g \in G$ , the order of  $g$  must be a divisor of  $N$ . (Hint: consider the subgroup of  $G$  generated by  $g$ .)
- If the order of a group is a prime number  $p$ , show that the group has to be a cyclic group.

2. The center of a group, denoted as  $Z(G)$ , is the set of elements that commute with every element of  $G$ .

$$Z(G) = \{a \in G \mid ag = ga, \forall g \in G\} \quad (1)$$

Consider the Dihedral group  $D_4$  (the symmetry of a square).

- What is the center  $Z$  of  $D_4$ ?
- What is the group  $D_4/Z$ ?

3. Suppose that  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ . Show that if *the set of* left cosets  $\{g_i H \mid g_i \in G\}$  is the same as *the set of* right cosets  $\{H g_j \mid g_j \in G\}$ , then  $H$  is a normal subgroup satisfying  $gH = Hg$  for all  $g \in G$ .

4. Consider the quaternion group  $Q = \langle x, y \mid x^4 = e, x^2 = y^2, y^{-1}xy = x^{-1} \rangle$ .

- What is the order of the group? (Hint: list all possible distinct compositions of powers of  $x$  and powers of  $y$ .)
- Decompose  $Q$  into conjugacy classes.
- Find one (proper) normal subgroup of  $Q$  and the corresponding quotient group.
- Is  $Q$  isomorphic to  $D_4$ ? Explain your answer.