Page 132, Exercises 12 and 26

## Exercise 12

 $\rightarrow$ 

Let G be a group. Prove that the mapping  $\alpha$  (g) = g<sup>-1</sup>  $\forall$  g  $\in$  G is an automorphism if and only if G is Abelian.

Let  $\alpha$  (g) = g<sup>-1</sup>  $\forall$  g  $\in$  G be an automorphism and let g, h  $\in$  G. Notice:

$$\begin{split} &\alpha(gh) = \alpha(g)\alpha(h) \\ &(gh)^{-1} = g^{-1}h^{-1} \\ &h^{-1}g^{-1} = g^{-1}h^{-1} \\ &gh^{-1}g^{-1} = h^{-1} \\ &gh^{-1} = h^{-1}g \\ &hgh^{-1} = g \\ &hg = gh \end{split}$$

Let G be an abelian group and define  $\alpha$  (g) = g<sup>-1</sup>  $\forall$  g  $\in$  G

Let g,  $h \in G : h \neq g$ . Notice:  $\alpha$  (h) = h<sup>-1</sup> and  $\alpha$  (g) = g<sup>-1</sup>. Since each inverse is unique, h<sup>-1</sup>  $\neq$  g<sup>-1</sup> Hence,  $\alpha$  is 1-1.

Let  $g \in g : g \neq e$ G is a group  $\Rightarrow \exists g^{-1} \in G : gg^{-1} = e$ . Thus,  $\alpha (g^{-1}) = (g^{-1})^{-1} = g$ Hence, G is onto.

Let g,  $h \in G$ . Notice:  $\alpha$  (gh) = (gh)<sup>-1</sup> = h<sup>-1</sup>g<sup>-1</sup> = g<sup>-1</sup>h<sup>-1</sup> =  $\alpha$  (g) $\alpha$  (h). Hence,  $\alpha$  is OP. Since  $\alpha$  is 1-1, onto, and OP,  $\alpha$  is an automorphism.

## Exercise 26

Suppose that  $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_{20} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{20}$  is an automorphism and  $\phi(5) = 5$ . What are the possibilities for  $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ ? Recall:  $\phi$  is an automorphism if it's 1-1, onto, and OP:  $\phi(\mathbf{x} * \mathbf{y}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \phi(\mathbf{y})$ Here are some:  $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$  (i.e. mapping the generator, 1, to the "new" generator, 1)  $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = -\mathbf{x}$  (i.e. mapping the generator, 1, to -1) Example:  $\phi(3) + \phi(4) = 17 + 16 = 33 \Rightarrow 13$  $\phi(3 + 4) = \phi(7) = 13$ I think that  $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = 3\mathbf{x}$ , 7 $\mathbf{x}$ , 11 $\mathbf{x}$ , 13 $\mathbf{x}$ , 17 $\mathbf{x}$ , and 19 $\mathbf{x}$  all work as well.