Groups – Q4 [Practice/M] (26/5/21)

Establish which of the following groups are isomorphic to each other:

(i) {0,1,2,3} ; addition modulo 4

(ii) {1,2,4,8}; multiplication modulo 15

(iii) {3,6,9,12}; multiplication modulo 15

(iv) {1,3,5,7}; multiplication modulo 8

(v) $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$; matrix multiplication

(vi) $\{1, i, -1, -i\}$; multiplication of complex numbers

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Solution

Groups of order 4 are either cyclic or Klein 4, as established by their Cayley tables (a cyclic group will have elements of period 1,2,4,4; a Klein 4 group will have elements of period 1,2,2,2).

(i) {0,1,2,3}; addition modulo 4

	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	2	3	0
2	2	3	0	1
3	3	0	1	2

Cyclic group (0 has period 1, 1 has period 4, 2 has period 2, 3 has period 4).

(ii) {1,2,4,8}; multiplication modulo 15

	1	2	4	8
1	1	2	4	8
2	2	4	8	1
4	4	8	1	2
8	8	1	2	4

Cyclic group (1 has period 1, 2 has period 4, 4 has period 2, 8 has period 4).

(iii) {3,6,9,12}; multiplication modulo 15

	3	6	9	12
3	9	3	12	6
6	3	6	9	12
9	12	9	6	3
12	6	12	3	9

Cyclic group (3 has period 4, 6 has period 1, 9 has period 2, 12 has period 4).

(iv) {1,3,5,7}; multiplication modulo 8

	1	3	5	7
1	1	3	5	7
3	3	1	7	5
5	5	7	1	3
7	7	5	3	1

Klein 4-group (1 has period 1, 3 has period 2, 5 has period 2, 7 has period 2).

(v) $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$; matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} a = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} : 180^{\circ} \text{ rotation}$$
$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} : \text{reflection in } x\text{-axis}$$
$$c = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} : \text{reflection in } y\text{-axis}]$$

	е	а	b	С
е	е	а	b	С
а	а	е	С	b
b	b	С	е	а
С	С	b	а	е

Klein 4-group (*e* has period 1, a has period 2, b has period 2, c has period 2).

(vi) $\{1, i, -1, -i\}$; multiplication of complex numbers

	1	i	-1	—i
1	1	i	-1	— <i>i</i>
i	i	-1	— <i>i</i>	1
-1	-1	-i	1	i
— <i>i</i>	-i	1	i	-1

Cyclic group (1 has period 1, *i* has period 4, -1 has period 2, -i has period 4).