

Counterexamples in (Introductory) Algebra

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Isomorphism of factors does not imply isomorphism of quotient groups

ie: $H \cong K \not\Rightarrow G/H \cong G/K$

Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, with $H = \langle (2, \bar{0}) \rangle$ and $K = (\bar{0}, \bar{1})$.

Then $H \cong K \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ but $G/K \cong \mathbb{Z}_4 \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong G/H$

Isomorphism of quotient groups does not imply isomorphism of factors

ie: $G/H \cong G/K \not\Rightarrow H \cong K$

(D&F 3.3.8): For prime p , let G be the group of p -power roots of unity. And $\phi : G \rightarrow G$ be the surjective homomorphism $z \mapsto z^p$. Then $G/\ker\phi \cong G$.

So let $K = \ker\phi$ and H be trivial. Then $G/K \cong G \cong G/H$, but $H \not\cong K$ (because $\ker\phi$ is non-trivial).

A group can be isomorphic to a proper quotient of itself

Same example as above.

The image of an ideal may not be an ideal

ie: I ideal $\not\Rightarrow \phi(I)$ ideal for homomorphism ϕ

Let $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x]$ by inclusion. Then $2\mathbb{Z}$ is ideal in \mathbb{Z} , but not in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ ($2x \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$).

An infinite group in which every element has finite order but for each positive integer n there is an element of order n

$$\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Z}_n$$

A group such that every finite group is isomorphic to some subgroup

1) The direct product of all finite groups, or 2) The group of all bijections $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ (then applying Cayley's Theorem)

A nontrivial group G s.t. $G \cong G \times G$

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \cdots, \text{ with isomorphism } (g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots) \mapsto ((g_1, g_3, g_5, \dots), (g_2, g_4, g_6, \dots))$$

A group of order n may not have a subgroup of order k for all $k|n$

The alternating group A_4 has order 12, but no element of order 6 (all elements have order 1, 2, or 3).

Direct product of Hamiltonian Groups¹ may not be Hamiltonian

In $Q_8 \times Q_8$, the subgroup $\langle (i, j) \rangle$ is not normal because $\langle (i, j) \rangle = \{(1, 1), (i, j), (-1, -1), (-i, -j)\}$ but $(j, 1)(i, j)(j, 1)^{-1} = (-i, j) \notin \langle (i, j) \rangle$

Subgroups of finitely-generated groups may not be finitely generated

The commutator subgroup of the free group on two elements $F(\{x, y\})$ cannot be finitely generated (proof omitted).

¹non-abelian group where every subgroup is normal