## Math 542 Exercises 7,8

7 - OK

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False. As a counterexample, take  $G_1 = G_2 = \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ ,  $H_1 = \langle 2 \rangle \times \{0\}$ ,  $H_2 = \{0\} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ . Note that  $H_1 = \{(2,0),(0,0)\}$ , so  $H_1 \cong H_2$  by  $(2,0) \mapsto (0,1),(0,0) \mapsto (0,0)$ . Now consider  $G_1/H_1 = (\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)/(\langle 2 \rangle \times \{0\}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$  and  $G_2/H_2 = (\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)/(\{0\} \times \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \{0\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ . Note that for any prime p,  $Z_{p^2} \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_p$ , because p is not relatively prime with itself (and so  $\mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_p$  is not cyclic, while  $\mathbb{Z}_{p^2}$  is). Thus, we have that  $G_1 \cong G_2, H_1 \cong H_2$ , but  $G_1/H_1 \ncong G_2/H_2$ , so the statement is not true.

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Prove that  $\operatorname{Stab}(ga) = g \operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1}$ . Assume  $G \curvearrowright X$ , and let  $a \in X$ .

Claim 0.1.

$$\operatorname{Stab}(ga) \subseteq g \operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1}$$

Proof. Let  $h \in \text{Stab}(ga)$ . Then by definition of the stabilizer group, h(ga) = ga. Using the definition of a group action, this means that (hg)a = ga. Multiplying on the left by  $g^{-1}$ , we have  $(g^{-1}hg)a = a$ , which means  $(g^{-1}hg) \in \text{Stab}(a)$ . Then multiplying on left by g and on the right by  $g^{-1}$ , we get that  $h \in g \operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1}$ . Thus, every element of  $\operatorname{Stab}(ga)$  is also in  $g \operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1}$ , so we have inclusion as desired.

Claim 0.2.

$$g\operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1}\subseteq\operatorname{Stab}(ga)$$

Proof. Let  $h \in g \operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1}$ . Some for some  $x \in \operatorname{Stab}(a)$ ,  $h = gxg^{1-} \Longrightarrow hg = gx$ . Since  $x \in \operatorname{Stab}(a)$ , we have that (gx)a = g(xa) = ga. Then, using gx = hx, this becomes  $(hg)a = ga \Longrightarrow g(ga) = ga$ . Thus,  $h \in \operatorname{Stab}(ga)$ , and  $\operatorname{Stab}(a)g^{-1} \subseteq \operatorname{Stab}(ga)$ .

I've shown mutual inclusion, so  $Stab(ga) = g Stab(a)g^{-1}$ .