

Show that  $(pv) \cdot g = 0$ . Similarly show that  $(pu) \cdot h = 0$ .

**23.3** Using that  $m$  is the order of the element  $g$ , show that if an integer  $q$  has the property  $q \cdot g = 0$ , then  $m$  divides  $q$ . Conclude that  $m$  divides  $(pv)$ . Similarly  $n$  divides  $(pu)$ .

**23.4** Show that  $u$  is relatively prime to  $n$  (otherwise we would have a non-trivial divisor of the sum  $1 = um + vn$ ). Similarly  $v$  is relatively prime to  $m$ .

**23.5** Conclude that  $m$  divides  $p$ , and  $n$  divides  $p$ , hence that  $mn$  divides  $p$ .

**23.6** Conclude that the order of the element  $g + h$  is  $mn$ .

**23.7** Use induction to improve this result: suppose  $h_1, \dots, h_k$  are elements of a finite commutative group  $G$ , such that  $h_i$  is of order  $m_i$ . Suppose that the  $m_i$  are pairwise relatively prime. Then show that the element

$$h = h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_k$$

has order  $m_1 m_2 \cdots m_k$ .

**Question 24.** (*Finite commutative groups — II*)

Suppose  $G$  is a commutative group, that is finite, with order  $n$  (in other words,  $G$  has  $n$  elements). The notation of  $G$  will be additive, in other words  $G = (G, +, 0)$ .

We would like to show the following lemma:

**Lemma:** *Suppose  $G$  is a finite or finite commutative group of order  $n$ . Then either*

(a)  *$G$  is cyclic, i.e.  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ ; or*

(b) *there is a number  $m < n$  such that  $m$  divides  $n$ , such that every element of  $G$  has order dividing  $m$ .*

Write the prime factor decomposition

$$n = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \cdots p_k^{a_k}.$$

Let  $b_i$  be the maximum power of the prime  $p_i$  that occurs in the order of any element of  $G$ .

**24.1** Show that  $b_i \leq a_i$ .

**24.2** If  $b_i < a_i$  for some  $i = 1, \dots, k$  then show that we can take  $m := n/p_i$  and obtain the conclusion (b) of the Lemma.

**24.3** Therefore we may now assume  $b_i = a_i$ . Let  $g_i \in G$  be an element of order  $d_i$  such that  $p_i^{a_i}$  divides  $d_i$  (point out that this exists by the definition of  $b_i$ ). Show that if we set  $e_i := d_i/p_i^{a_i}$  then  $h_i = e_i \cdot g_i$  is an element of  $G$  of order  $p_i^{a_i}$ .

**24.4** Let  $h := h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_k \in G$  be the sum of all these elements. Remember that we are assuming  $G$  is commutative. Use the result of 23.7