

It's ok to work together, but don't copy without comprehension. The symbol ( $\mathcal{E}$ ) means that at least part of this problem is a former exam question.

Ungraded. *Fraleigh* §1.9 (p.94) – 9, 11; §1.10 (p.101) – 1, 3

1. *Fraleigh* §1.8 (p.85) 40. This particular question is simpler than the full setting of the problem, so I'll restate it. Suppose  $A$  is a finite set and  $b \in A$  is chosen. Let  $S_A$  denote the group of all permutations of  $A$ , and let  $G = \{\sigma \in S_A : \sigma(b) = b\}$ . Is  $G$  a subgroup of  $S_A$ ?

2.. *Fraleigh* §1.9 (p.96) 34. One example is not a proof! Here's a way to start: let  $\sigma = (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{2n+1})$  be a cycle of odd length. What is  $\sigma^2$ ?

3. ( $\mathcal{E}$ ) Suppose  $G$  is a group and  $\Phi(x) = x^{-1}$  is an automorphism of  $G$  (that is  $\Phi$  is an isomorphism from  $G$  to  $G$ .) Prove that  $G$  is abelian. Hint: evaluate  $(xy)^{-1}$  in two different ways.

4. ( $\mathcal{E}$ ) Let  $G = D_4$  be the dihedral group with 8 elements. Recall that the elements of  $D_4$  are:

$$\{(1)(2)(3)(4), (1234), (13)(24), (1423), (12)(34), (14)(23), (1)(24)(3), (13)(2)(4)\}$$

Determine the left and right cosets of the subgroup  $H_1 = \{(1)(2)(3)(4), (12)(34)\}$ .

5. ( $\mathcal{E}$ ) Suppose  $G$  is an *abelian* group and let  $H$  denote the set of squares in  $G$ . That is,

$$H = \{g^2 : g \in G\} = \{g * g : g \in G\}.$$

Prove carefully that  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ . You will need to use the fact that multiplication in  $G$  is commutative! (Don't worry about deciding whether  $H$  is a proper subgroup.)

6. ( $\mathcal{E}$ ) Suppose  $H = \{h_1, \dots, h_m\}$  is a subgroup of  $G$ , a finite group. Let

$$K = \{a \in G : aH = Ha\};$$

That is,

$$a \in K \iff \{ah_1, \dots, ah_m\} = \{h_1a, \dots, h_ma\}$$

as **sets**.

6a. Prove that  $H \subseteq K$ .

6b. Prove that  $K$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .

Please note that you cannot assume that (i)  $G$  is abelian or (ii)  $ah = ha$  for all elements  $h \in H$ . In the definition, you are only told that  $aH$  and  $Ha$  are equal **as sets**.