

1. In this problem, you may cite familiar facts from linear algebra without proving them. For instance, you do not need to prove that matrix multiplication is associative.
  - (a) Is the set  $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : a \in \mathbf{R} \right\}$  with matrix multiplication as the law of composition a group?
  - (b) Same question but with the set  $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a \in \mathbf{R}^\times \right\}$ .
2. Assume that  $G$  is a group with every  $x \in G$  satisfying  $x^2 = 1$ , the identity element. Show that  $G$  is abelian.
3. Identify (as one of the subgroups we've considered) the kernel of the homomorphism  $\varphi: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$  defined by  $a \mapsto (g \mapsto aga^{-1})$ .
4. Is  $\mathcal{P}_n = \{\text{set of permutation matrices in } \text{GL}_n(\mathbf{R})\}$ . Is  $\mathcal{P}_n$  a normal subgroup of  $\text{GL}_n(\mathbf{R})$ ?
5. Assume  $H \leq G$  and let  $g \in G$ .
  - (a) Prove that  $gHg^{-1} = \{ghg^{-1} : h \in H\}$  is a subgroup of  $G$  of the same order as  $H$ .
  - (b) Show that if  $H$  is the only subgroup of  $G$  with order  $|H|$ , then  $H$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ .  
(Hint: Part (a) can be done quickly using problem 3, page 72. For part (b), you may use problem 13(b), page 72.)
6. What is  $Z(S_3)$ , the center of the symmetric group  $S_3$ ?
7. Let  $T$  be the set of equilateral triangles in the plane with the equivalence relation  $s \sim t \Leftrightarrow s$  is congruent to  $t$ . Define a function  $T \rightarrow X$ , where  $X$  is a familiar set, such that there is a bijection  $T/\sim \rightarrow X$  induced by  $f$ .
8. Let  $G$  be a group. The image of the homomorphism  $\varphi$  of problem 3 above is called the inner automorphism group of  $G$ , and denoted by  $\text{Inn}(G)$ . Prove that  $G/Z(G) \approx \text{Inn}(G)$ . To what familiar group is  $\text{Inn}(S_3)$  isomorphic?
9. Let  $G$  be a group with normal subgroups  $H$  and  $K$ . Assume  $K \subseteq H$ . Then  $H/K \leq G/K$ . Prove that  $H/K$  is a normal subgroup of  $G/K$  and that  $\frac{G/K}{H/K} \approx G/H$ . (Hint: Define a homomorphism  $G/K \rightarrow G/H$  whose kernel is  $H/K$ , and use the first isomorphism theorem.) To what familiar group is  $\frac{\mathbf{Z}/60\mathbf{Z}}{\langle 15 \rangle}$  isomorphic?
10. Show that  $\mathbf{Q}^+$ , the group of rationals under addition, is not the direct product of two nontrivial groups.
11. Identify the quotient group  $H/Z(H)$ , where  $H$  is the quaternion group and  $Z(H)$  its center.
12. Homomorphisms of cyclic groups
  - (a) Explicitly describe all homomorphisms from  $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$  to  $\mathbf{Z}$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer.
  - (b) For which positive integers  $m$  and  $n$  is there a homomorphism  $\mathbf{Z}/m\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$  given by sending  $1 + m\mathbf{Z}$  to  $1 + n\mathbf{Z}$ ?