

Problem Set # 0 (due at the beginning of class on Friday 9 September)

**Notation:** If  $S$  is a set of elements (numbers, rabbits, ...) then the notation " $s \in S$ " means "s is an element of the set  $S$ ." If  $T$  is another set, then the notation " $T \subseteq S$ " means "every element of  $T$  is an element of  $S$ " or " $T$  is a **subset** of  $S$ ." We can specify a subset  $T \subset S$  by conditions on the elements of  $S$ , e.g., if  $S$  is the set of rectangles, then the subset of squares is  $\{s \in S \mid \text{all sides of } s \text{ have the same length}\}$ . If  $S$  and  $T$  are sets, then a **function** or **map**  $f : S \rightarrow T$  from  $S$  to  $T$  is the a rule that associates to each element  $s \in S$ , an element  $f(s) \in T$ .

**Reading:** DF 0.1–0.3, 1.1.

**Problems:** (Starred\* problems in DF are strongly recommended!)

1. DF 0.1 Exercises 5, 6, 7\*.

DF 0.2 Exercises 7, 10\*, 11.

DF 0.3 Exercises 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*.

2. DF 1.1 Exercises 6\*, 7, 8, 12, 15\*, 16\*, 17\*, 20, 22\*, 23\*, 25\* (Hint. Consider  $(xy)^2$ ), 31\*, 32, 34.

3. Prove that if  $G$  is a group and  $a, b \in G$  satisfy  $ab = e$  then actually  $ba = e$ , so that  $a$  is the inverse of  $b$  and  $b$  is the inverse of  $a$ . Prove that if  $ga = a$  for all  $a \in G$  or that  $ag = a$  for all  $a \in G$ , then  $g$  is the identity.

4. The set of invertible  $n \times n$  real matrices is a group  $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$  with the operation of matrix multiplication, called the **general linear group**. Consider the following elements of  $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Show that  $A$  and  $B$  have finite order (compute their orders) but that  $AB$  has infinite order. This shows that the order of a product is not necessarily the product of the orders! (Though see Problem Set 1 for an instance when this does hold.)