## due March 15

- 1. (a) Given that  $G = \{e, u, v, w\}$  is a group of order 4 with identity  $e, u^2 = v$  and  $v^2 = e$ , construct the operation table for G.
  - (b) Given that  $H = \{a, b, c, d\}$  is a group of order 4 with identity a and  $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = a$ , construct the operation table for H.
- 2. Find all subgroups of the symmetric group on three elements,  $\mathfrak{S}_3$ .
- 3. Let G be the symmetry group of a square. Let  $e \in G$  be the identity element. Let  $r \in G$  denote a 90° counter-clockwise rotation of the square. Let  $s \in G$  denote a reflection of the square across a vertical line through the center. List the eight elements of G in terms of r and s and find the order of each element. (You can physically model G by rotating and flipping a square of paper.)
- 4. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $f(x) = x^3$ .
  - (a) Is  $f: (\mathbb{R}, +) \to (\mathbb{R}, +)$  a group homomorphism? Justify your answer.
  - (b) Is  $f: (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot) \to (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$  a group homomorphism? Justify your answer.
- 5. Let G be a group (represented multiplicatively) and H a subgroup of G. Define a relation  $\sim$  on G by  $a \sim b$  if and only if  $ab^{-1} \in H$ .
  - (a) Prove that  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation.
  - (b) Suppose that G is finite. Prove that every equivalence class of  $\sim$  has size |H|. Conclude that |H| divides |G|.
- 6. For each pair of groups, demonstrate an isomorphism between them or prove that they are not isomorphic.
  - (a)  $(\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, +)$  and  $(\{1, -1, i, -i\}, \cdot)$ .
  - (b)  $\mathfrak{S}_3$  and  $(\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}, +)$ .
  - (c) G and H defined in Problem 1.
  - (d)  $(\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\overline{0}\}, \cdot)$  and  $(\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}, +)$ .
- 7. Let G and H be groups with e the identity element of H. For group homomorphism  $f: G \to H$ , the kernel of f, denoted ker(f), is defined as

$$\ker(f) = \{g \in G \mid f(g) = e\}.$$

Prove that  $\ker(f)$  is a subgroup of G.