

# Math 200a Fall 2021 Homework 1

Due Friday 10/1/2021 in class

1. Let  $G$  be a set with a binary operation  $*$  such that
  - (i)  $*$  is associative.
  - (ii) There exists  $e \in G$  such that  $e * a = a$  for all  $a \in G$ .
  - (iii) For all  $a \in G$ , there exists  $b \in G$  such that  $b * a = e$ .

In other words, one only assumes that  $e$  is a left identity and that left inverses exist. Show that  $G$  is a group, i.e. these seemingly weaker axioms are actually equivalent to the standard definition of a group.

2. Let  $G$  be a group. Suppose that given any triple of elements of  $G$ , some pair of the elements commute with each other. Show that  $G$  is abelian.

3. Suppose that  $G$  is a group for which  $a^2 = 1$  for all  $a \in G$ . Show that  $G$  is abelian.

4. Let  $M$  be a monoid with identity element 1. We showed in class that

$$G(M) = \{a \in M \mid \text{there exists } b \in M \text{ such that } ba = 1 = ab\}$$

is a group.

(a) Exercise 1 suggests that perhaps

$$G'(M) = \{a \in M \mid \text{there exists } b \in M \text{ such that } ba = 1\}$$

is a group for any monoid  $M$ . Is this true?

(b) Find an example of an infinite monoid  $M$  such that the associated group  $G(M) = \{1\}$  is trivial.

5. Let  $G$  be a group. Given  $a \in G$ , define  $\ell_a : G \rightarrow G$  by  $\ell_a(b) = ab$  for all  $b \in G$ . In other words,  $\ell_a$  is the “left multiplication by  $a$  function”. Similarly, define  $r_a : G \rightarrow G$  by  $r_a(b) = ba$  for all  $b \in G$ .

(a). Show that  $\ell_a$  and  $r_a$  are in the group  $\text{Sym}(G)$  for all  $a \in G$ .

(b). Let  $L = \{\ell_a | a \in G\}$  and  $R = \{r_a | a \in G\}$ . Show that  $L$  and  $R$  are both subgroups of  $\text{Sym}(G)$  and that  $L \cong G \cong R$ .

(c). Show that  $C_{\text{Sym}(G)}(L) = R$  and  $C_{\text{Sym}(G)}(R) = L$ . (Recall that  $C_H(X)$  means the centralizer of the subset  $X$  in a group  $H$ , namely  $\{a \in H | ax = xa \text{ for all } x \in X\}$ ).

6. Let  $G$  be a group. Let  $H, K$ , and  $L$  be subgroups of  $G$  such that  $H \subseteq K$ . Prove that  $K \cap HL = H(K \cap L)$ .