## HOMEWORK 2 - MATH 100A - DUE FRIDAY OCTOBER 13TH

Problem 1. (From Herstein $\S 2.1 \# 1$ ) Determine if the following sets $G$ with the operation indicated form a group. If not, point out which of the group axioms fail.

- $G=$ set of all integers $a * b=a-b$.
- $G=$ set of all integers, $A * b=a+b+a b$.
- $G=$ set of nonegative integers, $a * b=a+b$.
- $G=$ set of all rational number $\neq-1, a * b=a+b+a b$.
- $G=$ set of all rational numbers with denominator divisible by 5 (written so that numerator and denominator are relatively prime), $a * b=a+b$.
- $G$ a set having more than one element. $a * b=a$ for all $a, b \in G$.

Problem 2. (Herstein $\S 2.1 \# 9)$ If $G$ is a group in which $a^{2}=e$ for all $a \in G$, show that $G$ is abelian.
Problem 3. (From Herstein §2.1 \# 11) In Example 10, for $n=3$ find a formula that expresses $\left(f^{i} h^{j}\right) *\left(f^{s} * h^{t}\right)$ as $f^{a} * h^{b}$. Show that $G$ is a nonabelian group of order 6 .

Problem 4. (From Herstein $\S 2.1 \# 20)$ Find all the elements in $S_{4}$ such that $x^{4}=e$.
Problem 5. (From Herstein $\S 2.1 \# 26$ ) If $G$ is a finite group, prove that, given $a \in G$, there is a positive integer $n$, depending on $a$ such that $a^{n}=e$.

Problem 6. (From Herstein $\S 2.1 \# 27)$ In the previous problem, show that there is an integer $m>0$ such that $a^{m}=e$ for all $a \in G$. (the smallest such integer is sometimes called the exponent of a group)

Problem 7. (From Herstein $\S 2.3 \# 1)$ If $A, B$ are subgroups of $G$, show that $A \cap B$ is a subgroup of $G$.

Problem 8. (From Herstein $\S 2.3 \# 7)$ In $S_{3}$ find $C(a)$ for each $a \in S_{3}$.
Problem 9. (From Herstein $\S 2.3 \# 13)$ If $G$ is cyclic, show that every subgroup of $G$ is cyclic.

Problem 10. Consider the group $G=\mathrm{GL}_{2}(\mathbb{R})$ of $(2 \times 2)$ invertible matrices with real coefficients. Show that

$$
Z(G)=\left\{A \left\lvert\, A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}
a & 0 \\
0 & a
\end{array}\right]\right. \text { is diagonal }\right\} .
$$

Challenge: Can you prove the analogous statement when $G=\mathrm{GL}_{n}(\mathbb{R})$ is the group of $(n \times n)$-matrices?

