

4. Suppose G is a group with $x^2 = e$ for all x . Prove that G is abelian.
5. Prove that the intersection of two subgroups is itself a subgroup and show by example that the union of two subgroups need not be a subgroup.
6. Two elements x and y of a group G are said to be conjugate if there exists some element a so that $y = a \cdot x \cdot a^{-1}$. Prove that conjugate elements have the same order.
7. Let H be a subgroup of G . Define a relation \equiv_H on G by saying that $a \equiv_H b$ iff $a \cdot b^{-1} \in H$. Prove that \equiv_H is an equivalence relation on G .

Note: Class will not meet on Thursday, April 13.

1. List the left cosets of $\langle (1\ 2\ 3\ 4) \rangle$ in S_4 .
2. Suppose H is a subgroup of G . Define $N(H) = \{x \in G \mid xHx^{-1} = H\}$. Prove that $N(H)$ is a subgroup of G containing H , in which H is normal.
3. Suppose A and B are subgroups of G and with B normal. Prove that AB is a subgroup.
4. List all the left cosets of $\langle (1\ 2) \rangle$ in S_3 . Show that $\langle (1\ 2) \rangle$ is not normal.
5. Classify the group $G = Z_5 \oplus Z_{12} / \langle (2, 2) \rangle$.
6. Let G be a group and H a normal subgroup with $[G : H] = 3$. Prove that $[G, G] \subset H$. (Hint: look at the natural map $G \rightarrow G/H$)
7. List, up to isomorphism, all abelian groups of order 1800.
8. Suppose $N \triangleleft G$ with $N \cap [G, G]$ trivial. Prove that $N \subset Z(G)$.

Do the problems in order in your bluebook. Show your work. Justify your answer.

1. Define the following terms:

- (a) group (b) subgroup (c) the index of a subgroup
(d) integral domain (e) ring (f) field

2. Give an example of an infinite non-abelian group.

3. Give an example of an infinite non-commutative ring.

4. Explain why the group $Z_4 \times Z_4$ is not isomorphic to the group $Z_2 \times Z_8$.

5. Find the cyclic subgroup of S_9 generated by the element $(4\ 5\ 7)(5\ 2\ 4\ 3)$.

6. Suppose G is a group with $x^2 = e$ for all x . Prove that G is abelian.

7. Prove that $K = \{a + b\sqrt{3} \mid a, b \in Q\}$ is a subfield of the reals.

8. Give an example of a commutative ring which is not an integral domain. Explain why.

9. How many abelian groups of order 36 are there up to isomorphism? List them.

10. True or False:

- (a) An n degree polynomial over a ring can have at most n roots.
(b) Angles cannot be trisected using a compass and straightedge.
(c) Abstract Algebra is way cool.