

1. (a) List the cycle-shapes of elements of A_5 , and calculate how many elements there are of each shape. Check that your answers add up to $|A_5|$.
- (b) List the cycle-shapes of elements of the alternating group A_8 .
- (c) Calculate the number of elements of order 2 or 3 in A_7 .
- (d) Find the number of subgroups of order 5 in A_6 .
- (e) Find all isomorphism types of subgroups of order 6 in A_6 .
2. (a) Write down two permutations in A_9 , both of which have order 12 and send $1 \rightarrow 6$, $2 \rightarrow 3$ and $9 \rightarrow 5$.
- (b) Let $I = \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$ and let $f : I \rightarrow I$ be the permutation sending $i \rightarrow 2n + 1 - i$ for all $i \in I$. Find the signature $\text{sgn}(f)$ in terms of n .
- (c) Prove that every even permutation in S_n can be expressed as a product of an even number of 2-cycles, and cannot be expressed as a product of an odd number of 2-cycles.
3. True or false:
- (a) S_5 has a subgroup which is isomorphic to D_{20} .
- (b) A_5 has a subgroup which is isomorphic to D_{10} .
- (c) S_5 has a subgroup which is isomorphic to D_{12} .
- (d) D_{12} is isomorphic to $D_6 \times C_2$.
4. Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be groups.
- (i) Prove that $G_1 \times G_2 \cong G_2 \times G_1$.
- (ii) Prove that $(G_1 \times G_2) \times G_3 \cong G_1 \times (G_2 \times G_3)$.
- (iii) If $G_1 \cong H_1$ and $G_2 \cong H_2$, show that $G_1 \times G_2 \cong H_1 \times H_2$.
- (iv) Show that $G_1 \times G_2$ has a subgroup isomorphic to G_1 .
5. (a) Among the groups $C_{36}, C_2 \times C_{18}, C_3 \times C_{12}, C_4 \times C_9, C_6 \times C_6$, which pairs are isomorphic?
- (b) Calculate the numbers of abelian groups there are, up to isomorphism, of orders 16, 17 and 18.
6. Find examples of groups G with the following properties:
- (i) $|G| = 2^n$ and $x^2 = e$ for all $x \in G$, where n is an arbitrary positive integer
- (ii) $|G| > 8$, G is non-abelian, and $x^4 = e$ for all $x \in G$
- (iii) G is infinite and non-abelian, and G has a subgroup H such that $|G : H| = 2$ and H is abelian (recall $|G : H|$ is the *index* of H in G , i.e. the number of distinct right cosets of H in G).
7. Let G be a group with the property that $x^2 = e$ for all $x \in G$.
- (i) Prove that G is abelian.
- (ii) Assuming that G is finite and $|G| > 2$, show that $|G|$ is a multiple of 4.
- (iii) Show that if $|G| = 4$, then $G \cong C_2 \times C_2$.
- 8*. (Harder question) As in Q6(iii), recall that the index $|G : H|$ of a subgroup H of a group G is defined to be the number of distinct right cosets of H in G . Note that G can be finite or infinite, and so can $|G : H|$.
- (i) Suppose A, B are subgroups of G with $A \subseteq B \subseteq G$. Prove that $|G : A| = |G : B| |B : A|$.
- (ii) Suppose that H and K are subgroups of finite index in G (i.e. $|G : H|$ and $|G : K|$ are finite). Prove that $H \cap K$ is also a subgroup of finite index in G .