

Write your answers neatly, in complete sentences. I highly recommend recopying your work before handing it in. Correct and crisp proofs are greatly appreciated; oftentimes your work can be shortened and made clearer.

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Hand in to Frank Monday 28 August: (Have this on a separate sheet of paper.)

1. Let  $\alpha$  be a rotation about a point  $p$  in the plane and  $\rho$  be a reflection in a line through  $p$ . What is  $\alpha^{-1}$ , geometrically? Show that  $\rho\alpha\rho = \alpha^{-1}$ . Let  $\sigma$  also be a reflection in a line. What is  $\rho\sigma$ ? (There are several cases to consider.)

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Hand in for the grader Monday 28 August: (Have this separate from #1.)

A *subgroup* of a group  $G$  is a subset  $H$  of  $G$  which is a group in its own right, under the group operations of  $G$ . For example, the set  $2\mathbb{Z}$  of even integers is a subgroup of the additive group of integers.

2. Show that a finite group  $G$  of even order ( $G$  has an even number of elements) has a non-identity element  $a$  with  $a^2 = e$ .
3. Let  $GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$  be the collection of  $2 \times 2$  matrices with integer entries and determinant  $\pm 1$ . This is a group under multiplication of matrices, with identity  $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Let  $A := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $B := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . What is the order of  $A$ ? Of  $B$ ? Of  $AB$ ?
4. Suppose that  $G$  is a group in which the square of every element is the identity. Prove that  $G$  is abelian.
5. Let  $p$  be a prime number. Consider the following subsets of the rational numbers,  $\mathbb{Q}$ :

$$\mathbb{Q}\left[\frac{1}{p}\right] := \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, \gcd(a, b) = 1, \text{ and } b = p^i \text{ some } i \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}^{(p)} := \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, \gcd(a, b) = 1, \text{ and } p \nmid b \right\}$$

Prove that these are subgroups of  $\mathbb{Q}$  under addition.

(We intend that  $\gcd(0, 1) = 1$ .)