

As always, your answer will be graded on the quality of presentation as well as the correct answer. To get a good score: write your answer neatly, use complete sentences, and *justify your work*.

## 1 Computations

1. Consider the function  $g \in S_4$  given by

$$1 \mapsto 2$$

$$2 \mapsto 1$$

$$3 \mapsto 3$$

$$4 \mapsto 4.$$

Write down all functions  $f \in S_4$  with the property that

(a)  $f \circ f \circ f = \text{id}_{\{1,2,3,4\}},$

(b)  $f \circ g = g \circ f,$

(c)  $f \circ g = \text{id}_{\{1,2,3,4\}}.$

(d)  $f(1) \in \{1, 2\}$  and  $f(2) \in \{1, 2\}.$

2. How many elements  $(f, g)$  in  $S_3 \times S_3$  are there that satisfy  $(f, g)(f, g)(f, g) = (\text{id}_{\{1,2,3\}}, \text{id}_{\{1,2,3\}})$ ?

## 2 Proofs

- (I) Define the set

$$G = \{f \in S_5 \mid f(2) = 3\}.$$

Is  $G$  a subgroup of  $S_5$ ? Prove your answer is correct.

- (II) Suppose that  $n$  is a positive, and suppose that  $\alpha$  is a nontrivial cycle in  $S_n$ . That is, there is a  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and distinct integers  $a_1, \dots, a_j$  such that

$$\alpha = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_j).$$

Prove: if  $\pi$  in  $S_n$ , then  $\pi\alpha\pi^{-1}$  is the cycle

$$(\pi(a_1) \ \pi(a_2) \ \cdots \ \pi(a_j)).$$