Name: Anton Bernshteyn

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No calculators, books, notes, &tc. are allowed. Please justify all your answers.

Good luck!
Problem 1. (25 pts.)
Recall that if $A$ is a set and $f : S \rightarrow T$ is a function, then $f^A : S^A \rightarrow T^A$ is the function given by
$$f^A(g) := f \circ g \text{ for all } g \in S^A,$$
while $A^f : A^T \rightarrow A^S$ is the function given by
$$A^f(g) := g \circ f \text{ for all } g \in A^T.$$
Now, given two functions $f : S \rightarrow T$ and $h : A \rightarrow B$, define $f^h : S^B \rightarrow T^A$ by
$$f^h(g) := f \circ g \circ h \text{ for all } g \in S^B.$$
Show that $f^h = T^h \circ f^B = f^A \circ S^h$.

First, we check that the three functions $f^h$, $T^h \circ f^B$, and $f^A \circ S^h$ have the same domain and range, which is easiest to see on the following diagram:

Now, for each $g \in S^B$, we compute:
$$ (f^A \circ S^h)(g) = f^A(S^h(g)) = f^A(g \circ h) = f \circ (g \circ h) = f^h(g); $$
$$ (T^h \circ f^B)(g) = T^h(f^B(g)) = T^h(f \circ g) = (f \circ g) \circ h = f^h(g), $$
as desired.
Problem 2. (5+10+10+5 pts.)

Let $*$ be an associative binary operation on a set $X$. Suppose that $u \in X$ is a left identity for $*$, i.e., $u \star x = x$ for all $x \in X$. Suppose also that each $x \in X$ has a left inverse, i.e., there is some element $x' \in X$ with $x' \star x = u$.

(a) Show that for all $x, y, z \in X$, if $x \star y = x \star z$, then $y = z$.

(b) Conclude that for all $x \in X$, $x \star u = x$; in other words, $u$ is an identity of $*$.

(c) Show that if $x \in X$ and $x'$ is a left inverse of $x$, then $x \star x' = u$.

(d) Conclude that $(X, \star)$ is a group.

(a) Suppose $x \star y = x \star z$ and let $x'$ be a left inverse of $x$. Then

$$y = u \star y = (x' \star x) \star y = x' \star (x \star y) = x' \star (x \star z) = (x' \star x) \star z = u \star z = z.$$  

(b) Let $x'$ be a left inverse of $x$. We have

$$x' \star (x \star u) = (x' \star x) \star u = u \star u = u = x' \star x.$$  

Applying the result of part (a) with
- $x'$ in place of $x$,
- $x \star u$ in place of $y$, and
- $x$ in place of $z$,
we obtain $x \star u = x$, as desired.

(c) Using the result of part (b), we can write

$$x' \star (x \star x') = (x' \star x) \star x' = u \star x' = x' = x' \star u.$$  

Applying the result of part (a) with
- $x'$ in place of $x$,
- $x \star x'$ in place of $y$, and
- $u$ in place of $z$,
we obtain $x \star x' = u$, as desired.

(d) Part (b) shows that $u$ is an identity for $*$, while part (c) shows that every element of $X$ has an inverse under $*$, so $(X, \star)$ satisfies the definition of a group.
Problem 3. (25 pts.)

Let $G$ be a group. Show that the function $\varphi: G \to G$ given by $\varphi(g) := g^{-1}$ for all $g \in G$ is a group homomorphism if and only if $G$ is Abelian.

For $g, h \in G$, we have

$$\varphi(gh) = (gh)^{-1} = h^{-1}g^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(g)\varphi(h) = g^{-1}h^{-1}.$$ 

Therefore, $\varphi$ is a homomorphism if and only if

$$h^{-1}g^{-1} = g^{-1}h^{-1} \quad \text{for all } g, h \in G. \quad (\ast)$$

Clearly, $(\ast)$ holds if $G$ is Abelian. Conversely, if $(\ast)$ holds, then for any $a, b \in G$, we can apply $(\ast)$ with $h = a^{-1}$ and $g = b^{-1}$ (and hence $h^{-1} = a$ and $g^{-1} = b$) to get $ab = ba$, as desired.
Problem 4. (5+20 pts.)

Let $G$ be a group. A set $S \subseteq G$ is **multiplicatively closed** if for all $a, b \in S$, we have $ab \in S$. By definition, every subgroup of $G$ is multiplicatively closed.

(a) Give an example of a group $G$ and a nonempty multiplicatively closed subset $S \subseteq G$ such that $S$ is not a subgroup of $G$.

(b) Show that if the group $G$ is finite, then every nonempty multiplicatively closed subset of $G$ is a subgroup of $G$.

(a) One can take, say, $G = \mathbb{Z}$ (with addition) and $S = \mathbb{N}^+$. The sum of any two positive integers is still positive, but $\mathbb{N}^+$ is not a subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}$ (for instance, $0$, the identity of $\mathbb{Z}$, is not in $\mathbb{N}^+$).

(b) Suppose $G$ is a finite group with identity $e$ and $S \subseteq G$ is a nonempty multiplicatively closed subset. To argue that $S$ is a subgroup, we need to show that $e \in S$ and that for each $a \in S$, $a^{-1} \in S$.

Take any $a \in S$ (here we are using that $S \neq \emptyset$). Since $S$ is multiplicatively closed, we have

$$a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a}_{n \text{ times}} \in S \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}^+.$$

Since $G$ is finite, the elements $a, a^2, a^3, \ldots$ cannot be all distinct, so there are some $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ with $n < m$ and $a^n = a^m$. Set $k := m - n$. Then $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and $a^k = a^n \cdot (a^m)^{-1} = a^n \cdot (a^n)^{-1} = e,$

which shows that $e \in S$. Furthermore, if $a \neq e$, then $k \geq 2$ (because $a^1 = a \neq e$) and $a \cdot a^{k-1} = e$, i.e., $a^{-1} = a^{k-1} \in S$. Since $e^{-1} = e \in S$, the proof is complete.

*Remark.* The smallest $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $a^k = e$ is called the **order** of $a$ and is denoted by $|a|$.
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