

1. [2 points] Write each of the following elements of  $S_6$  as a product of disjoint cycles. No justification necessary.

(a)  $\sigma$  defined  $\sigma(1) = 1, \sigma(2) = 6, \sigma(3) = 2, \sigma(4) = 5, \sigma(5) = 4, \sigma(6) = 3$ .

$$\sigma = (2\ 6\ 3)(4\ 5)$$

(b)  $\tau = (26)(123)$ .

$$\tau = (1\ 6\ 2\ 3)$$

2. [3 points] Let  $G$  be a group and  $H \subset G$  some **nonempty** subset. Show that  $ab^{-1} \in H$  for all  $a, b \in H$  if and only if  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .

If  $H \leq G$ , then  $\forall a, b \in H$ ,  $ab^{-1} \in H$  since  $b^{-1} \in H$  and  $H$  is closed under multiplication.

For the converse, assume  $H \leq G$  ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup>  $ab^{-1} \in H$  ~~and~~  $\forall a, b \in H$ .

Let  $a \in H$ . Then  $1 = aa^{-1} \in H$  and  $a^{-1} = 1a^{-1} \in H$ , so  $H$  has an identity and inverses.

If  $a, b \in H$ , then  $b^{-1} \in H$  so  $ab = a(b^{-1})^{-1} \in H$ , so  $H$  is closed under the operation.

The operation is associative on  $G$ , so it must be on  $H$  as well.