

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.

Read Hungerford, Section 1.7 on Categories.

Hand in to Frank Monday 25 September: (Have this on a separate sheet of paper.)

1. True or False, with justification. Given a collection of groups $\{H_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ then the Cartesian product $\prod \{H_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ is generated by its collection of subgroups $\iota_\alpha(H_\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in I$, where, for $h \in H_\alpha$, the element $\iota_\alpha(h)$ takes value h at α , and is the identity at $\beta \in I \setminus \{\alpha\}$.

Hand in for the grader Monday 25 September: (Have this separate from #1.)

17. Show that the symmetric group S_n is generated by
 - (a) The transpositions $(1, 2), (1, 3), \dots, (1, n)$.
 - (b) The transpositions $(1, 2), (2, 3), \dots, (n-1, n)$.
 - (c) The transposition $(1, 2)$ and the n -cycle $(1, 2, \dots, n)$.
18. Show that the group defined by generators a, b and relations $a^2 = e, b^3 = e$ is infinite and nonabelian.
19. If $f: G \rightarrow H$ and $g: K \rightarrow L$ are homomorphisms of groups, then there is a unique homomorphism $h: G * K \rightarrow H * L$ between their free products such that $h|_G = f$ and $h|_K = g$.
20. Give an example to show that the direct product (in Hungerford, weak direct product) is not a coproduct in the category of all groups. It suffices to consider the case of two factors. That is, find a group G and groups H, K that have homomorphisms $f_H: H \rightarrow G$ and $f_K: K \rightarrow G$ for which there is no homomorphism $f: H \times K \rightarrow G$ such that $f|_H = f_H$ and $f|_K = f_K$.
21. Following this last question up, show that the direct product is a coproduct in the category of abelian groups. That is, suppose $\{H_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ is a family of abelian groups indexed by a set I , and G is an abelian group such that there are homomorphisms $f_\alpha: H_\alpha \rightarrow G$ for $\alpha \in I$. Prove there is a unique map $f: \bigoplus \{H_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\} \rightarrow G$ such that for each $\alpha \in I$ we have $f_\alpha = f \circ \iota_\alpha$, where $\iota_\alpha: H_\alpha \hookrightarrow \bigoplus \{H_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ is the canonical injection.

Deduce that this property determines the direct product $\bigoplus \{H_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ of abelian groups up to unique automorphism.