

**Question: 5**

List the subgroups of  $S_4$ . Find each of the following sets:

- a.  $\{\sigma \in S_4 : \sigma(1) = 3\}$
- b.  $\{\sigma \in S_4 : \sigma(2) = 2\}$
- c.  $\{\sigma \in S_4 : \sigma(1) = 3 \text{ and } \sigma(2) = 2\}$

**Solution:**

**Question: 6**

Find all of the subgroups in  $A_4$ . What is the order of each subgroup?

**Solution:**

**Question: 7**

Find all possible orders of elements in  $S_7$  and  $A_7$ .

**Solution:**

**Question: 23**

If  $\sigma$  is a cycle of odd length, prove that  $\sigma^2$  is also a cycle.

**Solution:** Let's say that  $\sigma$  has length  $k$  and that it can be written in cycle notation as  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$ . Then  $\sigma^2$  is the permutation  $(a_1, a_3, \dots, a_k, a_2, a_4, \dots, a_{k-1})$ . The term  $a_{k-1}$  would be sent to  $a_1$  which would complete the cycle if  $k$  is odd.

**Question: 25**

Prove that in  $A_n$  for  $n \geq 3$ , any permutation is a product of cycles of length 3.

**Solution:**

**Question: 29**

Recall that the the **center** of a group  $G$  is

$$Z(G) = \{g \in G : gx = xg \text{ for all } x \in G\}.$$

Find the center of  $D_8$ . What about the center of  $D_{10}$ ? What is the center of  $D_n$ ?

**Solution:**