## Name

Directions: Be sure to include in-line citations, including page numbers if appropriate, every time you use the results of discussion, a text, notes, or technology. Only write on one side of each page.
"The one real object of education is to have a man in the condition of continually asking questions." -Bishop Mandell Creighton

## Problems

1. Do both of the following.
(a) Let $a, b$ be elements of a group $G$. Show that the equation $a x=b$ has a unique solution in $G$.
(b) Let $G$ be a group, with multiplicative notation. Define an opposite group $G^{\circ}$ with law of composition $a \circ b$ as follows: The underlying set is the same as for $G$, but the law of composition is the opposite; that is, define $a \circ b=b a$. Prove that this defines a group.
2. Do both of the following:
(a) Prove that if $G$ is a group with the property that the square of every element is the identity, then $G$ is abelian.
(b) Let $G$ be a finite group. Show that the number of elements $x$ of $G$ such that $x^{3}=e$ is odd. Show that the number of elements $x$ of $G$ for which $x^{2} \neq e$ is even.
3. Do any two of the following
(a) Prove that every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic.
(b) Describe all groups $G$ that contain no proper subgroups.
(c) Let $G=\langle x\rangle$ be a cyclic group of order $n$ and let $r$ be an integer dividing $n$. Say, $n=r s$. Prove that $G$ contains exactly one subgroup of order $r$.
