1. Let $H$ be set of all $2 \times 2$ matrices of the form $\left[\begin{array}{ll}a & b \\ 0 & d\end{array}\right]$, with $a, b, d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a d \neq 0$.
(a) Show that $H$ is a subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_{2}(\mathbb{R})$.
(b) Is $H$ a normal subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_{2}(\mathbb{R})$ ?
2. Let $H=\{(1),(12)(34)\}$.
(a) Show that $H$ is a subgroup of $A_{4}$.
(b) What is the index of $H$ in $A_{4}$ ?
(c) Is $H$ a normal subgroup of $A_{4}$ ?
3. Let $G=U(32)$, and $H=\{1,31\}$. Show that the quotient group $G / H$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_{8}$.
4. Let $G=\mathbb{Z}_{4} \oplus U(4)$, and consider the subgroups $H=\langle(2,3)\rangle$ and $K=\langle(2,1)\rangle$.
(a) List the elements of $G / H$, and compute the Cayley table for this group. What is the isomorphism type of $G / H$ ?
(b) List the elements of $G / K$, and compute the Cayley table for this group. What is the isomorphism type of $G / K$ ?
(c) Are the groups $G / H$ and $G / K$ isomorphic?
5. Let $G=\mathbb{Z}_{4} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{4}$, and consider the subgroups $H=\{(0,0),(2,0),(0,2),(2,2)\}$ and $K=\langle(1,2)\rangle$. Identify the following groups (as direct products of cyclic groups of prime order):
(a) $H$ and $G / H$.
(b) $K$ and $G / K$.
6. Give an example of a group $G$ and a normal subgroup $H \triangleleft G$ such that both $H$ and $G / H$ are abelian, yet $G$ is not abelian.
7. Let $\mathbb{Z}$ be the additive group of integers, and let $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the function given by $f(x)=8 x$.
(a) Show that $f$ is a homomorphism.
(b) Find $\operatorname{ker}(f)$.
(c) Find $\operatorname{im}(f)$.
8. Let $\phi: G \rightarrow H$ and $\psi: H \rightarrow K$ be two homomorphisms.
(a) Show that $\psi \circ \phi: G \rightarrow K$ is a homomorphism.
(b) Show that $\operatorname{ker}(\phi)$ is a normal subgroup of $\operatorname{ker}(\psi \circ \phi)$.
9. Let $G$ and $H$ be two groups, and consider the map $p: G \oplus H \rightarrow H$ given by $p(g, h)=h$.
(a) Show that $p$ is a homomorphism.
(b) What is $\operatorname{ker}(p)$ ? What is $\operatorname{im}(p)$ ?
(c) What does the First Isomorphism Theorem say in this situation?
10. Let $\phi: D_{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{2}$ be the map given by

$$
\phi(x)= \begin{cases}0 & \text { if } x \text { is a rotation } \\ 1 & \text { if } x \text { is a reflection }\end{cases}
$$

(a) Show that $\phi$ is a homomorphism.
(b) What is $\operatorname{ker}(p)$ ? What is $\operatorname{im}(p)$ ?
11. Suppose $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_{50} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{15}$ is a homomorphism with $\phi(7)=6$.
(a) Determine $\phi(x)$, for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{50}$.
(b) What is $\operatorname{ker}(\phi)$ ? What is $\operatorname{im}(\phi)$ ?
(c) What is $\phi^{-1}(3)$ ?
12. Show that there is no homomorphism from $\mathbb{Z}_{8} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2}$ onto $\mathbb{Z}_{4} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{4}$.

