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- a. $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$,
 $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$, $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$,
 $(2\ 4\ 3\ 1)$, $(3\ 1\ 2\ 4)$, $(3\ 2\ 4\ 1)$, $(3\ 4\ 1\ 2)$, $(4\ 1\ 3\ 2)$,
 $(4\ 2\ 1\ 3)$, $(4\ 3\ 2\ 1)$

12 members

Each of these are an even permutation, and multiplying
And an even permutation yields even by a even
permutation yields an even permutation.

- b. 1. contains identity element ✓
 2. $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)(2\ 3\ 1\ 4) = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$ so nonidentity
 elements are inverses and so all products of elements
 stays within the group

c. $a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

→ $a_1 \times H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

→ $a_2 \times H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$a_3 \times H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

3 left cosets, all of which have the same number of
elements as they're all a product of a permutation of
size 4 with a subgroup of size 3 with permutations of size 4.

They can't have a common element because they are
disjoint as ?

1. I don't understand Lagrange's theorem.

2. If H is a subgroup of G , then ~~the~~ $|G| = [G:H] \cdot |H|$

I do understand this version even less.