## Additional Problem Assignment 8

1. An element $a$ of a group $G$ is said to be an involution if it is its own inverse in $G$.
(a) What is the order of a non-identity involution.
(b) Show that if $G$ is abelian then if $a$ and $b$ are involutions then so is $a b$. (This was the quiz problem).
(c) Explain why this proof does not work for a non-abelian group.

Note: This does not show that that statement is false without the assumption that the group is abelian - it only shows that one particular proof does not work. In order to show that statement is false in general for non-abelian groups you must show a counterexample. You shall do this next.
(d) Show by giving a particular example of a particular non-abelian group $G$ and two involutions $a$ and $b$ such that $a b$ is not an involution.
(e) Show for an abelian group $G$ the set of all involutions form a subgroup of $G$.
2. You have previously shown that if $G$ is a group and $H$ and $K$ are subgroups of $G$ then $H \cap K$ is a subgroup of $G$. Produce an example of a group $G$ and two subgroups $H$ and $K$ of $G$ such that $H \cup K$ is a group.

