1. Let G be a group and  $a \in G$  be an element. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  be the smallest positive number such that  $a^n = e$ , where e is the identity element. Show that the set

$$\{e, a, a^2, \dots, a^{n-1}\}$$

contains no repetitions.

- 2. Let *G* be a finite group and  $H, K \subseteq G$  be normal subgroups of relatively prime order. Prove that *G* is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $G/H \times G/K$ .
- 3. Prove that if  $\phi: R \to S$  is a surjective ring homomorphism between commutative rings with unity, then  $\phi(1_R) = 1_S$ .
- 4. Let  $V \subset \mathbf{R}^5$  be the subspace defined by the equation

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 + 5x_5 = 0.$$

- a) Find (with justification) a basis for V.
- b) Find (with justification) a basis for  $V^{\perp}$ , the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^5$  orthogonal to V under the usual dot product.
- 5. Suppose V is a finite-dimensional real vector space and  $T:V\to V$  is a linear transformation. Prove that T has at most  $\dim(\operatorname{range} T)$  distinct nonzero eigenvalues.