

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \tau \sigma \tau^{-1} = (345)(123)(456)(593) = \underline{(124)(365)}$$

② If every permutation in H is even, then the proof is complete. Hence forth, we assume that H is an odd permutation in H .

Let e_1, \dots, e_ℓ be the collection of even permutations in H

Let o_1, \dots, o_m be the collection of odd permutations in H .

Observe that $h e_1, \dots, h e_\ell$ is a list of ℓ distinct odd permutations in H $\therefore \ell \leq m$

Observe that $h o_1, \dots, h o_m$ is a list of m distinct even permutations in H $\therefore m \leq \ell$

$$\therefore \ell = m$$

③ K is closed take r_1 and $r_2 \in K$. So, there exists a_1 and $a_2 \in H$ with $r_i = a_i h_i a_i^{-1}$
 $r_1 \cdot r_2 = (a_1 h_1 a_1^{-1}) \cdot (a_2 h_2 a_2^{-1}) = a_1 h_1 h_2 a_2^{-1} \in K$ ✓

Inverses take $r \in K$ so $\exists h \in H$ with
 $r = a h a^{-1}$. Observe that $r^{-1} = a h^{-1} a^{-1} \in K$

K is not empty because $e = a e a^{-1} \in K$

④ The set is Not always a group.

Ex $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $B = \{1, 2\}$ $b = 1$

$r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{the set}$ but $r^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \notin \text{set}$