Assigned: Page 54, Exercise 2, 4, 23, 25, 33

Exercise 2

Which of the following binary operations are associative?

a. subtraction of integers - **No**

b. division of nonzero rationals - **No**

c. function composition of polynomials with real coefficients - **Yes**

d. multiplication of 2 x 2 matrices with integer entries - **No**

e. exponentiation of integers - **Yes**

Exercise 4

Which of the following sets are closed under the given operation?

a. 0, 4, 8, 12 addition mod 16 - **Yes**

b. 0, 4, 8, 12 addition mod 15 - **No**

c. 1, 4, 7, 13 multiplication mod 15 - **Yes**

d. 1, 4, 5, 7 multiplication mod 9 - **No**

Exercise 23

(Law of Exponents for Abelian Groups)
Let a and b be elements of an Abelian group and let n be any integer.
Show that (ab)^n = a^{n}b^n.
Let a, b $\in$ G, an Abelian group, and let n $\in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}(ab)^n &= ab \times ab \times ab \times ... \times ab \text{ (n times)}\\ &= a \times a \times a \times ... \times a \times b \times b \times b \times ... \times b \text{ (by commutativity)}\\ &= (a)^n(b)^n\end{aligned}$$

Is this also true for non-Abelian groups?
No. Since this requires commutativity to prove.

Exercise 25

Prove that a group G is Abelian iff (ab)$^{-1}$ = a^{-1}b^{-1}, $\forall$ a, b $\in$ G.
$\longrightarrow$
Let G be an Abelian group, and let a, b $\in$ G.
(ab)$^{-1}$ = $\frac{1}{ab}$ = $\frac{1}{a}\frac{1}{b}$ = a^{-1}b^{-1} (by commutativity)
$\longleftarrow$
Assume that (ab)$^{-1}$ = a^{-1}b^{-1}, $\forall$ a, b $\in$ G.

Exercise 33

Suppose the table below is a group table. Fill in the blank entries.

	e	a	b	c	d
e	e	-	-	-	-
a	-	b	-	-	e
b	-	c	d	e	-
c	-	d	-	a	b
d	-	-	-	-	-

$\longrightarrow$

	e	a	b	c	d
e	e	a	b	c	d
a	a	b	c	d	e
b	b	c	d	e	a
c	c	d	e	a	b
d	d	e	a	b	c