

Gausaw Amarnani
DFA/67.

$+_6$	0	1	2	3	4	5	
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	$0+0 \bmod 6 = 0$
1	1	2	3	4	5	0	$0+1 \bmod 6 = 1$
2	2	3	4	5	0	1	$0+2 \bmod 6 = 2$
3	3	4	5	0	1	2	$0+3 \bmod 6 = 3$
4	4	5	0	1	2	3	$0+4 \bmod 6 = 4$
5	5	0	1	2	3	4	$0+5 \bmod 6 = 5$

All the entries in the composition table are element of the set \mathbb{G} . Hence \mathbb{G} is closed with respect to addition module 6 ($+_6$)

- Composition $+_6$ is associative. If a, b, c are any three element of \mathbb{G} . then

$$a +_6 (b +_6 c) = a +_6 b +_6 c$$

$$\text{let } a = 1, b = 2, c = ?$$

$$1 + (2 + 6^3) = (+6^2) + 6^3$$

$$1 + +_6 5 = 3 + 6^3$$

$$0 = 0$$

Hence $+_6$ is an associative operation since it is satisfying for $a, b, c \in \mathbb{G}$.

from composition table we also see
the left inverse of $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ are
 $0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1$ respectively since

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 +_6 0 = 0 +_6 5 = 0 \quad -2 +_6 4 = 0 \\ 3 +_6 3 = 0 \quad 4 +_6 2 = 0 \quad 5 +_6 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

- Composition is commutative as the corresponding rows & columns in the position are identical.
- number of elements in set $h=6$
- $(h, +_6)$ is a finite Abelian group of order 6.

\times_7	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	$2 \times 1 \text{ mod } 7 = 2$
2	2	3	4	5	6	1	$2 \times 2 \text{ mod } 7 = 4$
3	3	4	5	6	1	2	$2 \times 3 \text{ mod } 7 = 6$
4	4	5	6	1	2	3	$2 \times 4 \text{ mod } 7 = 1$
5	5	6	1	2	3	4	$2 \times 5 \text{ mod } 7 = 3$
6	6	1	2	3	4	5	$2 \times 6 \text{ mod } 7 = 5$

- All the entries in the composition table are elements of h . Hence it is closed under multiplication modulo 7.

- Composition or \circ is associative if a, b, c are any three elements of h then $a \times_7 (b \times_7 c) = a \times_7 b \times_7 c$.

Let $a = 1, b = 2$
 $1 \times a (2 \times a) = (2 \times 1) \times 2$ let $a = 4, b = 5, c = 6$
 $1 \times 7 \times 6 = 2 \times 7 \times 3$ $4 \times 7 (5 \times 6) = (4 \times 5) \times 6$
 $6 = 6$ $4 \times 7 \times 2 \times 6 \times 7 \times 6$
 $1 = 1$

Hence \times_7 is associative operation

- We have $1 \in G$. If a is any element of G , then from the composition table $1 \times_7 a = a = a_7$.
 $\therefore 1$ is an identity element.
- From composition table we can see that left inverses of $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ are $1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 6$ respectively

Composition \times_7 is commutative or the corresponding rows and columns in the table are identical.

number of elements in set $G = 6$

(G, \times_7) is a finite abelian group of order 6.

Q3 $\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ multiplication module

multiplication module & table

\times_7	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	4	1	5	6	3
3	3	6	4	5	1	2
4	4	1	5	2	3	6
5	5	6	2	3	4	1
6	6	3	4	5	1	2

$$2 \times_7 4 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$3 \times_7 5 = 3^2 = 9$$

$$6 \times_7 6 = 6^2 = 36$$

Inverse of 2 is 4 Inverse of 5 is 3

Inverse of 3 is 5 Inverse of 6 is 6

We have $2^4 = 1$. To prove

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 2^2 \times_7 2 = 4 \times_7 2 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 2^3 \times_7 2 = 1 \times_7 8 = 8$$

Hence $1_2 = 3 \therefore 2$ is not generator
of group.

Now, $3 = ?$

$$3^2 = 3 \times_7 3 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 3^2 \times_7 3 = 27$$

$$3^4 = 3^3 \times_7 3 = 81$$

$$3^5 = 3^4 \times_7 3 = 243$$

$$3^6 = 3^5 \times_7 3 = 729$$

$$4. \langle 53, 43 \rangle$$

Inverse of 1

$$\therefore 3 \rightarrow 4, 5, 2 \in \langle \{3, 43\} \rangle \text{ is } 2$$

$$3 \times_2 4 = 2$$

$$3 \times_2 3 = 2$$

$$3 \times_2 5 = 1$$

$$4 \times_2 4 = 2$$

$$4 \times_2 2 = 6$$

$$4 \times_2 5 = 4$$

$$5 \times_2 6 = 2$$

$$\langle 53, 43 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \rangle$$

Inverse of 2 is 4 and 3 is 5

$$\therefore 2, 3, 4, 5 \in \langle \{2, 3\} \rangle$$

$$2 \times_2 3 = 6$$

$$4 \times_2 4 = 2$$

$$2 \times_2 4 = 1$$

$$4 \times_2 1 = 4$$

$$2 \times_2 5 = 3$$

$$4 \times_2 5 = 6$$

$$2 \times_2 6 = 5$$

$$6 \times_2 6 = 1$$

$$\therefore \langle 52, 3 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \rangle$$

\therefore subgroup generated by $\langle \{2, 3\} \rangle$
set A and is of order 6.