Unit → 9
Group & Subgroups:

Unary operation → कुनै set बाट एउटा variable लिएर operation गरि एउटा value दिन्छ त्यहि set मा पर्नै।

Binary operation → दुई variable कुनै set बाट लिएर operation गरि एउटा value दिन्छ त्यहि set मा पर्नै।

A binary operation on a set S is simply represented by symbol $*$ (astrik) or $\circ$ (circle) etc.

Example 1: Consider the set $Z^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$
(a) under operation '+'.
(b) under subtraction '−'.

Solution:

(a) Clearly, addition (sum) of two positive integers is again a positive integer.
i.e, $\forall a, b \in Z^+$, $a+b \in Z^+$.
$\therefore$ + operation satisfies closure property on Z^+.
Hence, + is a binary operation on Z^+.

(b) Clearly, there exist $1, 2 \in Z^+$ such that $1-2=-1 \notin Z^+$.
$\therefore$ Closure property is not satisfied under subtraction operation. Hence '−' is not a binary operation on Z^+.

Note: १. हो भनेर देखाउनु परे for all ($\forall$) हुनुपर्छ हैन भनेर देखाउदा कुनै एउटा condition false भएको देखाउदा पुग्छ।

Some Properties:

i) Closure property → Any operation $*$ defined on a non-empty set S is said to satisfy closure property if $\forall a, b \in S$, $a*b \in S$. For example The set Z of integers is closed under addition.

ii) Associative property → An operation $*$ defined on set S is said to satisfy associative property if $\forall a, b, c \in S$, $a*(b*c) = (a*b)*c$.

For example: The operation + satisfies associative property on Z.

iii) **Commutative property:** An operation $*$ on a set S is said to satisfy commuative property if $\forall a, b \in S$, $a*b = b*a$.

iv) **Existence of identity:** Let $*$ be a binary operation on S. We say existence of identity holds on S under $*$ if $\exists$ an element $e \in S$ such that $\forall a \in S$ $a*e = a = e*a$.

Example. Consider the set $\mathbb{Z}$ of integers under the operation $+$. We see that $\exists e = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$a + 0 = a = 0 + a.$$

$\therefore$ Existence of identity holds.

v) **Existence of inverse:** Let $*$ be a binary operation on S with identity element e. We say existence of inverse holds on S under $*$ if $\forall a \in S$, $\exists a^{-1} \in S$ such that

$$a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a.$$

Example:- Consider $\mathbb{Z}$ under addition $+$. ($\mathbb{Z}$ is set of integers)
Then $e = 0$ is identity element.
Now, $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\exists a^{-1} = -a \in \mathbb{Z}$. such that $a + (-a) = 0 = -a + a$

$\therefore$ Existence of inverse holds.

$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ represents set of natural numbers.
$\mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow$ represents set of positive integers.
$\mathbb{Z}^- \rightarrow$ set of negative integers.
$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$ set of all integers.
$\mathbb{Q} = \{ p/q : p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0 \}$ set of rational numbers.
$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ set of all real numbers.
$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \{ a + bi : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$ set of all complex numbers.

Example 1: Determine whether $a*b = ab + 1$ defined for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ is

(a) Commutative

(b) Associative.

Solution:

Consider the set $\mathbb{Q}$ of rational numbers under operation $a*b = ab+1$ on $\mathbb{Q}$.

(a) We see that, $\forall\, a,b \in \mathbb{Q}$,

$$a*b = ab+1$$
$$= ba+1 \quad (\because \text{multiplication is commutative on } \mathbb{Q})$$
$$= b*a$$

$\therefore$ $*$ is commutative on $\mathbb{Q}$.

(b) We see that, $\exists$ $1,2,3 \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$1*(2*1) = 1*(\overset{ab+1}{2\cdot 3+1}) = 1*7 = \overset{a\ \ b}{1\cdot 7}+1 = 8$$

and $(1*2)*3 = (1\cdot 2+1)*3 = 3*3 = 3\cdot 3+1 = 10$.

Example 2: Determine whether $*$ is binary operation on given sets.

Sol^n

i) Consider $a*b = a-b$ on $\mathbb{Z}$.

Here, We see that $\forall\, a,b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a*b = a-b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\therefore$ Closure property hold. Hence $*$ is binary operation $\mathbb{Z}$. ($\because$ difference of two integers is also an integer.)

ii) Consider $a*b = a^b$ on $\mathbb{Z}^+$

Here, We see that $\forall\, a,b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$a*b = a^b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad (\because \text{Positive integer power of positive integer is also +ve integer})$$

$\therefore$ $*$ is binary operation on $\mathbb{Z}^+$.

iii) Consider $a*b = a-b$ on $\mathbb{R}$.

Sol^n We see that, $\forall\, a,b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a*b = a-b \in \mathbb{R}$.

($\because$ difference of two real numbers is also an real number)

iv) Consider $a*b = c$ where c is at least 5 more than $a+b$, defined on $\mathbb{Z}^+$.

Sol^n

The operation is not well defined since

$$1*2 = 1+2+5$$

and also, it may be $1+2+6$ } Not unique value

$\therefore$ It is not binary operation.

v) Consider $a*b = c$, where c is smallest integer greater than a & b, defined on $\mathbb{Z}^+$

Sol^n Here,

Consider $Z^+ = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots\}$ under given operation.
We see that $\forall\, a, b \in Z^+$,

$$a*b = \begin{pmatrix}\text{smallest integer}\\ \text{greater than } a, b\end{pmatrix} \in Z^+$$

$$\left[\because \forall a, b \in Z^+,\ a*b = \max\{a, b\} + 1 \in Z^+\right]$$

$\therefore *$ is a binary operation on Z^+.

Side work
$1*2$ = smallest int greater than 1 & 2 $= 3$.
Similarly
$1*1 = 2$
$2*10 = 11$.

Example 3: Determine whether given binary operation $*$ is commutative or associative on given sets.

ⓐ Given $a*b = a-b$ on Z.

Soln

For commutative

We see that $\exists\, 1, 2 \in Z$ such that $\left.\begin{array}{l}1*2 = 1-2 = -1\\ \text{and } 2*1 = 2-1 = 1\end{array}\right\}$ not equal

i.e. $1*2 \neq 2*1$.

$\therefore *$ is not commutative on Z.

For associative

We see that $\exists\, 1, 2, 3 \in Z$ such that,

$$1*(2*3) = 1*(2-3)$$
$$= 1-(+2-3)$$
$$= 2$$

and $(1*2)*3 = (1-2)*3 = -1*3 = -1-3 = -4$

i.e. $1*(2*3) \neq (1*2)*3$

$\therefore *$ is not associative on Z.

Sidework
$a-(b-c) = a-b+c$
$(a-b)-c = a-b-c$

ⓑ Given $a*b = \dfrac{ab}{2}$ on set Q.

Soln

For commutative

We see that $\forall\, a, b \in Q$,

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}a*b = \dfrac{ab}{2}\\ \& \ b*a = \dfrac{ba}{2}\end{array}\right\}\text{equal}$$

[since multiplication of rational numbers is commutative]

i.e. $a*b = b*a$

$\therefore *$ is commutative on Q.

Side work
$a*b = \dfrac{ab}{2}$
$b*a = \dfrac{ba}{2}$

For associative

We see that $\forall\, a,b,c \in Q$,

$$a*(b*c) = a*\left(\frac{bc}{2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{abc}{4}$$

and
$$(a*b)*c = \left(\frac{ab}{2}\right)*c$$
$$= \frac{abc}{4}$$

i.e, $a*(b*c) = (a*b)*c$

$\therefore$ $*$ is associative on Q.

Side work

$$a*(b*c) = a*\frac{bc}{2}$$
$$= \frac{a\left(\frac{bc}{2}\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{abc}{4}$$

$$(a*b)*c = \frac{\left(\frac{ab}{2}\right)c}{2}$$
$$= \frac{abc}{4}$$

ⓒ. Given $a*b = 2^{ab}$ on Z^+

Soln

For commutative

We see that, $\forall\, a,b \in Z^+$,

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} a*b = 2^{ab} \\ b*a = 2^{ba} \end{array}\right\} \text{equal.}$$

($\because$ multiplication is commutative on Z^+)

i.e, $a*b = b*a$.

$\therefore$ $*$ is commutative on Z^+.

Side work

$a*b = 2^{ab}$

$b*a = 2^{ba}$

For associative

We see that, $\exists\, 1,2,3 \in Z^+$ such that

$$1*(2*3) = 1*2^{2\cdot3} = 1*64$$
$$= 2^{1\cdot 64}$$
$$= 2^{64}$$

and
$$(1*2)*3 = (2^{1\cdot2})*3 = 4*3$$
$$= 2^{4\cdot3}$$
$$= 2^{12}$$

i.e, $1*(2*3) \neq (1*2)*3$.

$\therefore$ $*$ is not associative on Z^+

Exam मा a,b,c तिनवटै सँगै सोद्दैन कुनै एउटा long मा 'उआर दुई सम्म मात्र सोद्छ. So, a,b,c seperate question हुन्

Example 4: For $a, b \in Z$, define $a*b = \frac{ab}{2}$ that Z is not closed under $*$. Also show that set E of even integers is closed under $*$.

Soln

1st part → Consider the operation $a*b = \frac{ab}{2}$ on Z.

We see that, $\exists\, 1, 3 \in Z$ such that $1*3 = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2}$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \notin Z.$$

$\therefore$ Z is not closed under $*$.

2nd part → Consider $a*b = \frac{ab}{2}$ on set, $E = \{0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6, \ldots\}$

We see that $\forall a, b \in E$, $a*b = \frac{ab}{2} \in E$

multiple of 2 of some integer being even

[$\because a = 2m$ & $b = 2n$ being even. So, $\frac{ab}{2} = \frac{(2m)(2n)}{2}$
$= 2mn$
m & n are integer so on multiplying integers by 2 we get even]

$\therefore$ Set E of even integers is closed under $*$.

Example 5. Show $S = Q - \{0\}$ is commutative, associative or not under $x*y = x/y$.

Soln

For commutative

we see that $\exists\, 4, 5 \in S$.

such that, $4*5 = 4/5$ and $5*4 = 5/4$ } Not equal

i.e, $4*5 \neq 5*4$

$\therefore$ $*$ is not commutative on S.

Side work.

$x*y = x/y$

$y*x = y/x$.

For associative

We see that $\exists\, 1, 2, 3 \in S$.

such that, $1*(2*3) = 1*(2/3) = \frac{1}{(2/3)} = \frac{3}{2}$ and $(1*2)*3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)*3 = \frac{1/2}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ } Not equal.

i.e, $1*(2*3) \neq (1*2)*3$.

$\therefore$ $*$ is not associative on S.

Side work

$a*(b*c) = a*b/c$

$= \frac{a}{(b/c)}$

$= a \times \frac{c}{b}$

$(a*b)*c = \frac{a/b}{c}$

$= a/bc$

Example 6 :- Consider set $\mathbb{Q}$ of rationals under $x*y = \frac{x+y}{3}$

Soln

For commutative

We see that $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x*y &= \frac{x+y}{3} \\ \text{and } y*x &= \frac{y+x}{3} \end{aligned}\right\} \text{equal} \quad \left[\because \text{Addition is commutative on } \mathbb{Q}\right]$$

ie, $x*y = y*x$

$\therefore *$ is commutative on $\mathbb{Q}$.

For associative

We see that $\exists\ 1, 2, 3 \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 1*(2*3) &= 1*\left(\frac{2+3}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1+5/3}{3}\right) = 8/9 \\ \text{and } (1*2)*3 &= \left(\frac{1+2}{3}\right)*3 = \frac{1+3}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}\right\} \text{Not equal}$$

$\therefore *$ is not associative on $\mathbb{Q}$.

Side work

$$x*(y*z) = x*\left(\frac{y+z}{3}\right) = \frac{x+\left(\frac{y+z}{3}\right)}{3} = \frac{3x+y+z}{9}$$

$$(x*y)*z = \left(\frac{x+y}{3}\right)*z = \frac{\frac{x+y}{3}+z}{3} = \frac{x+y+3z}{9}.$$

⊛ Algebraic Structure:

A non-empty set S together with one or more binary operations on it is called an algebraic structure.

If S is algebraic structure with $*$ we denote it by $(S, *)$. If S is algebraic structure with $*$ and $\cdot$, we denote it by $(S, *, \cdot)$.

⊛ Definition of Group:

A non-empty set G together with binary operation $*$ is said to form a group if the following four properties are satisfied.

i) Closure property: $\forall a, b \in G$, $a*b \in G$.

ii) Associative property: $\forall a, b, c \in G$, $a*(b*c) = (a*b)*c$

iii) Existence of identity: $\exists$ an element $e \in G$ such that
$a*e = a = e*a \ \forall a \in G$.

iv) Existence of inverse: $\forall a \in G$, $\exists a^{-1} \in G$ such that
$a*a^{-1} = 1 = a^{-1}*a$.

Example: Show that the set Z' is a group under usual addition operation.

Solution:

Consider set $Z' = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \ldots\}$ of all integers under addition '+'.

i> **Closure property:** We see that $\forall a, b \in Z$, $a+b \in Z$. ($\because$ Sum of two integers is also an integer).

$\therefore$ Closure property holds.

ii> **Associative property:** We see that $\forall a, b, c \in Z'$.

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

iii> **Existence of identity:** We see that, $\exists e = 0 \in Z'$ such that

$$a+0 = a = 0+a \quad \forall a \in Z'.$$

$\therefore$ 0 is identity.

iv> **Existence of inverse:**

We see that, $\forall a \in Z'$, $\exists a^{-1} = -a \in Z'$. such that,

$$a+(-a) = 0 = -a+a$$

$\therefore$ $-a$ is inverse of a, $\forall a \in Z'$.

All the four properties are hold.

Hence $(Z', +)$ is a group.

Cayley's table:

It is a table that contains all possible results of an operation on a finite set. More precisely, we the following example.

Example: - Construct Cayley's table for addition on $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Solution:

Consider $S = \{-1, 0, 1\}$ under addition.

Cayley's table

+	-1	0	1
-1	-2	-1	0
0	-1	0	1
1	0	1	2

Important One Additional Question: - $G = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$ is a group of order 4. Solve it. [Kec publication book, example no. 25, page no 238].