

## 1 Quaternions

For this section, consider the group  $(\mathcal{Q}_8, \times)$ , where  $\mathcal{Q}_8$  is the set of quaternion elements. That is,  $\mathcal{Q}_8 := \{-1, 1, -i, i, -j, j, -k, k\}$ , and multiplication has the following additional rules:

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1 \quad ij = k$$

### 1.1 $ji$

What is  $ji$ ? Remember, multiplication is not commutative for quaternions, so  $ji \neq k$ !

### 1.2 Multiplication table

Draw out the multiplication table for this group:

$\times$	$-1$	$1$	$-i$	$i$	$-j$	$j$	$-k$	$k$
$-1$								
$1$								
$-i$								
$i$								
$-j$								
$j$								
$-k$								
$k$								

## 2 Subgroups of $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

### 2.1 $2\mathbb{Z}$

We will say that the subset  $2\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ , where  $2\mathbb{Z} := \{\dots, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ . That is,  $2\mathbb{Z}$  is the set of even integers.

We will call  $(2\mathbb{Z}, +)$  a subgroup of  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  is  $(2\mathbb{Z}, +)$  is also a group. Is it a group? Show that it either does or doesn't satisfy all four group axioms.

### 2.2 $\{-4, -2, 0, 2, 4\}$

Is  $(\{-4, -2, 0, 2, 4\}, +)$  a subgroup of  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ ? Show that it either does or doesn't satisfy all four group axioms.

### 3 Order of a group

Similar to the cardinality of a set  $S$ , the order of a group  $(G, \cdot)$  is defined as the number of elements in  $G$ . We write this as  $|G|$ .

#### 3.1 $(\mathbb{Z}_{12}, +)$

For the group  $(\mathbb{Z}_{12}, +)$ , what is  $|\mathbb{Z}_{12}|$ ?

### 4 Equivalent groups

Fill out the follow multiplication tables.

While they are called multiplication tables, we still use the group's operation, which may or may not be multiplication.

#### 4.1 $(\mathbb{Z}_6^*, \times)$

Remember,  $\mathbb{Z}_6^* := \{1, 5\}$ .

$\times$	1	5
1		
5		

#### 4.2 $(\mathbb{Z}_2, +)$

Remember,  $\mathbb{Z}_2 := \{0, 1\}$ .

$+$	0	1
0		
1		

#### 4.3 $(\{a, b\}, \cdot)$

You may have noticed a pattern by now for groups with an order of 2. Without knowing the operation or the elements, fill in the following:

$\cdot$	$a$	$b$
$a$		
$b$		

Remember that a group must have an identity. Based on how you filled the above tables, is  $a$  or  $b$  the identity element in this final question?