## 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:

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

#### **1.1** *ji*

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

### 1.2 Multiplication table

Draw out the multiplication table for this group:

×	-1	1	-i	$i$	-j	j	-k	$\mid k \mid$
-1								
1								
-i								
$\overline{i}$								
-j								
$\overline{j}$								
-k								
$\overline{k}$								

# 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,  $\mathbb{Z}_6^* \coloneqq \{1, 5\}.$ 

×	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:

•	a	b
a		
$\overline{b}$		

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?