

## Definition: Binary Operation

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Let  $S$  be a [Set](#). A **binary operation** on  $S$  is a function  $\star : S \times S \rightarrow S$ .

### Explanation

A binary operation takes two elements from a set and produces another element from the same set. We often write  $a \star b$  instead of  $\star(a, b)$ .

### Properties of Binary Operations

A binary operation  $\star$  on a set  $S$  may satisfy various properties:

1. **Closure:** By definition,  $a \star b \in S$  for all  $a, b \in S$
2. **Associativity:**  $(a \star b) \star c = a \star (b \star c)$  for all  $a, b, c \in S$
3. **Commutativity:**  $a \star b = b \star a$  for all  $a, b \in S$
4. **Identity element:** There exists  $e \in S$  such that  $a \star e = e \star a = a$  for all  $a \in S$
5. **Inverse elements:** For each  $a \in S$ , there exists  $b \in S$  such that  $a \star b = b \star a = e$  (where  $e$  is the identity)

### Examples

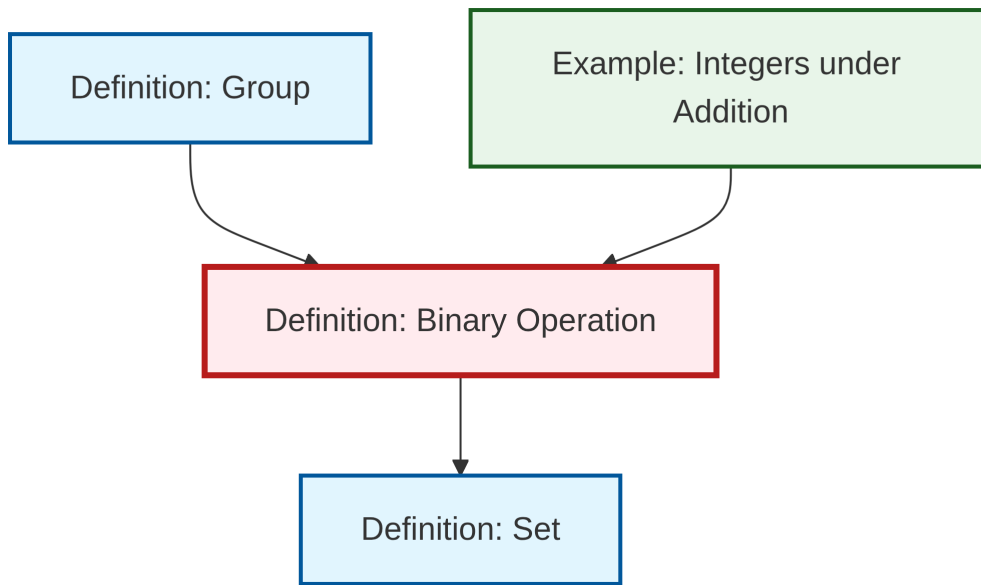
Common binary operations include:

- Addition (+) on the integers  $\mathbb{Z}$
- Multiplication ( $\cdot$ ) on the real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$
- Matrix multiplication on  $n \times n$  matrices
- Composition of functions

### See Also

- Definition: Group (uses this concept)
- Example: Integers under Addition (illustrates this concept)

## Dependency Graph



Local dependency graph