

1.1)

|      |      |      |     |
|------|------|------|-----|
| (1)  | (+)  | EVEN | ODD |
| EVEN | EVEN | ODD  |     |
| ODD  | ODD  | EVEN |     |

2)

| (x) | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1   | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2   | 0 | 2 | 1 |

1.2.)

$$\mathbb{Z}_g^* = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8\}$$

① 1 is the identity (e)

as

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_g$$

$$ax_1 = 1 \cdot a = a \pmod{9}$$

②

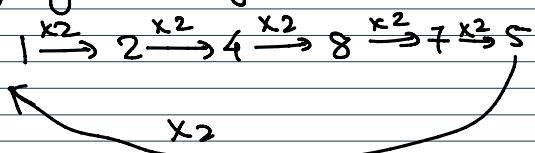
| (x) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7   | 4 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

$$4 \times 7 = 1 \pmod{9},$$

$\therefore 7$  is the inverse of 4.

③  $5 \times 8 = \underline{4} \pmod{9}$ ,

④  $g \rightarrow \text{generator}, g = 2$



we have

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 7$$

$$2^5 = 5$$

$$2^6 = 1.$$

$\therefore$  we have '2' as generator,  
and order of  $g = 6$  [as  $g^6 = 1$ ]

and order of  $g = 6$  (as  $g^6 = 1$ )

Z)

① We know

$$(a * b)^{-1} * (a * b) = e \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{property of inverse} \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b^{-1}) * (a * b) * b^{-1} = e * b^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{right multiplying by } b^{-1} \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b)^{-1} * a * (b^{-1} * b) = b^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{using associativity, and that } e * a = a \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b)^{-1} * a * e = b^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ a * a^{-1} = a^{-1} * a = e \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b)^{-1} * a = b^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ a * e = e * a = a \text{ [property of identity]} \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b)^{-1} * a * a^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{right multiplying by } a^{-1} \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b)^{-1} * e = b^{-1} * a^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ a * a^{-1} = a^{-1} * a = e \text{ [property of inverse]} \}$$

$$\therefore (a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ e * a = a, a * e = a \text{ [property of identity]} \}$$

② ( $\Rightarrow$  part) Let  $G = \langle S, \times \rangle$  be a group.

We need to prove that, for any 2 elements  $a, b \in S$ ,

$$a \times b = b \times a.$$

we have,

$$(a \times b)^{-1} = a^{-1} \times b^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{given} \}$$

$$\rightarrow (a \times b) \times (a \times b)^{-1} = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \times b^{-1}$$

$$e = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \times b^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ a^{-1}a = aa^{-1} = e, \text{ property of inverse} \}$$

$$e \times b = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \times b^{-1} \times b \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{right multiplying by } b \}$$

$$b = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \times b^{-1} \times b \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ ae = ea = a, \text{ property of identity} \}$$

$$b = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \times e \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ a^{-1}a = aa^{-1} = e, \text{ property of inverse} \}$$

$$b = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ ae = ea = a, \text{ property of identity} \}$$

$$b \times a = (a \times b) \times a^{-1} \times a \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ \text{right multiplying by } a \}$$

$$b \times a = (a \times b) \times e \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ aa^{-1} = a^{-1}a = e, \text{ property of inverse} \}$$

$$\boxed{b \times a = (a \times b)} \quad \dots \dots \quad \{ ae = ea = a, \text{ property of identity} \}$$

done now.

$$\boxed{b * a = (a * b)}$$

Hence proved.

--- {  $a e = e a = a$ , property of identity } .

③ Semi-group has properties of closure & associativity.

$$G = \langle S, * \rangle,$$

$\forall a \in S, \exists u, v, \text{ such that}$

$$\rightarrow \underline{a * u = v * a = a} \quad [a \text{ is any fixed element}]$$

We need to prove, ! - - . (1)

$\forall a \in S,$

$\exists e \in S, \text{ such that}$

$$\underline{a * e = e * a = a}.$$

We have,

$$a'' u = v'' a = a,$$

for  $a$ ,  $\exists u', v'$  such that

$$a * u' = v' * a = a \dots (2)$$

thus we get,

$$v' * a * u' = (v' * a) * u'$$

$$= a * u'$$

$$= a$$

for  $a$ , we write using (1) & (2)  $\rightarrow$

$$a = a * u = v' * a * u' = v' * a.$$

and

$$a = v * a = v * a * u' = a * u'$$

$$\therefore g^l * x = x * u^l = x$$

$\cdot \mathbf{U}' \rightarrow$  left identity,  $\mathbf{U}'' \rightarrow$  right identity.

Thus left identity and right identity exist and thus they must be equal.

$$gl = u^l = e$$

For the given sets and operations (Opn), mark the correct ticks. For all the cyclic groups, find the generators. -