Algebra

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Definition: A group is an ordered pair $(G, \cdot : G \times G \to G)$ where G is a set and \cdot is a binary operation, which satisfies the following axioms:

- 1. Associativity: $(g_1g_2)g_3 = g_1(g_2g_3)$
- 2. Identity: $\exists e \in G \ni ge = eg = g$
- 3. Inverses: $g \in G \implies \exists h \in G \ni gh = gh = e$.

Some examples of groups:

- \bullet $(\mathbb{Z},+)$
- $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$
- $(\mathbb{Q}^{\times}, \times)$
- $(\mathbb{R}^{\times}, \times)$
- $(GL(n, \mathbb{R}), \times)$
- (S_n, \circ)

Definition: A subset $S \subseteq G$ is a *subgroup* of G iff

 $1. \ s_1, s_2 \in S \implies s_1 s_2 \in S$