## Homework Assignment 2

Due Friday, February 7

- 1. Fix  $x \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ . Recall that a multiplicative inverse of x is an element  $y \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$  so that  $xy = yx = \overline{1}$ .
  - (a) Show that  $\overline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$  has a multiplicative inverse if and only if gcd(a, m) = 1.
  - (b) Suppose  $\overline{a}$  has a multiplicative inverse in  $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ . Show that this means we can solve equations of the form  $\overline{a}x = \overline{b}$  for a congruence class x.
  - (c) By part (a) we know that  $\overline{3}$  has a multiplicative inverse in  $\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$ . What is it? Use it to solve the equation  $\overline{3}x = \overline{4}$  for x.
- 2. Let \* denote multiplication modulo 15, and consider the set  $\{3, 6, 9, 12\}$ . Fill in the following multiplication table.

*	3	6	9	12
3				
6				
9				
12				

Use the table to prove that  $(\{3,6,9,12\},*)$  is a group. What is the identity element?

- 3. Let S be a set, and define  $\operatorname{Aut}(S) := \{f : S \to S \mid f \text{ is bijective}\}$ . Define a binary operation by composition  $f * g := g \circ f$ . Show that  $\operatorname{Aut}(S)$  is a group. We will call this the *automorphism group of* S.
- 4. Prove the generalized associative law for groups. Explicitly, for G a group, and  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k$ , then the product  $b_1 \times b_2 \times \dots \times b_k$  does not depend on the the bracketing. (Hint: Use induction on k, with base cases 1, 2, and 3).
- 5. Compute the order of every element of  $(\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z})^{\times}$ .
- 6. Fix an element x of a group G and suppose |x| = n.
  - (a) Show that  $x^{-1}$  is a power of x.
  - (b) Show that the all of  $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}$  are distinct. Conclude that  $|x| \leq |G|$ . (We will later show that if |G| is finite then |x| divides |G|.)
- 7. Fix elements x, y of a group G, and suppose xy = e. Show that yx = e.
- 8. Consider the presentation of the Dihedral group  $D_{2n} = \langle r, s \mid r^n = s^2 = 1, rs = sr^{-1} \rangle$ . Use this presentation to show that every element which is not a power of r has order 2.