

## Exercise 1.1

1. Let  $Z$  be the set of integers, and  $*$  is a usual product, is  $\langle Z, * \rangle$  an algebraic system?
2. Let  $R$  be the set of real numbers, and  $*$  is a usual division, is  $*$  a commutative on  $R$ ?
3. Let  $Z$  be the set of integers, for any  $a, b \in Z$ ,  $a * b = a^2 + b - a$ , is the operation  $*$  commutative or associative on  $Z$ ?
4. Let  $S = \{a, b, c\}$  Show the properties of the operation  $*$

$*$	$a$	$b$	$c$
$a$	$a$	$b$	$c$
$b$	$a$	$c$	$b$
$c$	$b$	$a$	$c$

## Exercise 1.2

1. Let  $\langle Z, + \rangle$  be an algebraic structure, where  $Z$  is the set of integers, and  $+$  is a usual product, is  $\langle Z, + \rangle$  a semigroup?
2. Let  $\langle R, + \rangle$  be an algebraic structure, where  $R$  is the set of real numbers, and  $+$  is a usual addition, is  $\langle R, + \rangle$  a commutative semigroup?
3. Let  $R$  be the set of all real numbers, for any  $a, b, c \in R$ ,  $a * b = a^2 + b - a$ , which of the  $\langle R, * \rangle$  is a semigroup or monoid?
4. Let  $S = \{a, b, c\}$ , which of the following tables defines a semigroup?

$*$	$a$	$b$	$c$
$a$	$b$	$b$	$a$
$b$	$b$	$c$	$b$
$c$	$b$	$a$	$c$

Table1

$*$	$a$	$b$	$c$
$a$	$b$	$b$	$b$
$b$	$b$	$b$	$b$
$c$	$b$	$b$	$b$

Table2

- 
5. Let  $\langle S, * \rangle$  and  $\langle T, *' \rangle$  be monoid with identities  $e$  and  $e'$ , respectively. Let  $f: S \rightarrow T$  be an homomorphism from  $\langle S, * \rangle$  to  $\langle T, *' \rangle$ . Thus  $f(e) = e'$
6. Let  $f$  be a homomorphism from a semigroup  $\langle S, * \rangle$  to semigroup  $\langle T, *' \rangle$ . If  $S'$  is a subsequence of  $\langle S, * \rangle$ , then  $f(S') = \{t \in T \mid t = f(s) \text{ for some } s \in S'\}$  the image of  $S'$  under  $f$  is a sub-semigroup of  $\langle T, *' \rangle$

1.  $\langle \mathbb{Z}, + \rangle$  is a group. Write the  $n$ -th power of every integer.
2. Let  $\langle G, * \rangle$  be a group,  $a, b, e \in G$ , where  $e$  is the identity element then prove:
  - a)  $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$
  - b)  $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$
  - c)  $a^n a^m = a^{n+m}$
  - d)  $(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$