

1) c, d

3) None

5) (a) 13 in \mathbb{Z}_{20}

$$\mathbb{Z}_{20} = \{0, 1, \dots, 19\}, e = 0$$

$$(13 + 7) \bmod 20 = 0$$

$$\therefore 13^{-1} = \cancel{\cancel{7}}$$

(b) 13 in $U(14)$

$$U(14) = \{1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13\}, e = 1$$

$$(13 \cdot 13) \bmod 14 = 1 \Rightarrow 13^{-1} = \cancel{\cancel{13}}$$

(c) $n-1$ in $U(n)$, $n > 2$, $e = 1$

$$[(n-1)(n-1)] \bmod n$$

$$= (n^2 - 2n + 1) \bmod n$$

$$= 1$$

$$\therefore (n-1)^{-1} = \cancel{\cancel{n-1}}$$

(d) $3 - 2i$ in \mathbb{C}^* , $e = 1$

$$(3 - 2i) \left(\frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13} i \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{13} + \frac{6}{13} i - \frac{6}{13} i + \frac{4}{13}$$

$$= \frac{13}{13} = 1 \Rightarrow (3 - 2i)^{-1} = \frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13} i \cancel{\cancel{i}}$$

$$7) \{ \dots, -3, -1, 1, 3, \dots \} = S$$

$$(i) a, -a \in S, a + (-a) = 0 \notin S //$$

$$(ii) e \notin S //$$

$$9) \{1, 2, 3\} \text{ under } \cdot \bmod 4 \text{ not a group}$$

$$(2 \cdot 2) \bmod 4 = 0 \notin \{1, 2, 3\} //$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \text{ under } \cdot \bmod 5 \text{ is a group}$$

(i) closed

(ii) associative

(iii) $e = 1$

(iv) $1^{-1} = 1, 2^{-1} = 3, 3^{-1} = 2, 4^{-1} = 4 //$

$$11) a \in G, a^{12} = e$$

$$a^{-1} = a^11$$

$$(a^6)^{-1} = a^6$$

$$(a^8)^{-1} = a^4$$

$$(a^{11})^{-1} = a //$$

$$13) (a) a^2 b^3 : 2a + 3b //$$

$$(b) a^{-2} (b^{-1}c)^2 : -2a + 2(-b+c)$$

$$= 2(-a - b + c) //$$

$$(c) (ab^2)^{-3} c^2 = e$$

$$a^{-3} b^{-6} c^2 = e$$

$$-3a - 6b + 2c = 0 \quad //$$

15) $a, b \in G$

$$a^5 = e, b^7 = e$$

$$a^{-2} = (a^2)^{-1} = a^3$$

$$b^{-4} = (b^4)^{-1} = b^3$$

$$\therefore a^{-2} b^{-4} = a^3 b^3 \quad //$$

$$(a^2 b^4)^{-2} = [(a^2 b^4)^{-1}]^2$$

$$= (b^{-4} a^{-2})^2$$

$$= (b^3 a^3)^2$$

$$= b^3 a^3 b^3 a^3 \quad //$$

17) $H = \{x^{-1} : x \in G\}$, WTS $G = H$

Let $x \in G$, $x^{-1} \in G \Rightarrow x^{-1} \in H$

$$\therefore G \subseteq H$$

Let $b \in H$, $b = x^{-1} : x \in G \Rightarrow b \in G$

$$\therefore H \subseteq G$$

$$\therefore H = G //$$

21) 29

$$\begin{aligned} 23) (ab)^n &= \underbrace{ab \ ab \ \dots \ ab}_{2n} \\ &= aa \dots ab \dots b \\ &= a^n b^n \end{aligned}$$

25) G is Abelian $\Leftrightarrow (ab)^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1}$, $a, b \in G$

(\Rightarrow) G is Abelian.

$$a, b \in G, (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} //$$

(\Leftarrow) $a, b \in G, (ab)^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1}$

$$(ab)(a^{-1}b^{-1}) = e$$

$$ab a^{-1}b^{-1} = e$$

$$ab = ba //$$

$$27) (a^{-1}ba)^n = a^{-1}b^n a$$

$$(a^{-1}ba)^n = (a^{-1}ba)(a^{-1}ba) \dots (a^{-1}ba)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^{-1}baa^{-1}ba\dots a^{-1}ba \\
 &= a^{-1}b b \dots ba \\
 &= a^{-1}b^n a //
 \end{aligned}$$

29) e = 1 ✓

$$(5 \cdot 15) \bmod 56 = 19 \checkmark$$

$$(5 \cdot 19) \bmod 56 = 39 \checkmark$$

$$(5 \cdot 39) \bmod 56 = 195 \bmod 56 = 27 \checkmark$$

$$(5 \cdot 27) \bmod 56 = 135 \bmod 56 = 23 \checkmark$$

$$(5 \cdot 23) \bmod 56 = 115 \bmod 56 = 3 \checkmark$$

$$(5 \cdot 3) \bmod 56 = 15 \checkmark$$

$$(15 \cdot 19) \bmod 56 = 285 \bmod 56 = 5 \checkmark$$

$$(15 \cdot 39) \bmod 56 = 585 \bmod 56 = 25 \checkmark$$

$$(15 \cdot 25) \bmod 56 = 375 \bmod 56 = 39$$

$$(10 \cdot 27) \bmod 56 = 405 \bmod 56 = 13 \checkmark$$

$$(15 \cdot 13) \bmod 56 = 195 \bmod 56 = 27$$

$$(15 \cdot 23) \bmod 56 = 345 \bmod 56 = 9 \checkmark$$

$$(15 \cdot 9) \bmod 56 = 135 \bmod 56 = 23$$

$$(15 \cdot 3) \bmod 56 = 45 \checkmark$$

$$(15 \cdot 45) \bmod 56 = 675 \bmod 56 = 3$$

33)

	e	a	b	c	d
e	e	a	b	c	d
a	a	b	c	d	e
b	b	c	d	e	a
c	c	d	e	a	b
d	d	e	a	b	c

$$aa = b$$

$$ab = aab$$

$$ad = e$$

$$= ba$$

$$ba = c$$

$$= c$$

$$bb = d$$

$$bc = e$$

$$ca = d$$

$$cc = a$$

$$cd = b$$

35) $a, b, c \in G$

$$a \circ b = c$$

$$\mathcal{X} = a^{-1} c b^{-1}$$

$$a^{-1} \mathcal{X} a = c$$

$$\mathcal{X} = a c a^{-1}$$

39) $a, b, c, d, x \in G$

$$a \circ b = c \circ d \Rightarrow ab = cd$$

WTS G is Abelian.

$$ab = ba$$

$$a \circ b = b \circ a$$

$$b^{-1} a \circ c b a^{-1} = \mathcal{X}$$

$$b^{-1} a = e, \quad b a^{-1} = e$$

$$(b^{-1})^{-1} = b = a$$

$\therefore ab = ba \Rightarrow ab = ba$

47) $x \in G, x^2 = e$

WTS G is Abelian

$a, b \in G \Rightarrow ab = ba$

If $a=b$, $ab = aa = e = bb = ba$

If $a \neq b$, $ab = eabc$
 $= babaa$
 $= b(ba)^2a$
 $= bea$
 $= ba$

49) $GL(2, \mathbb{Z}_2)$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

- $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

//

51) $\exists e \in G : \forall a \in G, ae = a$

WTS $\forall a \in G, ea = a$

$\forall a \in G, ae = a$

$$a^{-1}(ea) = a^{-1}a = e$$

$$\therefore (a^{-1})^{-1} = a = ea //$$