

Your solution may be handwritten. Use regular sized sheets of paper, stapled together.

Do not forget to write your name on page 1.

1. Does addition yield a binary operation ...

- (a) (1 point) on the set  $\{\dots, -9, -6, -3, 0, 3, 6, 9, \dots\}$  of multiples of 3? If yes, is the set with the binary operation a group?
- (b) (1 point) on the set  $\{\dots, -3, -1, 1, 3, \dots\}$  of odd integers? If yes, is the set with the binary operation a group?

2. (2 points) Let  $G$  be the set of all  $2 \times 2$  matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ . Prove that  $G$  forms a group with the usual matrix multiplication. You may freely use basic facts from linear algebra without proof.

3. (2 points) Let  $G$  be a group. Let  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  be elements of  $G$ . Prove that  $(a_1 \dots a_n)^{-1} = a_n^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1}$ . You must use induction to carefully prove this statement.

4. (0 points) Let  $(G, *)$  be a group such that  $x * x = e$  for all  $x \in G$ . Prove that  $G$  is abelian.

5. In class, we defined a binary operation  $\oplus$  on  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ . We now define a binary operation  $\odot$  on  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  by setting  $a \odot b := \overline{a \cdot b}$ .

- (a) (1 point) Prove that  $\odot$  is associative.
- (b) (0.5 points) Does  $\mathbb{Z}_4 \setminus \{0\}$  form a group with  $\odot$ ? Prove your answer.
- (c) (0.5 points) Does  $\mathbb{Z}_5 \setminus \{0\}$  form a group with  $\odot$ ? Prove your answer.

6. In  $\mathbb{Z}_{13}$ , solve

- (a) (1 point) the equation  $2 \oplus 8 \oplus x \oplus 4 = 7$  for  $x$ .
- (b) (1 point) the equation  $11 \odot x = 10$  for  $x$ .