

# MIE-MPI: Tutorial 4

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## 4.1 Algebra

**Exercise 4.1.** Find out which of the following groupoids are groups and which are Abelian groups.

1.  $(\mathbb{N}, +)$ , where  $\mathbb{N}$  is the set of natural (non-negative) integers;
2.  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ , where  $\mathbb{Z}$  is the set of integers;
3.  $(\mathbb{R}, \cdot)$ , where  $\mathbb{R}$  is the set of real numbers;
4.  $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ , where  $\mathbb{C}$  is the set of complex numbers.

**Exercise 4.2.** Which of following couples form a group?

1.  $(\mathbb{Z}^-, +)$ , where  $\mathbb{Z}^-$  is the set of negative integers;
2.  $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ , where  $\mathbb{Q}$  is the set of rational numbers;
3.  $(\mathbb{Q}_0^+, +)$ , where  $\mathbb{Q}_0^+$  is the set of non-negative rational numbers;
4.  $(\{-1, 1\}, +)$ ;
5.  $(\{-1, 1\}, \cdot)$ .

**Exercise 4.3.** Which of the following sets with the operation  $\circ$  defined for all  $a, b$  by

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

form a groupoid/semigroup/group/Abelian group?

1.  $(\mathbb{Q}, \circ)$ ;
2.  $(\mathbb{N}, \circ)$ ;
3.  $(\{-1, 1\}, \circ)$ .

**Exercise 4.4.** Which of the following sets of complex square matrices create a group with the common matrix multiplication?

1. real matrices;

2. regular matrices;
3. regular diagonal matrices;
4. upper (lower) regular triangular matrices.

**Exercise 4.5.** Let us consider the set  $M = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \{1, -1\}$  and the operation  $\otimes$  on it defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}(k_1, \ell_1, 1) \otimes (k_2, \ell_2, \varepsilon) &= (k_1 + k_2, \ell_1 + \ell_2, \varepsilon) \\ (k_1, \ell_2, -1) \otimes (k_2, \ell_2, \varepsilon) &= (k_1 + k_2, \ell_1 + \ell_2, -\varepsilon)\end{aligned}$$

for  $\varepsilon \in \{1, -1\}$ . Is  $(M, \otimes)$  a group?

**Exercise 4.6.** Let us define the operations  $\sqcap$  and  $\triangle$  on  $\mathbb{R}$  as:

$$a \sqcap b = a + b + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad a \triangle b = a + b + ab$$

for arbitrary  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Prove that

- $(\mathbb{R}, \sqcap)$  is an Abelian group;
- $(\mathbb{R}, \triangle)$  is not a group.

**Exercise 4.7.** Let  $\rho$  be a plane. For arbitrary points  $A, B \in \rho$  let  $A \star B$  be the central point of the segment  $AB$ . Is  $(\rho, \star)$  a group?

**Exercise 4.8.** Let for arbitrary  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$  be  $a \circ b = a^b$  (see Exercise 4.3). Find all triples  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$  for which we have  $(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$ .

**Exercise 4.9.** Let us consider the set  $\mathbb{N}$  and the operation  $\wedge$  such that for arbitrary  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$  we have  $a \wedge b$  equal to the greatest common divisor of  $a, b$ . Is  $(\mathbb{N}, \wedge)$  a group?

**Exercise 4.10.** Decide whether following table is Cayley table of a group?

	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$a$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$b$	$b$	$a$	$d$	$c$
$c$	$c$	$d$	$a$	$b$
$d$	$d$	$c$	$b$	$a$

How can we recognize that it is Cayley table of an Abelian group?