

**Quiz 2: January 27**  
**Time Limit: 40 minutes**

(1) (a) (2 points) What is  $|U_{12}|$ ?

4.

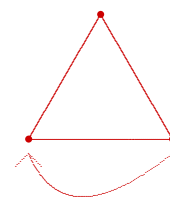
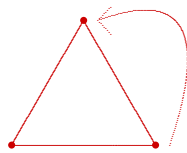
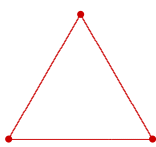
$U_{12}$  is the set of units in  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ , so  $U_{12} = \{1, 5, 7, 11\}$ .

(b) (3 points) Write out a multiplication table for  $U_{12}$ .

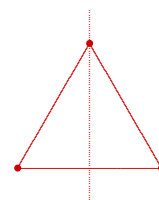
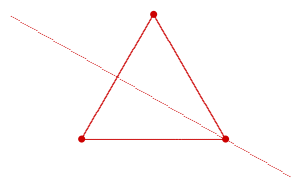
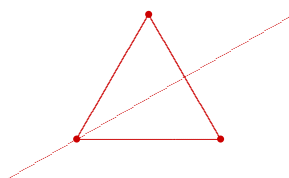
$\cdot$	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
1	1	5	7	11
5	5	1	11	7
7	7	11	1	5
11	11	7	5	1

(2) (3 points) Describe each element of  $D_3$ .

Rotations



Reflections



(3) (4 points each) Determine if the following algebraic structures are groups. If not, which group axioms fail? If so, prove it.

(a)  $(\mathbb{Z}_7, \cdot)$

No.

There is no inverse of 0.

(b)  $(\mathbb{Z}, \square)$ , where  $a \square b = a + b - 4$

Yes.

Associativity:

$$\begin{aligned} (a \square b) \square c &= (a + b - 4) \square c = (a + b - 4) + c - 4 = a + b + c - 8 \\ &= a + (b + c - 4) - 4 = a \square (b + c - 4) = a \square (b \square c). \end{aligned}$$

Closure: For any integers  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $a + b - 4 \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Identity: The element 4 is the identity since  $4 \square a = a \square 4 = a$  for all  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Inverses: For any element  $a$ ,  $8 - a$  is its inverse since

$$a \square (8 - a) = (8 - a) \square a = 4$$

and 4 is the identity.

(4) (2 points) Show that the group  $S_4$  is non-abelian.

Let  $x, y \in S_4$  be the elements  $x = (1234)$  and  $y = (123)(4)$ . Then

$$xy = (1324) \neq (1342) = yx.$$

Since  $xy \neq yx$ ,  $S_4$  is non-abelian.