

## HOMWORK 2 FOR M343K

- Please label your homework clearly with your name.
- Homework must be neatly written and stapled.
- Feel free to discuss your solutions with other students but try to solve the problems by yourself first.
- All solutions must take the form of complete sentences.

DUE TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 20TH

- (1) Define the relation  $\simeq$  on the set of all binary structures by  $\langle S, * \rangle \simeq \langle T, \star \rangle$  if there exists  $\varphi : S \rightarrow T$  a bijection such that for all  $a, b \in S$

$$\varphi(a) \star \varphi(b) = \varphi(a * b).$$

Show that this relation is an equivalence relation, i.e. it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.

- (2) Show that “the operation is associative” is a structural property, i.e if  $\langle S, * \rangle$  is a binary structure with  $*$  associative and  $\langle T, \star \rangle$  is isomorphic to  $\langle S, * \rangle$  then  $\star$  is associative.
- (3) Let  $S$  be a set with 4 elements. How many ways are there of defining an operation  $*$  on  $S$  such that  $\langle S, * \rangle$  is a group ?
- (4) Show that the number of solutions of the equation  $x^n = e$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  is a structural property.

*Remark:* More properly the cardinality of the set of solutions is a structural property. Any isomorphism of two groups must establish a bijection between the sets of solutions. For an infinite group there need not be any non-trivial solutions for  $n \geq 2$  but for groups with  $N$  elements every element satisfies  $x^N = e$  and non-trivial solutions of  $x^n = e$  for  $2 \leq n < N$  may exist too.

- (5) Show that  $\langle S^1, \times \rangle$  is not isomorphic to either  $\langle \mathbb{R}, + \rangle$  or  $\langle \mathbb{R}^\times, \times \rangle$ .

*Hint:* Consider solutions of the equations  $x^n = e$  in each of the groups.

- (6) Suppose  $\langle G, * \rangle$  is a group with an even number of elements. Show there must be an element  $a \in G$  with  $a \neq e$  such that  $a * a = e$ .

*Hint:* Consider pairing elements with their inverses.