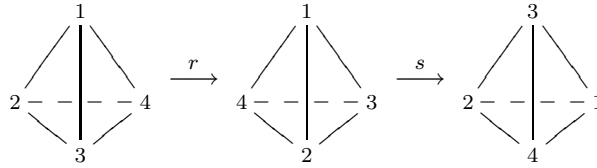


# Math 3140: Homework 1

Due: Wednesday, September 5

A. Figure 1.4 essentially describes two symmetries of the tetrahedron:



- 1.3 Adopt the notation of Figure 1.4. Show that the axis of the composite rotation  $srs$  passes through the vertex 4, and that the axis of  $rsrr$  is determined by the midpoints of edges 12 and 34.
- 1.4 Having completed 1.3, Express each of the twelve rotational symmetries of the tetrahedron in terms of  $r$  and  $s$ .
- 1.5 Again with the notation of Figure 1.4, check that  $r^{-1} = rr$ ,  $s^{-1} = s$ ,  $(rs)^{-1} = srr$ , and  $(sr)^{-1} = rrs$ .
- B. 2.5 A function from the plane to itself which preserves the distance between any two points is called an *isometry*. Prove that an isometry must be a bijection and check that the collection of all isometries of the plane forms a group under composition of functions.
- 2.7 Let  $x$  and  $y$  be elements of a group  $G$ . Prove that  $G$  contains elements  $w, z$  which satisfy  $wx = y$  and  $xz = y$ , and show that these elements are unique.
- 2.8 If  $x$  and  $y$  are elements of a group, prove that  $(xy)^{-1} = y^{-1}x^{-1}$ .
- C. 3.1 Show that each of the following collections of numbers forms a group under addition.
- (i) The even integers.
  - (ii) All real numbers of the form  $a + b\sqrt{2}$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
  - (iii) All real numbers of the form  $a + b\sqrt{2}$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (iv) All complex numbers of the form  $a + bi$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
- 3.5 Let  $n$  be a positive integer. Prove that
- $$(x \cdot_n y) \cdot_n z = x \cdot_n (y \cdot_n z),$$
- for all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
- 3.9 Let  $p$  be a prime number and let  $x$  be an integer which satisfies  $1 \leq x \leq p - 1$ . Show that none of  $x, 2x, \dots, (p - 1)x$  is a multiple of  $p$ . Deduce the existence of an integer  $z$  such that  $1 \leq z \leq p - 1$  and  $xz \pmod{p} = 1$ .
- 3.10 Use the results of 3.5 and 3.9 to verify that multiplication modulo  $n$  makes  $\{1, 2, \dots, n - 1\}$  a group if  $n$  is prime. What goes wrong if  $n$  is not a prime number?

D. What are all the groups with 4 elements? 5 elements?