# Math Circles. Group Theory. Problem Set 2. 

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## Problems:

1. Find all the elements of $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{12}^{*}, \cdot\right)$ and draw out the multiplication table for this group.
2. Find all values of $x$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$ that satisfy the equation $3 x+9=1(\bmod 10)$.
3. Does the equation $x^{2}=-1(\bmod 5)$ have solutions in $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{5}^{*}, \cdot\right)$ ?
4. Determine the order of the following groups:
(a) $\left|D_{5}\right|$.
(b) $\left|\left(\mathbb{Z}_{12},+\right)\right|$.
(c) $\left|\left(\mathbb{Z}_{12}^{*}, \cdot\right)\right|$.
(d) $\left|S_{4}\right|$
(e) $\left|\left(\mathbb{Z}_{p}^{*}, \cdot\right)\right|$ where $p$ is prime.
(f) $\left|S_{n}\right|$ where $n \in \mathbb{N}$
5. Determine the order of the following elements
(a) $|i|$ in $\mathcal{Q}_{8}$.
(b) $|3|$ in $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{8},+\right)$.
(c) $|3|$ in $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{8}^{*}, \cdot\right)$.
(d) $|a|$ for each $a$ in $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{5}^{*}, \cdot\right)$.
(e) $|H V|$ in $D_{4}$.
6. Determine all the groups of order 4 .
7. Determine all groups of order 5.
8. Draw out the multiplication table of $S_{3}$.

| $\cdot$ | id | $(132)$ | $(123)$ | $(12)$ | $(13)$ | $(23)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| id |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $(132)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $(123)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $(12)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $(13)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $(23)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

9. We know that $D_{3}, S_{3}$ and $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{6},+\right)$ are groups of order 6 . Are they isomorphic? are all of them non-isomorphic?
10. Draw out the multiplication table of the group of quaternions $\left(\mathcal{Q}_{8}, \cdot\right)$.

| $\cdot$ | 1 | -1 | $i$ | $-i$ | $j$ | $-j$ | $k$ | $-k$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $i$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $-i$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $j$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $-j$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $k$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $-k$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

11. Prove that inverses are unique. In other words, prove that if $a b=b a=e=$ $a c=c a$ then $c=b$.
