



University of Al-Hamdaniya, College of
Education

Department of Mathematics

GROUP THEORY

Level Two

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Lecture No. 2

Definition: A semi group is a pair $(S,*)$ consisting of a nonempty sets together with an associative binary operation $*$ defined on S .

Example: Let Q be the rational numbers, define $a * b = \frac{1}{2}(a + b): a, b \in Q$.

prove if $(Q,*)$ is a semi group or not?

Solution: $a * b = \frac{1}{2}(a + b): a, b \in Q$ then $a * b \in Q$

$\therefore *$ is closed

let $a, b, c \in Q$

$$a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.S./ } a * (b * c) &= a * \left[\frac{1}{2}(b + c) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[a + \left[\frac{1}{2}(b + c) \right] \right] = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b + \frac{1}{4}c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.S./ } (a * b) * c &= \frac{1}{2} (a + b) * c = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (a + b) + c \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} a + \frac{1}{4} b + \frac{1}{2} c \\ &\therefore \text{L.S.} \neq \text{R.S.} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore *$ is not associative

Then $(\mathbb{Q}, *)$ is not semi group.

Definition: The system $(S, *)$ is said to have a (two- sides) identity element for the operation $*$ if there exists an element e in S such that:

$$a * e = e * a = a \text{ for every } a \in S$$

Example: (0) is the identity element for the systems $(\mathbb{Z}, +), (\mathbb{Q}, +), (\mathbb{R}, +)$ and (1) for $(\mathbb{N}, \cdot), (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot), (\mathbb{Q}, \cdot), (\mathbb{R}, \cdot)$.

(\mathbb{Z}_e, \cdot) has not identity element

Example2: Let $S = \{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is the system (S, \cdot) has an identity element?

Sol. $\forall a + b\sqrt{2} \in S \exists e_1 + e_2\sqrt{2} \in S$, s.t.

$$(a + b\sqrt{2})(e_1 + e_2\sqrt{2}) = (e_1 + e_2\sqrt{2})(a + b\sqrt{2}) = (a + b\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{L.S.} / (a + b\sqrt{2})(e_1 + e_2\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

$$ae_1 + 2be_2 + (ae_2 + be_1)\sqrt{2} = a + b\sqrt{2}$$
$$ae_1 + 2be_2 = a \dots (1)$$

$$\rightarrow e_1 = \frac{a - 2be_2}{a} \dots (3)$$

$$ae_2 + be_1 = b \dots (2)$$

Substitute 3 in 2 we get

$$ae_2 + \frac{ba - 2b^2e_2}{a} = b$$

$$a^2e_2 + ba - 2b^2e_2 - ba = 0$$

$$(a^2 - 2b^2)e_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow e_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow e_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore e_1 + e_2\sqrt{2} = 1 + 0\sqrt{2}$$

R.S./ Similar