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### Quiz for September 1, 2004

Let  $S = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ . Define  $*$  on  $S$  by  $a * b = a + b + ab$ . Prove that  $(S, *)$  is a group.

#### ANSWER:

Closure: Take  $a, b$  from  $S$ . We must show that  $a * b$  is in  $S$ . Well,  $a * b = a + b + ab$ , which is clearly a real number. We must check that  $a + b + ab$  is not equal to  $-1$ . If  $a + b + ab$  were equal to  $-1$ , then  $a + b + ab = -1$ ; so,  $1 + a + b + ab = 0$ ; that is,  $(1 + a)(1 + b) = 0$ ; so  $a = -1$  or  $b = -1$ . On the other hand,  $a$  and  $b$  are in  $S$ ; so neither  $a$  nor  $b$  is  $-1$ . We conclude that  $a + b + ab \neq -1$ ; therefore,  $a + b + ab \in S$ .

Associativity: Take  $a, b$ , and  $c$  from  $S$ . Observe that

$$a * (b * c) = a * (b + c + bc) = a + (b + c + bc) + a(b + c + bc) = a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc.$$

On the other hand,

$$(a * b) * c = (a + b + ab) * c = (a + b + ab) + c + (a + b + ab)c = a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc.$$

We see that  $a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c$ .

Identity: The number  $0$  is the identity element of  $S$  because  $a * 0 = a + 0 + a(0) = a$  and  $0 * a = 0 + a + 0(a) = a$  for all  $a \in S$ .

Inverses: Take  $a \in S$ . The inverse of  $a$  is  $\frac{-a}{1+a}$  because

$$a * \frac{-a}{1+a} = a + \frac{-a}{1+a} + a \frac{-a}{1+a} = a + \frac{-a(1+a)}{1+a} = a - a = 0.$$

The operation  $*$  is commutative; so,  $\frac{-a}{1+a} * a$  is also equal to  $0$ . Notice, also, that  $\frac{-a}{1+a} \in S$  because  $\frac{-a}{1+a}$  is a real number (since  $a \neq -1$ ) and  $\frac{-a}{1+a}$  is not equal to  $-1$ ; because if  $\frac{-a}{1+a}$  were equal to  $-1$ , then  $\frac{-a}{1+a} = -1$ , so  $-a = -1 - a$ ; that is,  $0 = -1$ .