

1. Determine which of the following sets with operations are groups. If it is a group, state its identity, what the inverse of a typical element looks like, and determine if it is Abelian. If it is not a group, state which axioms hold and give counter-examples for those which fail (don't forget closure).

- (a)  $(\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}, +)$  non-negative rationals with addition
- (b)  $(\mathbb{R}_{> 0}, \cdot)$  positive reals with multiplication
- (c)  $(\mathbb{Z}, -)$  integers with subtraction
- (d)  $(5\mathbb{Z}, +)$  multiples of 5 (i.e.  $0, \pm 5, \pm 10, \dots$ ) with addition
- (e)  $(\mathbb{Q}_{< 0}, \cdot)$  negative rationals with multiplication

2. Let  $G$  be a group. Show that  $G$  is Abelian if and only if  $(ab)^2 = a^2b^2$  for all  $a, b \in G$ .

3. Create a Cayley table for  $D_3 = \{R_0, R_{120}, R_{240}, D, D', V\}$  (symmetries of an equilateral triangle).

Is  $D_3$  Abelian?

Find the inverse of each element ( $R_0^{-1} = ???$ ,  $R_{120}^{-1} = ???$ , etc.).

