

MATH 113, QUIZ #2

SEPTEMBER 3

1. Let $f : \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow U_6$ be the function defined by $f(\bar{k}) = (e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}})^{2k}$. Prove that f is a homomorphism but NOT an isomorphism (of binary structures).

Check HP: Let $\bar{k}, \bar{l} \in \mathbb{Z}_6$.

$$\text{Then } f(\bar{k} + \bar{l}) = f(\overline{k+l}) = (e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}})^{2(k+l)}$$

and

$$f(\bar{k}) \cdot f(\bar{l}) = (e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}})^{2k} \cdot (e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}})^{2l}$$

These are $=$ by exponent properties, so HP holds.

However f is not 1-1, since $f(\bar{0}) = f(\bar{3}) = 1$.



2. Let $\langle F, + \rangle$ denote the set of all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ under pointwise addition. Is the map $\varphi : \langle F, + \rangle \rightarrow \langle F, + \rangle$ defined by $f(x) \mapsto x \cdot f(x)$ a homomorphism? Give a clear explanation.

Yes. Let $f(x), g(x) \in F$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \varphi(f(x) + g(x)) &= x[f(x) + g(x)] \\ &= x \cdot f(x) + x \cdot g(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and } \varphi(f(x)) + \varphi(g(x)) = x \cdot f(x) + x \cdot g(x).$$

These are $=$, so it's a homomorphism.

3. Prove that commutativity of the binary operation is a structural property for binary algebraic structures. I.e. if $\varphi: \langle S, * \rangle \rightarrow \langle S', *' \rangle$ is an isomorphism and $*$ is commutative, then so is $*'$.

Suppose φ ^{above} is an isomorphism, and $*$ is comm.

I.e. $\forall a, b \in S, a * b = b * a.$

WTS: $*'$ is comm.

Proof: Let $a', b' \in S'$. Since φ is onto,

$\exists a, b \in S$ so that $a' = \varphi(a)$ and $b' = \varphi(b).$

Since $*$ is commutative, we know $a * b = b * a.$

Applying φ , we have $\varphi(a * b) = \varphi(b * a).$

Using the HP, we get $\varphi(a) *' \varphi(b) = \varphi(b) *' \varphi(a),$

i.e. $a' *' b' = b' *' a',$ which implies

$*'$ is commutative, since a' and b' were arbitrary elements of S' .

Note: It is crucial to start with elements of S' here, then think about where they came from in S .