

1. Let n be a positive integer. Let

$$n\mathbb{Z} := \{nm \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

For example,

$$2\mathbb{Z} = \{2m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{\dots, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, \dots\}.$$

- (a) Show that addition is a binary operation on $n\mathbb{Z}$.
 - (b) Show that $(n\mathbb{Z}, +)$ is a group.
 - (c) Is multiplication a binary operation on $n\mathbb{Z}$? Prove your answer is correct!
 - (d) Is $(n\mathbb{Z}, \times)$ a group? Prove your answer is correct!
2. ♠ (Cool problem for fun).

Suppose A and B are sets in some universe $\mathcal{U}$. The **symmetric difference** of A and B , denoted by $A\Delta B$, is defined as

$$A\Delta B := (A - B) \cup (B - A),$$

where $A - B$ denotes the set of elements in A that are not in B . That is, $A - B = \{x \in A \mid x \notin B\}$. We can also write the symmetric difference in the form

$$A\Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B).$$

The **power set** of a set S , denoted by $\mathcal{P}(S)$, is the set of all subsets of S .

Let S be any set.

- (a) Show that Δ is a binary operation on $\mathcal{P}(S)$.
- (b) Show that $(\mathcal{P}(S), \Delta)$ is a group.
- (c) Show that $(\mathcal{P}(S), \Delta)$ is abelian.
- (d) Is $(\mathcal{P}(S), \cap)$ a group?
- (e) Is $(\mathcal{P}(S), \cup)$ a group?