

Math 311 Quiz # 1

Name: Solution I.D. # _____

1. Determine which of the following forms a field:

- i) The set of all integers

Not a field: the multiplicative inverse is not satisfied.

- ii) The set of all rational numbers

IS a field

- iii) The set of all 2×2 matrices over the real numbers.

Not a field: the multiplicative inverse is not satisfied.

For example: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ does not have an inverse.

2. Define an operation $*$ on the set of real numbers as follows: $a * b = a + b + ab$.

- i) Prove or disprove that the operation $*$ is associative.

$$\begin{aligned} (a * b) * c &= (a + b + ab) * c = (a + b + ab) + c + (a + b + ab)c \\ &= a + b + ab + c + ac + bc + abc \\ &= a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $a * (b + c) = a * (b + c + bc) = a + (b + c + bc) + a(b + c + bc) = \dots = a + b + c + ab + ac + bc + abc$
 $\therefore * \text{ is associative.}$

- ii) Find the identity element e for this operation on \mathbb{R} .

The identity element is 0 , since $a * 0 = a + 0 + a \cdot 0 = a$
 $0 * a = - - = a, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$.

- iii) What is the inverse of -3 under this operation?

Let b be the inverse of -3 , then

$$-3 * b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 + b + (-3)b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

i.e. the inverse of -3 is $-\frac{3}{2}$.

3. Prove that for any real numbers x and y , $x(-y) = -(xy)$.

Consider $x(-y) + xy = x(-y+y)$

$$= x \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(-y) = -(xy)$$

4. Solve the inequality: $\frac{1}{x} < 1$, $x \neq 0$

We consider two cases: $x > 0$ or $x < 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \begin{aligned} &\text{---} : \frac{1}{x} < 1 \\ &\Rightarrow x > 1 \end{aligned} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \begin{aligned} &\text{---} : \frac{1}{x} < 1 \\ &\Rightarrow 1 > x \end{aligned} \end{array} \right\}$$
$$\therefore S_1 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 1 \text{ and } x > 0 \right\} \quad S_2 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 1 \text{ and } x < 0 \right\}$$
$$= (1, \infty) \quad = (-\infty, 0)$$

∴ the solution set is $S_2 \cup S_1$

$$= (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$$