#### PITHAPUR RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (A), KAKINADA

#### **DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**



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## ABSTRACT ALGEBRA

Unit-1:Groups

## Some basic properties of a Group

Theorem: In a group G, identity element is unique.

**Proof:** Let (G, ...) be a group.

Now we have to show that identity element in G is unique.

Suppose that  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$  be two identity elements in G.

For the identitys element  $e_1$ ,

$$e_2e_1 = e_1e_2 = e_2$$
, for  $e_2 \in G$  ----(1)

For the identity element  $e_2$ ,

$$e_1 e_2 = e_2 e_1 = e_1 \text{ for } e_1 \in G -----(2)$$

From (1) & (2), we have  $e_1 = e_2$ .

Therefore, we proved that identity element in a group is unique.

Theorem: In a group G, inverse of any element is unique.

**Proof:** Let  $(G, \cdot)$  be a group and e be the identity element in G.

Let a be an arbitrary element in G.

To prove the theorem, we have to prove that inverse of a is unique.

Suppose that b and c be two inverse elements of a in G. Then ab = ba = e and ac = ca = e

Consider 
$$c(ab) = c(e) = c$$
 .....(1) and  $c(ab) = (ca)b = e.b = b$  .....(2)

From (1)&(2), we have b = c.

Therefore the proof follows.

### Theorem: Cancellation laws hold in a group. (or)

Let G be a group. Then for  $a, b, c \in G$ ,

$$ab = ac \Rightarrow b = c \text{ (left)}$$
 and  $ba = ca \Rightarrow b = c \text{ (right)}$ 

**Proof:** Let (G, .) be a group.

Let *e* be the identity element in *G*.

For  $a, b, c \in G$  and taking ab = ac.

Pre multiply the above equation with  $a^{-1}$  on both sides, we get

$$\Rightarrow a^{-1}(ab) = a^{-1}(ac)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^{-1}a)b = (a^{-1}a)c$$

$$\Rightarrow eb = ec$$

$$\Rightarrow b = c.$$
Similarly, taking  $ba = ca$ 

$$\Rightarrow (ba)a^{-1} = (ca)a^{-1} \text{ (Post multiply with } a^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow b(aa^{-1}) = c(aa^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow be = ce$$

Hence the Cancellation laws holds in a group.

 $\Rightarrow b = c$ .

# Thank you