

Answer on Question #60045 – Math – Abstract Algebra

Question

Prove that

(i) $H = \{a+ib \in \mathbb{C}, a^2+b^2=1\}$ is a subgroup of \mathbb{C} , where \mathbb{C} is complex number.

(ii) H be a set of real number $a+b\sqrt{2}$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$. Show that H be a subgroup of non-zero real no. under $*$.

Proof

(i) Let's prove that H is a subgroup under multiplication.

If $r_1 = a_1 + ib_1, r_2 = a_2 + ib_2 \in H$, then

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 * r_2 &= (a_1 + ib_1) * (a_2 + ib_2) = a_1 * a_2 + ib_1 * a_2 + ia_1 * b_2 - b_1 * b_2 = \\ &= a_1 * a_2 - b_1 * b_2 + i (b_1 * a_2 + a_1 * b_2), (a_1 * a_2 - b_1 * b_2)^2 + (b_1 * a_2 + a_1 * b_2)^2 = \\ &= (a_1^2 + b_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2) = 1 \text{ and} \\ r_1 * r_2 &\in H. \end{aligned}$$

Since $(a_1 - ib_1)(a_1 + ib_1) = a_1^2 + b_1^2 = 1$, then $r_1^{-1} = a_1 - ib_1$ and $r_1 \in H$.

From these relations we obtain that H is a subgroup.

(ii) If $r_1 = a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}, r_2 = a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}$, then

$$r_1 * r_2 = a_1 * a_2 + 2b_1 * b_2 + (a_1 * b_2 + b_1 * a_2)\sqrt{2} \in H.$$

Since $r_1^{-1} = -a_1/(2b_1^2 - a_1^2) + b_1/(2b_1^2 - a_1^2)\sqrt{2} \in H$

$$(r_1^{-1}) * r_1 = 1/(2b_1^2 - a_1^2) (-a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2})(a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}) = 1/(2b_1^2 - a_1^2) (2b_1^2 - a_1^2) = 1, \text{ then } H \text{ is a subgroup under } *.$$