An Introduction To Abstract Mathematics Solution Manuel

Based on lectures given at Claremont McKenna College, this text constitutes a substantial, abstract introduction to linear algebra. The presentation emphasizes the structural elements over the computational - for example by connecting matrices to linear transformations from the outset - and prepares the student for further study of abstract mathematics. Uniquely among algebra texts at this level, it introduces group theory early in the discussion, as an example of the rigorous development of informal axiomatic systems.

An Elementary Transition to Abstract Mathematics will help students move from introductory courses to those where rigor and proof play a much greater role. The text is organized into five basic parts: the first looks back on selected topics from pre-calculus and calculus, treating them more rigorously, and it covers various proof techniques; the second part covers induction, sets, functions, cardinality, complex numbers, permutations, and matrices; the third part introduces basic number theory including applications to cryptography; the fourth part introduces key objects from abstract algebra; and the final part focuses on polynomials. Features: The material is presented in many short chapters, so that one concept at a time can be absorbed by the student. Two "looking back" chapters at the outset (pre-calculus and calculus) are designed to start the student's transition by working with familiar concepts. Many examples of every concept are given to make the material as concrete as possible and to emphasize the importance of searching for patterns. A conversational writing style is employed throughout in an effort to encourage active learning on the part of the student.

Abstract analysis, and particularly the language of normed linear spaces, now lies at the heart of a major portion of modern mathematics. Unfortunately, it is also a subject which students seem to find quite challenging and difficult. This book presumes that the student has had a first course in mathematical analysis or advanced calculus, but it does not presume the student has achieved mastery of such a course. Accordingly, a gentle introduction to the basic notions of convergence of sequences, continuity of functions, open and closed set, compactness, completeness and separability is given. The pace in the early chapters does not presume in any way that the readers have at their fingertips the techniques provided by an introductory course. Instead, considerable care is taken to introduce and use the basic methods of proof in a slow and explicit fashion. As the chapters progress, the pace does quicken and later chapters on differentiation, linear mappings, integration and the implicit function theorem delve quite deeply into interesting mathematical areas. There are many exercises and many examples of applications of the theory to diverse areas of mathematics. Some of these applications take considerable space and time to develop, and make interesting reading in their own right. The treatment of the subject is deliberately not a comprehensive one. The aim is to convince the undergraduate reader that analysis is a stimulating, useful, powerful and comprehensible tool in modern mathematics. This book will whet the readers' appetite, not overwhelm them with material.

This book is an introduction to the language and standard proof methods of mathematics. It is a bridge from the computational courses (such as calculus or differential equations) that students typically encounter in their first year of college to a more abstract outlook. It lays a foundation for more theoretical courses such as topology, analysis and abstract algebra. Although it may be more meaningful to the student who has had some calculus, there is really no prerequisite other than a measure of mathematical maturity.

Introduction to Abstract Mathematics focuses on the principles, approaches, and operations involved in abstract mathematics, including metric spaces, sets, axiom systems, and open sentences. The book first offers information on logic and set theory, natural numbers, and integers and rational numbers. Discussions focus on rational numbers and ordered fields, ordering, arithmetic, axiom systems and methods of proof, functions of kindred matters, ordered pairs and relations, sets, and statements and open sentences. The text then examines real and complex numbers, metric spaces, and limits. Topics include generalized limits, continuous functions, openness, closedness, and neighborhood systems, definition and basic properties, and construction of R. The publication is a vital reference for mathematicians and students interested in abstract mathematics.

Passage to Abstract Mathematics helps students progress from a facility with computational procedures to an understanding of abstract mathematical concepts. Students develop their ability in mathematical communication through reading proofs, constructing proofs, and writing proofs in correct mathematical language. Concise, practical, and highly valuable, the text is ideal for students who have taken lower-division mathematics courses and need the tools requisite to study more advanced, abstract mathematics. The text features material that instructors of upper-level courses in set theory, analysis, topology, and modern algebra presume students have already learned by the time they enter advanced courses. It places emphasis on complete and correct definitions, as well as expressing mathematics in correct syntax. The core material consists of the first five closely knit chapters: Logic, Numbers, Sets, Functions, and Induction. To support active and continuous learning, exercises are embedded within the text material immediately following a definition or theorem. The explanatory comments, hints to solutions, and thought-provoking questions that appear within brackets throughout the text all serve to deepen the student's understanding of the material. In the second edition, the chapter entitled Functions precedes the chapter entitled Induction, and select material has been clarified or corrected. Number theoretic digressions such as Euclid's Algorithm and the Chinese Remainder Theorem have been deleted.

Discovering Group Theory: A Transition to Advanced Mathematics presents the usual material that is found in a first course on groups and then does a bit more. The book is intended for students who find the kind of reasoning in abstract mathematics courses unfamiliar and need extra support in this transition to advanced mathematics. The book gives a number of examples of groups and subgroups, including permutation groups, dihedral groups, and groups of integer residue classes. The book goes on to study cosets and finishes with the first isomorphism theorem. Very little is assumed as background knowledge on the part of the reader. Some facility in algebraic manipulation is required, and a working knowledge of some of the properties of integers, such as knowing how to factorize integers into prime factors. The book aims to help students with the transition from concrete to abstract mathematical thinking.

This book is an introduction to the theory of calculus in the style of inquiry-based learning. The text guides students through the process of making mathematical ideas rigorous, from investigations and problems to definitions and proofs. The format allows for various levels of rigor as negotiated between instructor and students, and the text can be of use in a theoretically oriented calculus course or an analysis course that develops rigor gradually. Material on topology (e.g., of higher dimensional Euclidean spaces) and discrete dynamical systems can be used as excursions within a study of analysis or as a more central component of a course. The themes of bisection, iteration, and nested intervals form a common thread throughout the text. The book is intended for students who have studied some calculus and want to gain a deeper understanding of the subject through an inquiry-based approach.

Keith Devlin. You know him. You've read his columns in MAA Online, you've heard him on the radio, and you've seen his popular mathematics books. In between all those activities and his own research, he's been hard at work revising Sets, Functions and Logic, his standard-setting text that has smoothed the road to pure mathematics for legions of undergraduate students. Now in its third edition, Devlin has fully reworked the book to reflect a new generation. The narrative is more lively and less textbook-like. Remarks and asides link the topics presented to the real world of students' experience. The chapter on complex numbers and the discussion of formal symbolic logic are gone in favor of more exercises, and a new introductory chapter on the nature of mathematics--one that motivates readers and sets the stage for the challenges that lie ahead. Students crossing the bridge from calculus to higher mathematics need and deserve all the help they can get. Sets, Functions, and Logic, Third Edition is an affordable little book that all of your transition-course students not only can afford, but will actually read...and enjoy...and learn from. About the Author Dr. Keith Devlin is Executive Director of Stanford University's Center for the Study of Language and Information and a Consulting Professor of Mathematics at Stanford. He has written 23 books, one interactive book on CD-ROM, and over 70 published research articles. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a World Economic Forum Fellow, and a former member of the Mathematical Sciences Education Board of the National Academy of Sciences,. Dr. Devlin is also one of the world's leading popularizers of mathematics. Known as "The Math Guy" on NPR's Weekend Edition, he is a frequent contributor to other local and national radio and TV shows in the US and Britain, writes a monthly column for the Web journal MAA Online, and regularly writes on mathematics and computers for the British newspaper The Guardian.

Introduction to the mathematics of cryptology suitable for beginning undergraduates.

Mathematical Reasoning: Writing and Proof is a text for the ?rst college mathematics course that introduces students to the processes of constructing and writing proofs and focuses on the formal development of mathematics. The primary goals of the text are to help students: Develop logical thinking skills and to develop the ability to think more abstractly in a proof oriented setting; develop the ability to construct and write mathematical proofs using standard methods of mathematical proof including direct proofs, proof by contradiction, mathematical induction, case analysis, and counterexamples; develop the ability to read and understand written mathematical proofs; develop talents for creative thinking and problem solving; improve their quality of communication in mathematics. This includes improving writing techniques, reading comprehension, and oral communication in mathematics; better understand the nature of mathematics and its language. Another important goal of this text is to provide students with material that will be needed for their further study of mathematics. Important features of the book include: Emphasis on writing in mathematics; instruction in the process of constructing proofs; emphasis on active learning.There are no changes in content between Version 2.0 and previous versions of the book. The only change is that the appendix with answers and hints for selected exercises now contains solutions and hints for more exercises.

Beyond calculus, the world of mathematics grows increasingly abstract and places new and challenging demands on those venturing into that realm. As the focus of calculus instruction has become increasingly computational, it leaves many students ill prepared for more advanced work that requires the ability to understand and construct proofs. Introductory Concepts for Abstract Mathematics helps readers bridge that gap. It teaches them to work with abstract ideas and develop a facility with definitions, theorems, and proofs. They learn logical principles, and to justify arguments not by what seems right, but by strict adherence to principles of logic and proven mathematical assertions - and they learn to write clearly in the language of mathematics The author achieves these goals through a methodical treatment of set theory, relations and functions, and number systems, from the natural to the real. He introduces topics not usually addressed at this level, including the remarkable concepts of infinite sets and transfinite cardinal numbers Introductory Concepts for Abstract Mathematics takes readers into the world beyond calculus and ensures their voyage to that world is successful. It imparts a feeling for the beauty of mathematics and its internal harmony, and inspires an eagerness and increased enthusiasm for moving forward in the study of mathematics.

The aim of this book is to help students write mathematics better. Throughout it are large exercise sets well-integrated with the text and varying appropriately from easy to hard. Basic issues are treated, and attention is given to small issues like not placing a mathematical symbol directly after a punctuation mark. And it provides many examples of what students should think and what they should write and how these two are often not the same.

Secondary mathematics teachers are frequently required to take a large number of mathematics courses – including advanced mathematics courses such as abstract algebra – as part of their initial teacher preparation program and/or their continuing professional development. The content areas of advanced and secondary mathematics are closely connected. Yet, despite this connection many secondary teachers insist that such advanced mathematics is unrelated to their future professional work in the classroom. This edited volume elaborates on some of the connections between abstract algebra and secondary mathematics, including why and in what ways they may be important for secondary teachers. Notably, the volume disseminates research findings about how secondary teachers engage with, and make sense of, abstract algebra ideas, both in general and in relation to their own teaching, as well as offers itself as a place to share practical ideas and resources for secondary mathematics teacher preparation and professional development. Contributors to the book are scholars who have both experience in the mathematical preparation of secondary teachers, especially in relation to abstract algebra, as well as those who have engaged in related educational research. The volume addresses some of the persistent issues in secondary mathematics teacher education in connection to advanced mathematics courses, as well as situates and conceptualizes different ways in which abstract algebra might be influential for teachers of algebra. Connecting Abstract Algebra to Secondary Mathematics, for Secondary Mathematics Teachers is a productive resource for mathematics teacher educators who teach capstone courses or content-focused methods courses, as well as for abstract algebra instructors interested in making connections to secondary mathematics.

Brief, clear, and well written, this introductory treatment bridges the gap between traditional and modern algebra. Includes exercises with complete solutions. The only prerequisite is high school-level algebra. 1959 edition.

This is an introductory textbook designed for undergraduate mathematics majors with an emphasis on abstraction and in particular, the concept of proofs in the setting of linear algebra. Typically such a student would have taken calculus, though the only prerequisite is suitable mathematical grounding. The purpose of this book is to bridge the gap between the more conceptual and computational oriented undergraduate classes to the more abstract oriented classes. The book begins with systems of linear equations and complex numbers, then relates these to the abstract notion of linear maps on finite-dimensional vector spaces, and covers diagonalization, eigenspaces, determinants, and the Spectral Theorem. Each chapter concludes with both proof-writing and computational exercises.

A Bridge to Abstract Mathematics will prepare the mathematical novice to explore the universe of abstract mathematics. Mathematics is a science that concerns theorems that must be proved within the constraints of a logical system of axioms and definitions rather than theories that must be tested, revised, and retested. Readers will learn how to read mathematics beyond popular computational calculus courses. Moreover, readers will learn how to construct their own proofs. The book is intended as the primary text for an introductory course in proving theorems, as well as for self-study or as a reference. Throughout the text, some pieces (usually proofs) are left as exercises. Part V gives hints to help students find good approaches to the exercises. Part I introduces the language of mathematics and the methods of proof. The mathematical content of Parts II through IV were chosen so as not to seriously overlap the standard mathematics major. In Part II, students study sets, functions, equivalence and order relations, and cardinality. Part III concerns algebra. The goal is to prove that the real numbers form the unique, up to isomorphism, ordered field with the least upper bound. In the process, we construct the real numbers starting with the natural numbers. Students will be prepared for an abstract linear algebra or modern algebra course. Part IV studies analysis. Continuity and differentiation are considered in the context of time scales (nonempty, closed subsets of the real numbers). Students will be prepared for advanced calculus and general topology courses. There is a lot of room for instructors to skip and choose topics from among those that are presented.

This book prepares students for the more abstract mathematics courses that follow calculus. The author introduces students to proof techniques, analyzing proofs, and writing proofs of their own. It also provides a solid introduction to such topics as relations, functions, and cardinalities of sets, as well as the theoretical aspects of fields such as number theory, abstract algebra, and group theory.

For many years, this classroom-tested, best-selling text has guided mathematics students to more advanced studies in topology, abstract algebra, and real analysis. Elements of Advanced Mathematics, Third Edition retains the content and character of previous editions while making the material more up-to-date and significant. This third edition adds four new chapters on point-set topology, theoretical computer science, the P/NP problem, and zero-knowledge proofs and RSA encryption. The topology chapter builds on the existing real analysis material. The computer science chapters connect basic set theory and logic with current hot topics in the technology sector. Presenting ideas at the cutting edge of modern cryptography and security analysis, the cryptography chapter shows students how mathematics is used in the real world and gives them the impetus for further exploration. This edition also includes more exercises sets in each chapter, expanded treatment of proofs, and new proof techniques. Continuing to bridge computationally oriented mathematics with more theoretically based mathematics, this text provides a path for students to understand the rigor, axiomatics, set theory, and proofs of mathematics. It gives them the background, tools, and skills needed in more advanced courses.

An Introduction to Abstract MathematicsWaveland Press

Designed for an undergraduate course or for independent study, this text presents sophisticated mathematical ideas in an elementary and friendly fashion. The fundamental purpose of this book is to teach mathematical thinking while conveying the beauty and elegance of mathematics. The book contains a large number of exercises of varying difficulty, some of which are designed to help reinforce basic concepts and others of which will challenge virtually all readers. The sole prerequisite for reading this text is high school algebra. Topics covered include: * mathematical induction * modular arithmetic * the Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic * Fermat's Little Theorem * RSA encryption * the Euclidean algorithm * rational and irrational numbers * complex numbers * cardinality * Euclidean plane geometry * constructibility (including a proof that an angle of 60 degrees cannot be trisected with a straightedge and compass)* infinite series * higher dimensional spaces. This textbook is suitable for a wide variety of courses and for a broad range of students of mathematics and other subjects. Mathematically inclined senior high school students will also be able to read this book. From the reviews of the first edition: “It is carefully written in a precise but readable and engaging style... I thoroughly enjoyed reading this recent addition to the Springer Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics series and commend this clear, well-organised, unfussy text to its target audiences.” (Nick Lord, The Mathematical Gazette, Vol. 100 (547), 2016) “The book is an introduction to real mathematics and is very readable. ... The book is indeed a joy to read, and would be an excellent text for an ‘appreciation of mathematics’ course, among other possibilities.” (G.A. Heuer, Mathematical Reviews, February, 2015) “Many a benighted book misguidedly addresses the need [to teach mathematical thinking] by framing reasoning, or narrowly, proof, not as pervasive modality but somehow as itself an autonomous mathematical subject. Fortunately, the present book gets it right.... [presenting] well-chosen, basic, conceptual mathematics, suitably accessible after a K-12 education, in a detailed, self-conscious way that emphasizes methodology alongside content and crucially leads to an ultimate clear payoff. ... Summing Up: Recommended. Lower-division undergraduates and two-year technical program students; general readers.” (D.V. Feldman, Choice, Vol. 52 (6), February, 2015)

The purpose of this book is to prepare the reader for coping with abstract mathematics. The intended audience is both students taking a first course in abstract algebra who feel the need to strengthen their background and those from a more applied background who need some experience in dealing with abstract ideas. Learning any area of abstract mathematics requires not only ability to write formally but also to think intuitively about what is going on and to describe that process clearly and cogently in ordinary English. Ash tries to aid intuition by keeping proofs short and as informal as possible and using concrete examples as illustration. Thus, it is an ideal textbook for an audience with limited experience in formalism and abstraction. A number of expository innovations are included, for example, an informal development of set theory which teaches students all the basic results for algebra in one chapter.

This book introduces students to the world of advanced mathematics using algebraic structures as a unifying theme. Having no prerequisites beyond precalculus and an interest in abstract reasoning, the book is suitable for students of math education, computer science or physics who are looking for an easy-going entry into discrete mathematics, induction and recursion, groups and symmetry, and plane geometry. In its presentation, the book takes special care to forge linguistic and conceptual links between formal precision and underlying intuition, tending toward the concrete, but continually aim.

Taking a slightly different approach from similar texts, Introduction to Abstract Algebra presents abstract algebra as the main tool underlying discrete mathematics and the digital world. It helps students fully understand groups, rings, semigroups, and monoids by rigorously building concepts from first principles. A Quick Introduction to Algebra The first three chapters of the book show how functional composition, cycle notation for permutations, and matrix notation for linear functions provide techniques for practical computation. The author also uses equivalence relations to introduce rational numbers and modular arithmetic as well as to present the first isomorphism theorem at the set level. The Basics of Abstract Algebra for a First-Semester Course Subsequent chapters cover orthogonal groups, stochastic matrices, Lagrange’s theorem, and groups of units of monoids. The text also deals with homomorphisms, which lead to Cayley’s theorem of reducing abstract groups to concrete groups of permutations. It then explores rings, integral domains, and fields. Advanced Topics for a Second-Semester Course The final, mostly self-contained chapters delve deeper into the theory of rings, fields, and groups. They discuss modules (such as vector spaces and abelian groups), group theory, and quasigroups.

This is a book about mathematics and mathematical thinking. It is intended for the serious learner who is interested in studying some deductive strategies in the context of a variety of elementary mathematical situations. No background beyond single-variable calculus is presumed.

This book provides a complete abstract algebra course, enabling instructors to select the topics for use in individual classes.

This undergraduate textbook promotes an active transition to higher mathematics. Problem solving is the heart and soul of this book: each problem is carefully chosen to demonstrate, elucidate, or extend a concept. More than 300 exercises engage the reader in extensive arguments and creative approaches, while exploring connections between fundamental mathematical topics. Divided into four parts, this book begins with a playful exploration of the building blocks of mathematics, such as definitions, axioms, and proofs. A study of the fundamental concepts of logic, sets, and functions follows, before focus turns to methods of proof. Having covered the core of a transition course, the author goes on to present a selection of advanced topics that offer opportunities for extension or further study. Throughout, appendices touch on historical perspectives, current trends, and open questions, showing mathematics as a vibrant and dynamic human enterprise. This second edition has been reorganized to better reflect the layout and curriculum of standard transition courses. It also features recent developments and improved appendices. An Invitation to Abstract Mathematics is ideal for those seeking a challenging and engaging transition to advanced mathematics, and will appeal to both undergraduates majoring in mathematics, as well as non-math majors interested in exploring higher-level concepts. From reviews of the first edition: Bajnok’s new book truly invites students to enjoy the beauty, power, and challenge of abstract mathematics. ... The book can be used as a text for traditional transition or structure courses ... but since Bajnok invites all students, not just mathematics majors, to enjoy the subject, he assumes very little background knowledge. Jill Dietz, MAA Reviews The style of writing is careful, but joyously enthusiastic.... The author’s clear attitude is that mathematics consists of problem solving, and that writing a proof falls into this category. Students of mathematics are, therefore, engaged in problem solving, and should be given problems to solve, rather than problems to imitate. The author attributes this approach to his Hungarian background ... and encourages students to embrace the challenge in the same way an athlete engages in vigorous practice. John Perry, zbMATH

This undergraduate text teaches students what constitutes an acceptable proof, and it develops their ability to do proofs of routine problems as well as those requiring creative insights. 1990 edition.

Logic, Sets, and Numbers is a brief introduction to abstract mathematics that is meant to familiarize the reader with the formal and conceptual rigor that higher-level undergraduate and graduate textbooks commonly employ. Beginning with formal logic and a fairly extensive discussion of concise formulations of mathematical statements, the text moves on to cover general patterns of proofs, elementary set theory, mathematical induction, cardinality, as well as, in the final chapter, the creation of the various number systems from the integers up to the complex numbers. On the whole, the book's intent is not only to reveal the nature of mathematical abstraction, but also its inherent beauty and purity.

The aim of this volume is to explain the differences between research-level mathematics and the maths taught at school. Most differences are philosophical and the first few chapters are about general aspects of mathematical thought.

This book introduces students to the world of advanced mathematics using algebraic structures as a unifying theme. Having no prerequisites beyond precalculus and an interest in abstract reasoning, the book is suitable for students of math education, computer science or physics who are looking for an easy-going entry into discrete mathematics, induction and recursion, groups and symmetry, and plane geometry. In its presentation, the book takes special care to forge linguistic and conceptual links between formal precision and underlying intuition, tending toward the concrete, but continually aiming to extend students' comfort with abstraction, experimentation, and non-trivial computation. The main part of the book can be used as the basis for a transition-to-proofs course that balances theory with examples, logical care with intuitive plausibility, and has sufficient informality to be accessible to students with disparate backgrounds. For students and instructors who wish to go further, the book also explores the Sylow theorems, classification of finitely-generated Abelian groups, and discrete groups of Euclidean plane transformations.

Algebra: Chapter 0 is a self-contained introduction to the main topics of algebra, suitable for a first sequence on the subject at the beginning graduate or upper undergraduate level. The primary distinguishing feature of the book, compared to standard textbooks in algebra, is the early introduction of categories, used as a unifying theme in the presentation of the main topics. A second feature consists of an emphasis on homological algebra: basic notions on complexes are presented as soon as modules have been introduced, and an extensive last chapter on homological algebra can form the basis for a follow-up introductory course on the subject. Approximately 1,000 exercises both provide adequate practice to consolidate the understanding of the main body of the text and offer the opportunity to explore many other topics, including applications to number theory and algebraic geometry. This will allow instructors to adapt the textbook to their specific choice of topics and provide the independent reader with a richer exposure to algebra. Many exercises include substantial hints, and navigation of the topics is facilitated by an extensive index and by hundreds of cross-references.

"Suitable for introductory graduate-level courses and independent study, this text presents the basic definitions of the theory of abstract algebra. Following introductory material, each of four chapters focuses on a major theme of universal algebra: subdirect decompositions, direct decompositions, free algebras, and varieties of algebra. Problems and a bibliography supplement the text. "--

Accessible to all students with a sound background in high school mathematics, A Concise Introduction to Pure Mathematics, Fourth Edition presents some of the most fundamental and beautiful ideas in pure mathematics. It covers not only standard material but also many interesting topics not usually encountered at this level, such as the theory of solving cubic equations; Euler's formula for the numbers of corners, edges, and faces of a solid object and the five Platonic solids; the use of prime numbers to encode and decode secret information; the theory of how to compare the sizes of two infinite sets; and the rigorous theory of limits and continuous functions. New to the Fourth Edition Two new chapters that serve as an introduction to abstract algebra via the theory of groups, covering abstract reasoning as well as many examples and applications New material on inequalities, counting methods, the inclusion-exclusion principle, and Euler's phi function Numerous new exercises, with solutions to the odd-numbered ones Through careful explanations and examples, this popular textbook illustrates the power and beauty of basic mathematical concepts in number theory, discrete mathematics, analysis, and abstract algebra. Written in a rigorous yet accessible style, it continues to provide a robust bridge between high school and higher-level mathematics, enabling students to study more advanced courses in abstract algebra and analysis.

Concise volume for general students by prominent philosopher and mathematician explains what math is and does, and how mathematicians do it. "Lucid and cogent ... should delight you." — The New York Times. 1911 edition.

Introduction to Abstract Algebra, Second Edition presents abstract algebra as the main tool underlying discrete mathematics and the digital world. It avoids the usual groups first/rings first dilemma by introducing semigroups and monoids, the multiplicative structures of rings, along with groups. This new edition of a widely adopted textbook covers applications from biology, science, and engineering. It offers numerous updates based on feedback from first edition adopters, as well as improved and simplified proofs of a number of important theorems. Many new exercises have been added, while new study projects examine skewfields, quaternions, and octonions. The first three chapters of the book show how functional composition, cycle notation for permutations, and matrix notation for linear functions provide techniques for practical computation. These three chapters provide a quick introduction to algebra, sufficient to exhibit irrational numbers or to gain a taste of cryptography. Chapters four through seven cover abstract groups and monoids, orthogonal groups, stochastic matrices, Lagrange's theorem, groups of units of monoids, homomorphisms, rings, and integral domains. The first seven chapters provide basic coverage of abstract algebra, suitable for a one-semester or two-quarter course. Each chapter includes exercises of varying levels of difficulty, chapter notes that point out variations in notation and approach, and study projects that cover an array of applications and developments of the theory. The final chapters deal with slightly more advanced topics, suitable for a second-semester or third-quarter course. These chapters delve deeper into the theory of rings, fields, and groups. They discuss modules, including vector spaces and abelian groups, group theory, and quasigroups. This textbook is suitable for use in an undergraduate course on abstract algebra for mathematics, computer science, and education majors, along with students from other STEM fields.

Bond and Keane explicate the elements of logical, mathematical argument to elucidate the meaning and importance of mathematical rigor. With definitions of concepts at their disposal, students learn the rules of logical inference, read and understand proofs of theorems, and write their own proofs all while becoming familiar with the grammar of mathematics and its style. In addition, they will develop an appreciation of the different methods of proof (contradiction, induction), the value of a proof, and the beauty of an elegant argument. The authors emphasize that mathematics is an ongoing, vibrant disciplineits long, fascinating history continually intersects with territory still uncharted and questions still in need of answers. The authors extensive background in teaching mathematics shines through in this balanced, explicit, and engaging text, designed as a primer for higher- level mathematics courses. They elegantly demonstrate process and application and recognize the byproducts of both the achievements and the missteps of past thinkers. Chapters 1-5 introduce the fundamentals of abstract mathematics and chapters 6-8 apply the ideas and techniques, placing the earlier material in a real context. Readers interest is continually piqued by the use of clear explanations, practical examples, discussion and discovery exercises, and historical comments.

Accessible but rigorous, this outstanding text encompasses all of the topics covered by a typical course in elementary abstract algebra. Its easy-to-read treatment offers an intuitive approach, featuring informal discussions followed by thematically arranged exercises. This second edition features additional exercises to improve student familiarity with applications. 1990 edition.

This text introduces students to basic techniques of writing proofs and acquaints them with some fundamental ideas. The authors assume that students using this text have already taken courses in which they developed the skill of using results and arguments that others have conceived. This text picks up where the others left off -- it develops the students' ability to think mathematically and to distinguish mathematical thinking from wishful thinking.