

RIGHT CANCELLATION – ANSWER

Theorem: Let G be a group, and let $a, b, c \in G$. If $ba = ca$, then $b = c$.

Proof: Let G be a group with $a, b, c \in G$, and suppose that $ba = ca$. Then $(ba)a^{-1} = (ca)a^{-1}$. But by the associative property, this means that $b(aa^{-1}) = c(aa^{-1})$ which implies that $be = ce$ which implies that $b = c$. Therefore, if $ba = ca$, then $b = c$.

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