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1. $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$, Euler
2. Brunswick, by laborer
3. yes, Gauss
4. a) - contains identity 0
   - sum of any numbers in G will always be in range 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 so in group
   - all inverses elements in group have inverse in group: 1,5 2,4 3,3 0,0 (trivially)

   b) no, doesn't contain identity element 0

   c) 0 is identity, $0 \in G$

   $0 \overset{(*)}{2} = 2$, $2 \in G$

   $0 \overset{(*)}{4} = 4$, $4 \in G$

   $\begin{cases} 2 \overset{(*)}{4} = 0, 0 \in G, \text{inverse} \\ 4 \overset{(*)}{6} = 0, 0 \in G \end{cases}$

   2, 4 inverses, both in G

   d. $G = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

   $H = \{0, 2, 4\}$

   $a^1 = 0$

   $a|H = \{0, 2, 4\}$

   $a| = 1$

   $a|H = \{1, 3, 5\}$

   $\{0, 2, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\}$