

Pr. Najděte \forall hom. $\Sigma_3 \Rightarrow \langle \mathbb{Z}_6, + \rangle$

$$\Sigma_3 = \langle \{(1,2), (2,3)\} \rangle$$

\forall hom. $\pi: \Sigma_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_6$ je jednorázové
určen hodnotami $\pi((1,2))$ a $\pi((2,3))$

\forall line $f: \Sigma_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_6$

ord $f((1,2))$ | ord $((1,2)) = 2$

\mathbb{Z}_6	$[0]_6$	$[1]_6$	$[2]_6$	$[3]_6$	$[4]_6$	$[5]_6$
ord	1	6	3	2	3	6

4 případy:

$$f_{00} : (1,2) \mapsto [0]_6$$

$$(2,3) \mapsto [0]_6$$

$f(\Sigma_3) = [0]_6$ je homomorfismus

$$f_{03} : \underline{(1,2)} \mapsto [0]_6 \quad \underline{(2,3)} \mapsto [3]_6$$

$$f(\underline{(1,2,3)}) = f((1,2) \circ (2,3)) =$$

$$= \overset{\text{řád 3}}{f((1,2))} + f((2,3)) = [0]_6 + [3]_6 = \underline{[3]_6}$$

$2+3 \Rightarrow$ nelze rozšířit na horn. řád

$$\underset{[0]_6}{f(\text{id})} = f(\underline{(1,2,3)}^3) = 3 \cdot f(\underline{(1,2,3)}) = 3 \cdot [3]_6 = \underline{[3]_6}$$

$f_{30} \quad (1,2) \mapsto [3]_6 \quad (2,3) \mapsto [0]_6$
podobně jako f_{03} *nelze*

$f_{33} \quad (1,2) \mapsto [3]_6 \quad (2,3) \mapsto [3]_6$

$(1,3) = (1,2)(2,3) \circ (1,2) \mapsto [3]_6 + [3]_6 + [3]_6 = [3]_6$

$(1,2,3) = (1,2)(2,3) \mapsto [3]_6 + [3]_6 = [0]_6$

$(3,2,1) = (2,3) \circ (1,2) \mapsto [0]_6$

$\text{id} \mapsto [0]_6$ je homomorf.

Pr. najděte \neq automorfismy $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \langle 1 \rangle$$

záleží jen $f(1)$

necht $c = f(1)$

be zůstane homomorfismus

$$f(k) = c \cdot k$$

Jádro

$$\ker f = \{a \in \mathbb{Z}, f(a) = 0\}$$

$$c \neq 0 \Rightarrow \ker f = \{0\}$$

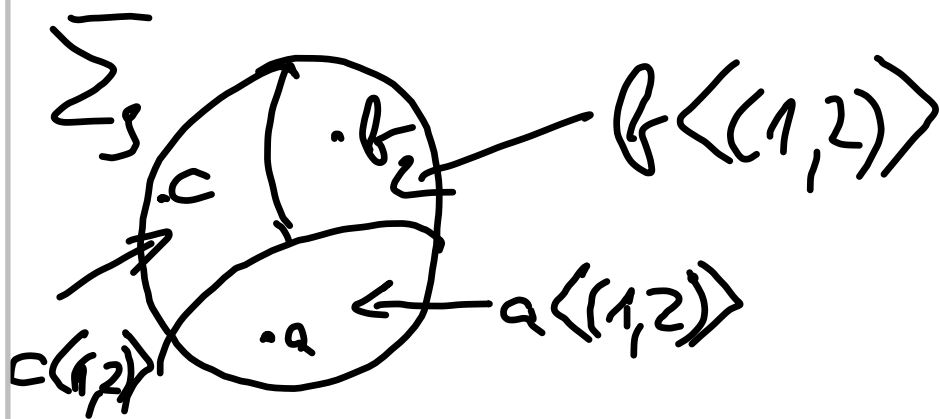
$$c = 0 \Rightarrow \ker f = \mathbb{Z}$$

Obrat

$$f(\mathbb{Z}) = \{c \cdot r, r \in \mathbb{Z}\} = c \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

\mathbb{D}_r Popisuje $\Sigma_3 / \langle (1,2) \rangle$

$$\Sigma_3 / \langle (1,2) \rangle = \{ a \langle (1,2) \rangle, a \in \Sigma_3 \}$$



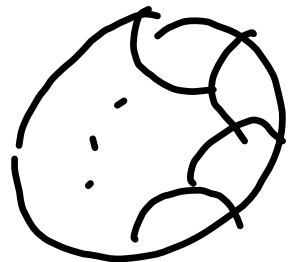
$$\langle (1,2) \rangle = \{ \text{id}, (1,2) \}$$

$$a = \text{id} \quad a \cdot \langle (1,2) \rangle = \{ \text{id}, (1,2) \} = \langle (1,2) \rangle$$

$$b = (1,3) \quad b \cdot \langle (1,2) \rangle = \{ (1,3) \circ \text{id}, (1,3) \circ (1,2) \} = \{ (1,3), (1,2) \}$$

$$c = (2,3) \quad c \cdot \langle (1,2) \rangle = \{ (2,3) \circ \text{id}, (2,3) \circ (1,2) \} = \{ (2,3), (1,3) \}$$

Př. Popište $(\mathbb{C}, +) / (\mathbb{R}, +)$



$$a + \mathbb{R} = b + \mathbb{R}$$



$$a - b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a = (x + iy) \quad b = (r + iw)$$

$$a - b \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow y = w$$

$$(\mathbb{C}, +) / (\mathbb{R}, +) = \left\{ \{ \underline{x + iy} ; x \in \mathbb{R} \} ; y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

trída všech komplex. čísel s n. mag. - částí

Př. Kolik tříd obsahuje Σ_7/H_1 ,
 kde $H_1 = \langle (1,2) \circ (3,4,5,6,7) \rangle$.

$$|\Sigma_7| = |H_1| \cdot |\Sigma_7/H_1|$$

\Downarrow

$$|\Sigma_7/H_1| = \frac{|\Sigma_7|}{|H_1|} = \frac{7!}{\text{ord}(1,2) \circ (3,4,5,6,7)} = \frac{7!}{10} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{1} \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{\cancel{10}} = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 = 12 \cdot 42 = 504$$

$$Pr \quad 9^{2008} \equiv ? \pmod{17}$$

17 pierwsze

$$17 \nmid 9 \Rightarrow 9^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$$

$$9^{2008} = 9^{16 \cdot 125 + 8} = (9^{16})^{125} \cdot 9^8 \equiv 1^{125} \cdot (9^2)^4 \equiv$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2008 &= 16 \cdot 125 + 8 \\ 40 & \\ 88 & \\ 8 & \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\equiv (-4)^4 \equiv (-4)^2 \equiv \\ &\equiv (-1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Pr. Najděte všechny normální
podgroupy (Σ_3, \circ) .

$$\{id\} \trianglelefteq \Sigma_3, \Sigma_3 \trianglelefteq \Sigma_3$$

$$|\Sigma_3| = 6 \quad H \leq \Sigma_3 \quad |H| \text{ dělí } 6$$

2 prvkové podgroupy Σ_3 :

$$\{id, (1,2)\}, \{id, (1,3)\}, \{id, (2,3)\}$$
$$\langle (1,2) \rangle \trianglelefteq \Sigma_3$$

$$(1,3) \circ (1,2) \circ (1,3) = (2,3) \notin \langle (1,2) \rangle$$

není normální

3 prvkové podgroupy Σ_3 :

$$\{id, (1,2,3), (3,2,1)\} \trianglelefteq \Sigma_3$$

$$\Delta \in \Sigma_3, \Delta \in \langle (1,2,3) \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\Delta \circ A \circ \Delta^{-1}) &= \mu(\Delta) \cdot \mu(A) \cdot \mu(\Delta^{-1}) = \\ &= \mu(\Delta) \cdot \mu(\Delta^{-1}) \cdot \mu(A) = \underbrace{\mu(\Delta \circ \Delta^{-1})}_{id} \cdot \mu(A) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle (1,2,3) \rangle \trianglelefteq \Sigma_3 \iff \Delta \circ A \circ \Delta^{-1} \in \langle (1,2,3) \rangle$$

Průkaz že \bar{K} pro G konstantní
grupy $H \leq G \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq G$.

$$H \leq (G, \cdot)$$

$\forall a \in G, \forall h \in H: a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in H?$

$$a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} = (a \cdot a^{-1}) \cdot h = 1_G \cdot h = h \in H$$

Tedy $H \trianglelefteq G \square$

$$A_3 = \{id, (1,2,3), (1,3,2)\}$$

$$A_3 \triangleq \Sigma_3$$

$$A_3 \not\subseteq \Sigma_4$$

$$(1,4) \circ (1,2,3) \circ (1,4) = (2,3,4) \notin A_3$$

Pr. Necht $G = GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ (grupa
regulárních matic $n \times n$ nad \mathbb{R}),
 $H = SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ (special linear group -
grupa matic s determinátem 1).

Možné zobrazení $\det: A \mapsto \det(A)$

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$$

Tedy $\det: (GL_n(\mathbb{R}), \cdot) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ je
homomorfismus grup.

$$\ker \det = \{A, \det(A) = 1\} = SL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Proto } SL_n(\mathbb{R}) \trianglelefteq GL_n(\mathbb{R}).$$



Pr. Příklady faktorgrupy $(\mathbb{Z}, +) / (n\mathbb{Z}, +)$.

$$\mathbb{Z} / n\mathbb{Z}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a + n\mathbb{Z} = \{a + n \cdot r, r \in \mathbb{Z}\} = [a]_n$$

$$\mathbb{Z} / n\mathbb{Z} = \{[a]_n, a \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \mathbb{Z}_n$$

Operace je definovaná (jako ve faktorgrupě) jako v $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$, proto

$$(\mathbb{Z} / n\mathbb{Z}, +) = (\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$$

Př. Faktorizace $(\mathbb{Z}, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}, +) / H$,
kde $H = \{(m, m) : 6 \mid 2m - m\}$

$$a = (x, y) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}, b = (r, w)$$

$$a + H = \{(x, y) + (m, m) : 6 \mid 2m - m\} =$$

$$= \{(x+m, y+m) : 6 \mid 2m - m\}$$

$$a + H = b + H \Leftrightarrow a - b \in H$$

$$(x-r, y-w) \in H \Leftrightarrow 6 \mid (x-r) - (y-w)$$

$$\text{p. násobek } 6 \quad 2x - y \equiv 2r - w \pmod{6}$$

$$(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (0, 6)$$

leží všechny v jiné třídě

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 / H &= \{(0, 1) + H, (0, 2) + H, \\ &(0, 3) + H, (0, 4) + H, (0, 5) + H, (0, 6) + H\} \cong \\ &\cong (\mathbb{Z}_6, +) \end{aligned}$$

Pr. Dokažte, že pro $H \trianglelefteq G$ existují
homomorfismy $f: G \rightarrow K$, takové
že

$$\ker f = H$$

Uvažme projekci $\rho: G \rightarrow G/H$

$$\rho(a) \mapsto aH$$

Evidentně ρ je homom.

$$\ker \rho = \{a \in G; \rho(a) = 1_{G/H} = \underline{H}\} = H$$

Ísedy ρ je hledaný homomorfismus