

10.1. (i) $(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}, \cup)$

\emptyset neutral element proof: $\emptyset \cup A =$
 \cup associative: $= A \cup \emptyset = A$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

komutativno monoid

proof $\{1\}$ neutral element

(ii) $(\mathbb{N}, (,))$ (a, b) NSD

• associative

$$(a, (b, c)) = ((a, b), c) =$$

• komutativno

• m neutral element

$$\Rightarrow (m, a) = a \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \mid m \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{N}$$

\hookrightarrow max. slujbe

pologrupa

(R) (N, [,]) [a, b] NSN

• no mult + inv⁻, assoc.

• mult + inv⁻ per se \uparrow

$$[a, 1] = [1, a] = a$$

• $a = 3$ memo inverse

monoid

(iv) $\left(\left\{ A \in \text{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A \text{ invertible} \right\} \right)$
+)

A invert.
- A invert.

$$A + (-A) \notin$$

semi groupoid

(v) $\left(\left\{ A \in \text{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A \text{ invertible} \right\} \right)$

no mult
no inv

• wravelene mo n-osteni
 motic : $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$
 \downarrow \downarrow
 inv. inv

- matri. proek $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 inverse existuji
- komutativni neni
 asociativni \neq

nekomutativni grupa

(vi) $(\text{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}), -)$
 \hookrightarrow dodatni
 matice

- wravnost
- $A - B = -(B - A)$
 neni komutativni
- $A - (B - C) \neq (A - B) - C$

neni asociativni

$$\bullet A - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

↳ neutralni

prvek s prava

• neutralni prvek k

z leve \circ k maximo B,

$$B - A = A \quad \forall A \in \text{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$B = 2A \quad \forall A$$

↳ ne postoji

\Rightarrow neutr. prvek z leve ~~\exists~~

groupoid

$$(vii) \left(\{ A \in \text{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A \text{ inv. } \}, \cdot \right)$$

nekomutativna grupa

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark \text{ vidno}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in$$

(viii) (\mathbb{Z}_6, \cdot) \hookrightarrow množina modulo 6

• $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$ kom.

$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$ $a \leq b \leq c$.

• neutrální prvek $1 \in \mathbb{Z}_6$

• inverzní prvky?

$$1^{-1} = 1$$

2^{-1} neexistuje

$a \in \mathbb{Z}_6 \Rightarrow$ inverz $b \in \mathbb{Z}_6$

$$a \cdot b \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$$

\Rightarrow a liché, b liché

Obecněji: a má inverz:

$\text{mod } \mathbb{Z}_n \Leftrightarrow (a, n) = 1$

$\forall \mathbb{Z}_6$ má inverzi pouze ± 1 .

komutativní monoid

(ix) $(\mathbb{Z}_7 \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$

• kom, asoc, neutrální prvek 1

• invertibilní prvky

$\forall \mathbb{Z}_7$ vzhledem k násobení

jsou 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

komutativní grupa

10.2 ma množině

$$M = (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbb{R}$$

definujeme operaci

$$(x, y) \circ (u, v) = (xu, xv + y)$$

• $x \neq 0, u \neq 0 \Rightarrow xu \neq 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x, y) \in M \\ (u, v) \in M \end{array} \right\} (x, y) \circ (u, v) \in M$$

• asociativita

$$((x, y) \circ (u, v)) \circ (a, b) =$$

$$(xu, xv + y) \circ (a, b) =$$

$$= (xua, \underline{xub + xv + y})$$

$$(x, y) \circ ((u, v) \circ (a, b)) =$$

$$= (x, y) \circ (ua, ub + v) =$$

$$= (xua, \underline{x(b+r) + y})$$

associativni

• nisu komutativni

• $(1, 0)$ neutralni prvob

$$(1, 0) \circ (u, v) = (u, v + 0) = (u, v)$$

$$(x, y) \circ (1, 0) = (x, \underbrace{x \cdot 0 + y}) = (x, y)$$

• inverzni prvob

$$(x, y) \circ (a, b) = (1, 0) \\ \underbrace{(x, y)^{-1}} = (xa, xb + y)$$

$$(a, b) \circ (x, y) = (1, 0) \\ = (ax, ay + b)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \cdot y + b = 0$$

$$b = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$x + y = 0$$

$$b = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{Zobner: } (x, y)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{x}, -\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

neko munita + vromi gnepa

$$10.3 : \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{S}_9$$

$$\Delta = (1, 3, 6, 9, 2) \circ (4, 7, 5, 8)$$

$$\Delta = (3, 1) (6, 3) (6, 9) (9, 2) (4, 7) (7, 5) (5, 8)$$

lično perm.

1D.4

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & \dots & 3n-2 & 3n-1 & 3n \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 4 & & 3n-1 & 3n & 3n-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\in S_{3n}$$

podet

inverse

$$\underbrace{(1+1) + (1+1) + \dots + (1+1)}_n$$

$$= 2n \quad \text{study podet}$$

$$\text{sgn}(\Delta_1) = 1$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n & | & n+1 & n+2 & n+3 & \dots & 2n \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & & 2n & | & 1 & 3 & 5 & & 2n-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

podet inverse

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$$

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} +1 & n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & n \equiv -1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ +1 & n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

10.5 $\sigma \in \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \in S_7^+$

Příklad $\sigma \in S_7$: je nejmenší

$n \in \mathbb{N}$ tak $\sigma^n = \text{id} = e$

$\sigma = (1, 3, 5) \circ (2, 6) \circ (4, 7)$

$(1, 3, 5)$ má řád 3 v S_7

$(2, 6)$ a $(4, 7)$ maj. řád 2 v S_7

$\Rightarrow \sigma$ má řád 6

Inverse k σ : $(2, 6)^{-1} = (2, 6)$
 $(4, 7)^{-1} = (4, 7)$

$$(1, 3, 5)^{-1} = (1, 5, 3)$$

$$\Delta^{-1} = (1, 5, 3) \circ (2, 6) \circ (4, 7)$$

Ukajte Δ^{2013} :

$$(2, 6)^{2013} = \underbrace{(2, 6)(2, 6) \dots (2, 6)}_{2013} = (2, 6)$$

$$(4, 7)^{2013} = (4, 7)$$

$$(1, 3, 5)^{2013} = \text{id}$$

$$2013 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$\Delta^{2013} = (2, 6) \circ (4, 7)$$

Ukajite, da je Δ mekurostjeje
s transpozicijami $(2, 3) = \tau$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \circ \tau &= \underline{(1, 3, 5)} \circ (2, 6) \circ (4, 7) \circ \underline{(2, 3)} \\ &= (4, 7) \circ (2, 5, 1, 3, 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma \circ \tau &= (2, 3) \circ (1, 3, 5) \circ (2, 6) \circ (4, 7) \\ &= (4, 7) \circ (6, 3, 5, 1, 2) \end{aligned}$$

10.6 : Dohodite, nie ~~neexistuje~~

- (i) $\bar{e} + \gamma$ prvokov
 (ii) $\bar{p} + \tau$ prvokov

nohom. grupa.

$$(i) G = \{e, a, b, c\}$$

podgrupa generovaná prvkom a
 je $\{a, a^2, a^3, \dots\} \subseteq G$

\hookrightarrow podgrupa

$$\bullet \{a, a^2 = e\}$$

$$\{a, a^2, \dots\} = G$$

$$|G| = 4$$

1, 2, 4

možné počty
 prvku v podgrupe

↓
↓
G kommutativ

$$\{e, a\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\{e, b\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\{e, c\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$a^2 = e = b^2 = c^2$$

Prädiktorgruppe

$$(ab)^2 = e$$

$$abab = e \quad / (1) \quad \rightarrow$$

~~$$abab = e \quad / (a) \quad \rightarrow$$~~

~~$$bab = a \quad / (1) \quad \rightarrow$$

$$baba = a^2 = e$$~~

$$abab^2 = abaa = b \quad / (1) \quad \rightarrow$$

$$abab^2 = ab = ba$$

$$ac = ca$$

$$bc = cb$$

kommutativ

Lil) 5.4: Tworzenia

grupa je cykliczna