

11. Kommutativni grupa

\leadsto klas: f: baco \leadsto

soniciny cyklichykh grup.

Röd G je 8 \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}_8$$

se
sötomin

(i) $\mathbb{Z}_{15}^\times = \{a \in \mathbb{Z}_{15} \mid a \text{ invertibiln}\}$
S mäsätemin

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{15}^\times| = \varphi(15) = \varphi(3 \cdot 5) = \\ = 2 \cdot 4 = 8 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Rödy peruhin \mathbb{Z}_{15}^\times :

- 1 říci 1
- 2 říci 4 $2^4 = 16 \equiv 1 \pmod{15}$
 \hookrightarrow generuje $\{2, 4, 8, 13\}$

- 7 říci 4
 \hookrightarrow generuje $\{7, 4, -2, 1\}$
 $7^2 = 49 \equiv -11 \pmod{15}$

$$(-11)^2 = 121 \equiv 1 \pmod{15}$$

- $11 \equiv -4 \pmod{15}$
 \Rightarrow říci = 8 aťd.

\Rightarrow všechny prvky jsou
říci nejvyšší 4

Závěr, $\mathbb{Z}_{15}^{\times} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$

$\bar{1}$ je explicitně:

prvky říci 4 : 2, 8, 7, 13

$$\hookrightarrow v \left(\mathbb{Z}_{15}^{\times}, \cdot \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot 8 &\equiv 1 \pmod{15} \\ 7 \cdot 13 &\equiv 1 \pmod{15} \end{aligned}$$

Prvky vada 4 v $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4, +)$

$$(0, 1), (0, 3)$$

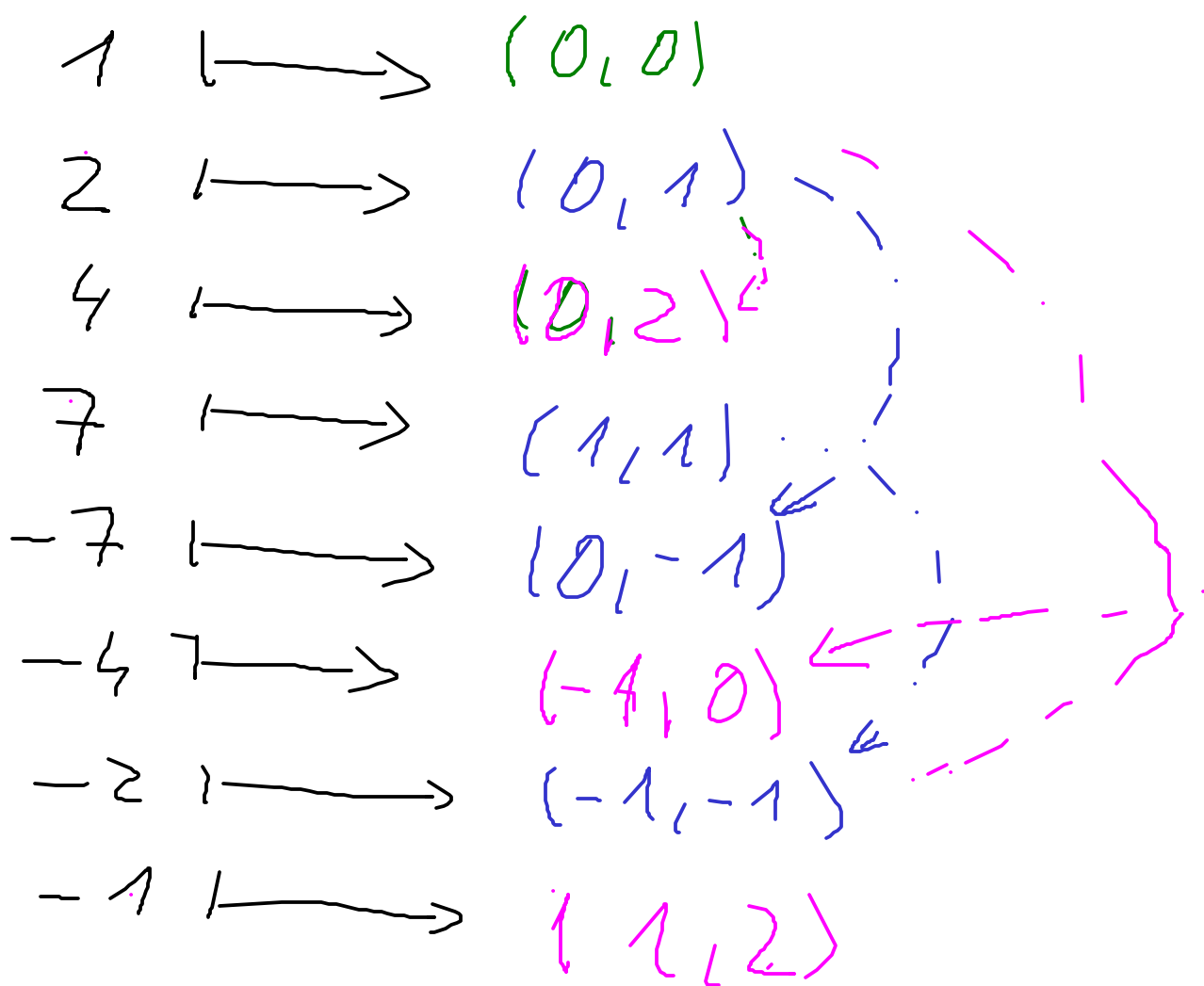
$$(1, 1), (1, 3)$$

$$\varphi: \left(\mathbb{Z}_{15}^{\times}, \cdot \right) \rightarrow \left(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4, + \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \varphi(2) &= (0, 1) \\ \varphi(8) &= (0, 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \varphi(7) = (1, 1)$$

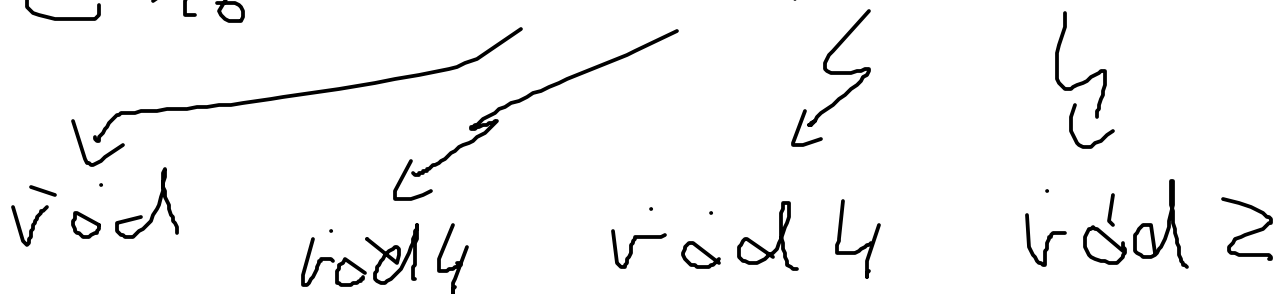
jednoročné
určujú izomorfiizmus



(ii) $(\mathbb{Z}_{16}^{\times})$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{16}^{\times}| = \varphi(16) = \varphi(2^4) = 1 \cdot 2^3 = 8$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{16}^{\times} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15\}$$



$$3^4 = 9^2 = 81 \equiv 1 \pmod{16}$$

$$5^4 = 25^2 \equiv 9^2 = 81 \equiv 1$$

$$7^2 = 49 \equiv 1$$

\Rightarrow using parity
order ≤ 8

$$(\mathbb{Z}_{16}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4 \cong (\mathbb{Z}_{15}^\times)$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_{17}^\times)$$

modulo subgroup

$$\{+1, -1\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_{17}^\times$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{17}^\times / \{ \pm 1 \} \text{ faktor}$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{17}^\times| = \varphi(17) = 16$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{17}^\times / \{ \pm 1 \}| = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_7^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 8, \\ -1, -2, -3, -4, \dots, -8\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{17}^* / \{\pm 1\} = \{a \cdot \{\pm 1\} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}_7^*\}$$

$$= \{a \cdot \{\pm 1\} \mid a \in \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}\}$$

note: $2 \cdot \{\pm 1\} = (-2) \cdot \{\pm 1\}$

Group operation:

$$(a \cdot \{\pm 1\}) \cdot (b \cdot \{\pm 1\}) = (a \cdot b) \cdot \{\pm 1\}$$

Identity element:

$$1 \cdot \{\pm 1\} \text{ has order } 1$$

$$2 \cdot \{\pm 1\} \text{ has order } 4$$

$$(2 \cdot \{\pm 1\})^2 = 4 \cdot \{\pm 1\} \neq 1 \cdot \{\pm 1\}$$

$$(2 \cdot \{\pm 1\})^4 = \underbrace{16}_{-1} \cdot \{\pm 1\} = \{\pm 1\}$$

$\exists \cdot \{\pm 1\}$ ma vial

$$(\underbrace{3}_{-1} \cdot \{\pm 1\})^2 = (-8) \cdot \{\pm 1\}$$

$$(\underbrace{3}_{-4} \cdot \{\pm 1\})^4 = 64 \cdot \{\pm 1\} \neq \{\pm 1\}$$

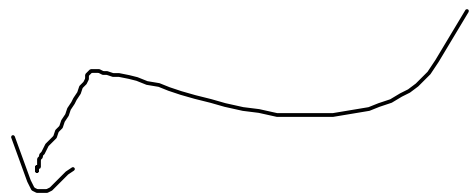
mod 77

$$(\underbrace{3}_{-1} \cdot \{\pm 1\})^8 = \{\pm 1\}$$

\Rightarrow prvok vialu 8

\Rightarrow je to cyklicka grupa

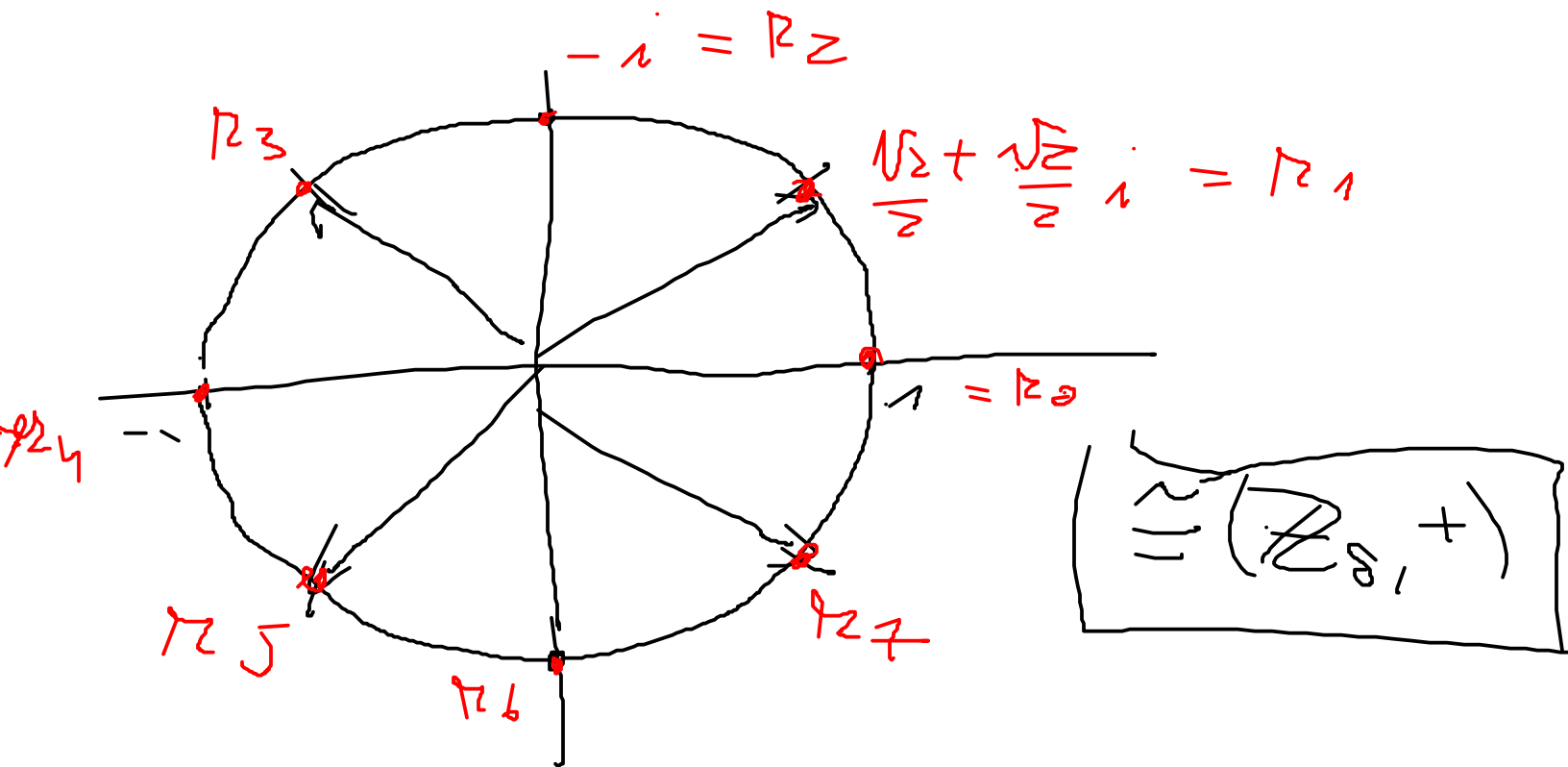
Záver: $(\mathbb{Z}_{77}^{\times}) / \{\pm 1\} \cong (\mathbb{Z}_8, +)$



vidly prah

0	rad	1
1		8
2		4
3		8
4		2

(iv) korang pol. $z^8 - 1 = 0$
 S ma SD kemin.



$$\cong (\mathbb{Z}_8, +)$$

$\Rightarrow R_1^k = R_{k+1} \dots, R_7^k = R_k$
 $k \in \{0, 7\}$

11.2 (i) $G \subseteq GL(3, \mathbb{R})$

$$G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Σ má ∞ členů

• $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$

$G \subseteq GL(3, \mathbb{R})$ je podgrupa

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & 1 & 0 \\ b_1 & c_1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 & 0 \\ b_2 & c_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1, A_2 \in G$$

$$A_1 \cdot A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 & 1 & 0 \\ b_1 + c_1 a_2 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G$$

$b_1 + c_1 a_2 + b_2$

$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 1 & 0 \\ c_1 a_1 - b_1 & -c_1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow
 G

$$b_1 + c_1(-a_1) + b_2 = 0$$

$$b_1 = c_1 a_1 - b_2$$

$G \subseteq GL(3, \mathbb{R})$ normal

$\Leftrightarrow \forall A \in GL(3, \mathbb{R})$:

$$A \cdot G \cdot A^{-1} = G$$

Jimak, $A \in GL(3, \mathbb{R})$

$$B \in G$$

$$A \cdot B \cdot A^{-1} \in G$$

A = volume

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = 1$$

~~$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b+1 & 1 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} * & -b \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \notin G$$

$$G = GL(3, \mathbb{R})$$

non-normal subgroup

$$(ii) Z(G) = \{ B \in G \mid \forall A \in G: BA = AB \}$$

$$A B = B A \}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a' & 1 & 0 \\ b' & c' & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a+a' & 1 & 0 \\ b+b'+c \cdot a' & c+c' & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a'+a & 1 & 0 \\ b'+b+c' \cdot a & c'+c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Chose a, b, c + otherwise

pro $\forall a', b', c'$ plat

$$b+b'+c \cdot a' = b'+b+c' \cdot a$$

$$c \cdot a' = a \cdot c' \quad \text{pro l'at.}$$

$$c = a = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

a', c'

Zadanie: $Z(G) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ t & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

11.3: $S_2 = \{id, (1,2)\} \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2, +)$

\hookrightarrow powrodo to widlemi podgrupy

$S_3 = \{id, (1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (1,2,3), (1,3,2)\}$

\hookrightarrow to widlemi podgrupy

\hookrightarrow S_3 podgrupa + normalna

$\{id, \text{transpozycje}\} \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2, +)$

$\hookrightarrow \{id, (1,2,3), (1,3,2)\} = A_3 \cong (\mathbb{Z}_3, +)$
podgr. normalna

Maximalne $\sqrt{}$ widlemi podgrupy: 1, 2, 3, 6

$A_3 \leq S_3$ je normální

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \sigma_1 \in S_3 & \underline{\sigma_1} \sigma_2 \underline{\sigma_1^{-1}} \in A_3 \\ \sigma_2 \in A_3 & \downarrow \\ & \text{sudá} \end{array} \quad \forall \sigma \in S_3$$

$$S_3 / A_3 \cong (\{\pm 1\}, \cdot)$$

$$\sigma_1 \in S_3$$

$$\sigma_1 \cdot A_3 \in S_3 / A_3$$

||

{ sudá permutace, lichá permutace }

podgrupa $\cong S_4$

matricově $1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12$

\rightarrow + v množině \mathbb{Z} podg.

\rightarrow 6 možností pro $(\mathbb{Z}_2, +)$

→ trip robove podgrupy
(vidly $\cong (\mathbb{Z}_3, +)$)

cykly slohy 3 $\cong (\mathbb{Z}_3, +)$

→ podgrupy se čtyřmi
prvky jsou komutativní
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$ nebo $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

cykly slohy 4

Kleinova
grupa

• $\{id, (1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$

nemí normální → $\{id, (1, 3), (2, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4)\}$

$\{id, (1, 4), (2, 3), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$

• $\{id, (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3), (2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$

↑ $(1, 2)(3, 4)(1, 3)(2, 4) = (4, 1)(2, 3)$

je normální

→ 6-ti prubera
podgrupa $S_3 \cong S_4$

→ $A_4 \subseteq S_4$

→ jistě $D_8 \subseteq S_4$

Normální podskupiny v S_4

• $A_4 \subseteq S_4$

• Kleinova $\subseteq S_4$

↳ ale nehoriz. kl. podg.

• nic víc