

12.1 (i) $\varphi: \mathbb{F}_4 \times \mathbb{F}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{12}$

$$\varphi([a]_4, [b]_3) = [a-b]_{12}$$

• je tato definice φ korektní?

$$[1]_3 = [4]_3 = [7]_3 \text{ a pod.}$$

$$\varphi([1]_4, [4]_3) = [1-4]_{12}$$

$$\Downarrow = [9]_{12} \text{ (ne)$$

$$\varphi([1]_4, [1]_3) = [0]_{12}$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ není korektně definován

(ii) $\varphi: \mathbb{F}_4 \times \mathbb{F}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{12}$

$$\varphi([a]_4, [b]_3) = [6a+4b]_{12}$$

• $\varphi([a]_4, [b]_3) =$

$$= \varphi([a+4k]_4, [b+3e]_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [6(a+4k) + 4(b+3e)]_{12} \\
 &= [6a + \underline{24k} + 4b + \underline{12e}]_{12} \\
 &= [6a + 4b]_{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow merdivisi, mak, $e \Rightarrow$
 je horokitno definovan

• homogrupe

$$x = ([a]_4, [b]_3) \quad y = ([c]_4, [d]_3)$$

o hene u hrad, $\bar{e} \in e$

$$\varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}_4 \times \mathbb{R}_3$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(x+y) &= \varphi([a]_4, [b]_3) + \varphi([c]_4, [d]_3) \\
 &= \varphi([a+c]_4, [b+d]_3) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= [6(a+c) + 4(b+d)]_{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) + \varphi(y) &= [6a+4b]_{12} + [6c+4d]_{12} \\ &= [6(a+c), 4(b+d)]_{12} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ is a homomorphism

Neutr. prop: $\varphi([0]_4, [0]_3) = [0]_{12}$

Kernel: $\varphi(x) = 0$

$$\varphi([a]_4, [b]_3) = [6a+4b]_{12}$$

$$6a+4b = 12l \quad a, b, l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3a+2b = 6l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 3|b \\ 2|a \end{matrix} &\Rightarrow b = 3b_1 \\ &a = 2a_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2a_1 + 2 \cdot 3b_1 = 6l \quad \text{Platz-}$$

wech-

• Jádro je $\{([0]_4, [0]_3), ([1]_4, [0]_3)\}$
 \downarrow
 je dvoúrovňové \mathbb{Z}_2 $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$

\Rightarrow Obraz má 6 prvků
 \mathbb{Z}_{12}

Obraz: $\{[0]_{12}, [1]_{12}, [4]_{12}, \dots, [10]_{12}\}$
 \mathbb{Z}_6 \mathbb{Z}_{12}

- injektivita: není (netrivialní jádro)
- surjektivita: není

$$(iii) \quad \varphi([\alpha]_4, [\beta]_3) = [0]_{12}$$

• homomorfisme dot.

• homomorfisme grup

• $\ker \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$

↳
jaidro $\text{Im } \varphi = \{[0]_{12}\}$

• anu inj. anu surj.

12.2 (ii) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$

$$\varphi([\alpha]_4) = i^\alpha$$

• $\varphi([\alpha+4k]) = i^{(\alpha+4k)} =$

$$= i^\alpha \cdot i^{4k} = i^\alpha \cdot (i^4)^k =$$

$$= i^\alpha \cdot \underbrace{1^k}_{=1} = i^\alpha \quad \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

• homomorfisme grup

$$\varphi([a]_4 + [b]_4) = \varphi([a+b]_4)$$

$$= i^{a+b} = i^a \cdot i^b \quad \checkmark$$

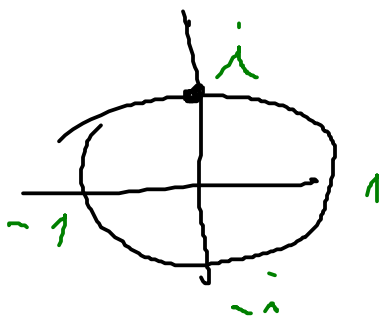
$$\varphi([a]_4) \cdot \varphi([b]_4) = i^a \cdot i^b$$

Neutral element e : $\varphi([0]_4) = i^0 = 1$

neutral element
neutral element

$\cong \mathbb{Z}_4$
 $\cong \mathbb{C}^*$

Kernel: $\varphi([a]_4) = 1$



$$i^a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a\} \Rightarrow$$

$$[a]_4 = [0]_4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{trivialelement-paar}$$

$$\{[0]_4\} = \ker \varphi$$

Obwarz:

$$I_m(\mathcal{U}) = \{1, i, i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}_5 & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{U}} & \mathbb{C}^* \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{Z}_4 & & \mathbb{C}^* \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \quad \mathcal{U}: \mathbb{Z}_5 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$\mathcal{U}([a]_5) = i^a$$

$$\bullet \quad [0]_5 = [5]_5$$

$$\downarrow \mathcal{U}$$

$$i^0 = 1$$

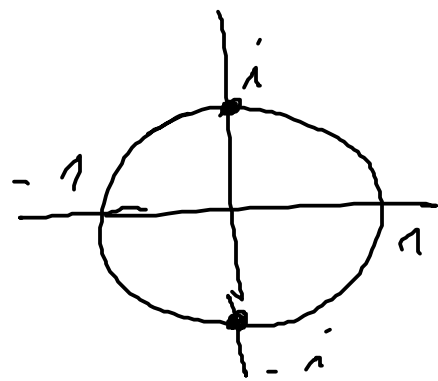
$$\downarrow \mathcal{U}$$

$$i^5 = \underbrace{i^4}_{=1} \cdot i = i$$

\Rightarrow nicht korrekt definiert

$$\bullet \quad \mathcal{U}: \mathbb{Z}_4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$\mathcal{U}([a]_4) = (-i)^a$$



korrektno def,
homom grp

Jedro $\varphi([0]_4) = 1 = (-i)^a$

$a \in \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow [a]_4 = [0]_4$

\Rightarrow jedro trivijalno

- je injektivni
- surjektivni

(ii) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$

$\varphi(a) = i^a$

- je to homom grp

- Jedro: $\ker \varphi = \{a = 4n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
 \hookrightarrow nem traj

Obrat : $\{1, i, -1, -i\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^*$

↳ nemí súqj.

\mathbb{Z}_4

Kódy

12.3 (5,3) kód nad \mathbb{Z}_2

generovaný polynom

$$p(x) = x^2 + x + 1$$

Slova pred
zohľadnením : 000, 001, 010, 011
100, 101, 110, 111

kódovými polynommi $v(x)$:

$$x^2 v(x) = \underbrace{q(x) \cdot p(x)} + e(x)$$

←
kódové
slovo

odlúčiť
se zvyšok (*)

Výpis kódovacího slovu =
 = výpis násobku $P(x)$:

<u>$0 \cdot P(x) = 0$</u>	00000
<u>$1 \cdot P(x) = x^7 + x + 1$</u> ← ann	11100
$x \cdot P(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x$ ←	01110
$(x+1)P(x) = x^8 + 1$	10010
<hr/> <u>$x^2 \cdot P(x) = x^9 + x^8 + x^7$</u> ← a	00111
$(x^2+x) \cdot P(x) = x^9 + x$ ann	01001
$(x^2+1) \cdot P(x) = x^9 + x^8 + x + 1$	11011
$(x^2+x+1)P(x) = x^9 + 1$	10001

(*) kódovací

$$v(x) \mapsto x^7 \cdot v(x) + e(x)$$

kódování je zobrazení
 $\kappa: (\mathbb{Z}_2)^3 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_2)^5$, které je
 lineární

je mřížová matice
 popisujeme ubarví $1, x, x^2$

$\swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow$
 $100 \quad 010 \quad 001$

$$1 \mapsto x^2 \cdot 1 = x^2 = \underbrace{(x^2 + x + 1)}_{p(x)} + \underbrace{(x + 1)}_{e(x)}$$

$$\boxed{1 \mapsto x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$x \mapsto x^2 \cdot x = x^3 = \underbrace{(x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}_{\text{green}} + 1$$

$$x^3 = x(x^2 + x + 1) + (x^2 + x + 1) + 1$$

$$= (x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1) + 1$$

$$\boxed{x \mapsto x^3 + 1}$$

$$x^3 + \underbrace{x^2 + x + 1}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{x^2 + x + 1}_{\text{green}} + 1 = x^3 + 1$$

$$x^7 \rightsquigarrow x^7 \cdot x^2 = x^9 = \underbrace{(x^7+x)(x^2+x+1)} + x$$

$$x^9 = x^7(x^2+x+1) + x^3 + x^2$$

$$= x^7(x^2+x+1) + x(x^2+x+1) + x$$

$$x^7 \mapsto x^4 + x$$

$$x^4 + x$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

generating
matrix
 $(\mathbb{F}_2)^3 \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}_2)^5$

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

matrix kernel
parity of $(\mathbb{F}_2)^5 \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}_2)^2$

↳ alibaba je haidarov slova

$$H \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$