

24/11/16

Okosa O kau $a \in O$

$Z(a) = \{g \mid ga = ag \mid g \in O\}$ der regulärer

$\bar{a} = \{gag^{-1} \mid g \in O\}$

$|\bar{a}| = [O : Z(a)]$

$$|O| = |Z(O)| + \sum_{i=1}^k [O : Z(a_i)]$$

$$|a_i| \geq 2$$

• dñ $y \in O$ kau $[O : y] = 2 \Rightarrow y \in O$: der regulär
 $M_n \triangleleft M_m$

Muitos elos, ócas ou boas maneiras de se obter
elos n cálculos kau o escuros

Ex

$M_n : \text{ordem } n \geq 5$

• M_2

$$\mathcal{L}_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

• M_3

$$|\mathcal{L}_3| = 6$$

$$\mathcal{L}_3 = \{1, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}$$

$$M_3 = \langle (1, 2, 3) \rangle$$

$$|\mathcal{L}_4| = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$$

$$|M_4| = 12$$

$$M_4 = \{1, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2), (2, 4),$$

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

$$y = \{1, (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3), (2, 4), (1, 4), (2, 3)\} \leq M_4$$

$$M_4 \triangleleft \mathcal{L}_4$$

$$Y \cup \{(1, (1,2), (3,4)), (1,3), (2,4), (1,4), (2,3)\} \leq A_4 \leq S_4$$

Os ha wio awan gareg, garegedau ar nevez eur. A_4 nwezzer oan nwezzer eo gars 4 eur A_4 . Eua! Lloasian, aro eua dovoruan.

$$Y: \text{Lloasian gars 4 eur } A_4 \Rightarrow Y \leq A_4$$

$$Y \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 < Y < A_4 < S_4$$

$$Y/\langle \rangle \cong Y \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$A_4/Y \cong \mathbb{Z}_3 \quad \mathbb{Z}/A_4 \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Olaða Tíðiðu

$$Y = 0 \quad \text{Suhæða } \{Yg | g \in G\}$$

Qigjube emr usagn

$$(Yg) \odot (Yg') = Ygg'$$

Tíðiðu aðo qigjubein

$$Yg_1 = Yg \Leftrightarrow gg_1 \in Y$$

$$Yg' = Yg_1 \Leftrightarrow g'_1(g_1)^{-1} \in Y$$

Fræðið ór

$$Ygg = Yg_1g_1' ?$$

Eruðu:

$$Yg = \{hg | h \in Y\}$$

$h \in Y$

$$Y(hg) = \{h(hg) | h \in Y\}$$

$$\text{Ovso } Ygg = Yg_1g_1' \Leftrightarrow (gg')^{-1}(g_1g_1') \in Y$$

Exoube òre:

$$\begin{aligned} gg_1^{-1} &\in y \\ g'(g_1')^{-1} &\in y \end{aligned}$$

$$gg' (g_1')^{-1} g_1^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} gg_1^{-1} &\in y \\ g'(g_1')^{-1} &\in y \\ ghg_1^{-1} & \end{aligned}$$

Exoube:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{já sei} \\ \text{que} \\ g(g_1^{-1} g'(g_1')^{-1}) \in y \\ \text{y} \quad \text{y} \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \{y g | g \in y\}$$

Il wóijm beejju cur aktuñdeur fiau dñia qibem
dñia co gñato cur aktuñdeur* subbañjerau o/y
dñia awocerai cur dñia wñjizo.

Transformación

$$(R, +) \xrightarrow{\phi} C^*$$

$$e \mapsto \cos 2\pi e + i \sin(2\pi e)$$

$$\|\cos 2\pi e + i \sin 2\pi e\| = 1$$

$$\text{Im } \phi \subseteq S^1 = \{z / z \in C \text{ dñia } \|z\|=1\}$$

$$R \xrightarrow{\phi} S^1 \subseteq C^*$$

- Oldamigidas

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(e+e') &= \cos 2\pi(e+e') + i \sin 2\pi(e+e') \\ &= (\cos 2\pi e + i \sin 2\pi e)(\cos 2\pi e' + i \sin 2\pi e') \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(e) = 1 = \cos 2\pi e + i \sin 2\pi e \Leftrightarrow e \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- Eiði loptgildis fyrir $\cos 2\pi t + i \sin 2\pi t$
fyrir dæði $k+t$ sannfyrir með $\cos 2\pi t$.

$$\cos 2\pi c = \cos 2\pi = 1 \quad \text{dædi} \quad \sin 2\pi c = \sin 2\pi = 0$$

$\mathbb{Z} \circ \mathbb{R}$ (mæt að vartáðar óannivæðir)

6 1. Óeiginla Þóðugfildur

$$\frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{Z}} \simeq S^1$$

$$\{c + \mathbb{Z}/0 \leq c \leq 1\}$$

Óeiginla

Eruvinn er með samanburðum áttum við óeiginla
Síðan eru óeiginla með óannivæðum óeiginla
 $\rightarrow \exists y \in \mathbb{O} \text{ með } |y| = p$

Meðalgerðir

Óeiginla eru eiginla eins og

$$|O| = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathbb{Z}_3 \mathbb{Z}_4 \mathbb{Z}_5 \mathbb{Z}_6$$

Yfirlit eru 16 óeiginla með $|O|=k-1$

Ou eru óeiginla fyrir k

Atvinnu óeiginla eru óannivæðir, 16 óeiginla

Eruvinn

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{geo} & |O|/O \\ \text{atv} & |O|=p, \text{ eiginla} \end{array}$$

Eruvinn eru $|O| \neq p$.

Óeiginla $y = \langle g \rangle$

$y \neq O \Rightarrow$ Ófyrir með $g/y \Rightarrow$

$$|O/y| < k \quad \text{dædi} \quad \text{eiginla}$$

$$p \neq |y| \Rightarrow p \mid |0/y| \Rightarrow$$

Yuxarei ooxkeis rofis p emm 0/y
nts einai avei

$$\begin{aligned} ya &\in 0/y \\ (ya)^p &= y \Rightarrow a^p \in y \\ o(a^p) / |y| &\Rightarrow o(a^p) = k \end{aligned}$$

doxa

$$a^{pk} = a \Rightarrow o(a^k) = p \quad a^k \in 0$$

Oxiplia

Etiw 0 wederopakevn dada be eivw spiveo p va
Evapei emm rofis tis. Tote uuxarei ooxkeis rofis p.

Woderin

$$|0| = pk \quad (\text{woderin pl } |0|)$$

Me evagwini geo k
 $k=1$ (hexwi).

Yuxarei oei hexwei bixpl n-1

Oa to Seigouki jia n

Etiw yuxotoda tis 0.

1) sti $\circ \mid p \mid |y|$ nwo evagwini \Rightarrow uuxarei ooxkeis rofis p.

2) der exi n 0 jinias uuxotades oei oodies siu-pouren avro p.

$$p \neq |y| \Rightarrow p \mid |0| \Rightarrow p \mid [0:y]$$

Der jinias oei opferai to ammio 0/y
tulas.

$$|d| = |Z(0)| + \sum_1^l [0 : Z_{ai}]$$

$Z_{ai} < 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, l$
d.h.

$p/|0|, [0 : Z_{ai}] \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} p/|Z(0)| \\ Z(0) \text{ abergt } \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \exists y \leq Z(0) \right.$$

b.e.

$$|y| = p$$

Homomorphismus

$g: O \rightarrow G$ Homomorphismus \Leftrightarrow

$$g(\alpha \circ \beta) = g(\alpha) \odot_G g(\beta) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in O$$

$g: 1-1$ Isomorphismus

$g: \text{einf. Endomorphismus}$

$g: 1-1 \text{ u.a. eidi: Isomorphismus } O \cong G$

Operations

$\forall g: O \rightarrow O$ Isomorphismus zw. O u.a. auto-
 $\text{morph. zu } O$ \Leftrightarrow $\forall \alpha, \beta \in O$ $g(\alpha \circ \beta) = g(\alpha) \circ g(\beta)$

Inversen

$\text{Aut}(O)$ einer Gruppe ist ein Untergruppe

Homomorphismen

1) Isomorphismus

2) $\text{Endomorphismus } g: O \rightarrow O$ ist wenn $g(\alpha) = 1_G$

To einai $\text{End}(O) = \{g: O \rightarrow O \text{ olkopagikos}\}$

Yiuxarxa wagn be on Gurdan

$\text{Aut}(O) \subseteq \text{End}(O)$ kouedes

Dev zinai ola da juri dev exei arxigrapo eo
zeugis.

Hariotika

1) $g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $g(n) = kn$ olkopagikoi

2) $g: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{R}^+$

$$z \mapsto e^z$$

3) $g: \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$ olkopagikos
 $A \mapsto \det A$.

Wxe

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4) $g: \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$

$g(0) \leftarrow 0$: apia
 $1 \leftarrow$ wepren.

$\text{Aut}(O)$

Oriobas

Egew O dada xai $\text{Aut}(O)$ n ola da arxigrap-
gliv. To uusivuo i $g_1: O \rightarrow O / a \in O$ be eno
 $g_2(b) = ab^{-1}$ $\{$
dialeris to eno to cur ebureptiv (Gdopagikur).

Hipoten

$\text{Im}(O) \subseteq \text{Aut}(O)$

Wiederholung

• Obduziertes

$$g_\alpha(bf) = \alpha b f \alpha^{-1}$$

$$g_\alpha(b) \quad g_\alpha(f) = \alpha b \alpha^{-1} \alpha f \alpha^{-1}$$

• Mitduziertes

$$g_\alpha(b) = g_\alpha(f) \Leftrightarrow \alpha b \alpha^{-1} = \alpha f \alpha^{-1} \Leftrightarrow b = f$$

• Einduziertes

$$\begin{aligned} f \in O, \text{ b pes } b \text{ bei } g(b) = f \\ \alpha b \alpha^{-1} = f \Leftrightarrow b = \alpha^{-1} f \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Wiederholung $\mathcal{I}_m(O) \subseteq \text{Aut}(O)$ (O.S.O. einer Gruppe)

$$g_\alpha \cdot g_\beta(g) = g_{\gamma}(g) \quad \forall g \in O$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_\alpha(b g b^{-1}) &= \alpha(b g b^{-1}) \alpha^{-1} = (\alpha b) g (\alpha b)^{-1} = \\ &= g_{\alpha b}(g) \end{aligned}$$

Wiederholung von

$$g^\alpha : g^{\alpha^{-1}}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_m(O) \triangleleft \text{Aut}(O)$$

Wiederholung $g \in \text{Aut}(O)$ $\Leftrightarrow g_\alpha \in \mathcal{I}_m(O) \Rightarrow$

$$g g_\alpha g^{-1} \in \mathcal{I}_m(O)$$

$$g(g_\alpha(g^{-1}(g))) = g(\alpha g^{-1}(g) \alpha^{-1}) =$$

$$g(\alpha) g g^{-1}(g) g(\alpha^{-1}) = g_{g(\alpha)}(g) \in \mathcal{I}_{nn}(O)$$

Wiederholung

Ταράσση

1) γιατί \mathbb{Z}_p , p: πρώτος

$$q: \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\frac{1-1}{p-1}} \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ ιδια.}$$

\mathbb{Z}_p εξει $g(p)$ γεννητορες $p-1$

End (\mathbb{Z}_p)

Το γεννητό των γεννητορών είναι
συγκαταλογία περιγράφεται ως

Από

$$\text{End}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \subset \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}$$

Π.Χ.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_p &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \\ [1] &\rightarrow [0]+[0] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = 1+1 &\rightarrow \alpha+\alpha = 2\alpha \\ k &\mapsto k \text{ mod } p. \end{aligned}$$

Προσεις Διαπροσεις

$$g: O \rightarrow G$$

$$1) g(1_O) = 1_G$$

$$2) \text{Η ταύτη του } g(a) \text{ διασπει στην ταύτη } a \\ g(g(a)) / g(a) + a \in O$$

$$3) \text{Ηλ. } g \text{ είναι } 1_O = 1_G \text{ και } g(g(a)) = g(a) \\ + a \in O$$

Επειδή μαζί με την διαπροσεια $g: O \rightarrow G$

$$1) \text{deg } g = \{ \alpha / g(\alpha) = 1_G, \alpha \in O \}$$

Είναι ουσιαστικό μεταβολή

$$2) \text{Img } g = \{ g(\alpha) / \alpha \in O \} \leq G$$

$$3) \text{Ηλ. } y \in O \text{ τότε } g(y) = G$$

$$4) \text{Ηλ. } w \in G \text{ τότε } g^{-1}(w) \leq O$$

$$g^{-1}(w) = \{a \mid g(a) \in w\}$$

5) $\forall w \in G$ τοτε $g^{-1}(w) \neq \emptyset$

6) $\forall g: \text{ειδηποστος και } y \in G, \text{ τοτε } g(y) \in G$

Ταράσσειν

$$\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}^+ \quad t \mapsto e^t$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q}^+$$

Έστω $g: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+ \approx \exists a \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ λε } g(a) = 3$

$$\stackrel{\text{έπω}}{\Rightarrow} g\left(\frac{9}{2} + \frac{0}{2}\right) = 3$$

$$\stackrel{\text{έπω}}{\Rightarrow} (g(\frac{9}{2}))^2 = 3 \quad g(\frac{9}{2}) \text{ πρώτο } \Rightarrow \text{σύνορο}$$

Ομόια Cayley

Έστω O η διάστα και \mathcal{S}_O η επιβεγκτική διάστα στο O . Τοτε υπάρχει μοναδικός $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_O$ μεταφέρει τη διάστα O .

Μεταφέρειν

$$\mathcal{S}_O = \{ \text{διάστα } \alpha \text{ I-I στι αυτοδιαγέλιση } : O \rightarrow O \}$$

$$g: O \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_O$$

Άνεσις στοιχείου $a \in O$ στη $g(a): O \xrightarrow{\text{I-I}} O$

$$g(a)(b) = ab$$

$$g(a)(b) = g(a)(y) \Rightarrow ab = ay \Leftrightarrow b = y.$$

$$g(a)(g(b))y = g(a)(by) = aby$$

Η $g(a) = 1$ στην \mathcal{S}_O τοτε $a = 1_O$

$$g(a)(b) = 1_{\text{μεταφέρει } b = b \quad \forall b \in O}$$

$$ab = b$$

$$a1_O = 1_O \Rightarrow a = 1_O$$

Μη $g(O) \subseteq \mathcal{S}_O$ και $g(O) \cong O$

Tjörnun (Fevíðun um Þærhlóðars Gaukur)

Eftir $y \leq 0$ eru x eo ainsar tvar ekstróðar
ws wps y : $x = \sum y_i / a_i \in y\}$
Yfirlitir eru óvanntum veggabelnum \mathcal{O} le $w \leq y$
er náða wps y : \mathcal{O}/w eru tiltegnum
le stakna veggabelna eru $\sum x$

Málofni

Opinn $g: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ le ríkis $g(a)$ va eru
þættum \mathcal{O} en $\forall a \in \mathcal{O}$.

$$g(a)(yg) = yg^{-1}$$

H g eru dökktiglos

$$g(ab) = g(a) \cdot g(b) \quad \text{en megin}$$

$$g(ab)(yg) = yg(ab)^{-1}$$

$$ygb^{-1}a^{-1} = g(a)(yg^{-1}) = g(a)(g(b)(yg))$$

Sætta

Opinnar vor línus.

$$g(a) = 1_{\mathbb{R}_+}$$

$$g(a)(yg) \Rightarrow yg^{-1} = yg \quad \forall yg \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

Eftir

$$1_{\mathbb{R}_+}(yg) = yg$$

Forsí það er $y \Rightarrow ya^{-1} = y \Rightarrow a \in y$.

$$g(a) = 1_{\mathbb{R}_+} \Leftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow a \in y \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \subseteq y$$

Síðan eru gíð opinnar línusar fyrir
línusar í yfir \mathbb{R}_+ sem eru

$\text{Etwas } \ker f = W \Rightarrow W \triangleleft O \text{ und } W \leq y$

Mpa

Sei zu 10° Deutliche Stabilitätsgrenze \Rightarrow

$$\mathcal{O}/\ker g \cong g(O) \leq \bar{\omega}x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{O}/W \cong g(O) = \bar{\omega}x$$

$$W \leq y$$

Homework

Markierte Überschriften:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 18