

Seminar 8

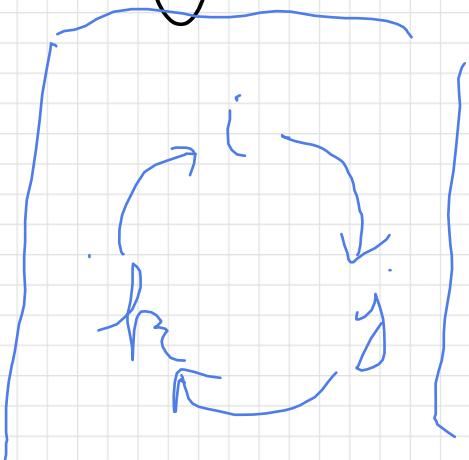
17. XI. 2021

Temat: $1.4.40, 1.4.41, 1.4.42 \}!$
 $1.4.53, 1.4.54, 1.4.52 \}$!

$[2.1.52]$ (Grupul quaternionilor)

Pc multimea $H = \{1, -1, i, -i, j, -j, k, -k\}$ se obț. în felul următor și op. de Ermulticare:

- 1 este elem neutru.
- Regula semnelor: $x(-y) = (-x)y = -xy$.
- $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$
- $ij = k = -ji$
- $jk = i = -kj$
- $ki = j = -ik$



Sorice (H, \cdot) este un grup.

Calculăm tabla Cayley / op.

1	-1	i	-i	j	-j	k	-k
1 (1)	-1	i	-i	j	-j	k	-k
-1 -1 (1)	i	-i	j	-j	k	-k	k
i i -i	-1 (1)	k	-k	-j	j	-i	i
-i -i i	(1) -1	-k	k	j	-j	-i	i
1 j -1	-k k	-1 (1)	1	j i	-j -i		
-1 j 1	k -k	-k (1)	-1	-1 -1	-1 -1	i	i
k k -k	j -j	j -j -i	i	i -i	i -i (1)		
-k -k k	k	-j j	j j	i i	i i	-1 -1	-1 -1

$$(-i) \cdot (-i) = i^2 = -1$$

$\stackrel{i}{\overrightarrow{}} \downarrow$
 $\stackrel{k}{\overrightarrow{}} \downarrow$
 $\stackrel{j}{\overrightarrow{}} \downarrow$

Pt. ca (H, \cdot) să fie grup năștere să verificăm operele de "•".

Metoda 1 Computațională.

$$\forall x, y, z \in H \quad 'x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z' ?$$

$8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 = 8^3 = 512$ cazuiri.

dimensiunea spațiului este: $8^3 = 64$ cazuiri.

Metoda 2: Considerăm matricea din $M_2(\mathbb{C})$:

$$1 \rightarrow I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i \rightarrow I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j \rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k \rightarrow K = IJ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -I_2 \quad \left(\text{prin calcul} \right)$$

$$IJ = K = -JI$$

$$JK = I = -KJ$$

$$KI = J = -IK$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ I_2, -I_2, I, -I, J, -J, K, -K \right\}, \cdot \text{ IS } (\mathbb{H}, \cdot)$$

Guruim înmulțirea în $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ este asociativă \Rightarrow

\cdot este \mathbb{H} este asociativă

Metoda 3

$M_2(\mathbb{R})$

$$I_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & 0 & \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1.53 Sonst gruppisch
 $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ in (\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot) surjektivomorph.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*, f(x) = a^x, a \neq 1, a > 0$$

1) Vom f morphism

$$f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x+y) = a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y = f(x) \cdot f(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) Vom f injektiv

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ show } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow a^{x_1} = a^{x_2} \mid \log_a \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

3) Vom f surjektiv?

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai } f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow a^x = y \mid \log_a \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\log_a y}_{\in \mathbb{R}}$$

Auch f izomorphismus \Rightarrow

$$(\mathbb{R}, +) \simeq (\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot)$$

$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f^{-1}(y) = \log_a y$$

$$2.1.54) \text{ Sei } f: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \arg x$$

ist ein morphismus der Gruppen (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) in $(\mathbb{R}, +)$

Def $\ker f = \text{Im } f$

$$\text{GRESEALA: } f(x \cdot y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$x \cdot y = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y = \cos 3\pi + i \sin 3\pi$$

$$f(x \cdot y) = \pi \quad \cancel{\Rightarrow} \quad f \text{ ist nicht morphisch}$$

$$f(x) + f(y) = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 3\pi$$

$$f: (\mathbb{R}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) \quad f(x) = \cos x + i \sin x$$

1) Vom f morphism

$$f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x+y) = \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \cdot f(y) &= (\cos x + i \sin x) \cdot (\cos y + i \sin y) \\ &= \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \ker f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = 1\}$$

durch die def el. m. dim codomani

$$f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x + i \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 1 \\ \sin x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\ker f = \{2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

3) $\text{Im } f = f(\mathbb{R}) = \{f(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

$$\underline{f(x)} = \cos x + i \underline{\sin x}$$

Recep $z \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow z = r(\cos x + i \sin x)$

$$r = |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = d(0, z) \quad z = a + bi$$

$$|f(x)| = |\cos x + i \sin x| = \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \sqrt{1} = 1 = d(0, f(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = G(0, 1)_{(0,0)}$$

2.1.57] Să se găsească toate

subgrupurile lui $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$.

Indicatie: $\text{Sub}(\mathbb{Z}, +) = \{m\mathbb{Z} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

$$\underline{m\mathbb{Z}} = \underline{M_m} = \{m \cdot x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Pass 1

$$\boxed{m\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\leq \mathbb{Z}_{(+)} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

- ~~$0 = m \cdot 0 \Rightarrow 0 \in m\mathbb{Z} \quad |m\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}|$~~
- ~~$\forall x, y \in m\mathbb{Z} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x+y \in m\mathbb{Z}$~~

$$x \in m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } x = ma$$

$$y \in m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } y = mb$$

$$x+y = ma+mb = m(a+b) \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

- ~~$\forall x \in m\mathbb{Z} \text{ vrem } -x \in m\mathbb{Z}$~~

$$x \in m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } x = ma$$

$$-\boxed{x} = -ma = m(-1) \cdot a = m \cdot \underbrace{(-a)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

Azazdaš avem $\boxed{-m\mathbb{Z}} \leq \mathbb{Z}_{(+)}$.

Pass 2 Fie $H \leq \mathbb{Z}_{(+)}$. Vrem să arătăm că

$$\exists m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } H = m\mathbb{Z}$$

$$H \leq \mathbb{Z}_{(+)} \Rightarrow 0 \in H$$

Casul I Dacă $H = \{0\} \Rightarrow H = 0 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ ✓

Casul II Dacă $H \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow \exists x \in H$ astfel

$$\text{X} \neq 0 \\ x \in H \quad : H \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +) \Rightarrow -x \in H$$

$\Rightarrow H$ conține nr. întregi pozitive mănuile

$\Rightarrow H$ conține nr. naturale mănuile.

(N, \leq) orice submulțime ordonată \Rightarrow un element maxim

Pentru alege $m \in H$ un element maxim

nr. natural maxim $\underline{\underline{m}}$

$$\text{Vrem } H = \underline{\underline{m}} \mathbb{Z}$$

$$m \in H \Rightarrow \underbrace{m + m + \dots + m}_{x \cdot m} \in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m \cdot x \in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$\boxed{0 \in H}$

$m \in H \Rightarrow -m \in H \Rightarrow$

$\underbrace{(-m) + (-m) + \dots + (-m)}_{x \text{ v}}$ $\in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{(-m) \cdot x \in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*}$

$\Rightarrow m \notin H$

Römisches zu dem $\neg H \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

P.R.A $\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in H \text{ ou } x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

$H \leq (\mathbb{Z}^+)$ \Leftrightarrow $m \notin x$

$-x \in H$

$m \neq -x$

Putem m $\Leftrightarrow x > 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists g, r \in \mathbb{N}$ a.i. $x = m \cdot g + r$

$0 < r < m$

$$x \in H \quad | \quad H \leq (x, g) \rightarrow x - m \cdot g = m \cdot g \in H$$

$x - m \cdot g$ $\in H$ g ori

$$\Rightarrow x - m \cdot g \in H \rightarrow g \in H$$

contradictie in algoritme m

$$\Rightarrow H \subseteq mZ \quad | \quad \Rightarrow H = mZ$$

$$mZ \subseteq H$$

$$(2.1.58, 2.1.59, 2.1.61, 2.1.62)$$

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