

2.1.51 (Grupul diedral de grad m)

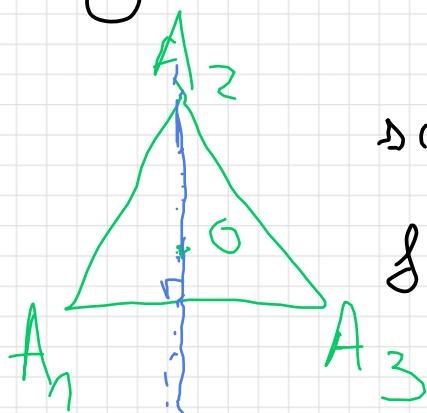
Fie  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  un poligon regulat cu central  $O$  într-un plan  $\alpha$ . Dinometric este o funcție  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$  cu proprietatea

$$\forall x, y \in \alpha : |x - y| = |f(x) - f(y)|$$

$$h_{\text{om}}(\alpha) = \{ f: \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid f \text{ izometrie} \}$$

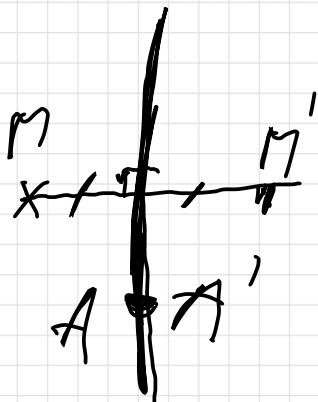
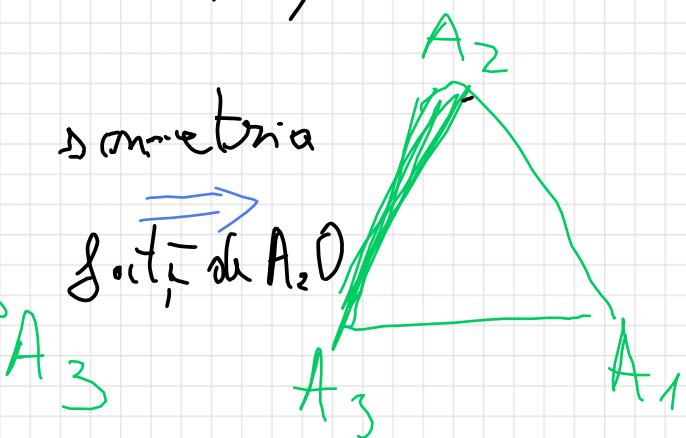
$$D_m = \{ f: \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid f \text{ izometrie și } \\ \text{ grupul diedral de grad m} \}$$

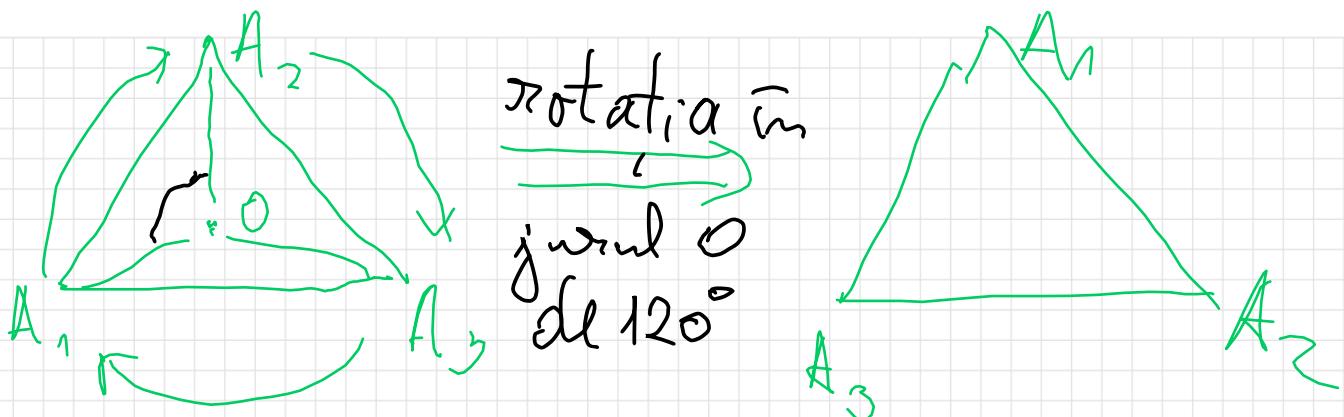
$$f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) = A_1 A_2 \dots A_m$$



simetria

$\Rightarrow$   
f. c. t. d.  $A_2, O$





Notăm că  $\Delta =$  rotația în jurul centrelui  $O$   
cu  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  radiani (dela  $A_1$ , cată  
 $t$  = simetria axială față de  
axa  $A_1O$ ).

Să observăm că  $\Delta \circ t : x \rightarrow x$  sunt izomorfii

Soluție

$$(1) \underbrace{\Delta^n = 1}_{} = t^2 \quad (1 = 1_x \text{ funcție identitate} \\ \text{a planului } \mathcal{X})$$

$$(2) t \circ \Delta = \Delta^{n-1} t$$

$$(3) \Delta_m = \underbrace{(1, \Delta, \Delta^2, \Delta^3, \dots, \Delta^{n-1}, t, \text{st}, \Delta^2 t, \dots, \Delta^{n-1} t)}$$

(4)  $\Delta_m$  este un grup în raport cu op. de  
compoziție funcțiilor

(5) Det.  $\langle \Delta \rangle, \langle t \rangle, \langle s, t \rangle$

(6) Să se constabileze că  $\Delta_3 \subset \Delta_m$

(1)  $\Delta \neq$  rot. im jurosul centruului O m

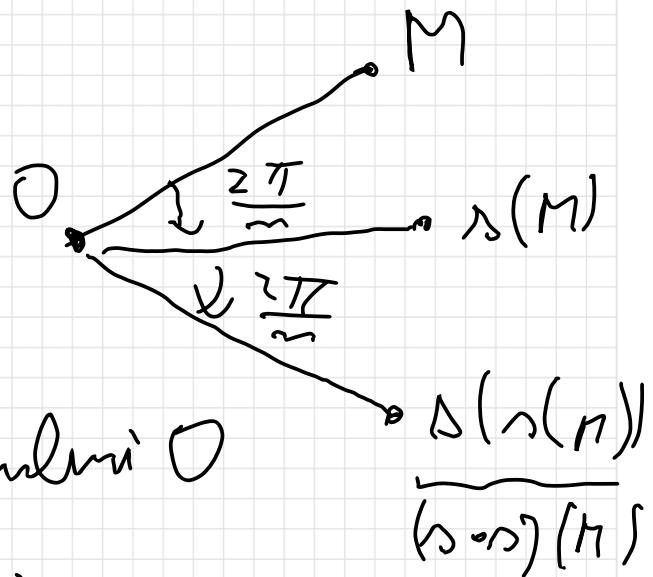
$\frac{2\pi}{m}$  radian

Vrem  $\sigma^m = 1$

$$\Delta^2 = \Delta \circ \Delta$$

= rot. im jurosul centruului O

cu  $2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{m}$  radian



$$\Delta^m = \underbrace{\Delta \circ \Delta \circ \Delta \circ \dots \circ \Delta}_{m \text{ ori}} =$$

= rot. im jurosul centruului O m

$$m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{m} = 2\pi \text{ radian}$$

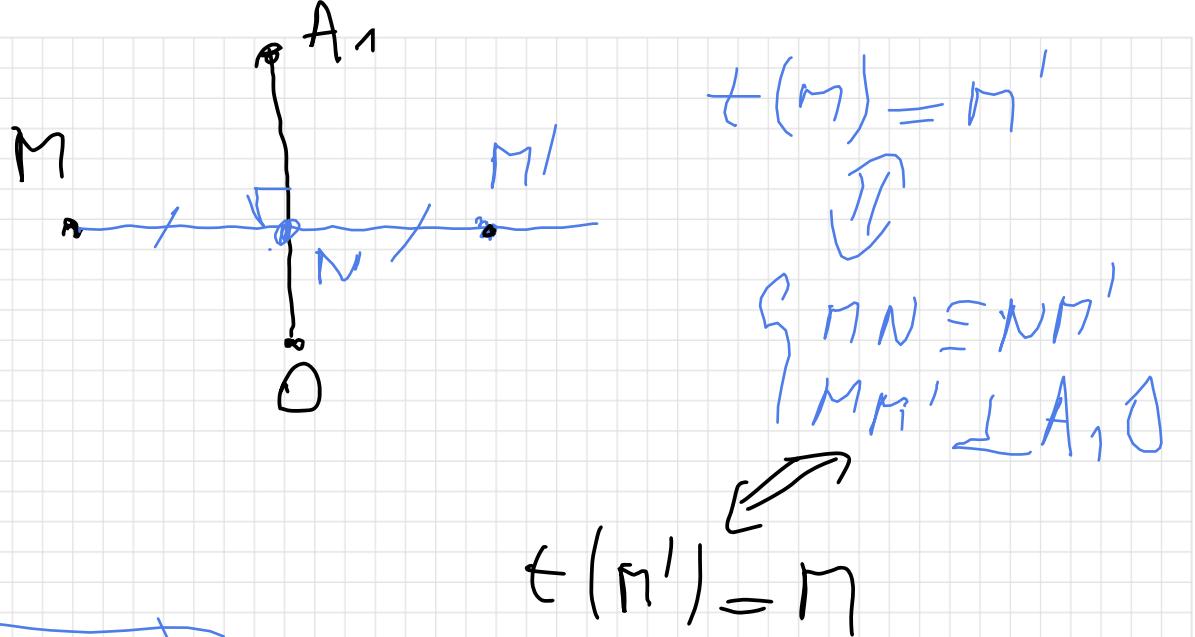
$$= 1$$

$t = \text{rot. axiale fata de axa } A_1 O$

Vrem  $t^2 = 1$

$$t^2(M) = (t \circ t)(M) = t(t(M)) = t(M') = p$$

$$= I_-(M)$$

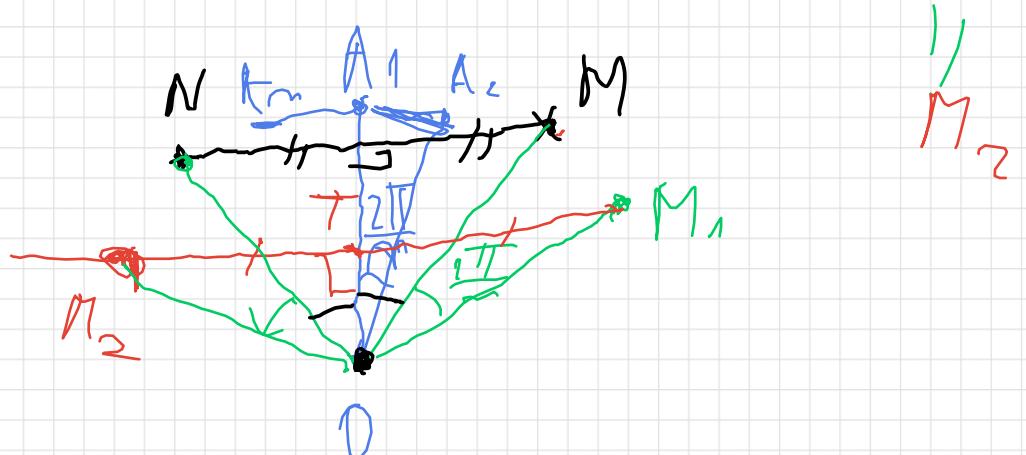


$$\Rightarrow [t^2 = 1_\alpha]$$

$$(2) \quad t \circ = \Delta^{m-1} \cdot t$$

Fix  $M \in \mathbb{A}_{\text{orbital}}$   $V_m(t_o)(n) = (\Delta^{m-1})[t_o]$

$$(t \circ)(M) = (t \circ_o)(M) = t(\circ_o(M)) = t(M_1)$$



$$\Delta(M) = M_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \angle(M_0 M_1) = \frac{2\pi}{m} \\ OM = OM_1 \end{cases}$$

$$t(M_1) = M_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} M, M_2 \perp A, O \\ M_1 T = M_2 T \end{cases}$$

$M_2$   
? //

$$(S^{m-1} \circ t)(M) = (S^{m-1} \circ t)(N) = S^{m-1} \left( \underline{t(M)} \right)$$

$$t(N) = N \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} MN \perp A_1 O \text{ și } \{P\} = MN \cap A_1 O \\ MP = NP \end{cases}$$

$S^{m-1}$  = rotație în jurul lui  $O$   
cu  $(n-1) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n}$  radiani.

(să le  $A_1$  centre  $A_2$ )

= rotație în jurul lui  $O$   
cu  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$  radiani (de la  $A_2$  la  $A_1$ )

Analog așa cum și reținem că

$$\text{m}(KM_2ON) = \frac{2\pi}{n} \text{ rad} \quad M_2O \equiv ON$$

Aveam că  $A_1O$  este mediata pt  $MN \sim M_1M_2$

$\Rightarrow \Delta MON \sim \Delta M_1OM_2$  (casale)  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow A_1O$  este bisect pt  $\angle MON$  și  $\angle M_1OM_2$   
 $\Rightarrow MO \equiv ON$ ,  $M_1O \equiv OM_2$

$$\Rightarrow M_0 = \text{ON} = M_1 O \equiv \text{ON}_2$$

$$\cancel{\forall M_0 A_1} = \cancel{\forall A_1 O N}$$

$$\cancel{\forall M_1 O A_1} = \cancel{\forall A_1 O M_2} \quad (-)$$

$$\cancel{\exists M_0 M_1} = \cancel{\exists N O M_2}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{n}$$



$$\frac{2\pi}{n}$$

(4)  $P_{V_0} 1$  ( $\text{hom}(x)$ , o) grup.

Se demonstreaza intotdeauna faptul  
bijectivitate

bijectivitate

$$\text{Fie } x, x' \in \mathcal{X} \text{ cu } g(x) = g(x') \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Vrem} \\ x = x' \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |g(x) - g(x')| &= 0 \\ (\text{fizometrie}) \\ |x - x'| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Surj (term)

Vom surj  $\text{Hom}(\alpha) \leq S(\alpha) =$

$$= \{ f : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid f \text{ bijective} \}$$

- $1_\alpha : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \in \text{Hom}(\alpha)$

$$x, y \in \alpha \quad |1_\alpha(x) 1_\alpha(y)| = |x y|$$

- $f, g \in \text{Hom}(\alpha) \Rightarrow f \circ g \in \text{Hom}(\alpha)$

$$x, y \in \alpha$$

$$|(f \circ g)(x) (f \circ g)(y)| = |f(g(x)) f(g(y))|$$

$$= |f(A) f(B)| \underset{\text{Satz}}{\sim} |A B| = |g(x) g(y)|$$

$$\underline{f \in \text{Hom}(\alpha)} \quad |x y| \Rightarrow f \circ g \in \text{Hom}(\alpha)$$

- $f \in \text{Hom}(\alpha) \Rightarrow f^{-1} \in \text{Hom}(\alpha)$

$$\text{Für } x, y \in \alpha$$

$$|f^{-1}(x) f^{-1}(y)| \underset{\text{Satz}}{\sim} |f(f^{-1}(x)), f(f^{-1}(y))|$$

$$= | \times \times |$$

Ajandar  $\text{Hom}(\alpha)$  grupp.

$$\mathcal{D}_m = \left\{ f : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \text{ izom. } \begin{array}{l} f \text{ izom. m} \\ f(A_1 A_2 \dots A_m) = A_1 A_2 A_3 \dots A_m \end{array} \right\}$$

Vom schen  $\iota_\alpha : \mathcal{D}_m \leq \text{Hom}(\alpha)$

- $\iota_\alpha : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$  izom.

$$\iota_\alpha(A_1 A_2 \dots A_m) = A_1 A_2 \dots A_m \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\iota_\alpha \in \mathcal{D}_m$$

- Daneben  $f, g \in \mathcal{D}_m \Rightarrow f \circ g \in \mathcal{D}_m$  ?

$$(f \circ g)(A_1 A_2 \dots A_m) = f(g(A_1 A_2 \dots A_m))$$

$\underbrace{g \in \mathcal{D}_m}_{f \circ g \in \mathcal{D}_m} \quad f(g(A_1 A_2 \dots A_m)) = A_1 A_2 \dots A_m$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g \in \mathcal{D}_m$$

• Dafür  $f \in \Delta_m \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} f^{-1} \in \Delta_m$   
 $f^{-1}(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) \stackrel{f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) = A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n}{=} A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$   
 $= f^{-1}(f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)) = A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ .  
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1} \in \Delta_m \Rightarrow \Delta_m \leq \text{Isom}(\alpha)$   
 $\Rightarrow (\Delta_m, \circ)$  ~~gruppl.~~

$$(3) = \Delta_m = \left\{ 1, \alpha^1, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{m-1}, \epsilon, \alpha\epsilon, \alpha^2\epsilon, \dots, \alpha^{m-1}\epsilon \right\}$$

F. i.c.  $f \in \Delta_m \Rightarrow f$  isometrie  
 ~~$\Rightarrow f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) = A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$~~

$$\Rightarrow f(A_1) \in \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$$

$$P_p \left[ f(A_1) = A_k \right] \quad k \in \overline{1, m}$$

$$g(A_2) = ? \xrightarrow{\text{diagram}} \{A_{k-1}, A_{k+1}\}$$

$$A_0 = A_m$$

$$A_{m+1} = A_1$$

Cazul I Dacă

$$\boxed{g(A_2) = A_{k+1}}$$

$$g(A_i) = A_{k+i} \text{ (suma este rotunjita)}$$

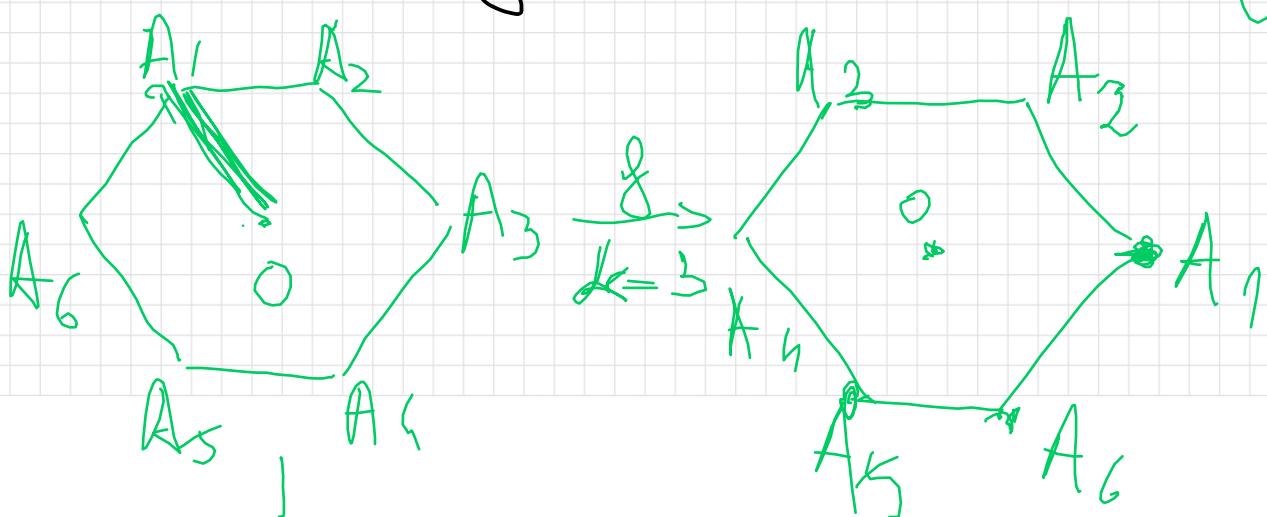
$\Rightarrow g = \text{rotunjire în jurul centrului } 0$

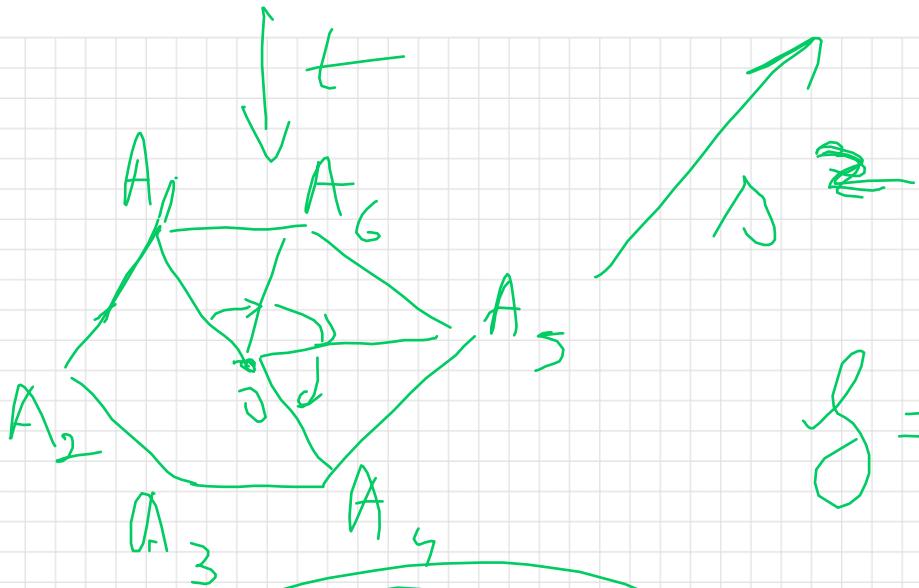
$$\text{cu } \frac{e\pi}{m} \text{ k radian} = \beta^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \beta \rangle \subseteq D_m$$

$$\{1, \beta, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^{m-1}\} \text{ (pt că } \beta^m = 1)$$

Cazul II  $g(A_2) = A_{k-1} \Rightarrow g = \beta^{k-1} \cdot f$





$$\delta = \beta^2 \circ t$$

Observe  $|\Delta_m| = 2 \cdot m$

$$\langle t \rangle = \{1, t\}$$

$$\langle s, t \rangle = \{1, s, s^2, \dots, s^{m-1}, t, st, s^2t, \dots, s^{m-1}t\} = \Delta_m$$

$$t \cdot \Delta = \Delta^{n-1} t$$

$$t \cdot s^2 = \Delta^{n-2} \cdot t$$

...

$$\underbrace{(st)^2}_{(s^k \cdot t)^2} = \underbrace{st}_{\text{Term}} \underbrace{st}_{\text{Term}} = s \Delta^{n-1} \cdot t \cdot t = \Delta^n t^2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_m = \langle s, t \mid \Delta^n = 1 = t^2, ts = s^{n-1}t \rangle}$$

$$D_3 = \left\langle \alpha, t \mid \underbrace{\alpha^3 = 1 = f^2}_{\cancel{\alpha^3 = 1}}, [t\alpha] = \underbrace{\alpha^2 \cdot \cancel{f}}_{\cancel{\alpha^2 \cdot f}} \right\rangle$$

$$= \{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, t, \alpha t, \alpha^2 t\}.$$

1	$\alpha$	$\alpha^2$	$t$	$\alpha t$	$\alpha^2 t$
1	$\alpha$	$\alpha^2$	$\alpha^2$	$t$	$\alpha t$
$\alpha$	$\alpha^2$	1	1	$\alpha t$	$\alpha^2 t$
$\alpha^2$	1	$\alpha$	$\alpha$	$\alpha^2 t$	$t$
$t$	$t$	$\alpha^2 t$	$\alpha t$	$\boxed{1}$	$\alpha^2$
$\alpha t$	$\alpha t$	$t$	$\alpha^2 t$	$\boxed{1}$	$\alpha^2$
$\alpha^2 t$	$\alpha^2 t$	$t$	$t$	$\alpha^2$	$\boxed{1}$

$$t\alpha = \underline{\alpha^2 t}$$

$$t \cdot \alpha^2 = \underline{t \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha} = \underline{\alpha^2 t \cdot \alpha} = \alpha^2 \cdot \alpha^2 t = \alpha^4$$

$$\underline{t \cdot \alpha \cdot t} = \alpha^2 \cdot t \cdot t = \alpha^2 \cdot t^2 = \alpha^2 \cdot 1 = \alpha^2$$

$$\underline{\alpha t \cdot \alpha} = \alpha \cdot \alpha^2 t = \alpha^3 \cdot t = 1 \cdot t = t$$

$$\underline{\alpha t \cdot \alpha^2} = \underline{\alpha t \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha} = \alpha \alpha^2 t \cdot \alpha = \underline{\alpha^3} t \cdot \alpha$$

$$= t\alpha = \alpha^2 t$$

$$st \cdot st = s \cdot s^2 \cdot t \cdot t = s^3 t^2 = 1$$

Tensiunea pe D<sub>4</sub>

## 2.1.52 (Grupul quaternionilor)

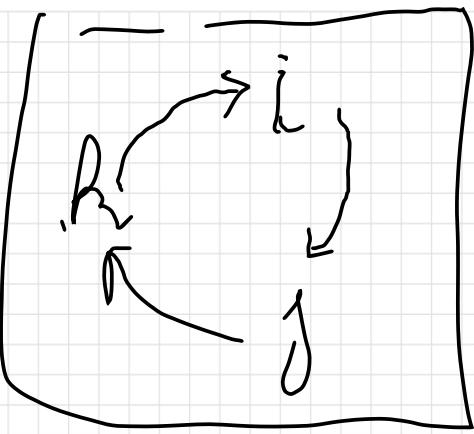
Pentru multimea  $H = \{1, -1, i, -i, j, -j, k, -k\}$  se defineste inmultirea si inmultirea inversă.

- \* 1 este element neutru
- \* Inmultirea respectivă grupul este comunitativ:  $(-x) y = x (-y) = -xy$ .
- \*  $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$

$$ij = -k = -ji$$

$$jk = l = -kj$$

$$ki = j = -ik$$



Soac( $H, \cdot$ ) este un grup.  
 (grupul quaternionalor).

1	-1	i	-i	j	-j	k	-k
1	1	-i	i	-j	j	-k	k
-1	-1	1	-i	i	-j	j	-k
i	(	-i	-1	1	k	-k	-j
-i	-i	i	1				
j	j	-j	=k				
-j	-j	j					
k	k	-k					
-k	-k	k	-j				

