24.11.2020  $\frac{Obs}{(G_1)} \text{ grup } \text{ sint } \text{ since } G = \text{ord}(x) = m < \infty = \text{ord}(x) | G_1 \text{ (Lagrange)} |$   $(2) G_1 \text{ grup } \text{ sinit } \text{ since } G = \text{ord}(x) < \infty \text{ sin } \text{ord}(x) | |G_1| \text{ (Lagrange)} |$ Aplicatii: () Teorema lui Euler Fie (a,n) = 1, a,m = IN. Atunci  $(\underline{\text{Dom}} \left( \bigcup (\underline{\mathbb{Z}_n}), \cdot \right) \rightarrow \underline{\text{grup}} \quad \underline{\text{ar}} \left( \underbrace{\text{mod m}}, \cdot \underbrace{\text{Obs 3}} \right) \quad \underline{\text{Af(a)}} \mid \underline{\text{f(m)}} = \underline{\text{A}} \quad (\underline{\text{W}}) \quad \underline{\text{ard}} \quad (\underline{\text{ar}}) \mid \underline{\text{f(m)}} \quad \underline{\text{f(m)}} = \underline{\text{A}} \quad (\underline{\text{W}}) \quad \underline{\text{Ard}} \quad (\underline{\text{ar}}) \mid \underline{\text{f(m)}} \quad \underline{\text{f(m)}}$ (D) (G, o) grup si sceG and (x) = M < D. x = 1 (=> m/k.

(D) (Mica Teorema a lui Fermat) Fie p un mr. prim si aeM a.s. pta => ap-1/s (Sour prim, a= N =) a = a (modp)) Dem Euler pt M=p ; P(p) = p-1. Reanintess Def Dc (G,0) un grup si HEG atunci H s.m. subgrup mormal al lui G dc. xH = Hx (4) xEG! (=>G/H)= = (G/H)= (Dc H & subgrup mormal al lui G notam H & G).

Normal al lui G notam H & G. Atunci H & G (=> xHx<sup>-1</sup> = H (x) & EG (=> xhx<sup>-1</sup> = H

Exemplu 1) G=(S3,0), H=<(13)>=3(13),e>  $e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$   $(13) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ H nu este subgrup normal al lui G. H (12)0(13)0(12) = (12)0(13)0(12) = (12)0(13)0(12) = (12) = (123)21.3 $G = \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 213 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 213 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 213 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 132 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 44 \end{pmatrix}$  $(12)^{-1} = (123) = (12)$ Propr H rue e subgrup monmal al lui G. aut 1 Ream 2) (G.O) grup abelian => (4) H < G aven H & G. The  $(G_1)$   $(G_1)$  Dem [G:H] = 2; 16H = (G/H)g; mult. deselor de echivalontel (= (G/H)g)

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Grupul factor 1+9G => (G/4)g=(G/4)q: mot G/4 Fie (G.) un grup, H4G. 2. y det Ery (x) x=G. G/H= > 2/20=61. Pe GIH introducem aperatia alg: 1 Z/12=30, 1, --, MI Operation e bime definités: fie x', y' ∈ G a.i.  $\hat{x} = \hat{x}'$ ;  $\hat{y} = \hat{y}'$ . =>h=x'x' ∈ H. 4 'y' = H. 12.3 = 6 x=x' (modH) ~> x'x'eH x=dx'(modH) ~> x.(x') =H) Dar y'H=Hy' ~> (A) (eH) a.i. Vireau Scry = sty (=> (xy) x'y'eH) J'z='z'y = J'(y'h') = (J'y').(h') = H Teoriema Fie (G.) un grup si HAG. Astunci aperation Helepinité autorior este a leas de compositive în hapont en care GIH este grup, rumit grupul factor al lui G modulo H. (Aplicatia G -> GIH a -> a ; este un morrfism surjectio de grupuri). Obs Fie |m>2|. Grupul factor  $\mathbb{Z}_{m\mathbb{Z}} = (\mathbb{Z}_{m}^{+})(\text{definit autorior})$   $(m\mathbb{Z}_{m}^{+}(\mathbb{Z}_{m}^{+}) - \text{chiqu})$ Teorema fundamentalà de i zomonfism Fie  $f:G \rightarrow G'$  un monfism de grupuri. Atunci existà un i zomonfism intre grupurile  $G_{kerp}$  si Im f; or  $G_{mai}$  precis  $f:G_{kerp}$   $f:G_{kerp$ Aplication (A) Fig morphismul de grupuri  $f:(R,t) \rightarrow (C^*,0)$ )  $f(d) = \cos(2\pi d) + i\sin(2\pi d)$  (4)  $d \in R$ . So se onate ca Im(f) = U = |2eC| HardKer(f) = Z 5; R/Z R este izomorf au grupul (R, 1) (Ce ts. facut? Tb. gasit un morf.

D'Ariahati cà C\*/ este izomorf au grupul (R, 1) (Tb. gasit un morf.

Suri de grupuri.

F: (4.) ->(2.)

Ariahati cà C\*/ R\*  $f: (\mathbb{R}, +) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*, -)$   $f(d) = \cos(2\pi d) + i \sin(2\pi d) = 1$   $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 1$ 

=>  $2\pi\lambda \in \{2k\pi\} k\in \mathbb{Z}$  =>  $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ . So  $\{2k\pi\} + ish$ I morfism de grupuri (=  $f(a+b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) \cdot (a+b) = f(a+b) =$  $(\cos(\alpha+b)=\cos\alpha\cos b-\sin\alpha\sin b)$   $\sin(\alpha+b)=\sin\alpha\cos b+\sin b\cos \alpha$   $\alpha=2\pi d_1 b=2\pi \beta$ Aplicand T.F.I obtin ca Ryz ~ U. Teonema de structura a grupurilor ciclice Orice grup ciclic infinit este 120 mont cu (Z, t) si onice grup ciclic finit (cu n elemente) este 120 mont (7/1 t). 120 mont cu ((1) s; once grup acce timi (1)

cu (Zmit).

Dem (G,) > grup adic => (3) a=G a.s. G=\(207 = \) ak | keZ\(\)

Dem (G,) > grup adic => (4) keZ\(\)

Dem (G,) > grup adic => (4) keZ\(\)

Pe montism de grupuri (P(k+R) = a = a = P(R) \(\) (1)

Pe montism de grupuri (T.F.I Z \(\) C (= Imt). (1)

Pe suri. (prim def.) = (2) kert = \(\) (a) devime Z ~ G. (Ginfint injectiv (=> kert = \(\) (a) kert = mZ a mz (h)

Pe meinjectiv (=> kert + \(\) (b); kert = mZ a mz () (A) devime Z ~ G. Obs 1) Fie p un numér prim. Atunci orice grup finit de ordin p este ciclic, deci izomonf  $(\mathbb{Z}_p, t)$ . (Den FieG-Im grup de ordin p, p-prim =)( $\mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb$