*TEORIE ALGEBRA *

TEOREMA DE CORESPONDENTA PT. SUBBRUPURI !

DACÁ f:G-G' ESTE UN MORTISM SURIETIV DE GRUPURI, ATUNCI (3) O CORESPONDENTA BIJECTIVA ÎNTRE MULTIMEA SUBGRUPURILOR LUI "G" CE CONTIN"
"KUR f" SI MULTIMEA SUBGRUPURILOR LUI G".

HEG/Kur fcH} = {H'cG'/H'<G'}

· ∠(H):= f(H) ≤ 6', ADICA:

(+) H ≤ G, AVEM f(H) := { f(k)/REH} ≤ G'

· B(H'):= f-1(H') ≤G, ASICA

(+) H' < G', AVEM f-'(H')= { 9 eG/f(9) EH'} < G

· SI KUT $f = f^{-1}(H^{\prime})$, PT. CA $f(KUT f) = \int f(g)/g \in KUT f \int_{0}^{\infty} f(g)/g \in KUT f \int_{0}$

(1) < β(H') = H', (+) H'≤6'

(2) Ba (H) = H, (+) Ker f = H < G

·(2) (=) f-'(f(H)) = H

" \leq ": $\infty \in f^{-1}(f(H)) \Leftarrow f(\infty) \in f(H) \Leftarrow (\exists) h \in H \ a.\hat{i}. f(\infty) = f(h) =)$ =) $f(\infty) f(h) = l' \Rightarrow f(\infty \cdot h^{-1}) = l' \Rightarrow \infty h^{-1} \in \ker f \subseteq H =)$ -) $(\exists) h' \in H \ a.\hat{i} \otimes h' - h' \Rightarrow \infty = h' h$ $h', h \in H \leqslant G \Rightarrow \infty \in H$

"=": $k \in H \Rightarrow f(k) \in f(H) \Rightarrow k \in f^{-1}(f(H))$

Q INDICELE UNUI SUBBRUP ÎNTR-UN GRUP! · PRELIMINARII: PRELIMINARII: $\Delta ACA H \leq G$, PE'G' SE DEFINESC RELATILE $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Y (HOD H) \langle - \rangle X^{-1} Y \in H$ $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Y (HOD H) \langle - \rangle XY^{-1} \in H$ $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Y (HOD H) \langle - \rangle XY^{-1} \in H$ $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (H) \stackrel{\text{def}}$ ·PROPOSITIE!

(G/H) = {[x], = &H/xeG}

(+) $H \leq G$, $f:(G/H)_{S} \rightarrow (G/H)_{d}$ $f:(G/H)_{G} \rightarrow (G/H)_{G} \rightarrow (G/H)_{G}$

ÎN PARTICULAR, /(G/H)/= /(G/H)/d = /G:H/ SI S.N. "INDICELE LUI HÎNG

DETT: P' BINE DEFINITA: [36] = [4] = Hay-1

x= 4(H) (=) x-1/y∈H=) x-1(y-1)-1∈H(=)

(2) x-1 = y-1 (H) (=) Hx=1=Hy-1 "=)"; BUNA DEFINIRE A LUI "f" | 2) CLAR of SURJ. =) BIJ.

TEOREMA LUI LAGRANGE:

DACA HEG=) |G|=|H|. |G:H|.
ÎN PARTICULAR, DACA GE FINITA => |H| | |G|.

DET! (G/H) & = { SE, H/iei}, ADICA (SE) LEI ESTE UN SISTEM COMPLET DE REPREBENTANTI PT. ≜(H),

 $x_i H \leftarrow H$ } ESTE BIJECTIVA, (\forall) LEI (\Rightarrow) $|x_i H| = |H|, (\forall)$ LEI

=) |G| = [H| = |H| · |I| = |H| · |G: H|

CONSECINTA! DACA "6" ESTE GRUP CU "P" ELEMENTE (PZNR. PRIM), ATUNCI {L} si "G" SUNT SINGURELE SUBGRUPURI ALE SALE.

3) GRUPUL PACTORS

· PRELIMINARII:

DACA HEG, PE "G' SE DEFINESC RELATILE DE ECHIVALENTA:

25 € y (1708 H) (=> 25-1 y EH

x € y (ποΔ 4) 4> x x y-1∈ H MULTIMILE FACTOR G/A(H) SI G/A(H) SE NOTEABA (G/H), SI (G/H).

 $(G/H)_s = \{ [\infty]_s = \infty H / \infty \in G \}$ \ (6/H)d={[x]d=Hx6/x66}

PT. HSG, URMATOARELE ATIRMAȚII SUNT ECHIVALENTE:

1) $(6/H)_{\Delta} = (6/H)_{\Delta}$ 3) $xHx^{-1} = H_{1}(4)xe6$ 2) $xH = Hx_{1}(4)xe6$ 4) $xHx^{-1} \subseteq H_{1}(4)xe6$

DACA HY (H&G) VERIFICA UNA DIN CELE 4 CONDITII ENUNTATE MAI SUS, "H" S.N. SUBGRUP NORMAL, NOTAT HOG. IN ACEST CAR, AVEM (G/H), = (G/H) & = G/H.

DEF TIE G" UN GRUP, H &G SI G/H= { &H = HOS = \$ & | &E 6 }. PE 6/H SE DEFINESTE B. M. - XIN, (+) &, MEG. (G/H, .) = GRUPUL FACTOR A LUI 64 PRIN "H".

BUNA DETINIRE: $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{1} = \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{1}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{1}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{1}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{3}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{3}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{4}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{2}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{3}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{4}$

\$,=\$\hat{\alpha}_2 \in \alpha_1 \begin{array}{c} \partial_2 \partial_2 \end{array} \partial_2 \partial_2 \end{array} \partial_2 \end{arra ANALOG y = y (3) k' (4) a.i. y= y k'

VREM 36, my = 36, my (=) 36, my (=) 36, my (MOD H) (=) (36, my) -136, my CH (x,y,)-1x,y,-y,-1x,-1x,hy,h'=(y,-1ky,)h'∈ HH=H

• (6/H) •) > GRUP

1) ASOCIATIVITATE (CLAR) (\hat{x} (\hat{x}) \hat{x} = \hat{x} \hat{y} = \hat{x} =

3) \hat{\pi}^{-1} = \hat{\pi}^{-1}, (\forall) \pi \in G \G (\forall) \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi}^{-1} = \pi \hat{\pi}^{-1} \forall \hat{\pi}^{-

PROPRIETATER DE UNIVERSALITATE A GRUPULUI FACTOR! PRELIMINARII: "G" GRUP SI HAG. P:G->G/H; P(36)= 26-36H=H36, (4) 3666 ESTE MORTISM SURJECTIV DE GRUPURI, NUMIT "SURJECTIA/PROJECTIA" CANONICA. FIE "G" UN GRUP, HAG, P:G->G/H SURJECTIA CANONICA SI

f:G->G' UN MORTISM DE GRUPURIL ATUNCI; 1) DACA HE KUR f, ATUNCI (3!) f: G/H->G' UN MORTISM DE GRUPURI O. L.

2) ÎN CONDIȚIILE DE LA Ø, AVEMI, (L) F= INJECTIVA (=) H=KUR f (ii) F= SURJECTIVA (=) f= SURJ.

DETTI REZULTA DIN P.U. A MULTIMINI FACTOR; (FUNCTIE) PAL (FI) F(=~ CPg)

Por RELATIE DE ECHIVALENTA PER: a Poà (=) fla) = f(a')

F(â):= f(a), (+) â ∈ A/~

CONTEXTUL NOSTRU; $G \longrightarrow G/H = G/\frac{2}{2}(H)$ $(\sim = \frac{2}{2}(H))$

(+) 36, 36, 66, AVEM 36 fg 36 (=) f(36)= f(36)(=) f(36)-1 f(36) = l' f=nors. $(=) f(x^{-1}x') = e^{i}(=) x^{-1}x' \in \text{Kur } f(=) x \stackrel{\triangle}{=} x' (\text{Kur } f)$ $\Delta E ci, P_{\ell} = \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (\text{Kur } f) =) \sim \mathcal{L} f(=) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (\text{Kur } f) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (\text{Kur$

x-1x'eH => x-1x € Kerf)(=> H ⊆ Kerf

DIN P.U. A MULTIMIN FACTOR, (3!) \$\fig| G|H -> G' FUNCTIE Q. 2. fop = f.

MAI MULT $f(\hat{g}) = f(g), (\psi) g \in G$.

RESTUL RESULTA DIN P.U. A MULTIMII TACTOR, CU OBSERVAȚIA CĂ $\overline{f}(\hat{g}_{1})\overline{f}(\hat{g}_{2}) = f(g_{1})f(g_{2}) - f(g_{1}g_{2}) - \overline{f}(g_{1}g_{2}), (4) \hat{g}_{1}, \hat{g}_{2} \in G/H$

· CONSECINTA; TEOREMA FUNDAMENTALA DE 180MORFISM PT. GRUPURI

DACA f:6>6' MORT. DE GR. ATUNCI:

i) Ker f & 6 & Jru f & 6'

ii) F: 6/Ker f ~ Jru f E BINE DEFINITA SI ISOMORTISM DE GR.

4 TEOREMA DE STRUCTURA A GRUPURILOR CICLICE:

· PRELIMINARII :

1) TEOREMA FUNDAMENTALA DE 180MORTISM PT. GRUPURI;

f: G→G' UN MORJISM DE GRUPURI. ATUNCI;

DEF DACA G=GR. CICLIC, ATUNCI (G~(Z,+) DACA "G" ESTE INFINIT; G ~ (Zn,+) BACA "G" E FINIT DE ORDIN'N

DET! G= <36> - \S&K/KEZ/G PT. UN ANUMIT SEG FIE $f:(\mathbb{Z},+) \rightarrow (G, \cdot); f(K) = \infty^{K}, (\forall) K \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(K+L) = \infty^{K+L} = \infty^{K} \cdot \infty^{L} = f(K) \cdot f(L), (\forall) K, L \in \mathbb{Z} =) \text{ if "-MORF. GR.}$ $G=(\infty) =) \text{ if "-MORF. SURJ. DE GRUPURI, i.e. July-G}$ $T.F.i. =) \mathbb{Z}/\text{Kur } f \simeq \text{July-G}, isomorfism be grupuri$ Ker f≤(Z,+) →(I) ruéIN a.î. Ker f=ruZ → 6~Z/ruZ izonorF.GR · BACA G" E INFINIT → Z/NZ INFINIT → NEO D KER f 2 f 0 } →

D" E INJECTIVA, SECT BIJECTIVA → (Z,+) -> (G, ·) IBOMORE GR. · SACA "G" E JINIT =) ruto > G~ I/nI ~ In 180MORTISM DE GR. CLAR, /G/=/ Zn/= ne

SEMNUL UNEI PERMUTĀRI. $(\psi)\nabla \in S_{ni}, inv(\nabla) = \{(i,j)/\lambda < j \in \nabla(i) > \nabla(j)\}$ $nu(\nabla) := \{inv(\nabla)\}, \quad |\partial := |\nabla \partial | |\nabla \partial | |$ $nu(\nabla) := |\text{INV}(\nabla)|$ $E(\nabla) := (-1) |\text{INV}(\nabla)|$ $E(\nabla)$ MORJISMUL SIGNATURA; FIE VESne. ATUNCO E(V) = 17 Y(j)-V(i). ÎN PARTICULAR, OBȚINEM & MORTISM SURJECTIV DE GR., DET: $\sqrt{V(j)-V(\lambda)} = \frac{V(j)-V(\lambda)}{\sqrt{1+\lambda}}$ $1 \le \lambda < j \le n\alpha$ $1 \le \lambda < j \le n\alpha$ $1 \le \lambda < j \le n\alpha$ $1 \le \lambda < j \le n\alpha$ $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq ne} \left(\nabla (j) - \nabla (i) \right) = (-1)^{nu(\nabla)} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq ne} \left| \nabla (j) - \nabla (i) \right| = (-1)^{nu(\nabla)} \prod_{1 \leq k < k \leq ne} \left(L - K \right)$

 $= \int_{1 \le i < j \le n} \frac{\nabla(j) - \nabla(i)}{j - i} = (-1)^{nu(\nabla)} \frac{\int_{1 \le k < l \le n} (l - k)}{\int_{1 \le i < j \le n} (j - i)} = (-1)^{nu(\nabla)} = \mathcal{E}(\nabla)$

IN PARTICULAR, (+) T, ZES, AVEM: $\mathcal{E}(\nabla\cdot\mathcal{E}) = \int_{|z| < j \leq n} \frac{\nabla(\mathcal{E}(j)) - \nabla(\mathcal{E}(i))}{j-i} = \int_{|z| < j \leq n} \left(\frac{\nabla(\mathcal{E}(j)) - \nabla(\mathcal{E}(i))}{\mathcal{E}(j)} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}(j) - \mathcal{E}(i)}{\mathcal{E}(j)} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}(j) - \mathcal{E}(i)}{\mathcal{E}(j)}\right) = 0$

 $=\mathcal{E}(7)\cdot\prod_{1\leq i\leq j\leq ne}\frac{\nabla(\mathcal{E}(j))-\nabla(\mathcal{E}(i))}{\mathcal{E}(j)-\mathcal{E}(i)}=\mathcal{E}(7)\cdot\prod_{1\leq k< l\leq ne}\frac{\nabla(l)-\nabla(k)}{l-k}=\mathcal{E}(3)\cdot\mathcal{E}(7)$