

Th Teorema fundamentală de izomorfism pentru grupuri. $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$

$$\text{Atunci } \frac{G_1}{\ker f} \cong \text{Im } f$$

$$\text{Im } f \leq G_2 \quad (\text{demonstrat în cursul precedent})$$

$$\ker f = \{ x \in G_1 \mid f(x) = e_2 \}$$

$$\ker f \trianglelefteq G_1$$

e_2 - el. neutru G_2
 e_1 - el. neutru G_1

Demonstrare TFI

$$\text{Fie } \varphi: \frac{G_1}{\ker f} \rightarrow \text{Im } f \text{ prin formula } \varphi(\hat{g}) = f(g)$$

Trebuie să demonstrăm că φ bine definită, morfism de grupuri, funcție bijectivă.

$f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ morfism de grupuri.

$$\hat{g}_1 = \hat{g}_2 \Rightarrow \varphi(\hat{g}_1) = \varphi(\hat{g}_2)$$

$$\hat{g}_1 = \hat{g}_2 \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in \ker f \text{ } g_1 = g_2 \cdot h$$

$$h \in \ker f \Rightarrow f(h) = e$$

$$\varphi(g_1) = f(g_1) = f(h \cdot g_2) = f(h) * f(g_2) = e * f(g_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(g_1) = f(g_2) = \varphi(g_2)$$

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$$\varphi(\hat{g}_1 \hat{g}_2) = \left(\frac{g_1}{\ker f}, f \right)$$

$$\varphi(\hat{g}_1 \hat{g}_2) = \varphi(\widehat{g_1 g_2}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(g_1 g_2) = f(g_1) * f(g_2)$$

$$= \varphi(\hat{g}_1) * \varphi(\hat{g}_2) \quad - \text{ deci este morfism }$$

1. Funcția φ este surjectivă

$$\forall x \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow x = f(g)$$

inversibilitate

$$\varphi(\hat{g}_1) = \varphi(\hat{g}_2) \Rightarrow \varphi(\hat{g}_1 \hat{g}_2^{-1}) = e_2$$

$$\varphi(\hat{g}_1 \hat{g}_2^{-1}) = \varphi(\hat{g}_1) * \varphi(\hat{g}_2^{-1}) = \varphi(\hat{g}_1) * \left(\varphi(\hat{g}_2) \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \varphi(\hat{g}_1) * \varphi(\hat{g}_2^{-1}) = e_2$$

$$\varphi(\hat{g}_1 \hat{g}_2^{-1}) = f(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = e_2 \quad | \quad f(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = e_2$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 g_2^{-1} \in \ker f \Rightarrow g_1 = h g_2 \Rightarrow \hat{g}_1 = \hat{g}_2$$

$$\text{Atunci } \frac{G_1}{\ker f} \cong \text{Im } f$$

Obs $(G_1, \cdot), (G_2, *)$ grupuri $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ morfism
de grupuri, nu adăugate amănuntele afumozhi

a) f este injectivă

b) $\ker f \cong \{e\}$

\Rightarrow

$x \in \ker f \Rightarrow f(x) = e_2$
 f este injectivă. $\Rightarrow x = e_1$

\Leftarrow

$$\ker f = \{e_1\}$$

$$g_1, g_2 \in G_1$$

$$f(g_1) = f(g_2)$$

$$\cancel{f(g_1)} = \cancel{f(g_2)}$$

$$f(g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}) = f(g_1) * f(g_2^{-1}) = f(g_1) * f(g_2)^{-1} =$$

$$= e_2 \Leftrightarrow f(g_1) \cdot f(g_2)^{-1} = e_2 \Leftrightarrow g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1} = e_1 \Leftrightarrow g_1 = g_2$$

$\Rightarrow f$ injectivă

Tema de vacanță mme + primul peme.

1) Câte morfisme de grupuri $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +) \xrightarrow{f} (\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$

2) Este adevărat că $\mathbb{Z}_{mp} \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_p$
 justificată $\begin{matrix} (+) & (+) & (+) \end{matrix}$

3)

Aplicarea Teoremei

(G, \cdot) grup ciclic $\Rightarrow (G, \cdot) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ sau

Demonstratie
 $G = \{h^m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ $(G, \cdot) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$ pt $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$
 $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G, f(m) = h^m, h \in G$

a) f este surjectivă, deoarece G este ciclic

b) f este injectivă morfism de grupuri

$$f(m+n) = f(m) \cdot f(n)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) h^{m+n} = h^m \cdot h^n \Rightarrow f \text{ este morfism de grupuri}$$

$$\text{TF}(G) \quad \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\ker f} \cong \text{Im } f \cong G$$

Dacă $H \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ atunci $H = n\mathbb{Z}$ (demonstrată la seminar)

$$\Rightarrow \ker f = n\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}} \cong \text{Im } f$$

Dacă $n=0 \Rightarrow \ker f = \{0\} \Rightarrow f$ injectiv
 f surjectiv $\Rightarrow G \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +)$

$$\text{Dacă } n > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_n$$

4/

Problema bonus

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Caesar shift

CER = U W J

$$C + 18 = 3 + 18 = 21$$

$$E + 18 =$$

$$R + 18 =$$

R E G E
 + 17 + 17 + 15 + 17

R E P U B L I C A
 + + + + + + + + +
 I V V Y S P O O R

$$\begin{aligned}
 17 + 17 + 15 + 17 &= 66 \\
 66 &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

O U D X B Q Y I Z O C A X F C Y K M O O I H F M
 V T Y Y

longine condut = 6 (A beautiful mind)

$(G, +)$ grup $|G| = p - \text{prim}$
 $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$

For $x \in G - \{e\}$ $\text{ord}(x) = p$
 $\text{ord}(x) \mid p \Rightarrow$

$$x, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^{p-1}$$

elemente distincte, dacă $\text{ord}(x) = p$

$$x^i \neq x^j$$

$$1 \leq i < j \leq p-1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow x^i \neq x^j \\ \text{ord}(x) = p \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow p \mid j-i \Rightarrow p=j-i \\ i \neq j \Rightarrow \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow contradicție $\Rightarrow x \neq x^2 \neq \dots \neq x^{p-1}$ $G = \{x, x^2, \dots, x^{p-1}\}$

$$g \in G \Rightarrow \exists i \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\} \text{ a.c. } g = x^i$$

$$f(g) = 1, f: (G, \cdot) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$$

Exercițiul funcția este izomorfism de grupuri

Seminar

grup cu 4 elemente $|G| = 4 \Rightarrow G \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\text{Int-angrup}(G) \quad x, y \in G \quad (xy)^{-1} = y^{-1}x^{-1}$$