

Subgroup normal. Grup factor.

EX: $\mathbb{Z}_n = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}$ (de grup factor) ($H \trianglelefteq G$)

Def Subgrupul normal (extrinsec) ($xhx^{-1} \in H, h \in H, x \in G$)

Sunt echivalente afirmațiile

a) $H \trianglelefteq G$

b) $xH = Hx, \forall x \in G$

c) $xHx^{-1} = H, \forall x \in G$

Observații

(G, \cdot) grup, $H \subseteq G$

$x_1, x_2 \in G$ Atunci

$x_1H = x_2H$ sau $x_1H \cap x_2H = \emptyset$

Demonstrație

Dacă sunt disjuncte OK

Ppt $x_1H \cap x_2H \neq \emptyset$

$\exists h_1, h_2 \in H$ s. $x_1h_1 = x_2h_2$

Doresc să arăt că $x_1H = x_2H$

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$$1) X_1 H \subset X_2 H$$

$$X_1 h = (X_1 h_1) h_1^{-1} \cdot h \xrightarrow{X_1 h_1 = X_2 h_1} X_2 h_2 X_2 (h_2 h_1^{-1} h) \in H \quad \forall h \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 h \in X_2 H$$

$$2) X_2 H \subset X_1 H$$

$$X_2 h_2 = (X_2 h_2) h_2^{-1} h = X_1 (h_1 h_2^{-1} h) \in X_1 H, \quad \forall h \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow X_2 H \subset X_1 H$$

$$(1/2) \Rightarrow X_1 H = X_2 H$$

(G, \cdot) group, $H \trianglelefteq G$

$\frac{G}{H}$ group factor

$$\frac{G}{H} = \{ xH \mid x \in G \}$$

Notation $x, y \in G$

$$\hat{x} = \hat{y} \text{ dacă } xH = yH \quad xH = yH$$

$$\text{Ex: } H = m\mathbb{Z} = \{ mk \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\hat{H} = \{ 0, m, 2m, \dots, -m, -2m, \dots \}$$

$$\frac{G}{H} = \{ \hat{x} \mid x \in G \}$$

Notare $\frac{G}{H} = \{ \hat{x} \mid x \in G \}$

Introducem o operație

x, y

$$\hat{x} * \hat{y} = \widehat{x \cdot y}$$

Definiția e bună

Trebuie să arătăm

$$\hat{x}_1 * \hat{y}_1 = \widehat{x_1 \cdot y_1}$$

Trebuie să arătăm că $\hat{x} * \hat{y} = \widehat{xy}$ $\Rightarrow xyH = x_1 y_2 H$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x} &= \hat{x}_1, x = h_1^{-1} x_1 h_2 \\ \hat{y} &= \hat{y}_1, y = h_3^{-1} y_1 h_4 \end{aligned}$$

$h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 \in H$

$$\hat{x} = \hat{x}_1 \Leftrightarrow x = x_1 h_1 h_2^{-1}$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{y}_1 \Leftrightarrow y = y_1 h_3 h_4^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x} * \hat{y} = x_1 h_1 h_2^{-1} y_1 h_3 h_4^{-1}$$

$$* y = x_1 (h_1 \cdot y_1) h_2$$

Subgrupul e normal $y_1 H = H y_1$

$$= x_1 h_1 h_3 h_4^{-1} h_2 = x_1 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = x_1 y_1 h_1 h_2$$

// grupul factor are sens doar pentru subgroupurile normale

Teorema $(\frac{G}{H}, +)$ grup

Demonstratie

1) Asociativitate

$$(\hat{x} * \hat{y}) * \hat{z} = \hat{x} * (\hat{y} * \hat{z})$$

$$(\hat{x} * \hat{y}) * \hat{z} = \widehat{xy * z} = \widehat{(xy)z}$$

$$\hat{x} * (\hat{y} * \hat{z}) = \widehat{x * yz} = \widehat{x(yz)}$$

asociativitatea din $G \Rightarrow$ asociativitatea din $\frac{G}{H}$

2) Element neutru

$$\hat{x} * \hat{e} = \hat{e} * x = \hat{x}$$

$$\hat{x} \cdot e = \hat{x}$$

$$e \cdot \hat{x} = \hat{x}$$

3) Existenta inversului

$$\hat{x} \cdot \hat{x}^{-1} = \widehat{xx^{-1}} = \hat{e}$$

$$\hat{x}^{-1} \cdot \hat{x} = \widehat{x^{-1}x} = \hat{e}$$

Observatie (G, \cdot) grup finit, $H \trianglelefteq G$

Atunci

$$|\frac{G}{H}| = \frac{|G|}{|H|}$$

$$(|H| \mid |G|)$$

$$\frac{G}{n} = \{ xH \mid x \in G \}$$

$$p_{\text{car}} \left| \frac{G}{H} \right| = r$$

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r \in G \text{ a.t. } \frac{G}{H} = \{x_1 H, x_2 H, \dots, x_r H\}$$

$$x_i H \neq x_j H \quad \text{pt } i \neq j \quad (2) \quad x_i H \cap x_j H = \emptyset, \forall i, j$$

$$x_1 H \cup x_2 H \cup \dots \cup x_r H = G \quad (2) \quad |G| = \sum_{i=1}^r |x_i H| =$$

$$|x_1 H| = |H| \quad (\text{demonstrat en cours antérieur})$$

$$2 \quad |H| \Rightarrow r = \frac{|G|}{|H|}$$

Definition Morphism de groupes ...
 (G, \cdot) , $(G_2, *)$
 + isomorphism

Observation - f morphism de groupes

$$1) f(e_1) = e_2$$

$$2) f(x) = f(x)^{-1}$$

Démonstration

$$f(e_1) = f(e_1 \cdot e_1) = f(e_1) * f(e_1) = e_2$$

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$$f(x) \neq f(x) = f(x \cdot x^{-1}) = f(e_1) = e_2 \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(x) = e_2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^{-1}) = f(x)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ g \in G_1 \mid f(g) = e_2 \}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ f(g) \mid g \in G_1 \}$$

$$\text{Im } f \subseteq G_2$$

$$\text{Scopul este să demonstrăm că } \frac{G_1}{\text{Ker } f} \cong \text{Im } f$$

$$\text{Im } f \subseteq G_2$$

$$e_2 \in \text{Im } f$$

$$x, y \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow x * y \in \text{Im } f$$

$$x = f(g_1)$$

$$y = f(g_2)$$

$$x * y = f(g_1 g_2) \in \text{Im } f, \quad g_1, g_2 \in G_1$$

$$\text{Inversul și neutru} \in \text{Im } f -$$

$$\text{Fie } x = f(g_1)$$

For $x, y \in \ker f$, $x, y \in \ker f$

$$f(x \cdot y) = f(x) * f(y)$$

$$\text{If } f(x) = e_2$$

$$\text{If } f(x \cdot y) = e_2 \in \ker f$$

$$f(y) = e_2$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = f(x) \Rightarrow \bar{x} \in \ker f$$

For $g \in G$, $x \in \ker f$

$$g x g^{-1} \in \ker f?$$

$$f(g x g^{-1}) \stackrel{\text{def morphism}}{=} f(g) * f(x) * f(g^{-1}) =$$

$$\text{Idea pt a denatratia ca } \frac{G_1}{\ker f} \cong \text{Im } f$$