

# Fundamental Analysis and Algebra

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## Lecture 1: Introduction to groups

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## 1 Geometry

**Definition 1.** Felix Klien's geometry is a set  $S$ , called a space on which a group  $G$  operates. The study of properties invariant under the operations of  $G$  is called geometry.

## 1.1 Geometries v. Groups

Space	Tranf. grps	Geometry	Invariants	Linear groups
$\mathbb{R}^n$	isometries	euclidean g	distance	$O_n\mathbb{R}$
$\mathbb{R}^n$	similarities	Similaritiy g.	angle	$\mathbb{R}_{>0}O_n\mathbb{R}$
$\mathbb{R}^n$	collineations	affine g.	parallelism	$GL_n(\mathbb{R})$
$\mathbb{R}^n P$	projective transf	Projective g.	collinearity	$PGL_{n+1}(\mathbb{R})$

and many more... but these are the only ones we will talk about.

**Definition 2.** A transformation on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a bijection from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . We will denote by  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  the set of all transformations on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Definition 3.** A transformation on the euclidean plane is called a plane transformation.

- A linear isomorphism is a transformation but a linear map may not.
- The identity map  $1 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is a transformation.
- Fix  $\mathbf{a}$ . The map  $T_{\mathbf{b}} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ , is called a translation. and a translation is a transformation. A more geometric way to view a transformation is as follows: The map takes a point  $P$  to the point  $P'$  such that the vector  $\overrightarrow{PP'} = \mathbf{b}$ . We denote a translation that takes  $P$  to  $P'$  by  $\tau_{PP'} := T_{\mathbf{b}}$

**Notation.** The map

$$T_{A\mathbf{b}} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{v} \mapsto A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}.$$

## Lecture 2

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