

Makassar, 30 November 2020

## STRUKTUR ALJABAR II

— Pertemuan X —

(Catatan)

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## Struktur Aljabar II : Catatan Pertemuan ke - 10 /

### Homomorfisma Gelanggang

#### Definisi

Misalkan  $R$  dan  $R'$  merupakan gelanggang.

Petaan  $f: R \rightarrow R'$  disebut homomorfisme gelanggang jika

$$(1) f(atb) = f(a) + f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R$$

$$(2) f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R$$

[E]

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f: R \rightarrow R', f(a) = 0_{R'}, \forall a \in R$$

$$a \mapsto 0_{R'}$$

$f$  merupakan homomorfisme

#### Bukti

(a) Adb  $f$  petaan, ambil  $a, b \in f$  sebarang dengan  $a = b$ , perhatikan  $f(a) = 0_{R'} = f(b)$

(b) Ambil  $a, b \in R$  sebarang, perhatikan bahwa

$$f(atb) = 0_{R'} \text{ dilain pihak dipotong}$$

$$f(a) + f(b) = 0_{R'} + 0_{R'}, \text{ Jadi}$$

$$f(atb) = f(a) + f(b)$$

Selanjutnya,

$$f(ab) = \mathbb{O}_{R'} \quad , \quad f(a) \cdot f(b) = \mathbb{O}_{R'} \cdot \mathbb{O}_{R'} = \mathbb{O}_{R'}$$

Jadi,

$$f(ab) = f(a) \cdot f(b)$$

$\therefore f$  homomorfisme gelanggang.

(2)  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad , \quad f(z) = \bar{z}$   
 $a+bi \mapsto a-bi \quad , \quad f(a+bi) = a-bi$

Adb.  $\phi$  homomorfisme gelanggang.

Bukti

Adb.  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  sebarang,

tulis,  $z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i$   $\vee$  suatu  $a_1, b_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i$   $\vee$  suatu  $a_2, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

(a) Adb  $f$  pemetaan

$$\text{Misal } z_1 = z_2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \text{ dan } b_1 = b_2$$

Perhatikan bahwa

$$\begin{aligned} f(z_1) &= f(a_1 + b_1 i) = a_1 - b_1 i = a_2 - b_2 i \\ &= f(a_2 + b_2 i) \\ &= f(z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  pemetaan

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(b) Perhatikan bahwa,

$$\begin{aligned}f(z_1 + z_2) &= f((a_1 + b_1)i + (a_2 + b_2)i) \\&= f((a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)i) \\&= (a_1 - b_1 i) + (a_2 - b_2 i) \\&= f(a_1 + b_1 i) + f(a_2 + b_2 i) \\&= f(z_1) + f(z_2)\end{aligned}$$

Selanjutnya,

$$\begin{aligned}f(z_1 \cdot z_2) &= f((a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 + b_2 i)) \rightarrow [i^2 = -1] \\&= f((a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)i) \\&= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) - (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)i \\&= (a_1 - b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i) \\&= f(a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot f(a_2 + b_2 i) \\&= f(z_1) \cdot f(z_2)\end{aligned}$$

∴  $f$  homomorphism gelanggang „

$$(3) \phi : \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{30}, \quad \phi([a]) = [6a]$$

$[a] \mapsto [6a]$

$\phi$  homomorfisma gelanggung

Bukti

(1) Ambil  $\phi$  penetapan

Ambil  $[a], [b] \in \mathbb{Z}_5$  sehingga dengan

$$[a] = [b] \Rightarrow 5 | (a-b)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \Rightarrow 30 | 6(a-b)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ini sama} \\ \text{jika dan} \\ \text{hanya jika} \end{array} \Rightarrow [6a] = [6b] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_{30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi([a]) = \phi([b])$$

$$5 | (a-b)$$

[operasi bilangan modul]

$\therefore \phi$  penetapan

(2) Ambil  $[a], [b] \in \mathbb{Z}_5$  sehingga

$$\phi([a]+[b]) = \phi([a+b])$$

$$= [6(a+b)]$$

$$= [6a+6b]$$

$$= \underline{[6a] + [6b]}$$

$$= \underline{\phi([a]) + \phi([b])}$$

$$\phi([ab]) = [6ab]$$

$$= [6a \cdot 6b]$$

$$= [6a] \cdot [6b]$$

$$= \underline{\phi([a]) \cdot \phi([b])}$$

$$\phi(\boxed{a}) = [6a]$$

$\therefore \phi$  homomorfisma gelanggung.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \phi : \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{30} \quad \phi([a]) = [4a]$$

$$[a] \mapsto [4a]$$

Perhatikan bahwa

$$\text{Misal } [6] = [1] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi([6]) &= [4(6)] = [24] \\ \phi([1]) &= [4(1)] = [4] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} [4] &\neq [24] \\ &\downarrow \\ &\text{di } \mathbb{Z}_{30} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \phi([6]) \neq \phi([1])$$

$\phi$  bukan pemotongan

$\phi$  bukan monomorfisme gelanggung

Catatan: cari sebaliknya, untuk mengambil contoh yang saling berlawanan, misal  $[6] = [1]$  drat

$$\begin{array}{c} \phi : \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{30} \\ [a] \mapsto [4a] \end{array}$$

$$\phi([a]) = [4a]$$

$$[a] = [b]$$

$$[4a] = [4b]$$

$$\phi([a]) = \phi([b])$$

$$5 \mid a-b \quad a-b \neq 5$$

$$30 \mid 4a - 4b \Rightarrow 30 \nmid 4(a-b)$$

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Q.

Periksa manakah dari pengaitan berikut yang merupakan homomorfisme gelanggung

①  $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_5 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{30}$ ,  $\phi([a]) = [7a]$

$$[a] \longmapsto [7a]$$

②  $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_7 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ ,  $\phi([a]) = [4a]$

$$[a] \longmapsto [4a]$$

③ Misal  $P = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

$$f: S \longrightarrow H, f(a+bi) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
$$a+bi \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

④ Misal  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$$H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\phi: \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] \longrightarrow H$$

$$a+b\sqrt{2} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Jawaban:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \phi : \mathbb{Z}_5 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{30}, \quad \phi([\alpha]) = [7\alpha]$$

$$[\alpha] \longmapsto [7\alpha]$$

Penyelesaian:

Perhatikan bahwa,

Misal  $[6] = [1]$  di  $\mathbb{Z}_5$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi([6]) &= [7 \cdot (6)] = [42] \\ \phi([1]) &= [7 \cdot (1)] = [7] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [42] &= [12] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_{30} \\ \Rightarrow [7] &= [7] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_{30} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} [12] &\neq [7] \\ \text{di } \mathbb{Z}_{30} & \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,  $\phi([6]) \neq \phi([1])$  $\phi$  Bukan pemetaan $\phi$  Bukan homomorfisme gelanggang

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \phi : \mathbb{Z}_7 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{12}, \quad \phi([\alpha]) = [4\alpha]$$

$$[\alpha] \longmapsto [4\alpha]$$

Penyelesaian:

Perhatikan bahwa

Misal  $[15] = [1]$

$$\phi([15]) = [4 \cdot (15)] = [60] = [0] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_{12} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} [0] &\neq [4] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_{12} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\phi([1]) = [4 \cdot (1)] = [4] \text{ di } \mathbb{Z}_{12}$$

Jadi,  $\phi([15]) \neq \phi([1])$  $\phi$  Bukan pemetaan $\phi$  Bukan homomorfisme gelanggang.

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③  $M_{2 \times 1} P = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

$$f: \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow S, f(a+bi) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
$$a+bi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian:

Acb.  $\underline{f}$  homomorfma gelanggang.

Bukti :

Ambil  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  sebarang,

Tulis,  $z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i$   $\cup$  suatu  $a_1, b_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i$   $\cup$  suatu  $a_2, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

(a) Adb  $\phi$  pemetaan

$$\text{Misal } z_1 = z_2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \text{ dan } b_1 = b_2$$

Perhatikan bahwa,

$$f(z_1) = f(a_1 + b_1 i)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad [a_1 = a_2 \text{ dan } b_1 = b_2]$$

$$= f(a_2 + b_2 i)$$

$$\boxed{f(z_1) = f(z_2)}$$

$\therefore \phi$  pemetaan

(b) Perhatikan bahwa,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z_1 + z_2) &= f((a_1 + b_1)i + (a_2 + b_2)i) \\
 &= f((a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)i) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} (a_1 + a_2) & (b_1 + b_2) \\ -(b_1 + b_2) & (a_1 + a_2) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= f(a_1 + b_1 i) + f(a_2 + b_2 i) \\
 &= f(z_1) + f(z_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Selanjutnya,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z_1 \cdot z_2) &= f((a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot (a_2 + b_2 i)) \\
 &= f((a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + b_1 a_2)i) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 & a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 \\ -(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) & a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= f(a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot f(a_2 + b_2 i) \\
 &= f(z_1) \cdot f(z_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

∴  $f$  adalah homomorfisme gelanggang.

(4) Misal  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$$H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] &\longrightarrow H \\ a+b\sqrt{2} &\longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Pembahasan:

Akan diperiksa :  $\varphi$  homomorfisme galenggng atau bukan ??

Bukti:

Ambil  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$  sebarang

$$\text{Tulis, } x_1 = a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2} \quad \text{u/ sntu } a_1, b_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x_2 = a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{u/ sntu } a_2, b_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(a) Adh.  $\varphi$  pemetaan

$$\text{Misal } x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \text{ dan } b_1 = b_2$$

Note that,

$$\varphi(x_1) = \varphi(a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 2b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 2b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad [a_1 = a_2 \text{ dan } b_1 = b_2]$$

$$= \varphi(a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(x_1) = \varphi(x_2)}$$

$\therefore \varphi$  pemetaan.

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(b) Perhatikan bahwa,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x_1 + x_2) &= \varphi((a_1+b_1\sqrt{2}) + (a_2+b_2\sqrt{2})) \\&= \varphi((a_1+a_2) + (b_1+b_2)\sqrt{2}) \\&= \begin{pmatrix} (a_1+a_2) & 2(b_1+b_2) \\ (b_1+b_2) & (a_1+a_2) \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 2b_1 \\ b_1 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 2b_2 \\ b_2 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \\&= \varphi(a_1+b_1\sqrt{2}) + \varphi(a_2+b_2\sqrt{2}) \\&= \varphi(x_1) + \varphi(x_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}(a_1+b_1\sqrt{2}) \cdot (a_2+b_2\sqrt{2}) &= \\(a_1 \cdot a_2 + a_1 b_2 \sqrt{2} + b_1 \sqrt{2} \cdot a_2 + b_1 b_2 \sqrt{2}) &= \\(a_1 a_2 + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) \sqrt{2} + b_1 b_2 \sqrt{2}) &= \\(a_1 a_2 + 2b_1 b_2 + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1))\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}}$$

Selanjutnya,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x_1 \cdot x_2) &= \varphi((a_1+b_1\sqrt{2}) \cdot (a_2+b_2\sqrt{2})) \\&= \varphi((a_1 a_2 + 2b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) \sqrt{2}) \\&= \begin{pmatrix} (a_1 a_2 + 2b_1 b_2) & 2(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) \\ (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) & (a_1 a_2 + 2b_1 b_2) \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 2b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 2b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\&= \varphi(a_1+b_1\sqrt{2}) \cdot \varphi(a_2+b_2\sqrt{2}) \\&= \varphi(x_1) \cdot \varphi(x_2)\end{aligned}$$

∴  $\varphi$  adalah homomorfisme gelanggang.

## Sifat-sifat Homomorfisme Gelanggang

- I
- Jika  $\phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  suatu homomorfisme gelanggang, maka
- (1)  $\phi(0_{R_1}) = 0_{R_2}$  [  $0_{R_1}$  unsur nol di  $R_1$  ]
  - (2)  $\phi(-a) = -\phi(a)$   $\forall a \in R_1$  D<sub>2</sub>

Bukti :

- (1) Misalkan  $\phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  homomorfisme gelanggang

$0_{R_1}$  unsur nol di  $R_1$

$0_{R_2}$  unsur nol di  $R_2$

Perhatikan

$$\underline{0_{R_1} + 0_{R_1} = 0_{R_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\phi(0_{R_1} + 0_{R_1}) = \phi(0_{R_1})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\phi(0_{R_1}) + \phi(0_{R_1}) = \phi(0_{R_1})}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \underline{\phi(0_{R_1}) = 0_{R_2}}$$

- (2) Selanjutnya, untuk sebarang  $a \in R$ , maka

$$a + (-a) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\phi(a + (-a)) = \phi(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\phi(a) + \phi(-a) = \phi(0)}$$

dengan cara yang sama

$$\underline{-a + a = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(-a) + \phi(a) = \phi(0)}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \underline{\phi(a) + \phi(-a) = \phi(-a) + \phi(a) = \phi(0)}, \forall \underline{\phi(a) \in R'}$$

$$\text{akibatnya, } \underline{\phi(-a) = -\phi(a)}.$$

$T_2$	$D_3$
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Jika  $\phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  suatu homomorfisme gelanggang.

$A$  ideal dari  $R_1$  dan  $B$  ideal dari  $R_2$  maka :

$$(1) \phi(nr) = n \cdot \phi(r) \text{ dan } \phi(r^n) = (\phi(r))^n$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, r \in R_1$$

 $(2) \phi(A) = \{\phi(a) \mid a \in A\}$  subgelanggang dari  $R_2$ .

 $(3)$  Jika  $R_1$  komutatif, maka :

$$\phi(R_1) = \{y \in R_2 \mid y = \phi(x) \text{ untuk } x \in R_1\}$$

Komutatif

 $(4)$  Jika  $R_1$  memiliki unsur ketutuan yaitu

$$1_{R_1} \in R_1, R_2 \neq \{0_{R_2}\} \text{ dan } \phi \text{ subjetif maka}$$

$\phi(1_{R_1})$  merupakan unsur ketutuan di  $R_2$ .

 $(5)$  Jika  $A$  ideal dari  $R_1$  maka

$$\phi(A) = \{b \in R_2 \mid b = \phi(a) \text{ untuk } a \in A\}$$

merupakan ideal dari  $R_2$ .

Bukti  $\boxed{P_2}$   $\boxed{D_3}$

Jika  $\phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  suatu homomorfisme gelanggang.

A ideal dari  $R_1$  dan B ideal dari  $R_2$  maka:

Sebelumnya diketahui dari pernyataan dratas bahwa:

$\Rightarrow \phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  artinya setiap anggota di  $R_1$  memiliki tepat satu anggota di  $R_2$ .

$\Rightarrow \phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  suatu homomorfisma gelanggang

Maka berlaku:

$$(1) f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R_1$$

$$(2) f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R_1$$

$\Rightarrow A$  ideal dari  $R_1$

Maka berlaku :

(i) A ideal kiri dari  $R_1$

$$(*) A \neq \emptyset$$

$$(*) A \subseteq R_1$$

$$(*) \forall a, b \in A \Rightarrow a-b \in A$$

$$(*) \forall a \in A, r \in R_1 \Rightarrow ra \in A$$

(ii) A ideal kanan dari  $R_1$

$$(*) A \neq \emptyset$$

$$(*) A \subseteq R_1$$

$$(*) \forall a, b \in A \Rightarrow a-b \in A$$

$$(*) \forall a \in A, r \in R_1 \Rightarrow ar \in A$$

$\Rightarrow B$  ideal dari  $R_2$

Maka berlaku:

(i) B ideal kiri dari  $R_2$

$$(*) B \neq \emptyset$$

$$(*) B \subseteq R_2$$

$$(*) \forall a, b \in B \Rightarrow a-b \in B$$

$$(*) \forall b \in B, r \in R_2 \Rightarrow rb \in B$$

(ii) B ideal kanan dari  $R_2$

$$(*) B \neq \emptyset$$

$$(*) B \subseteq R_2$$

$$(*) \forall a, b \in B \Rightarrow a-b \in B$$

$$(*) \forall b \in B, r \in R_2 \Rightarrow br \in B$$

(1) Adh.  $\phi(nr) = n \cdot \phi(r)$  dan  $\phi(r^n) = (\phi(r))^n$  $n \in \mathbb{N}, r \in R$ Bukti :Ambil  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  sebarangAmbil  $r \in R$ , sebarang

Perhatikan bahwa,

Dengan menggunakan induksi diperoleh,

⇒ Sebelumnya, diketahui bahwa  $\forall n=1$  adalah benar.Karena  $\phi(1 \cdot r) = \phi(1) \cdot \phi(r) = \phi(r)$ 

⇒ Perhatikan bahwa,

$$\phi(2 \cdot r) = \phi(2) \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= \phi(1+1) \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= [\phi(1) + \phi(1)] \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= [\phi(1) \cdot \phi(r)] + [\phi(1) \cdot \phi(r)]$$

$$= [\phi(1 \cdot r)] + [\phi(1 \cdot r)]$$

$$= \phi(r) + \phi(r)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \phi(r) \quad \text{.....(*)}$$

$$[\phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R]$$

[Jelas]

$$[\phi(a+b) = \phi(a) + \phi(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R]$$

[Distributif Ring]

$$[\phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R]$$

[Jelas]

[Jelas]

$$\phi(3 \cdot r) = \phi(3) \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= \phi(2+1) \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= [\phi(2) + \phi(1)] \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= [\phi(2) \cdot \phi(r)] + [\phi(1) \cdot \phi(r)]$$

$$= [\phi(2 \cdot r)] + [\phi(1 \cdot r)]$$

$$= [2 \cdot \phi(r)] + \phi(r)$$

$$= (2+1) \cdot \phi(r)$$

$$= 3 \cdot \phi(r)$$

[(\*)]

$$\phi(k \cdot r) = \dots \rightarrow \text{next}$$

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$$\phi(k \cdot r) = \phi(k) \cdot \phi(r) = k \cdot \phi(r) \dots (*) [Berdasarkan looping sebelumnya]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi((k+1) \cdot r) &= \phi(k+1) \cdot \phi(r) \\ &= [\phi(k) + \phi(1)] \cdot \phi(r) \\ &= [\phi(k) \cdot \phi(r)] + [\phi(1) \cdot \phi(r)] \\ &= \phi(k \cdot r) + \phi(1 \cdot r) \\ &= \phi(k \cdot r) + \phi(r) \\ &= k \cdot \phi(r) + \phi(r) \quad [**] \\ &= (k+1) \cdot \phi(r)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \phi(n \cdot r) = n \cdot \phi(r) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ dan } r \in R_1.$$

□

Selanjutnya, ~~ada~~  $\phi(r^n) = (\phi(r))^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  dan  $r \in R_1$ .

Pengan menggunakan induksi diperoleh,

• Sebelumnya, diketahui bahan  $\forall n=1$  adalah benar.

$$\text{Karena } \phi(r^1) = \phi(r) = (\phi(r))^1$$

• Perhatikan bahan,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r^2) &= \phi(r \cdot r) && [\text{Jelas}] \\ &= \phi(r) \cdot \phi(r) && [\phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R_1] \\ &= (\phi(r))^2 && [\text{Jelas}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r^3) &= \phi(r \cdot r \cdot r) \\ &= \phi((r \cdot r) \cdot r) \\ &= \phi(r \cdot r) \cdot \phi(r) \\ &= \phi(r) \cdot \phi(r) \cdot \phi(r) \\ &= (\phi(r))^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(r^k) = \phi(\underbrace{r \cdot r \cdots r}_k \text{ suku}) = (\phi(r))^k \dots (*) \quad [\text{berdasarkan looping sebelumnya}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r^{k+1}) &= \phi(r^k \cdot r) && [\text{Jelas}] \\ &= \phi(r^k) \cdot \phi(r) && [\phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R_1] \\ &= (\phi(r))^k \cdot \phi(r) && [(*)] \\ &= (\phi(r))^{k+1} && [\text{Jelas}] \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,  $\phi(r^n) = (\phi(r))^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  dan  $r \in R_1$ .

(2) Adb.  $\phi(A) = \{\phi(a) \mid a \in A\}$  subgelanggang dari  $R_2$ .

Misalkan  $x, y$  dan anggota sebarang dari  $\phi(R_1)$ ,

maka  $x = \phi(a)$  dan  $y = \phi(b)$ , untuk suatu  $a, b \in R_1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} a \in R_1, b \in R_1 \text{ maka } -b \in R_1 &\Rightarrow \phi(a + (-b)) \in \phi(R_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \phi(a) + \phi(-b) \in \phi(R_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \phi(a) - \phi(b) \in \phi(R_1) \\ &\Rightarrow x - y \in \phi(R_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Juga, } a \in R_1, b \in R_1 &\Rightarrow ab \in \phi(R_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \phi(ab) \in \phi(R_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b) \in \phi(R_1) \\ &\Rightarrow x \cdot y \in \phi(R_1) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi untuk sebarang  $x, y \in \phi(R_1) \Rightarrow x - y \in \phi(R_1)$  dan  $xy \in \phi(R_1)$ .

Dengan demikian,  $\phi(R_1)$  subgelanggang dari  $R_2$ . .... (\*)

Selanjutnya, karena  $A$  ideal dari  $R_1$ .

Maka  $A \neq \emptyset$  dan  $A \subseteq R_1$ .

Karena  $\phi(A) = \{\phi(a) \mid a \in A\}$  artinya  $\phi(A) \subseteq \phi(R_1)$ .

Jadi, karena  $\phi(A) \subseteq \phi(R_1)$  maka jelas

$\phi(A)$  subgelanggang dari  $R_2$ .

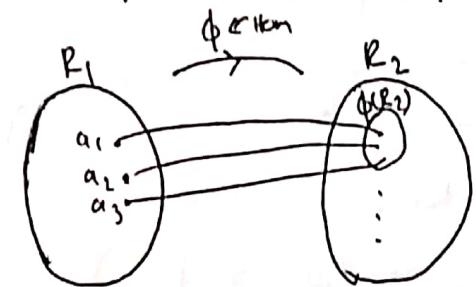


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(3) Adb. Jika  $R_1$  komutatif, maka:

$\phi(R_1) = \{y \in R_2 \mid y = \phi(x) \text{ untuk } x \in R_1\}$  komutatif.



Ambil  $a, b \in \phi(R_1)$  sebarang

Maka, terdapat  $x, y \in R_1$  sehingga

$$\phi(x) = a$$

$$\phi(y) = b$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot b = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y)$$

$$= \phi(xy)$$

$$= \phi(yx)$$

$$= \phi(y) \cdot \phi(x)$$

$$= b \cdot a$$

Jadi  $\phi(R_1) = \{y \in R_2 \mid y = \phi(x) \text{ untuk } x \in R_1\}$  komutatif

jika  $R_1$  komutatif.  $\blacksquare$

(4) Adb. Jika  $R_1$  memiliki unsur kesatuan yaitu  $1_{R_1}$ .

$1_{R_1} \in R_1$ ,  $R_2 \neq \{0_{R_2}\}$  dan  $\phi$  surjektif maka

$\phi(1_{R_1})$  merupakan unsur kesatuan di  $R_2$ .

Bukti:

Diketahui:  $1_{R_1} \in R_1$  unsur kesatuan di  $R_1$ .

Alas ditunjukkan:  $\phi(1_{R_1})$  unsur kesatuan di  $R_2$ .

Ambill sebarang  $a' \in R_2$ .

Karena  $\phi$  surjektif, maka ada  $a$  di  $R_1$ , sehingga  $\phi(a) = a'$ .

$$\text{Pandang } \phi(1_{R_1}) \cdot a' = \phi(1_{R_1}) \cdot \phi(a) \quad [\phi(a) = a']$$

$$= \phi(1_{R_1} \cdot a) \quad [\phi \text{ homomorfisma}]$$

$$= \phi(a) \quad [1_{R_1} \cdot a = a]$$

$$= a'$$

Dengan cara yang sama, maka diperoleh

$$a' \cdot \phi(1_{R_1}) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(1_{R_1}) = a'$$

Oleh karena  $a'$  diambil sebarang di  $R_2$ ,

Maka  $\phi(1_{R_1}) \cdot a' = a' \cdot \phi(1_{R_1}) = a'$ , untuk setiap  $a' \in R_2$ .

Jadi  $\phi(1_{R_1})$  merupakan unsur kesatuan di  $R_2$ .

□

(5) Adb. Jika  $A$  ideal dari  $R_1$ , maka

$$\phi(A) = \{b \in R_2 \mid b = \phi(a) \text{ untuk suatu } a \in A\}$$

merupakan ideal dari  $R_2$ .

Bukti:

Misalkan  $x, y$  dua anggota sebarang dari  $\phi(R_1)$

Maka  $x = \phi(a)$  dan  $y = \phi(b)$ , untuk suatu  $a, b \in R_1$

$$a \in R_1, b \in R_1 \text{ maka } -b \in R_1 \Rightarrow \phi(a + (-b)) \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a) + \phi(-b) \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a) - \phi(b) \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\text{Juga, } a \in R_1, b \in R_1 \Rightarrow a \cdot b \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(ab) \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b) \in \phi(R_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y \in \phi(R_1)$$

Jadi, untuk sebarang  $x, y \in \phi(R_1) \Rightarrow x - y \in \phi(R_1)$  dan  $x \cdot y \in \phi(R_1)$

Maka menurut Teorema 1 Subring :

Pengen demikian,  $\phi(R_1)$  subring dari  $R_2$ . ----- (\*)

Selanjutnya, jika  $A$  ideal dari  $R_1$

Maka  $A \subseteq R_1$ , sehingga  $\phi(A) \subseteq \phi(R_1)$

Maka berdasarkan (\*) :

$\phi(A)$  subring dari  $R_2$ .

Karena  $\phi(A)$  subring dari  $R_2$ , maka menurut Teorema 1 Subring

berlaku: (1)  $\forall a, b \in \phi(A) \Rightarrow a - b \in \phi(A)$  ... (\*\*)

(2)  $\forall a, b \in \phi(A) \Rightarrow ab \in \phi(A)$

Karena (\*\*\*) terjadi, dan jika  $\phi(A) \neq \emptyset$  dan  $\phi(A) \subseteq R_2$  berlaku.

Maka menurut Teorema 2.28 Buku Struktur Aljabar Prof. Suradi :

$\phi(A)$  merupakan ideal dari  $R_2$ .

→ Karena  $a, b \in \phi(A)$  sebagaimana  $\phi(A) \subseteq R_2$

maka jelas untuk  $c \in R_2$  sebarang berlaku

$$a \cdot c \in \phi(A)$$

$$c - a \in \phi(A)$$



N

Jika  $\phi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  homomorfism yang benar, maka:

- (1) Jika  $\phi$  surjektif / onto maka  $\phi$  epimorfisme.
- (2) Jika  $\phi$  injektif / satu-satu maka  $\phi$  monomorfisme.
- (3) Jika  $\phi$  bijektif maka  $\phi$  isomorfisme  
 $(R_1 \cong R_2 \text{ " } R_1 \text{ isomorf } R_2 \text{ "})$
- (4) Jika  $R_1 = R_2$  maka  $\phi$  endomorfisme.
- (5) Jika  $\phi$  endomorfisme dan  $\phi$  bijektif maka  
 $\phi$  automorfisme

D<sub>4</sub>

Berilah masing-masing 1 contoh dan buktikan dari no (1) s/d no (5).

Catatan juga :

(1)  $\phi: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  hom +  $\phi$  surjektif

$\Rightarrow \phi$  epimorfisma

(2)  $\phi: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  hom +  $\phi$  injektif

$\Rightarrow \phi$  monomorfisma

(3)  $\phi: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  hom +  $\phi$  bijektif

$\Rightarrow \phi$  isomorfisma

(4)  $\phi: R_1 \rightarrow R_1$  hom

$\Rightarrow \phi$  endomorfisma

? penekan ke ring yang sama

(5)  $\phi$  endomorfisma +  $\phi$  bijektif

$\Rightarrow \phi$  Automorfisma.

D4

Berilah masing-masing 1 contoh dan buktikan dari no(1) s/d no(5).

Pembahasan:

(1) Contoh Endomorfisme Ring

Diketahui :  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  adalah Ring

$(\mathbb{Z}_5, +, \cdot)$  adalah Ring

Misalkan  $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$   $[\mathbb{Z}_5 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}\}]$

$$\phi(a) = [a]_n = a \text{ mod } n$$

Perhatikan bahwa

⋮

$$\phi(-6) = \bar{6} = \bar{1}$$

$$\phi(-5) = \bar{5} = \bar{0}$$

$$\phi(-4) = \bar{4}$$

$$\phi(-3) = \bar{3}$$

$$\phi(-2) = \bar{2}$$

$$\phi(-1) = \bar{1}$$

$$\phi(0) = \bar{0}$$

$$\phi(1) = \bar{1}$$

$$\phi(2) = \bar{2}$$

$$\phi(3) = \bar{3}$$

$$\phi(4) = \bar{4}$$

$$\phi(5) = \bar{5} = \bar{0}$$

$$\phi(6) = \bar{6} = \bar{1}$$

Jadi,  $\phi$  Surjektif (onto)

Selanjutnya,

• Ambil sebarang  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a+b) = \phi(a) + \phi(b)$$

• Ambil sebarang  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b)$$

Jadi,  $\phi$  Homomorfisme Ring

• Karena  $\phi$  homomorfisme ring yang surjektif (onto), maka  $\phi$  epimorfisme ring.

- (2) Contoh Monomorfisme Ring

Diketahui:  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  Ring

$(\mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot)$  Ring

Maka  $\phi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

$$\underline{\phi(n) = n}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Adalah  $\phi$  homomorfisma ring

Ambil  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  sebarang

Perhatikan bahwa

$$\phi(a+b) = \phi(a) + \phi(b)$$

dan juga

$$\phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(a) \cdot \phi(b)$$

$\Rightarrow$  Adalah  $\phi$  injektif

Ambil sebarang  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$

Maka  $\underline{\phi(n) = n}$

$\phi$  injektif karena  $\underline{\phi(a) = \phi(a')}$  berlaku  $a = a'$

$\therefore$  Karena  $\phi$  homomorfisma ring yang injektif, maka

$\phi$  Monomorfisma Ring

(3) Contoh Isomorfisme

$$\text{Mijalikan } R = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Himpunan  $(R, +, \cdot)$  Ring [Diketahui]

Didefinisikan pemetaan  $\phi$  dari ring  $C$  ke ring  $R$ , yaitu

$$\phi(a+bi) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

untuk setiap  $a+bi \in C$ .

→ Adb.  $\phi$  merupakan homomorfisme

Ambil sebarang  $x, y \in C$

$$\text{tuliskan } x = a_1 + b_1 i$$

$$y = a_2 + b_2 i$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x \cdot y) &= \phi((a_1+b_1i) \cdot (a_2+b_2i)) \\ &= \phi(a_1 \cdot a_2 + a_1 \cdot b_2 i + a_2 \cdot b_1 i + (b_1 \cdot b_2) i^2) \\ &= \phi(a_1 \cdot a_2 + a_1 \cdot b_2 i + a_2 \cdot b_1 i + (b_1 \cdot b_2)) \quad [i^2 = -1] \\ &= \phi((a_1 \cdot a_2 - b_1 \cdot b_2) + (a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_1) i) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \cdot a_2 + b_1 \cdot b_2 & (a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_1) \\ -(a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_1) & (a_1 \cdot a_2 - b_1 \cdot b_2) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \phi(a_1+b_1i) \cdot \phi(a_2+b_2i) \\ &= \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(x+y) &= \phi((a_1+b_1)i + (a_2+b_2)i) \\
 &= \phi((a_1+a_2) + (b_1+b_2)i) \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1+a_2 & b_1+b_2 \\ -b_1-b_2 & a_1+a_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \phi(a_1+b_1i) + \phi(a_2+b_2i) \\
 &= \phi(x) + \phi(y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \phi$  adalah homomorfisme ring.

$\Rightarrow$  Adb.  $\phi$  bijektif

Ambil sebarang  $a+bi$  dan  $x+yi \in \mathbb{C}$

sedemikian sehingga  $\phi(a+bi) = \phi(x+yi)$

Karena  $\phi(a+bi) = \phi(x+yi)$ , diperlukan

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{bmatrix}$$

Akibatnya  $a=x$  dan  $b=y$ .

Dengan demikian  $a+bi = x+yi$ , yang berarti  $\phi$  injektif.

Ambil sebarang  $A = \begin{bmatrix} r & s \\ -s & r \end{bmatrix} \in R$

Berarti  $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Dibentuk  $c = r+si$ , maka jelas  $c \in \mathbb{C}$ .

Selanjutnya, perhatikan bahwa

$$\phi(c) = \phi(r+si) = A$$

Oleh karena itu,  $\phi$  bersifat surjektif.

$\therefore$  Karena  $\phi$  injektif & kalsig surjektif, maka  
 $\phi$  bijektif.

$\therefore$  Karena  $\phi$  homomorfisme ring dan  $\phi$  bijektif, maka  
 $\phi$  Isomorfisme Ring.

## (4) Cari tahu Endomorfisme Ring

$$\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \phi(z) = \bar{z}$$

$$a+bi \mapsto a-bi, \phi(a+bi) = a-bi$$

$\phi$  Endomorfisme Ring.

Bukti:

Ambil  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  sebarang,

$$\text{Tujuh}, z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i \quad \forall \text{satu } a_1, b_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i \quad \forall \text{satu } a_2, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

(a) Adb.  $\phi$  penetapan

$$\text{Misal } z_1 = z_2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \text{ dan } b_1 = b_2$$

Note that,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(z_1) &= \phi(a_1 + b_1 i) = a_1 - b_1 i = a_2 - b_2 i \\ &= \phi(a_2 + b_2 i) \\ &= \phi(z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \phi$  penetapan

(b) Perhatikan bahwa,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(z_1 + z_2) &= \phi((a_1 + b_1 i) + (a_2 + b_2 i)) \\ &= \phi((a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)i) \\ &= (a_1 - b_1 i) + (a_2 - b_2 i) \\ &= \phi(a_1 + b_1 i) + \phi(a_2 + b_2 i) \\ &= \phi(z_1) + \phi(z_2) \end{aligned}$$

Selanjutnya

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(z_1 \cdot z_2) &= \phi((a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot (a_2 + b_2 i)) \rightarrow [i^2 = -1] \\ &= \phi((a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)i) \\ &= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) - (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)i \\ &= (a_1 - b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i) \\ &= \phi(a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot \phi(a_2 + b_2 i) \\ &= \phi(z_1) \cdot \phi(z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \phi$  homomorfisme ring

$\therefore$  Karena  $\phi$  homomorfisme ring yang mempunyai penetapan ke ring yang sama, maka:

$\phi$  Endomorfisme Ring.



(5) Contoh Automorfisme Ring.

Diperhatikan kembali contoh (4) Endomorfisme Ring sebelumnya.

Diketahui bahwa,

$$\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \phi(z) = \bar{z}$$

$$a+bi \mapsto a-bi, \phi(a+bi) = a-bi$$

$\phi$  Endomorfisme Ring.

Adb.  $\phi$  Bijektif.

Ambil sebarang  $a_1+bi_1$  dan  $a_2+bi_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\text{sedemikian sehingga } \phi(a_1+bi_1) = \phi(a_2+bi_2)$$

Karena  $\phi(a_1+bi_1) = \phi(a_2+bi_2)$ , diperoleh

$$a_1-b_1i = a_2-b_2i$$

Akibatnya  $a_1 = a_2$  dan  $b_1 = b_2$ .

Pengan demikian  $a_1+bi_1 = a_2+bi_2$ , yang berarti  $\phi$  injektif.

Ambil sebarang  $A = a - bi \in \mathbb{C}$

Berarti  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Dibentuk  $c = a + bi$ , maka jelas  $c \in \mathbb{C}$ .

Selanjutnya, perhatikan bahwa

$$\phi(c) = \phi(a+bi) = A$$

Oleh karena itu,  $\phi$  bersifat surjektif.

Karena  $\phi$  injektif sekaligus surjektif, maka

$\phi$  bijektif.

$\therefore$  Karena  $\phi$  endomorfisme ring dan  $\phi$  bijektif, maka

$\phi$  Automorfisme Ring.