

$V = F^n$  ;  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$  - cruy. some na  $F^n$  ( $e_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ )  
 $f_1 \rightarrow f_n$  - gyomru  $\delta$ . na  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$  (some na  $\sqrt{x^i}$ )

$g_1 \rightarrow g_n$  - gyomru  $\delta$ . na  $f_1 \rightarrow f_n$  (some na  $\sqrt{x^i}$ )

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i ; \quad \theta(v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i g_i \quad \left( (\theta(v))(v^*) = v^*(v) \right)$$

$$f_i: V \rightarrow F ; \quad f_i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\left( \bigcap_{\substack{\uparrow \\ V^*}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i f_i \right) \left( \bigcap_{\substack{\uparrow \\ V=F^n}} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i x_i$$

$U \leq V$  . Hence  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  form an  $U$  ( $k \leq n$ )

$$U^\circ = \{ v^* \in V^* \mid \forall u \in U \quad v^*(u) = 0 \} =$$

$$= \{ v^* \in V^* \mid \forall i = 1, \dots, k \quad v^*(e_i) = 0 \} =$$

$$= \{ v^* = \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j f_j \mid \forall i = 1, \dots, k \quad v^*(e_i) = 0 \} =$$

$\mu_i$

$$= \left\{ \sum_{j=k+1}^n \mu_j f_j \right\}$$

Answer. zu  $u^* \leq v^*$ ; some  $f_1, \dots, f_k$  on  $u^*$   
 $(k \leq n)$

$$u_0^* = \left\{ v \in V \mid \forall u^* \in U^* \quad u^*(v) = 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \sum_{i=k+1}^n \lambda_i e_i \right\}$$


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Te. 1)  $u \leq v \Rightarrow (u^0)_0 = u$

2)  $u^* \leq v^* \Rightarrow (u_0^*)^0 = u^*$

3)  $u \leq v \Rightarrow (u^0)^0 \cong u; \theta(u) = u^{00}$

Зад "ортогональное"  $V \subset V^{\otimes 2}$ , т.е.

$$\sum \lambda_i e_i \in \sum \lambda_i g_i$$

Зад. Если  $(u^0)_0 = u \Rightarrow \forall \lambda \bar{u} \bar{u}$  э. перм. (не  
 берем (с. гр. ор.  $u^0$ ) хомог. сис. ерр

Зад 
$$\begin{array}{c} V \quad V^{\otimes} \\ \hline \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ f \quad g \end{array}; \quad \exists V' : (V')^{\otimes} \underset{\sim}{=} V$$

$$V' = \sum \lambda_i \underbrace{e_i}_{g_i}; \quad \begin{array}{c} V^{\otimes} \\ \downarrow \\ V^{\otimes} : V' \rightarrow F \\ v' \mapsto V^{\otimes}(v') \end{array}$$

## Симметрично группа

Зад.  $(G, \circ)$  — группа

—  $o$  — симметрично от  $g$  означает

—  $o$  — ассоциативен;  $e$  (нейтронен / identity) и обратен.

Зад.  $X$  — мн-во.

$$S(X) = \{ \sigma: X \rightarrow X \mid \sigma \text{ — симметрично} \}$$

$$\sigma, \tau \in S(X); \forall x \in X \quad (\sigma \circ \tau)(x) = \sigma(\tau(x))$$

$$o \text{ — асоц.}; \quad id_X: X \rightarrow X \quad x \mapsto x \quad \text{— симметрично}; \quad \sigma^{-1} \text{ — обратен}$$

$S(X)$  — симстр. гр. на  $X$

$X = \{1, \dots, n\}$       $S_n := S(X)$  — симстр. гр.  $\sigma$  на  $n$

$\sigma \in S_n \Leftrightarrow \sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)$  — перестановка

( $S_n$  — группа  $\sigma$  перм.)

$\sigma \rightarrow i_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_n$  (перм.)

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} \downarrow \sigma$

3.5.  $|S_n| = n!$

Πη. 1)  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  ε функция  $\sigma$ -ου  $\sigma \in S_n$ , οχο  
 $\sigma(i) = i$

2)  $\sigma, \tau \in S_n$  εα μεταθετιμα περμ., οχο

$$\forall i = 1, \dots, n \quad \sigma(i) = i \quad \text{ου} \quad \tau(i) = i$$

(τ. ε.  $i$  ε μεταθλ.  $\sigma$ . ου ου  $\sigma$ , ου ου  $\tau$ , ου  
ου  $\sigma$  ου  $\tau$ )

ζηδ. μεταθετιμα τ.  $(i)$  — κε ε μεταθλμα  $(\sigma(i) \neq i)$

$\sigma$  ου  $\tau$  — μεταθλ.  $\Leftrightarrow$  μεταθλμα ου οτ μεταθλ- $\sigma$ . ου ε  
αρεσμεο

3rd.  $\sigma, \tau$  - ~~trans.~~

$$\{1, \dots, n\} = \{i \mid \sigma(\tau(i)) = \tau(i) = i\} \cup \{i \mid \sigma(\tau(i)) = \tau \neq \tau(i)\} \cup \\ \cup \{i \mid \tau(\sigma(i)) = i \neq \sigma(i)\} \cup \{i \mid \sigma(\tau(i)) \neq i \neq \tau(i)\}$$

(4<sup>th</sup> trans. is bijection  $\sigma \circ \tau \circ \sigma \sim \tau \circ \sigma \circ \tau$  is also a 4<sup>th</sup> trans.  $\in$  group)

Th.  $\sigma, \tau$  - trans.  $\Rightarrow \sigma\tau = \tau\sigma$

D-60  $i \in \Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$- (1^{st} trans.) \quad (\sigma\tau)(i) = \sigma(\tau(i)) = \sigma(i) = i$$

$$(\tau\sigma)(i) = \dots = i$$



- (2 экз.)  $(\tau\sigma)(i) = \tau(i)$  ?  
 $(\sigma\tau)(i) = \sigma(\tau(i)) \stackrel{?}{=} \tau(i)$

$\tau(i) = i \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{нечет.}} \Rightarrow \tau(i) \neq i \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \tau(i) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{нечет.}} \Rightarrow \sigma(\tau(i)) = \tau(i)$

- (3 экз.) - аксиомы.

Доп. Пусть  $\sigma = (\hat{i}_1, \hat{i}_2, \dots, \hat{i}_k)$  - перестановка:

$$\sigma(i_1) = i_2, \sigma(i_2) = i_3, \dots, \sigma(i_{k-1}) = i_k, \sigma(i_k) = i_1$$

и  $\forall j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \quad \sigma(j) = j$

Зад. Попроб. на  $\tau$ . со перестановкой  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$

Зад.  $(i_1, \dots, i_k) \cup (j_1, \dots, j_s)$  сәйкесінше түрлендірілген  
 $\Leftrightarrow \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \cap \{j_1, \dots, j_s\} = \emptyset$

ТГ/Сн. Көрсеткіштік түрлендірілген (коммутативті)

Зад.  $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = (i_2, \dots, i_k, i_1)$

Зад.  $(i_1, \dots, i_k)$ ;  $k$  — жұп сан болса, онда түрлендірілген

ТГ/Сн.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = (1\ 2)(3\ 7\ 9\ 8\ 4\ 5)(6)$

Зад. Түрлендірілген сәйкесінше 1 сәйкесінше түрлендірілген —  
 бұл екі түрлендірілген

$$[(12) \circ (379845)] \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{операция 1}}}{(1)} = (12) \left( (379845) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{операция 2}}}{(1)} \right) =$$

$$= (\hat{1} \hat{2}) (1) = 2$$


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$$\sigma \in S_n, \quad i \in \Omega$$

$$i, \sigma(i), \sigma^2(i) = \sigma(\sigma(i)), \sigma^3(i), \dots \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{последовательность} \\ \text{элементов} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sigma^0(i) \bullet \exists m \geq n : \sigma^m(i) = \sigma^n(i) \xrightarrow{\sigma^{-n}} \sigma^{m-n}(i) = \sigma^0(i) = i$$


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Зад.  $(G, \circ)$  группа;  $g \in G$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g^n := \begin{cases} \underbrace{g \cdots g}_n, & n \geq 0 \\ e, & n = 0 \\ \underbrace{g^{-1} \cdots g^{-1}}_{|n|}, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

Ch-Bu:  $g^m \cdot g^n = g^{m+n}$ ;  $(g^m)^n = g^{mn}$

•  $\Rightarrow \exists k \geq 0$  min. so charakterisiert  $\sigma^k(i) = i$   
 $(\{k \geq 0 \mid \sigma^k(i) = i\} \neq \emptyset)$

•  $i, \sigma(i), \sigma^2(i), \dots, \sigma^{k-1}(i)$  ca. periodisch

$(\sigma^m(i) = \sigma^n(i) \text{ zu } 0 \leq m < n < k, \text{ so } \sigma^{n-m}(i) = i \text{ u. } 0 < n-m < k \uparrow)$

Def.  $O(i) = O_\sigma(i) = \{i, \sigma(i), \dots, \sigma^{k-1}(i)\}$

orbit von  $i$  nach generator  $\sigma$