

Solución de las preguntas del Taller de Álgebra

semana 3

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1.

- a) Sea $q_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$, existen $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ con $n > 0$ tal que $q_1 = \frac{m}{n}$. Por el algoritmo de la división existen $c, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ tal que

$$m = nc + r, 0 \leq r < n.$$

Entonces $q_1 = \frac{m}{n} = c + \frac{r}{n}$ con $0 \leq \frac{r}{n} < 1$. Luego $q_1 - \frac{r}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$, por lo tanto $q_1 \mathbb{Z} = \frac{r}{n} \mathbb{Z}$.

- b) Sea $q \in \mathbb{Q}$, existen $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ con $n \neq 0$ tal que $q = \frac{m}{n}$. Entonces $nq = m \in \mathbb{Z}$, por lo tanto $n(q\mathbb{Z}) = (nq)\mathbb{Z} = 0\mathbb{Z}$.

- c) Sea el grupo multiplicativo $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z^k = 1 \text{ para algún } k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Consideremos el mapa

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathbb{Q} &\rightarrow U \\ \frac{m}{n} &\mapsto e^{2\pi \frac{m}{n} i} \end{aligned}$$

φ está bien definida ya que $(e^{2\pi \frac{m}{n} i})^n = e^{2m\pi i} = 1$.

- φ es un homomorfismo

$$\varphi\left(\frac{m}{n} + \frac{p}{q}\right) = e^{2\pi\left(\frac{m}{n} + \frac{p}{q}\right)i} = e^{2\pi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)i} e^{2\pi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)i} = \varphi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \varphi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right).$$

- $\ker \varphi = \mathbb{Z}$

$$\frac{m}{n} \in \ker \varphi \Leftrightarrow e^{2\pi \frac{m}{n} i} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- $\text{Im } \varphi = U$

Sea $z = |z|e^{\theta i} \in U \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ tal que $|z|^k e^{k\theta i} = 1 \Rightarrow |z| = 1$ y $e^{k\theta i} = 1 \Rightarrow k\theta = 2n\pi$ para algún $n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \theta = 2\frac{n}{k}\pi \Rightarrow z = e^{2\frac{n}{k}\pi i} = \varphi\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \in \text{Im } \varphi$.

Por el primer teorema del isomorfismo

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\ker \varphi} \cong \text{Im } \varphi \equiv \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Z}} \cong U.$$

2. Como $H \cap K$ es un subgrupo de H , por el teorema de Lagrange tenemos que

$$\frac{|H|}{|H \cap G|} \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \frac{[G : H \cap K]}{[G : H]} = \frac{\frac{|G|}{|H \cap G|}}{\frac{|G|}{|H|}} = \frac{|H|}{|H \cap G|} \frac{|G|}{|G|} = \frac{|H|}{|H \cap G|} \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [G : H] | [G : H \cap K],$$

de igual manera, $H \cap K$ es un subgrupo de K , entonces $[G:K][G:H \cap K]$. Luego

$$\text{mcm}([G:H], [G:K])[G:H \cap K] \Rightarrow \text{mcm}(m, n)[G:H \cap K] \Rightarrow \text{mcm}(m, n) \leq [G:H \cap K].$$

Por otro lado, $HK \subset G \Rightarrow |HK| \leq |G|$, luego

$$\frac{|G|}{|H||K|}|HK| \leq \frac{|G|}{|H||K|}|G| \Rightarrow \frac{|G|}{\frac{|H||K|}{|HK|}} \leq \frac{|G|}{|H|} \frac{|G|}{|K|} \Rightarrow \frac{|G|}{|H \cap K|} \leq \frac{|G|}{|H|} \frac{|G|}{|K|} \Rightarrow [G:H \cap K] \leq mn.$$

Finalmente

$$\text{mcm}(m, n) \leq [G:H \cap K] \leq mn.$$

Y si $(m, n) = 1$ entonces

$$mn \leq [G:H \cap K] \leq mn \Rightarrow [G:H \cap K] = mn = [G:H][G:K].$$

3.

a) Consideremos el mapa

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \mathbb{Z} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \\ a &\mapsto (\bar{a}, \bar{\bar{a}}) \end{aligned}$$

- φ es un homomorfismo

$$\varphi(a+b) = (\overline{a+b}, \overline{\overline{a+b}}) = (\bar{a} + \bar{b}, \bar{\bar{a}} + \bar{\bar{b}}) = (\bar{a}, \bar{\bar{a}}) + (\bar{b}, \bar{\bar{b}}) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b)$$

- $\text{Ker } \varphi = mn\mathbb{Z}$

$$a \in \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi(a) = (\bar{a}, \bar{\bar{a}}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{\bar{0}}) \Leftrightarrow a \equiv 0 \pmod{m} \wedge a \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow a \equiv 0 \pmod{\text{mcm}(m, n)} = 0 \pmod{mn} \Leftrightarrow a \in mn\mathbb{Z}$$

- $\text{Im } \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$

Sea $(\bar{a}, \bar{\bar{b}}) \in \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$. Como $(m, n) = 1$, existen $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ tal que $xm + yn = 1$. Luego

$$xma + yna = a \quad \text{y} \quad xmb + ynb = b \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{yn\bar{a}} = \bar{a} \quad \text{y} \quad \overline{\overline{xmb}} = \bar{\bar{b}}.$$

Defino $z = yna + xmb \in \mathbb{Z}$, entonces $\varphi(z) = (\overline{yn\bar{a}}, \overline{\overline{xmb}}) = (\bar{a}, \bar{\bar{b}}) \in \text{Im } \varphi$.

Por el primer teorema del isomorfismo

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\text{ker } \varphi} \cong \text{Im } \varphi \Rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{mn\mathbb{Z}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{mn} \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n.$$

b) Sea los grupos A y $D_{2n} = \{1, r, \dots, r^n, s, sr, \dots, sr^{n-1}\}$ donde

$$A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & 1 \end{pmatrix} : \bar{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_n \right\}.$$

Definimos el mapa

$$\begin{aligned} f : \quad A &\rightarrow D_{2n} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} &\mapsto r^k \\ \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} &\mapsto sr^{-(k-1)} \end{aligned}$$

- f está bien definida

Sea $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ tal que $\bar{k}_1 = \bar{k}_2$, entonces $n | k_1 - k_2 \Rightarrow r^{k_1 - k_2} = 1 \Rightarrow r^{k_1} = r^{k_2}$. Luego

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k}_1 \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) &= r^{k_1} = r^{k_2} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k}_2 \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right), \\ f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k}_1 \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) &= sr^{-(k_1-1)} = sr r^{-k_1} = sr r^{-k_2} = sr^{-(k_2-1)} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k}_2 \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right). \end{aligned}$$

- f es homomorfismo

$$\begin{aligned} f\left[\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right] &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \overline{m+k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = r^{m+k} = r^k r^m = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right), \\ f\left[\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right] &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \overline{-m+k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = r^{k-m} = r^{k-1-(m-1)} = \\ &= r^{k-1} s s r^{-(m-1)} = s r^{-(k-1)} s r^{-(m-1)} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right), \\ f\left[\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right] &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \overline{m+k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = s r^{-(m+k-1)} = s r^{-k} r^{-(m-1)} \\ &= r^k s r^{-(m-1)} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right), \\ f\left[\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right] &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \overline{-k+m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = s r^{-(m-k-1)} = s r^{-(m-1)} r^k \\ &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{m} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right). \end{aligned}$$

- f es sobreyectiva

Un elemento de D_{2n} tienen la forma r^k o sr^k , en ambos casos conseguimos pre-ímagenes

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = r^k, \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \overline{-k+1} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = sr^k.$$

- f es inyectiva

Sea $x \in \text{Ker } f$, entonces existe $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ tal que $x = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$ o $x = \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$. Veamos ambos casos

$$1. \quad 1 = f(x) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = r^k \Rightarrow n | k \Rightarrow \bar{k} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad 1 = f(x) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = sr^{-(k-1)} \Rightarrow s = r^{k-1} (\Rightarrow \Leftarrow)$$

$$\text{Entonces } \ker f = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & \bar{0} \\ 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } f \text{ es un isomorfismo } \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \pm \bar{1} & \bar{k} \\ 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix} : \bar{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_n \right\} \cong D_{2n}.$$

4. Como $[G:H]$ y $[G:K]$ son coprimos entonces, por el ejercicio 2, $[G:H \cap K] = [G:H][G:K]$

$$\frac{|G|}{|H \cap K|} = \frac{|G|}{|H|} \frac{|G|}{|K|} \Rightarrow \frac{|H||K|}{|H \cap K|} = |G| \Rightarrow |HK| = |G| \Rightarrow HK = G,$$

ya que $HK \subset G$.