

## opg I.2-7

$$Q = \{1, -1, i, -i, j, -j, k, -k\} \quad \text{ord } G = 8$$

rules  $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$ ,  $ij = -ji = k$   
og likt med  $i, -1$   $jk = -kj = i$   
 $ki = -ik = j$

Multiplikations tabel. Ikke nødvendig.

$$i^{-1} = -i, \quad j^{-1} = -j, \quad k^{-1} = -k$$
$$(i)^{-1} = i, \quad (-j)^{-1} = j, \quad (-k)^{-1} = k$$

$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ij)k &= k^2 = -1 \\ i(jk) &= i^2 = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} (ij)k &= k^2 = -1 \\ i(jk) &= i^2 = -1 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{ or etc ...}$$

## opg I.2-8

$A_4$  ikke simpel?

Er der invariant undergruppe.

Side 62:  $Z_2 \otimes Z_2 = \left\{ I, \overset{A}{(12)(34)}, \overset{B}{(13)(24)}, \overset{C}{(14)(23)} \right\}$

Er undergruppe af  $A_4$  (Se opg I.2-14)

Alle elementer er idempotente:  $X^2 = I$

og man tjekker  $AB = C$ , dvs det er  $Z_2 \otimes Z_2$ ,  
se diskussion P. 49, men dette er ikke  
nok i denne sammenhæng.

## OPG I.2-8 fortsat.

Er det en invariant undergruppe af  $A_4$ ?  
Dvs gælder det:

$$H = g^{-1} H g \quad \forall g \in A_4.$$

$$H = \{I, (ab)(cd)\} \quad a, b, c, d \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$A_4$  består af

$I$	1 element
$(ab)(cd)$	3 elementer
$(abc)$	8 elementer

$(ab)$  ulige (6 elementer),  $(abcd)$  ulige (6 elementer)

dvs vi skal have

$$(abc)(ab)(cd)(cba) \in H$$

$$\text{udregn: } (ad)(cb) \quad \text{ok}$$

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## opg. 10 $f: G \rightarrow G$ , $f(g_1 g_2) = f(g_1) f(g_2)$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{g \mid f(g) = I\}$$

(1)  $\text{Ker } f$  undergruppe:  $g_1 \in \text{Ker } f, g_2 \in \text{Ker } f$   
 $f(g_1 g_2) = f(g_1) f(g_2) = I \Rightarrow g_1 g_2 \in \text{Ker } f$

(2)  $g \text{ Ker } f g^{-1} = \text{Ker } f \quad \forall g \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 \in \text{Ker } f &: f(g g_0 g^{-1}) = f(g) f(g_0) f(g^{-1}) = f(g) f(g^{-1}) \\ &= f(g g^{-1}) = f(I) = I. \end{aligned}$$

## øpg I.2 - 11

$$D_n = \langle R, r \mid R^n = I, r^2 = I, Rr = rR^{-1} \rangle$$

$$ab = \begin{cases} R^{n_1} R^{n_2} & \rightarrow (ba)^{-1} ab = I \\ R^n r & \rightarrow (rR^n)^{-1} R^n r = R^{-n} r^{-1} R^n r \\ r R^n & \rightarrow \text{samme} \\ r^2 & = I = ba \end{cases} = R^{-n} r^{-1} r R^n = R^{-2n}$$

Altse er  $(ba)^{-1} ab = R^{2n}$ ,  $n=0, \dots, n-1$

Som genererer gruppen  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  hvis  $n$  er ulige og  $\mathbb{Z}_{n/2}$  hvis  $n$  er lige.

## øpg I.2 - 12

$$fg \sim gf : \exists h : h fg h^{-1} = gf$$

$$\text{Valg } h = f^{-1} : (f^{-1})f g (f) = gf \quad \text{ok.}$$

## øpg I.2 - 13

ord  $G$  = lige

$$\mathcal{K} = \{g \mid g^2 \neq I\}, \quad g \in \mathcal{K} \Rightarrow g^{-1} \in \mathcal{K} \wedge g \neq g^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{ord } \mathcal{K} \text{ lige}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \{g \mid g^2 = I\} : \text{ord } \mathcal{K} = \text{ord } G - \text{ord } \mathcal{K} : \underline{\underline{\text{lige}}}$$

$I \in \mathcal{K}$ . Derfor må  $\mathcal{K}$  indeholde  $g_0 \neq I$ .

orig I.2-14

orig. I.2-8

$$V \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \{I, (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$$

Lad os bruge Cayleys konstruktionen til at opnå dette.

$$V_i \text{ skriv } \mathbb{Z}_2 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{(0,0), (1,0), (0,1), (1,1)\}$$

Permutationen  $\sigma_\alpha(i) \rightarrow j = \alpha(i): g_i \rightarrow g_\alpha g_i = g_{\sigma_\alpha(i)}$

$$(1) \quad g_1 \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \\ g_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_1^2 \\ g_1 g_2 \\ g_1 g_3 \\ g_1 g_4 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} (0,0) \\ (1,0) \\ (0,1) \\ (1,1) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (0,0) + (0,0) \\ (0,0) + (1,0) \\ (0,0) + (0,1) \\ (0,0) + (1,1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (0,0) \\ (1,0) \\ (0,1) \\ (1,1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad g_2 \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \\ g_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_2 g_1 \\ g_2^2 \\ g_2 g_3 \\ g_2 g_4 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} (0,0) \\ (1,0) \\ (0,1) \\ (1,1) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (1,0) + (0,0) \\ (1,0) + (1,0) \\ (1,0) + (0,1) \\ (1,0) + (1,1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1,0) \\ (0,0) \\ (1,1) \\ (0,1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1): \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, (2): \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (12)(34)$$

$$\text{PSM f.ås } g_3 \sim \sigma_3 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (13)(24)$$

$$\text{og } g_4 \sim \sigma_4 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (14)(23)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_4 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, g_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, g_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, g_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_4: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Grp I.2-15

$$\sigma_g \sim g, \quad g \in G : \sigma_g : i \mapsto \sigma_g(i)$$

$$g_i \sim g g_i = g(\sigma_g(i))$$

$$\sigma_g : \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & \dots & g_n \\ g g_1 & \dots & g g_n \end{pmatrix}$$

(a)  $g = I \sim \sigma = I$ ,  $g \neq I : g g_i \neq g_i \quad \forall i$

(+b)

↳ (i spørgsmål (b) skal permutationen også være forskellige fra identiteten)

(c) Lad os betragte den cykel der er relateret til element  $g_i$ , for en given permutation  $\sigma_g \sim g$ .  $g^k = I$ ,  $g^n \neq I, n < k$ .

$$g_i \rightarrow g g_i \rightarrow g(g g_i) = g^2 g_i \rightarrow g(g^2 g_i) = g^3 g_i \\ \dots \rightarrow g^k g_i = g_i$$

$\sigma_g$  dekomponeres derfor i disjunkte cykler der alle har længde  $k$

længde  $k$  afh. af  $g$ .

## opg I.2-16

$$\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \mid a_i^2 = I, (a_i a_j)^{n_{ij}} = I, i, j = 1, \dots, n \rangle$$

$$n_{ij} = 2 \Rightarrow (a_i a_j)^2 = I, \Rightarrow a_i a_j = a_j^{-1} a_i^{-1} = a_j a_i$$

$$\text{da } a_i^2 = I \Rightarrow a_i = a_i^{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

## opg I.2-17

$$\forall h_2 \in H \exists h_1 \in H: h_2 = g h_1 g^{-1}$$

$$g H g^{-1} = H: \forall h_1 \in H \exists h_2 \in H: g h_1 g^{-1} = h_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$g h_1 = h_2 g$$

Men dette viser at  $g H = H g$  da denne ligning

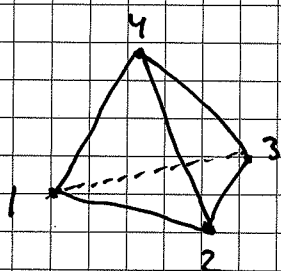
$$\text{betegner: } \forall h_1 \in H \exists h_2 \in H: g h_1 = h_2 g.$$

$$\wedge \forall h_2 \in H \exists h_1 \in H: h_2 g = g h_1$$

## opg I.2-18

Vi har allerede  $A_4 \subset S_4 \subset S_5 \subset S_6$

fra opg. 3

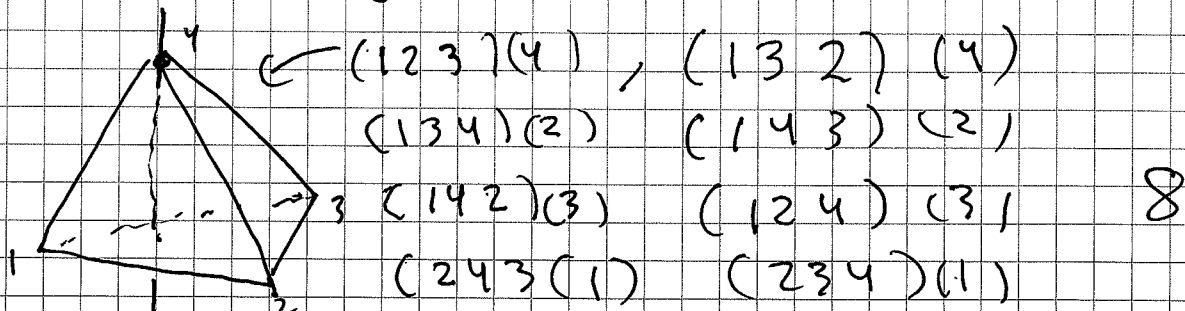


4 hjørner  $U_i$   
6 kanter:  $\langle U_i, U_j \rangle$

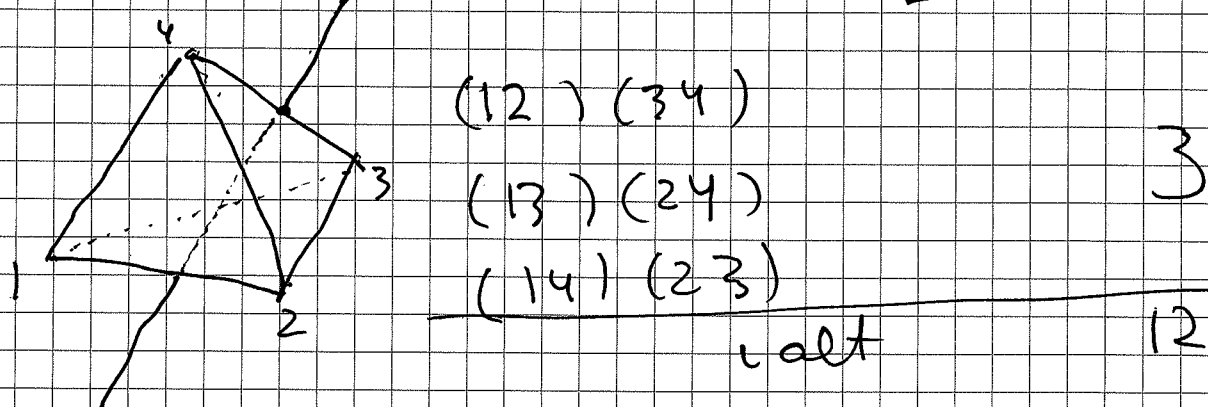
Enhver

# opg I.2-18 fortsat

$A_4$  identificeres med følgende 12 rotationer af tetrahedron ~~uden~~ i sig selv



$(12)(34)$  akse rotation  $180^\circ$  I 1



Enhver af disse permutationer  $U_i \mapsto U_{\sigma(i)}$   
 $\sigma \in A_4$  definerer en permutation i  $S_6$

ved  $\langle U_i, U_j \rangle \mapsto \langle U_{\sigma(i)}, U_{\sigma(j)} \rangle$

(hvor  $\langle U_i, U_j \rangle = \langle U_j, U_i \rangle$  betegner en af de 6 kanter)

Denne indlejring ~~af~~ af  $A_4$  i  $S_6$  er forståelig  
 fra den i op. 3 fordi de 8 første rotationer  
 er ~~der~~ de to kanter som ved den samme  
 rotation ~~gør~~ 2 gange går over i sig selv

$\sigma_4(\cdot)(\cdot)$  eller  $\sigma_4(\cdot)(\cdot)$  har begge den egenstab



opg I2-20

$$I: X \mapsto I(X) = X, \quad A: X \mapsto A(X) = \frac{1}{1-X}, \quad C: X \mapsto C(X) = \frac{1}{X}$$

$$I^2 = I, \quad A^2(X) = A\left(\frac{1}{1-X}\right) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1-X}} = \frac{X-1}{X}$$

$$A^3(X) = A(A^2(X)) = A\left(\frac{X-1}{X}\right) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{X-1}{X}} = X = I(X)$$

$$G = \{I, A, A^2\} = \mathbb{Z}_3$$

$$C^2(X) = X = I(X)$$

$$AC(X) = A\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{X}} = \frac{X}{X-1} = C\left(\frac{X-1}{X}\right) = CA^2(X)$$

$$CA(X) = C\left(\frac{1}{1-X}\right) = 1-X \quad (\text{ny})$$

$$A^2(X) = A^2\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{X} - 1}{\frac{1}{X}} = 1-X = CA(X)$$

$$CA = A^2C = A^{-1}C$$

$$AC = CA^2 = CA^{-1}$$

$$(A^3 = I)$$

identis  
für  $C^2 = I$

$$CA = A^{-1}C \Rightarrow$$

$$AC = CA^{-1}$$

Dus:

$$G = \langle A, C \mid A^3 = I, C^2 = I, AC = CA^{-1} \rangle = D_3$$