

Бонина, Ильяна КР # 3

Задача 4) $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = (1\ 3\ 4)(2)(5\ 6)$

$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1\ 6)(2\ 4)(3\ 5)$

$r(\sigma) = [2, 3] = 6$

$r(\tau) = [2, 2, 2] = 2$

2. $r(\sigma^k) \leq r(\tau^k)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

~~то~~ k трябва да дели 3, тогава
 $r(\sigma^k) = \begin{cases} k, & \text{ако } k \nmid 2 \\ 1, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$

и $r(\tau^k) = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{ако } k \nmid 2 \\ 1, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$

Получаваме ако $k \nmid 3$, редовите ни ще са
равни

3. $r(\sigma^3) \leq r(\sigma\tau\sigma^{-1})$

$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\tau\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sigma\tau\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (1\ 2)(3\ 5)(4\ 6)$

$r(\sigma\tau\sigma^{-1}) = 2 \Rightarrow r(\sigma^3) = 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid 6$

3. agarda 2) $G = \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$
$\bar{0}$	1	2
$\bar{1}$	4	4
$\bar{2}$	2	2
$\bar{3}$	4	4

$$A_0 = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0})\}$$

$$A_1 = A_0 \cup \{(\bar{0}, \bar{1})\} \subset A_0$$

$$A_2 = A_0 \cup \{(\bar{2}, \bar{0})\} \subset A_0$$

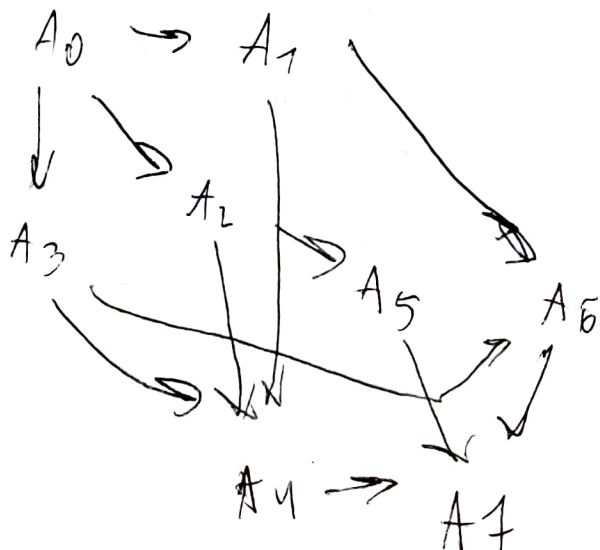
$$A_3 = A_0 \cup \{(\bar{2}, \bar{1})\} \subset A_0$$

$$A_4 = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \subset A_1, A_2, A_3$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \bar{0} = A_2 \cup \{(\bar{1}, \bar{0}); (\bar{3}, \bar{0})\} \subset A_2$$

$$A_6 = A_1 \cup \{(\bar{1}, \bar{1}); (\bar{3}, \bar{1})\} \cup A_2 \subset A_1, A_2$$

$$A_7 = G \subset A_4, A_5, A_6$$



Задача 3) $G = \{(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid ab \neq 0\}$

$$(a_1, b_1, c_1) \cdot (a_2, b_2, c_2) = (a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2, a_1 c_2 + c_1 b_2)$$

$\in G \mid \begin{matrix} a_1 a_2 \neq 0 \\ b_1 b_2 \neq 0 \end{matrix}$

- Доказваме, че G е група:

- Единичният ел. $e \in (1, 1, 0)$

Нека $(a, b, c) \in G$

$$(a, b, c) (1, 1, 0) = (a \cdot 1, b \cdot 1, 1 \cdot c + 0 \cdot 1) = (a, b, c)$$

$$(1, 1, 0) (a, b, c) = (1 \cdot a, 1 \cdot b, 0 \cdot 1 + c \cdot 1) = (a, b, c)$$

- Обратният ел. За $(a, b, c) \in G$ е $(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, -\frac{c}{ab})$

$$(a, b, c) \cdot (\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, -\frac{c}{ab}) = (a \cdot \frac{1}{a}, b \cdot \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{b} \cdot c + a \cdot (-\frac{c}{ab})) = (1, 1, \frac{c}{b} - \frac{c}{b}) = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, -\frac{c}{ab}) \cdot (a, b, c) = (1, 1, 0)$$

- Асоциативност:

Нека $(a_1, b_1, c_1), (a_2, b_2, c_2), (a_3, b_3, c_3) \in G$

Имаме тук да да проверим само за 3-тия елемент от дес. гр., защото за групите това е просто произв. в \mathbb{R}

$$(a_1, b_1, c_1) ((a_2, b_2, c_2) (a_3, b_3, c_3)) =$$

$$(a_1, b_1, c_1) (\dots, a_2 c_3 + b_3 c_2) = (\dots, a_1 (a_2 c_3 + b_3 c_2) + b_3 c_2)$$

$$= (\dots, a_1 a_2 c_3 + a_1 b_3 + b_2 b_3 c_1) = (\dots, b_3 (a_1 c_2 + b_2 c_1) + a_1 a_2 c_3) =$$

$$= (\dots, a_1 c_2 + b_2 c_1) (a_3, b_3, c_3) = (a_1, b_1, c_1) (a_2, b_2, c_2) (a_3, b_3, c_3)$$

- За да се покаже, че G е ~~не~~ аделова:

Нека $(a_1, b_1, c_1), (a_2, b_2, c_2) \in G$

$$(a_1, b_1, c_1) (a_2, b_2, c_2) = (a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2, a_1 c_2 + c_1 b_2)$$

$$(a_2, b_2, c_2) (a_1, b_1, c_1) = (a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2, a_2 c_1 + c_2 b_1)$$

\Rightarrow не е аделова

$$- K = \{(a, b, c) \in G \mid a = b\}$$

Искаме да докажем $G/K \cong \mathbb{R}^*$ т. за хоморф.

можем търсим $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$, такава че:

$$\bullet \text{Ker } \varphi = K$$

$$\bullet \text{Im } \varphi = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$\bullet \varphi$ да е хомоморфизъм

Нека ~~не~~ вземем за $\varphi(a, b, c) = \frac{a}{b}$, проверяваме

условиата:

$$\bullet \text{Ker } \varphi = \{(a, b, c) \in G \mid \frac{a}{b} = 1\} = \{(a, b, c) \in G \mid a = b\}$$

$$\bullet \text{Im } \varphi = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid (a, b, c) \in G \right\} = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}^* \right\} = \{c \mid c \in \mathbb{R}^*\} = \mathbb{R}^*$$

(защото \mathbb{R}^* е замкнута)

• Пусть $(a_1, b_1, c_1), (a_2, b_2, c_2) \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi((a_1, b_1, c_1)(a_2, b_2, c_2)) &= \varphi(a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2, a_1 c_2 + b_2 c_1) = \\ &= \frac{a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_2} = \frac{a_1}{b_1} \cdot \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \varphi(a_1, b_1, c_1) \varphi(a_2, b_2, c_2) \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Можно ли применить теорему
за канонизацию и отсюда следует,
 $G/K \cong \mathbb{R}^*$ и $K \trianglelefteq G$