```
Semimar 7
                                        x^{-1}. y^{-1} Reguli (yx)^{-1} = yx
   xy=yx (x) x,yeG.
            JG e abelian
        (1=x^2\cdot y^2=(xy)^2=) xx\cdot y\cdot y=xyxy (abcd)^2=d^2\cdot c^2b\cdot a^2
                                xy=9xy (4)x,ye6)
Fig G_{1}=(Z_{4},+), G_{2}=(Z_{2},Z_{2},+), G_{3}=(Z_{4},+) and G_{4}=(Z_{4},+) and G_{5}=(Z_{4},+)
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$$G_{z} = (Z_{z} \times Z_{z} +) -) \text{ graph likelim} \qquad G_{z} = ((6)) ((6, 1)) ((1, 1))$$

$$\frac{+ (6, 6) (6, 1) (1, 6) (1, 1)}{(6, 6) (6, 1) (1, 6) (1, 1)} = \text{ord}((6, 1)) = z - \text{ord}((1, 6)) = \text{ord}((6, 1))$$

$$(6, 1) (6, 1) (6, 1) (6, 1) (1, 1)$$

tabla lui table lui ((Z810) U(Zg.) ~ (ZzxZzit) Je observa ca suprapunerea tablelor via (identificarea) bijectique (3,3) In f(3,1) + (3,3) = f((3,3)) = 3.5 = 7.

(ZL,+)

Anátati cá  $(Z_4,t)$  nu este i tomorf cu  $(Z_2 \times Z_2,t)$ .

Po cá exista un i tomorf:  $(Z_4,t) \longrightarrow (Z_2 \times Z_2,t)$ .  $f(\tilde{1}) \in Z_2 \times Z_2 \Longrightarrow$  $P(\tilde{\eta})$  are ordin  $1\left(dc\left(\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{\eta})\right)=(\tilde{\partial},\tilde{\partial})\right)$  san  $P(\tilde{\eta})$  are ordin  $2\left(daca P(\tilde{\eta}) \neq (\tilde{\partial},\tilde{\partial})\right)$  $L_{2} = (3,0)$ .  $L_{3} = (3,0)$ . 11 pmont de grupwi nui e mijectiva do •  $f(\tilde{n}+\tilde{n}) = f(\tilde{a}) = (\tilde{o},\tilde{o})$ Refalsa => (Zut) une izomorf cu (ZutZut) and (1) = 4 ~ ord ((1) = 4 & (1) (2x 2z, 2) on an element de ordin 4 , SAU  $f(\tilde{n}) + f(\tilde{n}) = f(\tilde{z}) = f(\tilde{z}) = f(\tilde{n}) + f(\tilde{n}) + f(\tilde{n}) + f(\tilde{n}) = f(\tilde{$ Pp abs Ca(F) Pizom (2) = (3) (2) = (3) (3)Propri Fie (G110) si(G20) 2 grupusi i remorte si  $\propto e G_1 a.i.$ Ord( $\propto$ ) = m. Daca  $f:G_{10}$ )  $\rightarrow (G_{21}$ 0) este un' i rem.  $\rightarrow$  ord(f(x))

Dem  $f:(G_1,\cdot) \rightarrow (G_2,\cdot)$  item de gx.  $f(x)=m \rightarrow \infty = 1$   $f(x) \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(x) = f(x)$   $f(x^m) = f(x \cdot x \cdot - \cdot \cdot x) = f(x) \cdot f(x) \cdot - \cdot \cdot f(x) = f(x)$   $f(x^m) = f(x \cdot x \cdot - \cdot \cdot x) = f(x) \cdot f(x) \cdot - \cdot \cdot f(x) = f(x)$ and  $f(x) \leq m$ .  $f(1_{G_1}) = 1_{G_2} \times t_{CM} \quad \text{a.i.} \quad f(x) = 1_{G_2} = 1_{G_2} = 1_{G_2} \times t_{CM} \quad \text{a.i.} \quad f(x) = 1_{G_2} = 1_{G_2} \times t_{CM} \quad \text{a.i.} \quad f(1_{G_1}) = 1_{G_2} \times t_{CM} \quad \text{a.i.} \quad \text{bis}$  $x^t = 161 = 3$  ord(x)</br> x = 161 = 3 ord(x)</br> Ancitati cà ( $\mathbb{Z}_{6,1}$ )  $\mathbb{Z}(S_{3,0})$ .

Tema! Vitati-và la ordinele elementelor (studiati toblele celor zgrupuri)  $\mathbb{Z}(S_{6,1})$  e grup abelian;  $\mathbb{Z}(S_{3,0})$  ru e grup abelian (Vezi  $\mathbb{Z}(S_{3,0})$ ) ru e grup abelian;  $\mathbb{Z}(S_{3,0})$  ru e grup abelia Excl Anatati cà un grup ou 4 elemente este i zomorf sau ou (Zy, +) sau ou (ZzxZz, +). (Cur alte cavinte, existà door z grupuri ("distructe") neizomorfe au 4 élémente)

Exc Aratati ca un grup au 6 élémente este i zomorf sou au (Zc.t.) Exc Aratati ca un grup ou pelements, unde pe prim, este i somerf cu (Zpit).