

Grupos

José Antônio O. Freitas

MAT-UnB

Exercício

Considere o conjunto

$a \neq 0$ ou $b \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow G = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R}^* \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}.$$

Então (G, \cdot) , onde \cdot é a multiplicação de números reais, é um grupo multiplicativo? Caso afirmativo, esse grupo é comutativo?

SOLUÇÃO: SEJA $x, y, z \in G$.

Assim

$$x = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = c + d\sqrt{2}$$

$$z = e + f\sqrt{2}$$

on DE $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{Q}$. D4.1

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet (x \cdot y) \cdot z &= [(a + b\sqrt{2})(c + d\sqrt{2})] (e + f\sqrt{2}) \\ &= [(ac + 2bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{2}] (e + f\sqrt{2}) \\ &= (ac + 2bd)e + 2(ad + bc)f + \\ &\quad (ac + 2bd)f\sqrt{2} + (ad + bc)e\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (a\tilde{c}e + 2b\overset{=}{d}e + 2a\overset{=}{d}f + 2b\overset{=}{c}f) \\
 &+ (a\overset{x}{c}f + 2b\overset{\cdot}{d}f + a\overset{\cdot}{d}e + b\overset{\cdot}{c}e)\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \quad x \cdot (y \cdot z) &= (a + b\sqrt{2})[(c + d\sqrt{2})(e + f\sqrt{2})] \\
 &= (a + b\sqrt{2})[(ce + 2df) + (cf + de)\sqrt{2}] =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= a(ce + 2df) + 2b(cf + de) +$$

$$b(ce + 2df)\sqrt{2} + a(cf + de)\sqrt{2}$$

$$= (a\overset{=}{ce} + 2a\overset{=}{df} + 2b\overset{=}{cf} + 2b\overset{=}{de})$$

$$+ (b\overset{\cdot}{ce} + 2b\overset{\cdot}{df} + a\overset{x}{cf} + a\overset{\cdot}{de})\sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

com ISSO

$$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$$

$$\boxed{x \cdot e = x = e \cdot x}, \text{ PARA TODO } x \in G$$

$$x \cdot e = x; \quad x = a + b\sqrt{2}; \quad e = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}$$

$$(a + b\sqrt{2})(\alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

$$\underbrace{(a\alpha + 2b\beta)}_{=} + \underbrace{(a\beta + b\alpha)\sqrt{2}}_{=} = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \cancel{x} + 2 \textcircled{b} \cancel{\beta} = a$$

; PARA TODOS $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 1; \beta = 0}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \cancel{\beta} + \textcircled{b} \cancel{\alpha} = b$$

$$c = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{2} = 1 + 0\sqrt{2}$$

$$c = 1 //$$

Tomando $e = 1 + 0\sqrt{2} = 1 \in G$, tenemos

$$x \cdot e = (a + b\sqrt{2})(1 + 0\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

$$e \cdot x = (1 + 0\sqrt{2})(a + b\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

Para todo $x = a + b\sqrt{2} \in G$. Luego,

$e = \underline{1 + 0\sqrt{2}} = 1$ É O ELEMENTO

NEUTRO DA OPERAÇÃO DEFINIDA

EM G ,

$$\underline{x = a + b\sqrt{2}} ; \exists y = \overset{\downarrow}{c} + \overset{\downarrow}{d}\sqrt{2} \quad \text{TAL} \quad \text{au}$$

$$\underbrace{x \cdot y = 1}_{\text{?}} = y \cdot x \text{ ?}$$

$$(a + b\sqrt{2})(c + d\sqrt{2}) = 1$$

$$\underbrace{(ac + 2bd)}_1 + \underbrace{(ad + bc)\sqrt{2}}_0 = 1 + 0\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} ac + 2bd = 1 \\ \underline{ad} + bc = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow (a \neq 0) \vee (b \neq 0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow d = -\frac{bc}{a}$$

$$ac + 2b\left(\frac{-bc}{a}\right) = 1$$

$$a^2c - 2b^2c = a$$

$$(a^2 - 2b^2)c = a \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad c = \frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$d = \frac{-ab}{a^2 - 2b^2} \Rightarrow d = \frac{-b}{a^2 - 2b^2} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Dono $x = a + b\sqrt{2} \in G$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$y = \frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2 - 2b^2} \sqrt{2} \quad \text{Assim}$$

$$\underline{x \cdot y} = a + b\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2 - 2b^2} \sqrt{2} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^2}{a^2 - 2b^2} - \frac{2b^2}{a^2 - 2b^2} \right) + \left(\frac{ba}{a^2 - 2b^2} - \frac{ab}{a^2 - 2b^2} \right) \sqrt{2}$$

$= 0$

$$= \underline{1} = e$$

$$y. x = \left(\frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2 - 2b^2} \sqrt{2} \right) (a + b \sqrt{2}) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^2}{a^2-2b^2} - \frac{2b^2}{a^2-2b^2} \right) + \left(\frac{-ba}{a^2-2b^2} + \frac{ab}{a^2-2b^2} \right) \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 1 = e.$$

Logo o INVERSO DE $x = a + b\sqrt{2} \in G$

$$e' \quad y = \frac{a}{a^2-2b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2-2b^2} \sqrt{2} \in G.$$

Portanto (G, \cdot) é um grupo
multiplicativo.

Agora, dados $x = a + b\sqrt{2}$,

$y = c + d\sqrt{2} \in G$ temos

$$\underline{x \cdot y} = (a + b\sqrt{2})(c + d\sqrt{2}) =$$

$$= (\underbrace{ac + 2bd}_{\in \mathbb{Q}}) + (\underbrace{ad + bc}_{\in \mathbb{Q}})\sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{y \cdot x} = (c + d\sqrt{2})(a + b\sqrt{2}) =$$

$$= (\underbrace{ca + 2bd}_{\in \mathbb{Q}}) + (\underbrace{cb + da}_{\in \mathbb{Q}})\sqrt{2}.$$

De,

$$xy = yx$$

PARA TODOS $x, y \in G$.

PORTANTO (G, \cdot) É UM GRUPO
COMUTATIVO. #