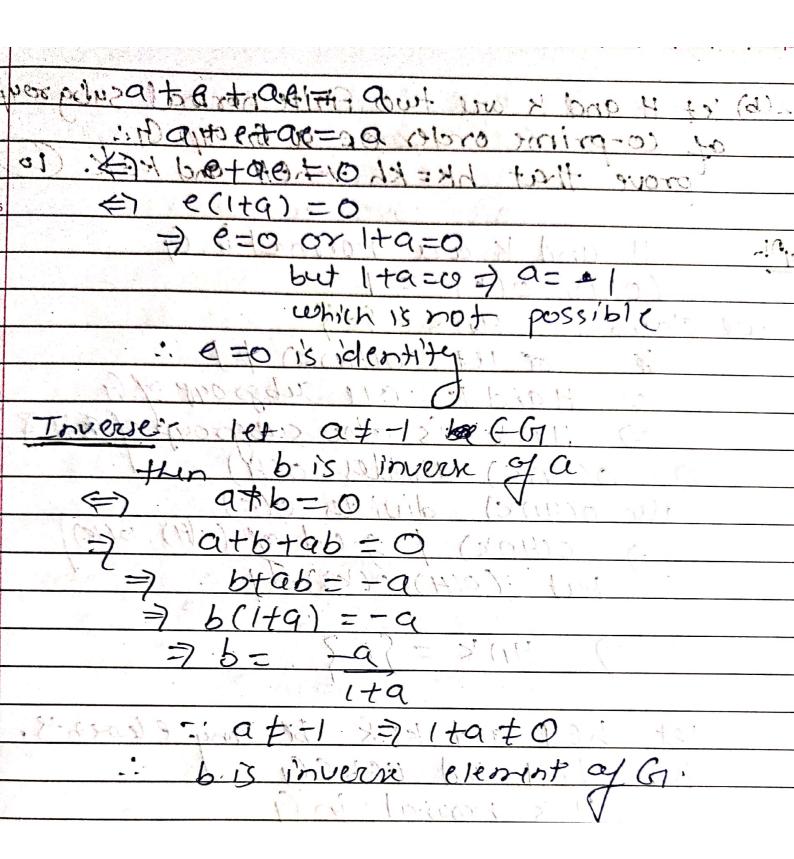
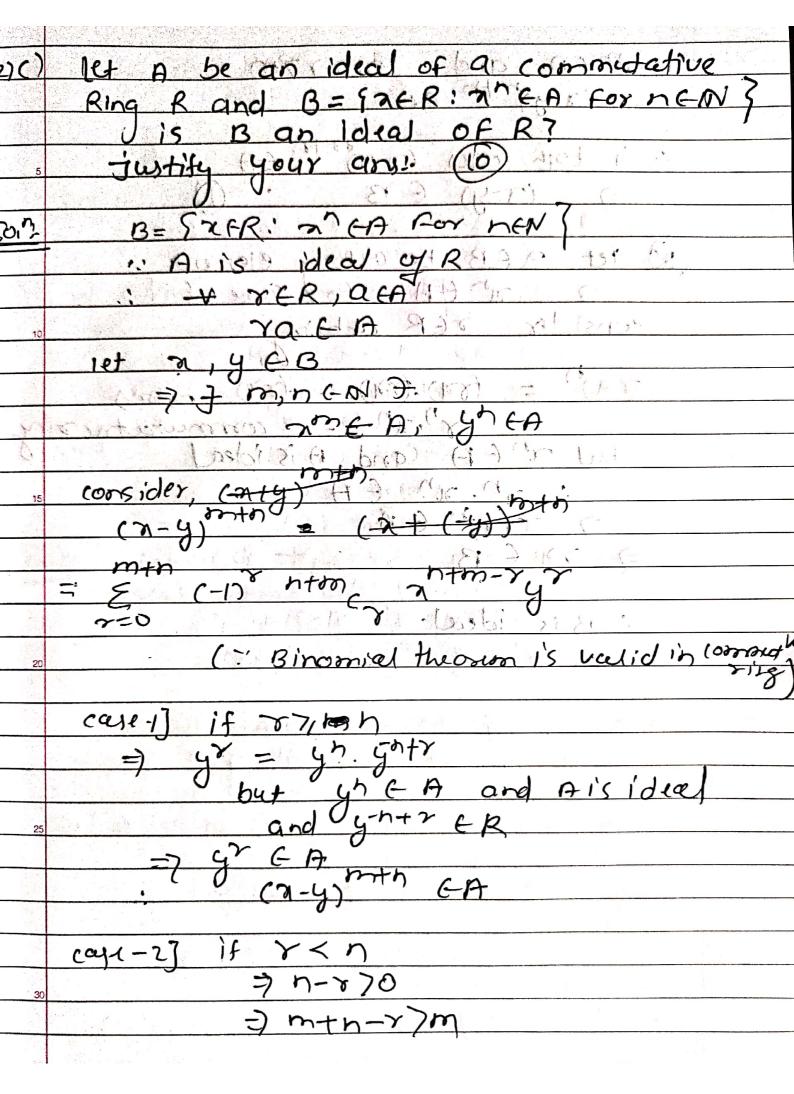
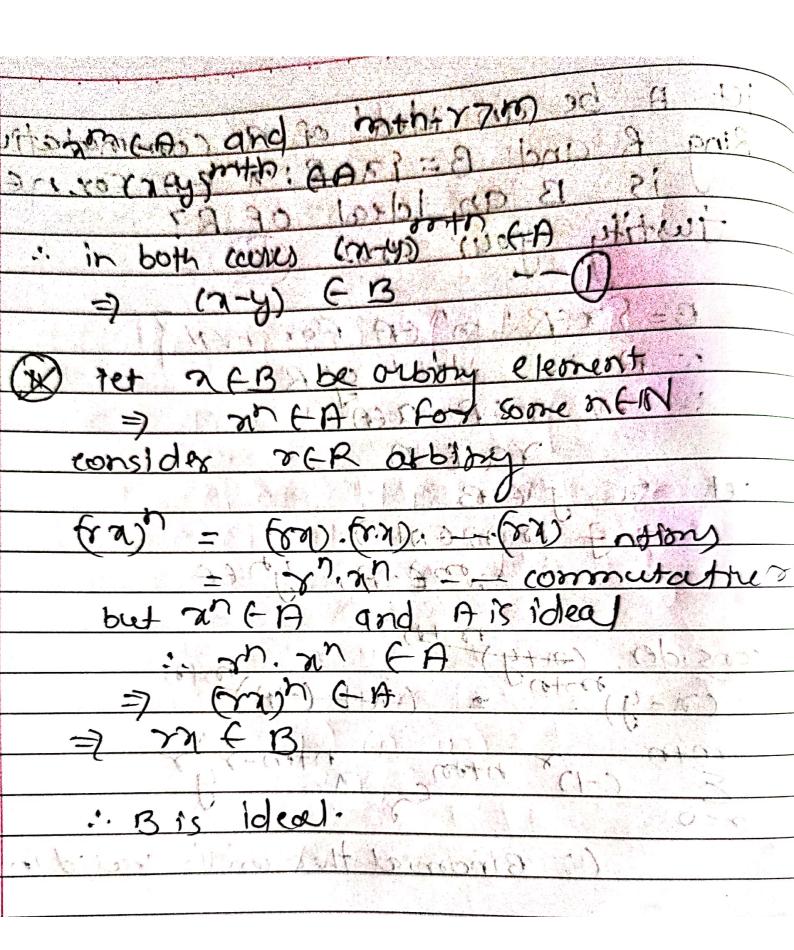


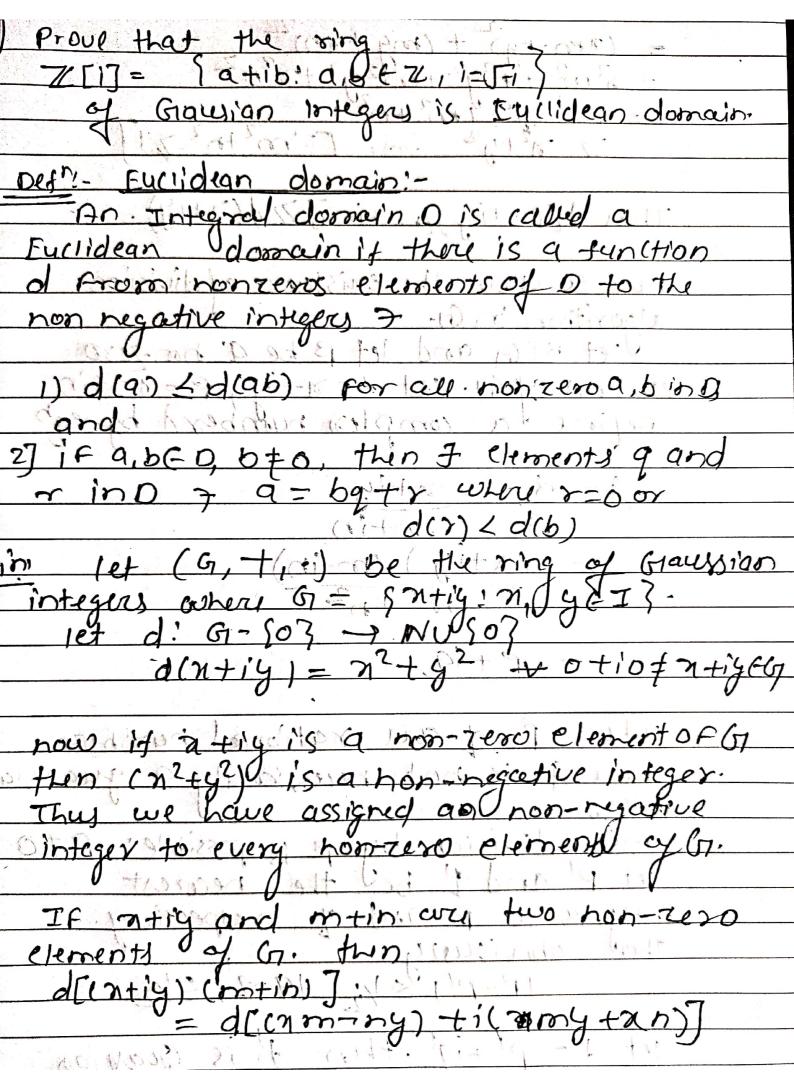
	let G be the set of all real tryonberts
107	let G be the set of all read to table of encept -1 and define arb = atbtab
33	except -1 and define at big ign sabelian + a, bea baxaminerat in its ign sabelian
	2 a hear seconther it in
	Group under to (B) H= (10)0
200	@ scrosours property was tout want ou
A. T. C.	
400	
1054	$\frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$
	a, & brance Real no. stalizzon
10	1) 19 mo ayob trabt Ethround Hocarinotic glichton
	became KP> = 10 €
	if at ptap = and single
	=) 9+b+ab+y0=0210 0 6
2(9)	now, 10 th assum= (thit) (thit) a 6 0
	S = (BATHER D Q +1) END'S ON HATE = CON - WE
	⇒ 9=-1 on 6=-0+
	it's contradicto
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	henry > 14/08-writiproperty holds
20	consider, and a, bite
To design the second second	Associativity! - S = (dp)
	(9 *b) *C = (@45 + 95) AC =
	= ratiotas toct: cat cot cab
	= 9+6+8.40+0c+abc
25	Landy Coloring - Marchal
	$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}$
	= a + b + c + bc + 4b + ac + 4bc $= a + (b + c)$
30	3] Identity)-
	10 CEG 7 C=-1
	ate= a
They I would	Scanned with CamScanner

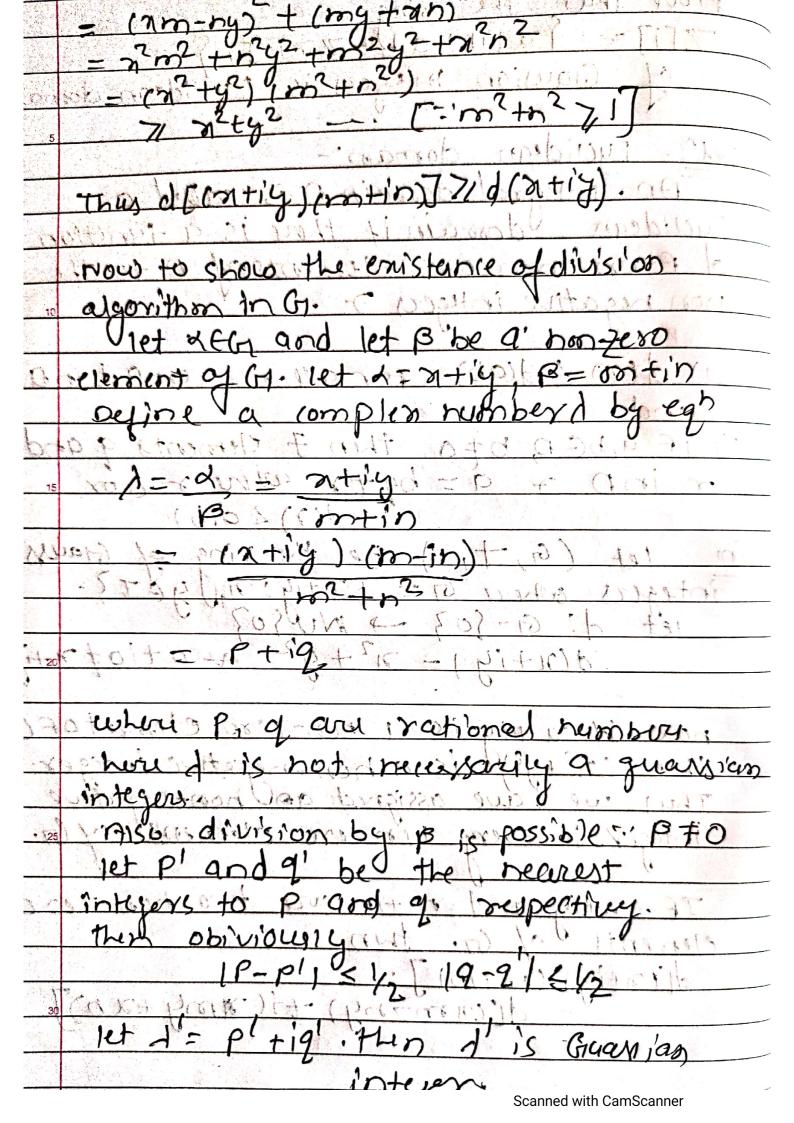


) let H and K will two finite normal subgroup of co-prime order of a Group Gr. prove that hk=kh + hfH and kck. (10)
200	I G H and K wally OC a Group G.
	of co-prime organization when and KEK (10)
	prove Tray has an
<u> </u>	: H and K are normal in G
	(O(H), O(K)) = 1
	re claim, Hok = seg
	or or reprochos to
10	" Hand k on subgroup of by
200	=> Hnk is also subgroup of But 8).
	=) OCHOK) divides OCH)
	also o(HOK) divides o(K)
Personal de la companya de la compan	also o(HNK) divides o(K)) o(HNK) / g. (d of (O(H), O(K))
15	but (O(H), O(K))=/
-	15 (1+q) = 1+ cc
	= $+nk = 5e$
	let hEH and KEK be any clearests,
20	then helf and KCKEG,
	His normal in G
2	gives k-1hk EH and we know 5 EH
	=> K-1 LK h-1 C-H S [lower property
	again hotel and
25	6-1 CH CG and K is horsonal only
	then (h-1)-1 K h-1 EK
	= hkh-1 EK
	also KIEK
	: K-1 LKh-1 CK
30	K'AKH' F HOK
	but MnK=(e7
	: K-1/2 K/-) = E
	3. hK= Rh
CALWA 1007	









Try 0= 1'B+(1-1')B --Thus : d, B, I are Grassian integry : from (1) (1-1) B is also quansian integro now if P and q or integers thin p = P', q = q' so 1-1' = (P-P') + 1(9-9') 0+10 thus (1-1') B = 0+10 it P and 9 are not both integery thin (1-1) B 15 at hon-zero Gaunian integer and we have d[()-1) B d[1(p-p') + i(q-q')3(m+in) $= \frac{[(P-P')^2 + (q-q')^2](m^2 + n^2)}{[(P-P')^2 + (q-q')^2]d(B)}$ 5 (3+17 d(P) 1 d (B) < d(B) thus d = JB + (J - J')B where J' and (J - J')B are gaussian integrs and eith (J - J')B = 0a((1-1)13) < 4(B) . 2[i] is eachden mr