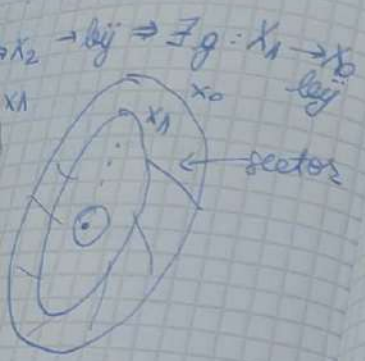
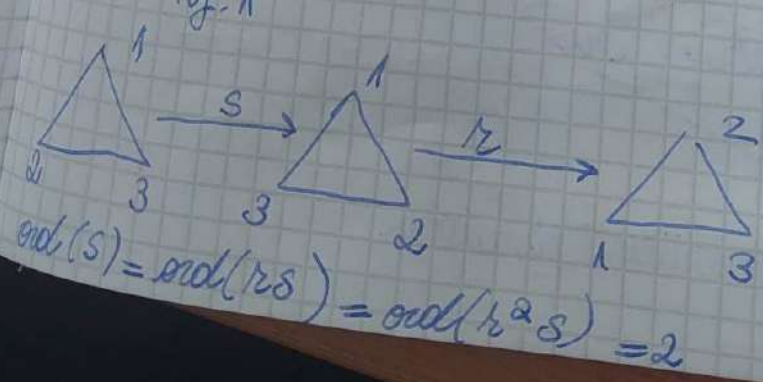


Ex. 5.8)
 $\{1, 1\} \subset A \times A, A = \{1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$
 $2 - 1 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$



$X_{n+2} \setminus X_{n+1}$
 (din def.)

$X_n \Rightarrow n \geq 1$
 $x \in X_{n-1}$



Consecință: Dacă $\exists f: A \rightarrow B$ inj. $\Rightarrow \exists h: A \rightarrow B$ bij.
 $\exists g: B \rightarrow A$ inj.
 $A \supseteq g(B) \supseteq g(f(A)) \Rightarrow A \sim g(B)$
 $g \circ f: A \rightarrow A$ inj. $\Rightarrow A \sim g(f(A))$

Grupuri. Teorema Lagrange:

Teoremă
 Orice gr. ciclic este izomorf cu $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ sau $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$

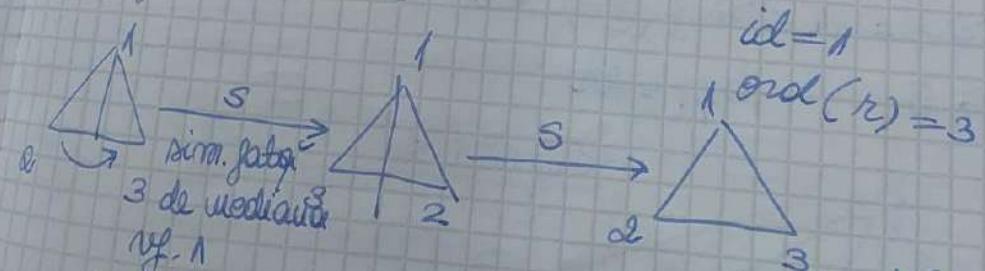
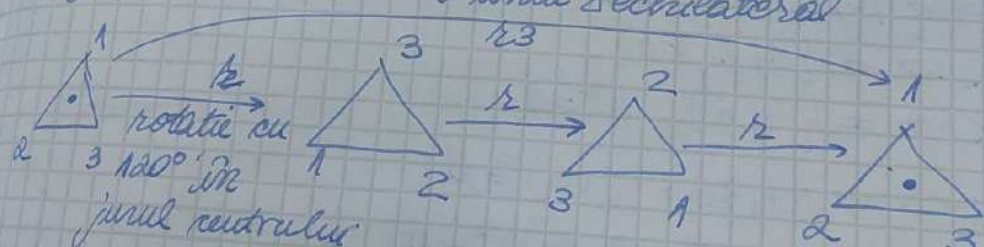
Grupuri de transformări
 $\tilde{\Pi} = \mathbb{R}^2, F \subset \tilde{\Pi}$
 figură

Def. Se num. ordinarul grupului /
 $F = \Delta$ echilateral

D_n = ordinarul diedral = transformări

cu un poligon regulat
 cu n laturi

D_3 = grupul simetriilor unui Δ echilateral



$rs = s_3$
 $r^2 s = s_2$
 Teză de verif.

$$D_3 = \{1, r, r^2, s, rs, r^2s\} = \{ (123), (132), (23), (13), sr^2, sr \}$$

$\cong S_3$

Obs: If $x \neq e, x \in G, \text{ord}(x) = n, x^n = e$
 then $\{e, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}\}$ are distinct

$$\langle r \rangle = \{1, r, r^2\}$$

$$\langle s \rangle = \{1, s\}, s^2 = d$$

$$\langle rs \rangle = \{1, rs\}, (rs)^2 = d$$

$$\langle r^2s \rangle = \{1, r^2s\}, (r^2s)^2 = d$$

• $D_4 \leq S_4, |D_4| = 8$

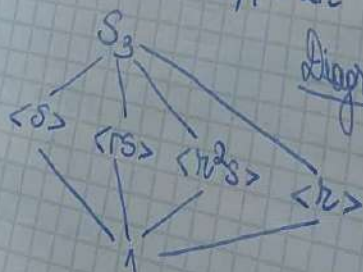
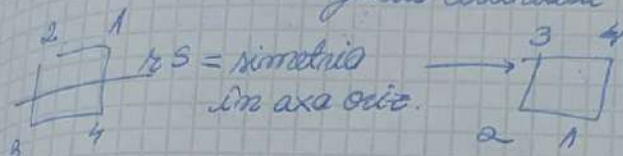
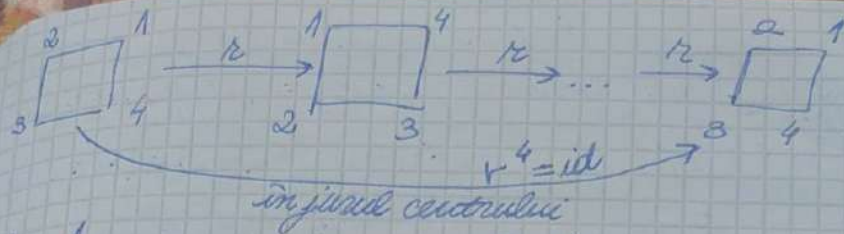


Diagrama Hasse

$D_4 =$ grupul simetriilor pătratului

$$\{s, s^2\} = \{(123), (132), (23), (13), s_3\}$$



$$\text{ord}(r) = \text{ord}(r^3) = 4$$

$$\text{ord}(r^2) = 2$$

$$(r^2)^2 = r^4 = \text{id}$$

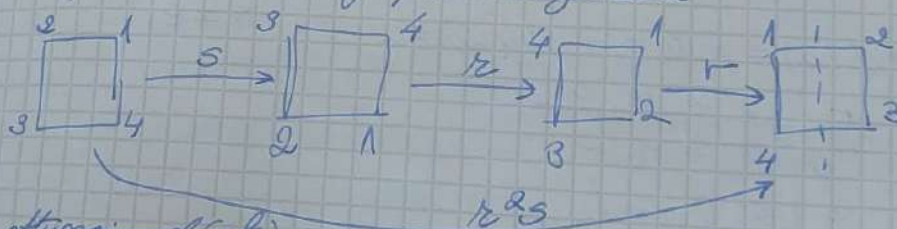
$$\text{ord}(s) = 2$$

Obs: Fie $n = \text{ord}(x)$, $x \in G$

$$\text{Atunci } \text{ord}(x^k) = \frac{n}{\gcd(n, k)}$$

r^2s = simetria față de axa verticală

rs, r^3s = simetrii față de diagonale



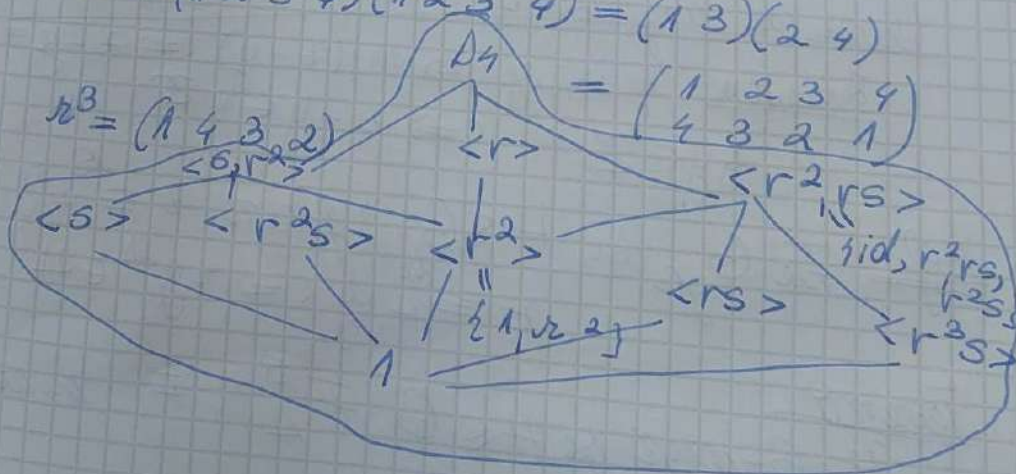
Atunci $\text{ord}(x^k)$

$$r = (1 2 3 4)$$

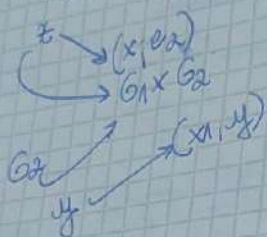
$$r^2 = (1 2 3 4)(1 2 3 4) = (1 3)(2 4)$$

$$r^3 = (1 4 3 2)$$

D_4



Produse directe de grupuri
 G_1, G_2 - gr. formate $G_1 \times G_2 = \{ (x, y) \mid x \in G_1, y \in G_2 \}$
 $(G_1 \times G_2, \cdot)$



Obs: Eleme. din G_1 și G_2 văzute ca elemente în $G_1 \times G_2$ comută!

$$(x, e_2) \cdot (e_1, y) = (x e_1, e_2 y) = (e_1 x, y e_2) = (e_1, y) \cdot (x, e_2)$$

Exemplu: $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ - grup Klein.

$$\{ (0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1) \}$$

Obs: $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \not\cong \mathbb{Z}_4$
 $\text{ord}(x) = \text{ord}(1)$
 $x \neq e$

$$\text{ord}(a) = \text{ord}(b) = \text{ord}(c) = 2$$

+	0	a	b	c
0	0	a	b	c
a	a	0	c	b
b	b	c	0	a
c	c	b	a	0

Clase de congruență modulo un subgrup

Exemplu: $x \equiv_n y \Leftrightarrow n \mid (x - y) \Leftrightarrow x - y = nk$
 $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x - y \in n\mathbb{Z}$

Def. Fie G gr. și $H \leq G$. Definim $x \equiv_H^S y \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}y \in H$
 $x \equiv_H y \Leftrightarrow xy^{-1} \in H$

Teorema

Pe G -grup și $H \leq G$, \equiv_H^S , \equiv_H , \equiv sunt relații de echivalență

de grupuri
 $= \{(x, y) \mid x \in G_1, y \in G_2\}$

$$(x_1, y_1) \cdot (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 x_2, y_1 y_2)$$

Elemente din G_1 și G_2 notate

Elemente în $G_1 \times G_2$
 multi!

$$(e_1, y) = (x e_1, e_2 y)$$

$$(e_2) = (e_1, y) \cdot (x, e_2)$$

$$\text{Ex: } \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$\varphi(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Def: } \mathbb{P}_H \equiv_S^H: 1 \in H \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}x = 1 \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \equiv_S^H x$$

$$x \equiv_S^H y \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}y \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^{-1}y)^{-1} \in H \Leftrightarrow y^{-1}(x^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= y^{-1}x \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \equiv_S^H x$$

$$x \equiv_S^H y \text{ și } y \equiv_S^H z$$

$$x^{-1}y \in H \quad y^{-1}z \in H \Rightarrow (x^{-1}y)(y^{-1}z) \in H$$

Similar \equiv_S^H este rel.

de echivalență

$$x^{-1}x \in H$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x \equiv_S^H x$$

Rotatie

$$[a]_H^S = \{y \in G \mid a \equiv_S^H y\} = aH$$

\hookrightarrow clasa de echivalență relativă la \equiv_S^H

$$a \equiv_S^H y \Rightarrow a^{-1}y \in H \Leftrightarrow y \in aH$$

$$G = \bigsqcup_{a \in G} aH$$

Exemplu:

$$S_3 = \{id, (12), (13), (23), (123), (132)\}$$

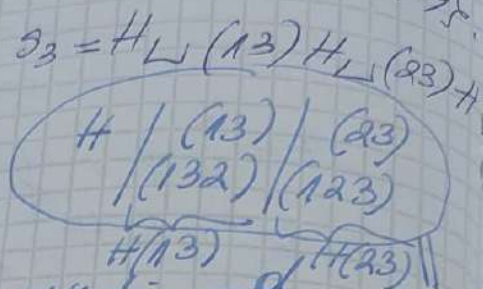
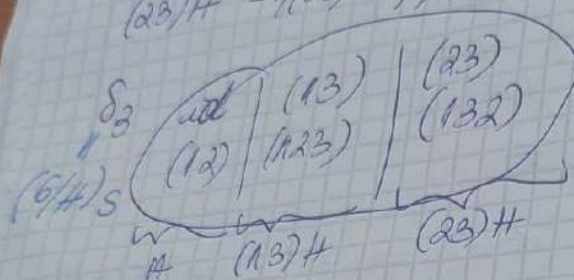
$$\text{Fie } \langle (12) \rangle = H = \{id, (12)\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\equiv_S^H: id_H = \{id, (12)\}$$

$$(12)H = \{(12)id, (12)(12)\} = \{(12), id\} = H$$

$$\begin{aligned}(13)H &= \{ (13)id, (13)(12) \} = \{ (13), (123) \} \\ (123)H &= \{ (123)id, (123)(12) \} = \{ (123), (13) \} \\ (23)H &= \{ (23)id, (23)(12) \} = \{ (23), (132) \}\end{aligned}$$



Teză: Realiz. partitiei lui S_3 ad rezultă din $\equiv_H \equiv_{(6/H)_S}$
 $H = \langle (12) \rangle$

• Partițiile sunt distincte!

Teoremă: Fie G -grup grpf și H un subgrup al său, atunci
 $(G/H)_S$ și $(G/H)_d$ sunt echivalente

Nr. comun de elemente notăm $[G:H]$ și se numește indicele lui H în G .

Def: $(G/H)_S$ și resp. $(G/H)_d$ sunt mulțimile clarelor de echivalență date de \equiv_H^S și resp. \equiv_H^d

Leu: $(G/H)_S \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} (G/H)_d$

$$\alpha(aH) = Ha^{-1}$$

$$\beta(Ha) = a^{-1}H$$

$$\beta\alpha(aH) = \beta(Ha^{-1}) = (a^{-1})^{-1}H = aH$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta\alpha = id_{(G/H)_S}$$

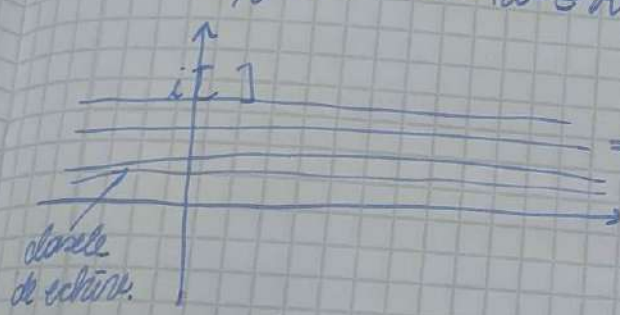
$(3), (123)\}$
 $(123), (13)\}$
 $H = \{(132), (23)\}$
 $(13)H, (23)H$
 $(3) / (23)$
 (123)
 (132)
 $(6/H)$

$d\beta = id(G/H)d$
Exemplu: $[\mathbb{Z} : n\mathbb{Z}] = n = |\{0, n, 2n, \dots, (n-1)n\}|$
 $[\mathbb{Z} : 0] = \infty$
 $[G : G] = 1 \rightarrow$ orig. clasă de echivalență
 $[(G^*, \cdot) : R^*] = \infty$

subgrup comutativ
 în grupul.

$[(\mathbb{C}, +) : \mathbb{R}]$

$x \equiv_{\mathbb{R}} w \Leftrightarrow x - w \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow x - w = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$



$x + iy - (u + iv) = \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - u = \alpha \\ y - v = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = v \end{cases}$

Teorema lui Lagrange

Fie G un grup. $|G| < \infty$ și $H \leq G$.

Atunci $|G| = |H| \cdot [G : H]$. În particular $|H| \mid |G|$.

Dem.: Fie a_1, \dots, a_n reprezentanți pt. clasele de congruență \equiv_H .

$G = a_1 H \sqcup a_2 H \sqcup \dots \sqcup a_n H; n = [G : H]$

$H \xrightarrow[\text{injectiv}]{\theta_i} a_i H = \{a_i h \mid h \in H\} \Rightarrow |H| = |a_i H|$

$\theta_i(h) = a_i h \Rightarrow \theta_i$ - surjectivă $\forall i = \overline{1, n}$

$$\theta_i(h_1) = \theta_i(h_2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$= a_i h_2 \Leftrightarrow a_i^{-1} a_i h_1 = a_i h_2$$

$$= a_i^{-1} a_i h_2 \Leftrightarrow h_1 = h_2$$

Corollary G is G -finite, $\forall m \in G, \text{ord}(x) \mid |G|$

Proof. $H = \langle x \rangle = \underbrace{1, x, \dots, x^{r-1}}_{\text{distinct}}, x^r = 1, r = \text{ord}(x)$