Algebra II

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Contents

1 Teoremi di isomorfismo su quozienti di spazi vettoriali

Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{K}$ and W be a linear subspace of V.

We have a map
$$\pi \colon V \to V/W$$
defined as
$$\pi(v) \triangleq v + W \in V/W$$
which is a linear map.

Indeed,

1. $$\pi(0_V) = 0_V + W = w + W$$

2. $$\begin{aligned}\pi(v_1 + v_2) &= \pi(v_1) + \pi(v_2)\\ (v_1 + v_2) + W &= (v_1 + W) + (v_2 + W)\end{aligned}$$

3. $$\pi(\lambda v) = (\lambda v) + W = \lambda\,(v + W)$$

We now consider a morphism $\varphi \colon V_1 \to V_2$ between vector spaces. We know that its kernel is a subspace of V_1. We now construct a new morphism
$$\overline{\varphi} \colon V_1/\ker_\varphi \to V_2$$
such that
$$\overline{\varphi}(v + \ker_\varphi) \triangleq \varphi(v)$$
We need to ensure that such mapping is well-defined. Let $v' \in v + \ker_\varphi$, meaning that $v' = v + w$ with $w \in \ker_\varphi$.
$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\varphi}(v' + \ker_\varphi) &= \varphi(v') = \varphi(v + w) = \varphi(v) + \varphi(w)\\ &= \varphi(v) = \overline{\varphi}(v + \ker_\varphi)\end{aligned}$$
We now show that it is also linear:

1.
$$\overline{\varphi}(0_{V_1} + \ker_\varphi) = \varphi(0_{V_1}) = 0_{V_2}$$

2.
$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\varphi}((v_1 + \ker_\varphi) + (v_2 + \ker_\varphi)) &= \overline{\varphi}((v_1 + v_2) + \ker_\varphi) \\ &= \varphi(v_1 + v_2) = \varphi(v_1 + v_2) \\ &= \overline{\varphi}(v_1 + \ker_\varphi) + \overline{\varphi}(v_2 + \ker_\varphi)\end{aligned}$$

3.
$$\overline{\varphi}(\lambda(v + \ker_\varphi)) = \lambda\left(\overline{\varphi}(v + \ker_\varphi)\right)$$

Il seguente diagramma commuta e π è suriettiva in quanto $v + \ker_\varphi = \pi(v)$.

$$\begin{tikzcd} V_1 \arrow[r, "\varphi"] \arrow[d, two heads, "\pi"'] & V_2 \\ V_1/\ker_\varphi \arrow[ur, bend right, "\overline{\varphi}"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Quindi $\varphi = \overline{\varphi} \circ \pi$.

Teorema First isomorphism theorem

Let $\varphi \colon V_1 \to V_2$ be a morphism between vector spaces.

$$\overline{\varphi} \colon V_1/\ker_\varphi \to \mathrm{im}_\varphi$$

is an isomorphism of vector spaces, meaning

$$V_1/\ker \cong \mathrm{im}_\varphi$$

Proof First isomorphism theorem

We need to show that the morphism is both surjective and injective:

1. let $v_2 \in \mathrm{im}_\varphi$. We want to find a $v_1 \in V_1$ such that $v_2 = \varphi(v_1)$. This is precisely
$$\overline{\varphi}(v_1 + \ker_\varphi)$$
2. we want to show that the kernel is trivial.
$$\begin{aligned}\ker_{\overline{\varphi}} &= \{v + \ker_\varphi \,|\, \overline{\varphi}(v + \ker_\varphi) = 0_{V_2}\} \\ &= \{v + \ker_\varphi \,|\, v \in \ker_\varphi\} \\ &= 0_{V_1} + \ker_\varphi\end{aligned}$$
since $v + \ker_\varphi = \ker_\varphi$ and we can just choose 0_{V_1}.

Esempio

Consider a vector space $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$ with $W_1, W_2 \leq V$ and consider the mappings

$$p_1 \colon V \to W_1, \quad p_2 \colon V \to W_2$$

Using the diagrams with $\overline{p_1}, \pi_1$ and $\overline{p_2}, \pi_2$, we have

$$W_1 \cong V/W_2, \quad W_2 \cong V/W_1$$

since $W_2 = \ker_{p_1}$ and $W_1 = \ker_{p_2}$.

Teorema Second isomorphism theorem

Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{K}$ and $U, W \leq V$. Then,

$$\frac{W}{W \cap U} \cong \frac{W+U}{U}$$

Proof Second isomorphism theorem

We apply the first isomoprhism theorem. Construct a surjective mapping

$$\varphi\colon \frac{W}{W \cap U} \to W+U$$

such that $\ker_\varphi = U$. We first note that

$$\frac{W}{W \cap U} \leq V/U$$

and so we define

$$\varphi(w) \triangleq w + U \in V/U$$

We need to show that it is linear (todo). It is surjective as

$$\mathrm{Im}_\varphi = \frac{W+U}{U}$$

since $w + u + U = w + U = \varphi(w)$. We now need to study that it is injective

$$\begin{aligned}\ker_\varphi &= \{w \in W \mid w + U = 0_{V/U} = 0_V + U\}\\ &= \{w \in W \mid w \in U\} = W \cap U\end{aligned}$$

since $w + U = 0_V + U$ means that $w \in U$.

Notiamo che U potrebbe non essere sottospazio di W quindi non possiamo rimpiazzare $W+U$ con W/U.

Teorema Third isomoprhism theorem

Sia V uno spazio vettoriale e $W \leq V$ e $U \leq W$ dei sottospazi. Consideriamo V/U e $W/U \leq V/U$. e possiamo fare

$$\frac{V/U}{W/U} \cong V/W$$

Proof Third isomoprhism theorem

Costruiamo un morphismo (suriettivo) $\overline{\varphi} = V/U \to V/W$ tale che $\ker_{\overline{\varphi}} = W/U$. Applicando il primo teorema di isomormorfismo otteniamo

$$\frac{V/U}{\ker_{\overline{\varphi}}} \cong \mathrm{Im}_{\overline{\varphi}} = V/W$$

Definiamo $\overline{\varphi}(v+U) = v + W$. Mostriamo che è ben definito: dato $v' \in v + U$ diverso da v, e quindi $v' = v + u$ con $u \in U$ vale

$$\overline{\varphi}(v'+U) = v' + W = (v+u) + W = v + W = \overline{\varphi}(v+U)$$

siccome $u \in W$. Mostriamo ora che è lineare

1. $$\overline{\varphi}((v_1+U) + (v_2+U)) = \overline{\varphi}((v_1+v_2)+U) = (v_1+v_2) + W$$

Per la suriettività basta prendere un qualsiasi elemento del quoziente $v + W \in V/W$ arbitrario, $v + W = \overline{\varphi}(v + U)$ e quindi $v + W \in \mathrm{Im}_{\overline{\varphi}}$. Per l'iinettività

$$\begin{aligned}\ker_{\overline{\varphi}} &= \{v + U \in U/V \mid v + W = \overline{\varphi}(v + U) = 0_{V/W} = 0_V + W\} \\ &= \{v + U \in V/U \mid v \in W\} = W/U\end{aligned}$$

2 Anelli

$(Z, +, \cdot)$ è un anello commutativo dove gli elementi invertibili sono solo ± 1.
$(\mathbb{K}[x], +, \cdot)$ è un anello commutativo dove gli elementi invertibili sono solo i polinomi di grado zero.

Algebra gruppale: Sia G un gruppo e sia $\mathbb{K}$ un campo.

$$G[\mathbb{K}] = \left\{ \sum_{g \in G} \lambda g \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$$

(Giusto?) La addizione è data da.

$$\left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g \cdot g \right) + \left(\sum_{h \in G} \lambda_h \cdot h \right) = \sum_{g,h \in G} (\lambda_g + \lambda_h)(gh)$$

La moltiplicazione è data da

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g \cdot g \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{h \in G} \lambda_h \cdot h \right) &= \sum_{g,h \in G} (\lambda_g \cdot \lambda_h)(gh) \\ &= \sum_{k \in G} \left(\sum_{g \cdot h = k} (\lambda_g \lambda_h) \right) \cdot k\end{aligned}$$

L'elemento neutro è dato da

$$0 = \sum_{g \in G} 0 \cdot g$$

e l'identità

$$1 = 1 \cdot 1_G + \sum_{g \in G} 0 \cdot g$$

Esempio I quaternioni sono una algebra reale

$$\mathbb{H} = \mathrm{span}\{e, i, j, k\}$$

Abbiamo che

$$Z(\mathbb{H}) = \mathrm{span}\{e\} \cong \mathbb{R}$$

Vale $A_1, A_2, A_3 \leq \mathbb{H}$ con

$$\begin{aligned}A_1 &= \mathrm{span}\{e, i\}, \\ A_2 &= \mathrm{span}\{e, j\}, \\ A_3 &= \mathrm{span}\{e, k\},\end{aligned}$$

Sono autocentralizzanti e sono isomorfi ai complessi come algebra reale.