

23.09.24
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$$D_n = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B} - 1 \cdot D_{n-1} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C} = 1 \cdot D_{n-1} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{D_{n-1}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{D_{n-2}}$$

$$D_n = D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}$$

$$\det(A) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{174}{82} \cdot \frac{233}{144} = 2\overline{3}\overline{3}$$

1) $G - \text{gr. } H \subset G; K = hgh^{-1}; g, h \in H$
 $\exists k \in K$ $\forall m \in G$ $\exists l \in L$ $\forall n \in N$ $\exists p \in P$

$\Rightarrow \cancel{\forall n \in N} \cancel{\exists p \in P}$

2) $K = \text{gr. } H$ $\forall n \in N$ $\exists p \in P$

3) $K = \text{gr. } H$ $\forall n \in N$ $\exists p \in P$

$$1) \quad \emptyset \subsetneq A \Rightarrow \emptyset \neq A = \{x \in M : x \notin K\} = M \setminus K = M \setminus K \neq \emptyset$$

2) $\exists g, h \in K : gh = H \wedge hg = H$
 K-zwei voneinander unabhangige Elemente

$(gh) \mu = f(gb)\mu = m \in M^2$, $m \in K$.
 somit $m = g(b\mu)$, $m(gb)\mu = g(b\mu)$.

$(gh)h^{-1} = f(g(hm))$ m. $h \in H$: $m \in M$: $h \in H$: $m \in M$: $g(hm) = g(hh^{-1}m) = g(m)$

$\Rightarrow g_E K \otimes H = H \otimes g_E K$, i.e.

3.1) gest. $y^{-1}H \subseteq H$: w.y.g.H = H, wo dnr 'E H fom \mathcal{M} :

$$g^{-1}m(m, gH) = H \Rightarrow g^{-1}m' = g^{-1}(gm) = g^{-1}gH = H$$

3.2) post: $\forall g \in \mathcal{G} : g \circ m \in H, \text{ m.k.}$

$g \circ h = h \Rightarrow$ inverse $g^{-1} \circ g = \text{id}_m$, noncancel,

$m \circ m^{-1} = g^{-1} \circ g = \text{id}_m$, $m \in H$,

$g \circ m = g \circ m^{-1} \circ g = g \circ (\text{id}_m) = g \circ m$, $m \in H \Rightarrow g \circ m \in H$

$\Rightarrow m \in g^{-1}H \cap H \subseteq g^{-1}H$

$\Rightarrow g^{-1}H = H \Rightarrow g^{-1} \in H, \forall g$

$\Rightarrow K < G - \text{z.a. g.}$

T2) $\exists H < G : A = L(H - \text{z.K}), x, y, z \in A$

post: $x, y \in H$

$LH = A = g \circ Lh : h \in H \wedge g.$

$$\begin{aligned} Lh &= x, y, z, z^{-1} = Lh_3 = \Rightarrow z^{-1} = (Lh_3)^{-1} = Lh_3^{-1} \\ &\quad x z^{-1} g = d h_0 = d h_1 z^{-1} h_2^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow h_0 = Lh_1 h_2 z^{-1} = Lh_1 h_2 z^{-1} h_3^{-1} \\ &\Rightarrow h_0 = h_1 h_2 h_3^{-1}, m, n, H - \text{noncancel. } g, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow h_0 = h_1 h_2 h_3^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow h_0 \in H \Rightarrow h_0 \in H \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow abab = aabb \Leftrightarrow d(ba)b = d(ab)b \\ &\quad - \text{z. m2-g.} \end{aligned}$$

$h_1, h_2, h_3 \in H - \text{z.cancel, no further,}$

$m \in Lh_0 : h_0 = h_1 \cdot h_2 \cdot h_3^{-1} \Rightarrow Lh_0 \in A \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x, y \in H$

T3) Gr: $f: G \rightarrow G$ no post - se $f(x) = x^2 - \text{cancel.}$

post: $G - \text{cancel} \Rightarrow f - \text{cancel}$

$\begin{cases} f(f(ab)) = (ab)^2 = ab \circ ab \\ f(a)f(b) = ab^2 = f(a \circ b) = (ab)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow abab = aabb$

$\begin{cases} f(a \circ b) = aabb = aabb \\ a \circ a \circ b = aabb = aabb \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a^2 b = aabb \\ a^2 b = aabb = aabb \end{cases} \Rightarrow aabb = aabb$

$\begin{cases} abab = aabb \\ abab = aabb = aabb \end{cases} \Rightarrow abab = aabb$

$\begin{cases} b^2 a^2 b = aabb \\ b^2 a^2 b = aabb = aabb \end{cases} \Rightarrow aabb = aabb$

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$$6.5) \quad D_n = \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 3 & \dots & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}}_{t_1 = t_2 = 3} = 6 \cdot D_{n-1} - 9 D_{n-2}$$

no singularity / no unicity place.
symmetric

$$1) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} A & E \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$t^2 - 6t + 9 = 0$$

$$t_1 = t_2 = 3$$

$$2) \quad \cancel{(-1)} \cdot (-3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 2 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 3} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 3 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$1, 2, -3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 3 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 4 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 3} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$1, 2, 3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 3 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 4 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 3} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$1, 2, -3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 3 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 4 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 3} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Ex. 6.5
allgemeine Lösung: $(E/A)^{-1}$

$$7+4) \quad A^T = E \cdot A^{-1} \rightarrow (A/E) \sim (E/A)^{-1}$$

Ex. 6.5
allgemeine Lösung: $(E/A)^{-1}$

$$7.1) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 1 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 2 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 3} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 3 \leftrightarrow \text{row } 4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

allgemeine Lösung: $(E/A)^{-1}$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad A, A^{-1} \text{ gurz } \Leftrightarrow A_{ij}^{-1} = \frac{A_{ji}}{|A|}$$

$$1) \quad A^T, \det(A)$$

z) gurz \Leftrightarrow wenn A_{ij}

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}/|A| & A_{12}/|A| \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ - & - \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 12 - 4 = 8$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 1/5 \\ -4/5 & 2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 6 = 6 \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot (-4) = 4$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 2 = -2 \quad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot (-4) = 4 \quad A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot 6 = -6$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow d_3 x^3 + d_2 x^2 + d_1 x + d_0 = 0 \quad f(x) = x^3 + i \cdot 6x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0 + i \cdot 6$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow d_3 x^3 + i \cdot d_2 x^2 + d_1 x + d_0 = 0 \quad f(x) = x^3 + i \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0 + i \cdot 6$$

schlüsselbare Auskunfts:

$$\varphi: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$$

$$\varphi(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) = \varphi(\bar{x}) + \varphi(\bar{y})$$

$$x) \forall x \exists t \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) = \lambda \varphi(\bar{x})$$

$$b) \text{wahr. obge } A \cdot \bar{x} = \bar{x}$$

$$x) \forall x \exists t \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) \text{ Logisch falsch}$$

$$\left(A\bar{e}_1, A\bar{e}_2, \dots, A\bar{e}_n \right) = \bar{A}\bar{e}_n$$

zweite Wahrheit. Wahr. ob:

$$[Ae] \neq [e_n] \rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} [Ae] e^-$$

$$\bar{e}_n = e_n \cdot T_{e \rightarrow e'} / \cdot \bar{e}_n^{-1}$$

$$[Ae] e^- = T_{e \rightarrow e'} [A] e^- = T_{e \rightarrow e'} T_{e \rightarrow e'}$$

74) smoth. $f: S_{14} \rightarrow S_{14}$ no go - so
 $f(\sigma) = \sigma^{55}$ stabb?

S_{14} - charakt. σ has no order 14 - no to
 not representable like σ by 14 id.

representable - transitive smooth, no
 center.

$$\text{Ker } f \text{ in } S_{14}: |S_{14}| = 14!$$

you have smooth, maximum of smooth representations.
 σ^{55} , m.e. via representation σ^{55} by
 order f - von-Neumann σ^{55}

$$\# \sigma(1) = 2; \sigma(2) = 3, \sigma(3) = 1 = \sigma^2 - \sigma^0 \\ \sigma(4) = \sigma(\sigma(1)) = \sigma(2) = 3 \text{ a.m.g. } \sigma^3(1) = 1$$

σ generates cyclic field \mathbb{F}_{17} prime;
 $(123)\sigma^3 = \text{id}$ - monogen. represen.

that you can choose, eac jahr $\sigma \in S_{14}$
 $\exists \sigma \in S_{14}: f(\sigma) = \tau$, m.e. $\sigma^{55} = \tau$

m.e. S_{14} has unique monogen. represen.
represen. of S_{14} unique

$$\text{while } \sigma^{55} = \text{id}, \text{ eac } K \mid 55, \text{ yet } K \text{-gensec} \\ \text{because } \sigma^{55} = \sigma^{55 \text{ mod } 14}$$

represent. of -2020 HOK best in \mathbb{Z}_{55}

$$55 = 11 \cdot 5$$

$$\circ \text{Represen. } K: K \in \{1, \dots, 17\} / 55$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 1, 5, 11 \\ \text{maximal gensec}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^{(K)} = \text{id}, \text{ eac } K \in \{1, 5, 11\} \\ f - \text{typ}, \text{ Im}(f) = S_{14}, \text{ m.e. } \cancel{\sigma \in S_{14}: \sigma^5 = \sigma^{25}}$$

represent. field \mathbb{F}_{17} has no 55 cm.

$$\circ \text{Represen. } K: K \in \{1, \dots, 17\} / 55$$

$$K = 1: \sigma = (1, 2) \quad 55 \text{ obd} \Rightarrow \exists_2 \tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^{55} = \sigma^1 = (12) \\ \cancel{\Rightarrow \sigma^5 = \sigma^1} \rightarrow$$

$$K = 3: \sigma = (123) \quad \sigma^{55} = \sigma^1 = (123) \\ K = 4: \sigma = (1234) \quad \sigma^{55} = \sigma^1 = 3$$

$$\circ \text{Represen. } K: \sigma^4 = \text{id}, \sigma^{55} = \tau: \tau^5 = \sigma^6 \Rightarrow \sigma^6 = \tau, \text{ no } \cancel{\tau = \sigma} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{one } 6 \text{ cm. gensec } K = 7 - \cancel{\tau}$$

homogeneous

$$g^{55} = g^{55 \text{ mod } k} = g^k = \theta^{-1} = (1 \neq 1 \text{ mod } 2),$$

$$\text{and we } \sigma = \bar{\sigma}^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7) = id \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \sigma & \sigma^{-1} \\ 1 \rightarrow 2 & 2 \rightarrow 1 \\ 2 \rightarrow 3 & 3 \rightarrow 2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 7 \rightarrow 1 & 1 \rightarrow 7 \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f - \text{reduzible}.$$

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(1) $A \in M(R)$, $\sigma \in S_n$, invertible matrix
 $\rightarrow \sigma$ is called **complexe** \rightarrow both complex

$$\det(A)$$

$$\text{if } A = (a_{ij}) \rightarrow B = (b_{ij}), \text{ then } B = (b_{\sigma(i)j})$$

$$\text{and } b_{ij} = a_{\sigma(i)j} \text{ or (complex)}$$

$$\text{where } B = (b_{ij}) \rightarrow C = (c_{ij}),$$

$$\text{and } c_{ij} = b_{\sigma(i)j} = a_{\sigma(\sigma(i))\sigma^{-1}(j)}$$

$$\# \det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdot a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)}$$

$$\text{sign}(\sigma) = (-1)^{I(\sigma)}$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i\sigma(i)}$$

$$\det(C) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n c_{i\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n a_{\sigma(\sigma(i))\sigma^{-1}(i)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \theta^{-1}(\tau) & \theta^{-1}(\sigma(i)) \\ \theta^{-1}(i) & \theta^{-1}(i) \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \det(A) = \det(C)$$

definition: σ

is even, if σ is even. σ is odd - if σ is odd.

we count σ as even, if σ has even number of transpositions

$$\Rightarrow I B = A \cdot E^{\sigma(i)} \Rightarrow \det(B) = \det(A) \cdot \det(E^{\sigma(i)}) =$$

$$\det(A) \cdot \det(E^{\sigma(i)}) = \det(A) \cdot \text{sign}(\sigma)$$

whereas σ is odd. we replace $E^{\sigma(i)}$ -

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I C &= \det(E^{\sigma(i)}) \cdot B = \det(C) = \det(B) \cdot \det(E^{\sigma(i)}) \\ &= \det(B) \det(E^{\sigma(i)}) = \det(A) \cdot \text{sign}(\sigma) \cdot \text{sign}(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \det(A) \cdot \text{sign}^2(\sigma), \text{ if } \text{sign}(\sigma) = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \text{sign}(\sigma) = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \det(C) = \det(A) \Rightarrow \det(A) \text{ re symmetric.} \end{aligned}$$

7) $H_K < \langle d^k \rangle$ und $K \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$H_K = \langle d^k \rangle = \langle d^m \rangle = \langle d^s \rangle = \langle d^t \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} K=0, \quad H_0 &= \langle d^0 \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle = \langle d \rangle \\ K=1, \quad H_1 &= \langle d^1 \rangle = \langle d \rangle = \langle d \rangle \\ K=2, \quad H_2 &= \langle d^2 \rangle = \langle d^{-4}, d^{-2}, d^0, d^2, d^4 \rangle \\ K=-1, \quad H_{-1} &= \langle d^{-1} \rangle = \langle d^2, d^1, d^0, d^{-1}, d^{-2} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$H_K = \langle d^K \rangle, \quad K \in \mathbb{Z} = H_K - \infty$$

\Rightarrow jetzt, ~~schluss~~ the folgende:

sagen, was H_K $\in H_K$ ~~colloquial~~, b.s.

$$H_K = \langle d^K \rangle, \quad H_K = \langle d^{-K} \rangle - m.K. \text{ sogen. negativ.}$$

z.B. d^K neg. sogen. ~~zu~~ sogen. zu d^{-K} .

$$\Rightarrow \exists K \geq 0 - \text{potenzell, zum OTU}$$

negativ.

$$\exists K \leq H_m, \quad K, m > 0, \quad K \neq m$$

$$\text{dann } d^K \in H_m = \langle d^m \rangle, \quad \text{und } d^K = \langle d^m \rangle = d^m \Rightarrow \Rightarrow K = m$$

$$\Rightarrow K = m$$

$$\text{dann } m < K \text{ und, und } s = \frac{k}{m}, \quad m, s \in \mathbb{Z}$$

oder $H_K > \langle d^k \rangle \geq 0 \quad H_K = \langle d^k \rangle : n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad -\text{m.e.}$

z.B. \mathcal{L} $\subset H_K \in$ die negat. ~~potenzell~~, m.b.
d.k. \mathcal{L} \subset ~~negat~~ \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{L}
dann $K \neq m - e.m - g$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \mathcal{L} H, \quad A = \mathcal{L} H, \quad X \not\subseteq \mathcal{L} A \\ X &\not\subseteq \mathcal{L} A, \quad \text{grob, was } A = H \\ \mathcal{L} H &= \mathcal{L} H; \quad h \in \mathcal{L} \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \mathcal{H} \text{ ist l.c.} \\ \mathcal{L} h_1 &= X \Rightarrow X^{-1} = (\mathcal{L} h_1)^{-1} = h^{-1} h_1^{-1} - m.K. \text{ z.B.} \\ h h_2 &= g \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} h_0 - X^{-1} &= X^{-1} h h_2 = X^{-1} h_2 = L^{-1} h_1 h_2 \mid \mathcal{L} \\ \mathcal{L} h_0 &= \mathcal{L} h_1^{-1} h_1 h_2^{-1} = e h_1 h_2 \\ \mathcal{L} &\subset \mathcal{L} h_0 \quad m.K. \text{ H-negat., } \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} h_0 \subset \mathcal{L} h_1 h_2 \\ \mathcal{L} &\subset \mathcal{L} h_1 h_2 \quad m.K. \text{ H-negat., } \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} h_1 h_2 \subset \mathcal{L} h_0 \quad \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} h_0 = \mathcal{L} h_1 h_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$X^{-1} = h_1^{-1} h_2 \in \mathcal{L} H - m.K. \text{ H - fiktiv.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X^{-1} \mathcal{L} A &= \mathcal{L} H \Rightarrow h_1^{-1} h_2 \in \mathcal{L} H = \gamma h_1^{-1} h_2 = d h_0 \text{ und } \mathcal{L} H \\ d &= h_1^{-1} h_2 h_0 \quad \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{L} H \\ \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} H &= A = \mathcal{L} h_1 \cdot d \cdot h \mathcal{L} H = H - m.K. \text{ H - fiktiv. m.o.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mu } \exists \text{ m.e. } \mathcal{L} H = A \Rightarrow H - m.K. \text{ H - fiktiv. m.o.} = \text{ und } \mathcal{L}$$

Γ3)] $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ - reals sp., $\text{Im}(\varphi) = H$,

grob., vero $\varphi([a, b]) = [h, h]$

gezw. 1) $\varphi([a, b]) \subseteq [h, h]$

2) $[h, h] \subseteq \varphi([a, b])$

$$1) \quad \varphi g \in [G, G] : g = [x_1, y_1] \cdot [x_2, y_2] \cdots [x_n, y_n],$$

$$x_i y_i = x_i y_i \cdot x_i^{-1} y_i^{-1}$$

$$\varphi(g) = \varphi([x_1, y_1] \cdots [x_n, y_n]) = \varphi([x_1, y_1]) \cdots \varphi([x_n, y_n])$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi([x_i, y_i]) &= f(x_i, y_i^{-1}) = f(x_i) f(y_i) f(x_i)^{-1} \\ &= f(x_i) f(y_i) f(x_i)^{-1} f(y_i)^{-1} = [f(x_i), f(y_i)] - \text{realsem.} \end{aligned}$$

$\in H$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(g) = [\varphi(x_1), \varphi(y_1)], \dots, [\varphi(x_n), \varphi(y_n)]$$

$[H, H]$ - realsem. φ realsem. $[h, h], h, h \in H$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(g) \in [H, H] = \overline{\varphi([a, b])} \subseteq [H, H]$$

$$2) \quad f - \text{realsem.} - \text{no y real} \Rightarrow \forall h \in H \exists g: \varphi(g) = h$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists g_1, g_2: g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1} = h_1 h_2 h_1^{-1} h_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(g_1 \cdot g_2) = h_1 \cdot \varphi(g_2) = h_2$$

$$\text{möggl } f(g_1 \cdot g_2 \cdot g_1^{-1} \cdot g_2^{-1}) = f(g_1) f(g_2) f(g_2^{-1}) f(g_1^{-1}) = h_1 h_2 h_1^{-1} h_2^{-1}$$

$$= [h_1, h_2] \quad [g_1, g_2] \in [G, G] \Rightarrow f([g_1, g_2]) = [h_1, h_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow f([h_1, h_2]) \in H \text{ - realsem. } f([G, G])$$

$$1) \quad K \in [H, H], K = [h_1, h_1], \dots, [h_m, h_m]$$

grob. nahege $[h_1, h_1] \cdots [h_m, h_m]$

$\varphi(g) \in f([G, G]) = [h_1, h_1], \text{ möggl}$

$$f([g_1, g_1]) = [h_1, h_1] = \dots = [h_m, h_m] = K$$

$$[g_1, g_1] \cdots [g_m, g_m] \in [G, G] \Rightarrow K \in f([G, G])$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow [H, H] \subseteq f([G, G]) \\ &= \Rightarrow f([H, H]) = f(f([G, G])) = f([H, H]) \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \quad \text{frob. } \varphi([a, b]) = [h, h], \text{ end}(0) = 4, \text{ d. } n - \text{real. } \varphi \text{ soll}$$

realsem.; $\varphi(a) = n - \text{real.}$

$$n \equiv n \pmod 4$$

$$n - r \equiv 0 \pmod 4 \Rightarrow n - r \equiv n - p \pmod 2$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = 4 \rightarrow \text{min}_K : \sigma^k = \text{id} \text{ (meng. opazität)} \\ \forall - \text{max-} \text{to } i : \sigma(i) = i$$

22.03.2024

- inverses. reell. ins gitter
 $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k), \sigma(i_1) = i_2, \dots, \sigma(i_k) = i_1$
- invertiertes Element gittern K , m. K. J^T(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = i_1
- homogen lösen HOK \Rightarrow HOK gelöst wenn alle Spalten

$$\Rightarrow \text{f. alle } k \in \{1, 2, 4\}$$

- gittern gitter löst HOK $\Rightarrow n$.
- \forall max- to posse. max. wie viele symmetrische gittern?

1 V-gitter. 1

2n - gittern 2

$K - 4$ gittern 4

$$n = n \cdot 1 + n \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4$$

manche max. $n \neq 0, 4, 6$. falls alle HOK gelöst gittern 1, max $\text{ord}(G) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow n + k \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n + k = 2m + 4k \Rightarrow \text{stetige } n - k - \text{zähler}$$

$$n \} A \in \text{Mat}(n, \mathbb{R}) : d_{i,j} = -d_{j,i} \\ \text{diagonale. anti. m. grade.}$$

$$(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k), \sigma(i_1) = i_2, \dots, \sigma(i_k) = i_1$$

$$\text{max. gittern } K = k, m. K. J^T(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = i_1$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T = -A \rightarrow \text{no ob-lane kein-eigen values.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A^T) = \det(-A)$$

$$\text{gleiches, max. } \det(A^T) = \det(A)$$

$$\det(A) = \det(-A) = (-1)^{\text{ord}(A)} (\det(A)) = (-1)^{10} \det(A) \\ \Rightarrow \det(A) = -\det(A) \Rightarrow \det(A) = 0 \quad //$$

$$M2) \xrightarrow{\downarrow} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} x & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & y \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{array} \right] \det(A)_b = x \cdot \det(A)_1 - y \cdot \det(A)_2 =$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{array} \right) = X \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\det(A)_1 = x \cdot \det(A_1) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$n = 2 \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} x & 0 & y \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{array} \right) \det(A_1) = x \cdot \det(A_1) = x \cdot x - y \cdot y =$$

AxP

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & y^0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(M_{11}) = x \cdot x^2 - y \cdot y = x^3 - xy^2$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & y \\ x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(M_{12}) = +x \cdot xy - y \cdot y = +xy^2 - y^3$$

$$\det(A) = x(x^3 - xy^2) - y(xy^2 - y^3) =$$

$$= x^4 - x^2y^2 + y^2 - (x^2y^2)^2 =$$

$$\text{symmetrische Det}(A_{2n}) = (x^2 - y^2)^n$$

i^{2n+1-i}

$\begin{matrix} \text{I-er. wert} \\ \text{F-summ-repräsent} \end{matrix}$

II

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

R1)] 6 - un- \leftrightarrow kein Reg. Wert, somit un-

$a+b-1$; fñr: $b-y^n$, unregelmässig sv. $a+c=d+b+a+b$

1) $g_{\text{sum}} - \text{sel (unregelmässig, da } a+c \neq b+d-1)$

$$2) (a+d+c) = (a+b+d+c)c + d(b+d+c) =$$

$$= abc + ac + bc + ab + a + b + c$$

$$3) a \cdot (b+c) = A - \text{sel - selig. - g.}$$

3) ~~$a+d+c = 0$~~

$$\begin{cases} a+d+c = a+d+a+1 = \cancel{a=d+a+1} \Rightarrow d=-f \\ b+d+c = \cancel{d+d+d-1} = 0 + a+d = c \end{cases}$$

$$3) ad+c = 0 \Rightarrow ad+bc+c = 0 \Rightarrow c(d+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0 \text{ möglichkeit } ad = 0 \cdot 0 + a + 0 = a - \cancel{ad}$$

$$4) \text{ gilt stets } d+f \in \mathbb{C}: ad = 0$$

$$= 0 \cdot b + a \cdot b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{a}{a+1}, \text{ rückläng,}$$

$$\text{wur } b \neq -1 : \frac{-d}{a+d} = -1 \Rightarrow a = a+1 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 \Rightarrow \cancel{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow b \neq -1 - \text{v. g.}$$

12) G -gr. mit H , H - eigene. mögliche

$$H_1 \cap H_2 = \{e\}; \forall x \in H_1 \text{ mit } y \in H_2 \text{ gilt:}$$

$$xy = yx$$

$$H_1 = gH_1g^{-1}; H_2 = gH_2g^{-1}$$

$$\varnothing [x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$$

$$\text{dann } xy = yx, \text{ also } [x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = yxy^{-1}y^{-1} = yy^{-1} = e$$

ausrechnen, dass $[x, y] = e$, muss $x, y \in H_1$
jetzt zeigen, dass $x, y \in H_2$, $\varnothing [x, y] \in H_2 \Rightarrow$

$$[x, y] \in H_2$$

Dafür

für $x, y \in H_2$ - möglich, wegen $b, c \in H_2$ gilt $gbg^{-1} \in H_2$, $r3)$ $\Rightarrow H \subset G$, $(G : H) = 2$, $g \in H \Rightarrow [G, G] \subset H$

$$\begin{aligned} & [y, x] \in H_2; \\ & y \in H_2; xyx^{-1}y^{-1} \in H_2; [x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = (xyx^{-1})y^{-1} \in H_2 \quad \text{nach r3)} \\ & \text{für } x, y \in H_2 \text{ - dann gilt } [x, y] \in H_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$[x, y] = x(yx^{-1})^{-1}, \quad yx^{-1} = g(x^{-1}y^{-1})$$

$x^{-1} \in H_1$, $y \in H_2$, mögliche yx^{-1} -konträre

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in H_1 \\ y \in H_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{und } yx^{-1} \in H_1$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, y] \in H_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} [x, y] \in H_1 \\ [x, y] \in H_2 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow [x, y] \in H_1 \cap H_2 = \{e\}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, y] = e \Rightarrow xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = e$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow [x, y] = e \Rightarrow xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = e \\ & \quad \text{und } yx^{-1} \in H_1 \\ & \quad yx^{-1} = xy \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, y] = e \Rightarrow xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = e$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{noch zu zeigen: } [G, G] = H \\ & \text{aus } (G : H) = 2 \Rightarrow G \text{ garantiert zwei sel. elementare,} \\ & \text{wobei } H \text{ ist } H \text{ und } H \text{ ist } H \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & gH = Hg, \quad yg \in G : \text{dann } gH = Hg \\ & gH = Hg, \quad yg \in G : \text{dann } gH = Hg \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{case of } H, \text{ no } gH = dH; Hg = Ha = daH = H$$

$$H \cup aH = bI$$

$$\Rightarrow H \triangleleft G$$

normal subgroup.

$$|G/H| = 2 \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \text{ is subgroup of } H$$

$$[G/H] = \{H, aH\}, \text{ major}$$

$$H \cdot H = H$$

$$H \cdot aH = aH$$

$$aH \cdot aH = a^2 H = H$$

$$aH \cdot H = H \cdot aH \rightsquigarrow G/H \text{ - simple.}$$

$$H \cdot a = (123)$$

$$H = (234)$$

$$[G, G] = \text{min. simple. subgroup. } G : \text{pokazan}$$

$$g \cdot [G, G] = [G, G]$$

$$\text{case } G/H \text{ - nontriv., no } [G, G] < H$$

$$\forall x, y \in G : [x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$$

$$xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = (234)^{10^3} = (234)$$

$$yHxH = yxH, \text{ pr. k. } G_1 / H \text{ - major, also}$$

$$xyH = yxH \Rightarrow xy(yx) = xyxy = xyx y^T EH,$$

$$m.e., [x, y] \in H$$

[x, y] \in H - \text{nope. Jolla. more. simple - option.}

$$\Rightarrow [G, G] \subset H$$

$$T4) f : S_{0,4} \rightarrow S_{1,2} \text{ no } \varphi - \text{sc } f(\varphi) = \varphi^{10^3}$$

$$\alpha) f - \text{value. regra? } |S_{1,2}| = 19!$$

$$G \otimes a \mathcal{C}$$

$$f(\varphi \otimes \mathcal{C}) = (\varphi \otimes \mathcal{C})^{10^3} = (\varphi \otimes \mathcal{C}) \underbrace{\dots}_{10^3 \otimes \mathcal{C}^{\otimes 10^3}} \quad \text{re cologies}$$

$$\varphi^{10^3} \mathcal{C} = (\varphi \otimes \mathcal{C})^{\circ} \underbrace{\dots}_{10^3 \otimes \mathcal{C}^{\circ}}$$

$$\text{pr. k. } S_{1,2} - \text{re}$$

$$\text{abekha zr.}$$

$$\varphi \otimes \mathcal{C} - (123)(234) \cong (1234)$$

$$(\varphi \otimes \mathcal{C})^{10^3} = (1234)^{10^3} = (1234)^3 = (1342) \quad \times$$

$$\varphi^{10^3} = (123)^{10^3} = (123) \quad \times$$

$$\varphi^{10^3} = (234)^{10^3} = (234) = (1234)$$

5) \mathbb{F} -Körpern -?

Wichtigkeit:

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^{103}$$

$$\text{einf } f(\alpha) = f(\beta) \text{ und } \alpha^{103} = \beta^{103}$$

$$\text{no wege- Lösung } / S_{19}! = 19! : \text{ord}(\alpha), \text{d.h. } S_{19}$$

$$\text{ord}(\alpha) - \text{Höchste Ordnung } (\leq 19)$$

$\alpha^k = id$, da k teiler von $\text{ord}(\alpha)$, $\alpha^{103} \neq id$
da 103 re. Koeffizient von α^k , α^{103}

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 \rightarrow 2 & \# \quad \alpha = (12345) \quad \alpha^{103} = ((12345)^{103})^{-1} = \alpha^{-3} = (14253) \\ 2 \rightarrow 3 & \alpha = (13524) \quad \alpha^{103} = ((13524)^{103})^{-1} = \alpha^{-3} = (12453) \\ 3 \rightarrow 4 & \alpha = (1245) \quad \alpha^{103} = ((1245)^{103})^{-1} = \alpha^{-3} = (1425) \\ 4 \rightarrow 5 & \alpha = (12345) \quad \alpha^{103} = ((12345)^{103})^{-1} = \alpha^{-3} = (1425) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 & \Rightarrow \text{the unique sol} \\ & \Rightarrow \text{the unique sol} \end{array}$$

Aufgabe:
 $\exists p \in S_{19}$ welche α^{103}
 $\text{ord}(\alpha) | 19!$; $103 \in P$
eine p-Gruppe folgen, $\text{ord}(p) = 5$
 $103 \equiv 3 \pmod{p}$

-> alle Rückwärts

null positionen $\alpha \xrightarrow{*} \alpha^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = (123) : \alpha(1) = 2 \quad \alpha(2) = 3 \quad \alpha(3) = 1 \\ \alpha^3 = \alpha \circ \alpha \circ \alpha \text{ m.e. } \alpha^3(1) = \alpha(\alpha(\alpha(1))) = \\ = \alpha(\alpha(2)) = \alpha(3) = 1 = id \end{aligned}$$

15) gott, zum jahr nächsten zu G
annahme $G/Z(G) =$ re. Gruppe

$$\begin{aligned} Z(G) = \{g \in G : zg = gz \text{ für alle } g\} \\ \text{wirkt } G \text{ auf } G/Z(G) \text{ durch Multiplikation:} \\ \text{es ist ein homomorphismus } G/Z(G) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2Z(G) - \text{sequenzlos, m.h. } \delta g \in G \in 2Z(G) \\ g \in Z(G) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} gZ(G) = \{gZ : z \in Z(G)\} \subset G/Z(G) \text{ - eindeutige} \\ \text{multiplikation } G/Z(G) : (gZ)(hZ) = ghZ(G) \\ \text{m.h. } G \text{ - re. Gruppe, m.h. } \alpha, \beta : \alpha \beta \in G \\ \Rightarrow [\alpha, \beta] = \alpha \beta^{-1} \in Z(G) \end{aligned}$$

? $\det(A)$ räum. unabh. von A

wieviel Regeln für $n \times n$ Matrizen
die emp. n. Anzahl.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Augem. } \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \text{ rezipr.}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wegen } A' &= \det(A') = (-1)^{\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}} \det(A), \\ \text{zgl. } A' &- \text{Augm. } \Leftrightarrow \text{rezipr. multipliz.} \\ \Rightarrow \det(A') &= ((-1)^{\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}})^2 \det(A) = \det(A) \end{aligned}$$

sog. rezipr. rezipr. von A .

M2) allgemein. zu unters.

$$(\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd})(x) = ((\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de})(x) -$$

$$= \varphi_{ac} \circ \varphi_{bd} + \varphi_{ad} = \varphi_{ac}, \varphi_{bd}, \varphi_{ad} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ (\varphi_{cd} \circ \varphi_{de})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{de} = \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{de}$$

$$T1) \quad \varphi_{ab}(x) = ax+b; \quad b = f(\varphi_{ab}) = f(a, b); \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\text{a)} \quad \varphi_{ab}; \quad \text{on: } 0 \cdot 1 = \varphi(f(x)) = \varphi(ax+b) =$$

$$= \varphi^2(x+b) =$$

$$1) \quad \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd} \in G, \quad d, c \neq 0$$

$$(\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd})(x) = \varphi_{ab}(\varphi_{cd}(x)) = a(cx+d) + b =$$

$$= acx + ad + b = \varphi_{dc} \circ \varphi_{ab}, \quad \text{je } ac \neq 0, \quad ad + b \in T$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd} \in G \Rightarrow G \text{ - Grp.}$$

$$2) \quad \varphi_{ab} \circ (\varphi_{cd} \circ \varphi_{ef})(x) = ((\varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd}) \circ \varphi_{ef})(x) -$$

$$- \text{N.B. - C. by } \varphi_{ab} - \text{regulär} \Rightarrow \text{allg. Grp.}$$

$$3) \quad \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd} = \varphi_{dc}, \quad 1 \quad \varphi_{cd} = \varphi_{dc}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd} \circ \varphi_{dc} = \varphi_{ab} \circ 1 = \varphi_{ab}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{ab} \circ \varphi_{cd} = \varphi_{ab}$$

4) günstig $\neq \varphi_{1,0}$: $\varphi_{1,0} \circ \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{1,0}$

$$\varphi_{1,0} \circ \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{1,0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial(x + ad + b) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial c = 1, \quad c = \frac{1}{\partial}, \quad \text{m.h. } a \neq 0$$

$$d = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{1,d} = \varphi'_{1,a} - \frac{b}{a} \in H, \text{ m.h.}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -ad.$$

$$5) \quad H = \{ \varphi_{1,b} : b \in R \} \text{-mengen. Gr. ?}$$

$$1) \quad H \neq \emptyset$$

$$2) \quad \text{jewell no empty set}$$

$$3) \quad \text{jewell no diff. sets}$$

$$1) \quad \varphi_{1,0}(x) = x \in H, \quad (b=0) - \text{Körper. zw. } G$$

$$H \neq \emptyset$$

$$2) \quad (\varphi_{1,b} \circ \varphi_{1,c})(x) = x + c + b = x + (c + b)$$

$$\text{Duo } \varphi_{1,c+b} \in H, \text{ m.h. } c+b \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow H \text{-gruppe.}$$

3) $\varphi_{1,b} \circ \varphi_{1,c} = \varphi_{1,c} \circ \varphi_{1,b} = \varphi_{1,0}$, resp. zw. \emptyset

$$\varphi_{1,b} \circ \varphi_{1,c} = \varphi_{1,c} \circ \varphi_{1,b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial(x + b + c) = x + (b + c) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial c = 1, \quad c = \frac{1}{\partial}, \quad \text{m.h. } a \neq 0$$

$$d = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{1,-b-a} \text{-mengen. Gr.}$$

$$1) \quad \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{1,0} \in H \text{ (nur ein Element)}$$

$$\varphi_2(1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6)$$

$$2) \quad \varphi_{1,0} \circ \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{1,0}$$

$$\varphi_2(2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6)$$

$$3) \quad \varphi_{1,0} \circ \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{1,0}$$

$$\varphi_2(1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6)$$

$$4) \quad \varphi_{1,0} \circ \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{1,0}$$

$$(H \text{-mengen. zw. } \emptyset)$$

$$- \text{Duo } \varphi_{1,c+b} \in H, \text{ m.h. } c+b \in R$$

Inversegauß und direkte Inversen

- 2. Vorgehensweise

mit 1. Koeffizienten in Klammern in 1. Reihe ausdrücken.

(Von ob. Gleich.)

Fr 3) $A \neq \emptyset$, $A \subset G$, $x_1, y, z \in A$ seien
 $x_1^{-1}z \in A$; geskt: A - stab. unter Inv.
d.h. es gelte $yz \in H \subseteq G$
d.e. $A = Ha = \{ha : h \in H\}$

Für $h_1, h_2 \in A$ $\exists H = \{h \in G : ha \in A\}$
somit, $h_1 \in H \subseteq G \subseteq A = Ha$

1) Rechts. Inv. $\exists H$:
 $Th = e$, m.d. $ea = a \in A \Rightarrow e \in H$
 $\Rightarrow H \neq \emptyset$

2) Zeige rechts:

$\exists h_1, h_2 \in H$; $h_1, a \in A$, $h_2, a \in A$

somit, $h_1h_2 \in H = \{h \in H : ha \in A\}$

$\exists x \in h_1, \exists y \in h_2$ mit $xy = e$
 $y^{-1} = (h_2a)^{-1} = a^{-1}h_2^{-1}$ m.d.

$$\begin{aligned} xy^{-1}z &= (h_1a)(a^{-1}h_2^{-1})a = h_1(a a^{-1})h_2^{-1}a = \\ &= h_1h_2^{-1}a \in A \\ &\quad | x = h_1h_2^{-1}a \quad y = a^{-1}h_2^{-1}a \\ &\quad x \in A, y = a \in A, z = a^{-1}a = e \end{aligned}$$

$$x = h_1a$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{-1}z &= (h_1a)(a^{-1})(h_2a) = h_1h_2a \in A \\ &\quad | z = h_2a \\ &\quad \Rightarrow h_1h_2 \in H \Rightarrow H \text{-stabil} \end{aligned}$$

3) Zeige links stabil.

$$\exists h \in H : ha \in A$$

notwendig, $h_1h_2^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow h^{-1}a \in A$

$$\begin{aligned} &\quad | h = a \\ &\quad y^{-1} = (h_2a)^{-1} = a^{-1}h_2^{-1} \Rightarrow xy^{-1}z = a(a^{-1}h_2^{-1})a = \\ &\quad = h^{-1}a \in A \Rightarrow h^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow H \subseteq G \end{aligned}$$

nötig, $\exists h \in A$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) Ha \subseteq A: &\text{ no erg. } H = \{h \in E : ha \in A\} \\ &\text{ ges. } h \in H \Rightarrow Ha \subseteq H \text{ d.h. } EH \subseteq A \\ 2) A \subseteq Ha: &\text{ für } b \in A, 1y = a \in Z = A \Rightarrow \\ &\quad \cancel{y^{-1} = (h_2a)^{-1}} \quad \cancel{y = a^{-1}h_2^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Th &= x\alpha^{-1} \\ h\alpha &= (x\alpha^{-1})\alpha = xe^{-1}x \\ \text{hodimlich, } \text{unabh. von } H &= \text{Tha } G \\ h\alpha \in A &\Rightarrow h = x\alpha^{-1}eH \\ \Rightarrow x = ha \text{ f黵 } h &= x\alpha^{-1}eH \\ \Rightarrow A \subseteq Ha & \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = Ha - \mathbb{Z} \cdot m \cdot g.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^4) \quad \varphi([a, b]) &= \varphi(a^{-1}b^{-1}ab) = \\ &= \varphi(a^{-1})\varphi(b^{-1})\varphi(a)\varphi(b) = \varphi(a^{-1})\varphi(a)\varphi(b^{-1}) \\ \int \varphi: b \rightarrow H \quad \varphi(b) &= e_H - \text{m.k. } \varphi\text{-werte in } H\text{-adels.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{gilt } \forall a, b \in G \quad \varphi([a, b]) = e_H$$

f黵: $\ker(\varphi) \supseteq [G, G] \Rightarrow \text{m.k. } [G, G] - \text{subgruppe}$

$$[d_i, b_i] \quad \forall i, \text{ m.k.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi([d_i, b_i]) &= \varphi(d_i) \varphi(b_i) = \text{no omnipotenz} \\ \varphi([G, G]) &\subset \ker(\varphi) - \text{r.m. g.} \end{aligned}$$

$\Gamma 5)$ no T. known for: $\text{ord}(g) = p \quad \text{u. 16:}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ord}(b) &= q > p+q \\ \text{wegen } |\langle a \rangle| = p, |(b)| = q &\Rightarrow |G| = \langle ab \rangle \\ \text{Bsp. f黵 } \langle ab \rangle &= \langle ab \rangle = pq \quad |G| = pq \\ \text{in Lemma 6 } G &\text{ "G-adels." } \\ |G| &= pq \quad \text{, gg. } \\ p, q &- \text{prim. } \end{aligned}$$