```
D. Q. Prop 2.15%. K = G.
         Def.
                       G: group
                         ACG
                         X:= 3 H S G | A C H 4
             \langle A \rangle := \bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H
                   : the subgroup of G generated by A.
           * <A) is the unique minimal element of X.
        Notation
               < {a1, ..., an }> = : (a1, ..., an).
                  \langle A^{\circ}B \rangle = : \langle A, B \rangle
        オ 具体的にどうAから(A)5構成するか?
                         A:= { ai ... an EA
         Prop 2. 9.
                               | n ∈ Z+, ai ∈ A, &i = ±1, 1 ≤ i ≤ n }
                         where A = 114 if A = 0
                                各ai 目重複を許す。
                          G: group
                         ACG
              \overline{A} = \langle A \rangle
         proof)
            \overline{A} \leq G
             ① り ダギより カキめ
                ii) a, b & A, Ti E'L
                       a=a_1^{\epsilon_1}\cdots a_n^{\epsilon_n}, b=b_1^{\delta_1}\cdots b_m^{\delta_m} (a. b) \in A.
                                                       8i, Si = ±1)
                   2738.
                      ab = a, €, ... an , 5m ... bis € A
            ACA
             (1) a & A & & 3. a = a & A.
            J.7. All A & St. subgroup 7" h3.
           〈A〉はそのようなSubgroupで最小のものだから、
                 (A) c A
           一方、任意に ain an e A s y 3 と、これは A の要素について
           product to inverse を かたものだから、 〈A〉の元である、よっ?.
                 A C (A)
      * Prop2.95号けて、〈A〉のDef. として、AのDef.5用いる.
         別の表現をすると、
           (A):= {ai" an ai e A, xi e Z, ai + ai+1, n ∈ Z)
                     finite

隣同士の重複を排除
      オ さうに Griabelian ワラ、交換法則3用いて、
           各 |ai | = = di < 00 とす3を.
                                                   Jai 1 ≤ di
               10, 01 ... axxx 1 3 di ... dk
             : 1 < A> 1 = d1 ... dk
      女 Gがnon-abelianのとさ、状況ロJリ複粗
         2 191. G = 0.0, a := 5.0; A := \{a, b\}
              S(=a), r(=b\cdot a) \in \langle a,b \rangle f).
                      D_8 = \langle a, b \rangle
             ところが Doの行意の智ます ad bB (a, B + Z)の形で
             高けるわけでかない、上のの、りと一般のハバフリア、
                 |a| = |b| = 2 \int_{2n} = \langle a, b \rangle | \int_{2n} | = \langle 2n \rangle
         134. Sn.
                S_n = \langle (12), (12 ... n) \rangle
                        order 2 order 2
                |Sn | = n |
         图 194 G L2 (R)
                G = G(2(R), a = (0), b = (0)
           a^2 = b^2 = 1. ab = (1/2) . |ab| = \infty.
            : | < a, b> 1 = 00.
               order 2
     オー般に IAI 22にかると、群構造を調べるのが難しでする
2.3. The lattice of subgroups of a group
* lattice
1341 Do intersedient ) join
 order 1 2 {1.r}
                                                                    Ds
                < rs>
              rsts
             =rssr
                                                                                   < r3 s >
                                                                           <rs>
    \langle r^2, s \rangle = \{1, r^2, s, r^2 s \}
    (r, rs) = {1, r, rs, rs}
   \langle r^2, r^2s \rangle = \langle 1, r^2, r^2s, s \rangle = \langle r^2, s \rangle
   <r. +35> = <r, +5>
    (s, is) = {1, is.s.r} = <r.s>
   < 5, P3> = D8
   <rs. rs> = D8
   <rs, 25> = <1. rs. 23, 2 > = <2. rs>
   < 25. rs> = D8
```

Abs. Alg. 1 輪講井与 10093金

2.4. Subgroups generated by subsets of a group.

1) is there a unique minimal subobject of G

(2) how are the elements of this subobject computed?

Prop 2.8 \$\phi \neq \delta \tau \tau \collection of subgroups of G.

2BC. + H∈ X H: group I'), 1∈H : 1∈K -- 0

H: group tH & A a b EH : ab EK - 2

A Object G. ACG

which contains A?

OH S G

a, b & K & 738. TH & X a, b & H

H & X