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TW. 4 (test no dzielnik normalny)
                    Jeil: H & G, to mamy:
                      H&G (=> YgeG theH gho'eH
                  Dowsa
Destroy is HOG; weing ge G i he H. Wedge
           ghegh = Hg > ghgieH .
 Weing downing ge G. CEL: gH = Hg.
 Mamy: ag" = ghg" e H (z-tozenir (=))

ag" e H > ae Hg (3) Analogicznic.
              Printiple
Niech SLn(R) := {A & GL, (R) | det(A) = 19. Lalua
               Zacuralyt, te SLn(R) < GLn(R). Pokatony, te SLn(R) & GLn(R). Usyvajic TV. 4.
             Worning A & G[n(R) i B & Sln(R). Licromy:
           det (ABA") = det (Al det (B) lex (A)" = 24 (A) det (A)"=1
            => ABA" e SLn (IR). Con z TW 4. SLn (IR) a GLn (R)
            Usepa Joil f:G\to H jest homomorfilmen, to Im(f)\in H, ale Im(f) we must by deschiben normalayar H.
              Np. many homomorfism:
              f: \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow S_3 f(0) = iJ, f(1) = (1.2)
            Wholy im(f) = {id, (1.213 & S3.
             Phylotod (+= ker i im)
             Rozwainy nostępujecy homomoufirm:
           f: (\mathbb{R},+) \xrightarrow{d} (C \setminus \{0\gamma_j,\cdot\}) f(r) = \exp(2\pi r) + i \sin(2\pi r) = :e^{crir}
             na pny Wad f (1/4) = cos( = ) + isin(=) = i
         To jest homemorfism, bo: (r.s e IR)

f(r+s) = e2mi(r+r) = e2mir+2mis = e2mir e2mis = f(r)f(s)

(using de Hairre'a)
                                                                          1: fU%)
                                                ker(f) = fre R | e 2005 = 15
              Weing re R. Wtedy:
               e znir = 1 <=> cos(znr) + isin(znr) = 1 <=>
             <=> us(21+) = 1 oraz sin(20+)=0 <=> r & 2
                        Stad ker(f) = Z
               · Licymy im (f) = {zec | Frell e inir = z3
              Styd Z sim (f) <=> z = cos(20+) + isin (20+)
                                                                           olla peunej rell
               (=) |z| = 1 \iff z \in S^1 \iff \text{okry jetuostkomy}
                        Cryli [im(f)= S]
                           1 R
                                                                                                                                                   0
            ker (f) 1 1 0
                                                  Ogólny zwieżek jądro
                                                z monomorfizmami
                                         f: 6 → H be due homomor framen. Whiley many;
                          f pot monomorfilmen ( >> Kev(f) = legg.
                    Dating, is first. 1-1". CEL: ker(f) = 1c6
                   (2) ker(f) 66 => e66 ker(f) => le64 = ker(f)
               Weiny acker (f) . W+cy:

\underbrace{f(a) = e_H} = f(e_G) \qquad \underbrace{a = e_G} \qquad OK

                  ZaTsimy, ze ker(f)=eg. CEL: fjot.1-1!
                   Weiny 9,, 9, & G, +alig 20 f(9,) = f(9).
                     Many pokozoć: 12=92.
                      f(g,)=f(g_z) \implies \underline{e_\mu} = f(g_z) f(g_z)^{-1} = f(f,) f(f_z) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} f(f,) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}
                      => 9,9, € ker(f) = {e63 => 9,9, = e6 => 9,=92.
                   Unapa
John diceny sprender cy homoworfen & fortingumenter
mem to putanyony, To kertfleter. Tak ZALUSTE int
suppose; I
                      Pny Was
                      Homom. z tw. Cayley'a d'G -> Sc d(0)= F,
                                                                                                                                     F, (x)= gx
                      g = ker (d) => d(g) = id => fg = id
                                                                               e = id (e) = Fg (e) = ge = 9
                         Coli kerld) = del i 2 TW. 4 d pomyici jest monomentismen
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