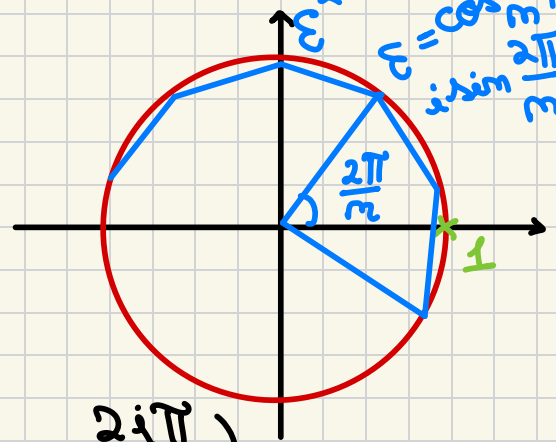


1. Arătați că $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +) \cong (U_m, \cdot)$, $m \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \quad \cong \quad \{ \zeta \in \mathbb{C} \mid \zeta^m = 1 \} \\ &\cong \quad \{ \zeta^0, \zeta^1, \dots, \zeta^{m-1} \} \\ &\cong \quad \langle \zeta \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\zeta^0, \zeta^1, \dots, \zeta^{m-1} = \zeta^0, \zeta^1, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^{m-1}$
 $\zeta = \cos \frac{2\pi}{m} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{m}$



Fie $f: \mathbb{Z}_m \rightarrow U_m$

$$f(\hat{j}) = \zeta^j (= \cos \frac{2j\pi}{m} + i \sin \frac{2j\pi}{m})$$

este corect definită

$$\hat{j} = \hat{j}' \Rightarrow m \mid j - j' \Rightarrow j - j' = km, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \zeta^{j-j'} = \zeta^{km} = (\zeta^m)^k = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \zeta^j = \zeta^{j'} \end{aligned}$$

f surjectivă?

f morfism de grupuri

$$\begin{aligned} f(\hat{j} + \hat{k}) &\stackrel{?}{=} f(\hat{j}) \cdot f(\hat{k}) \\ &\cong f(\hat{j+k}) \\ &= \zeta^{j+k} = \zeta^j \cdot \zeta^k \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{X}/\sim \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Cum arăta?

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Z \text{ morfism de grupuri} \Rightarrow X/Y \cong Z$$

surj. și $\ker f = Y$

Vreau $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \cong C_m$

$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C_m$ morfism de grupuri
surj. și $\ker f = m\mathbb{Z}$

$$f(i) = \xi^i$$

2. $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}, +)$ grup - produsul direct al $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ și $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$
 $(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$

$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ nu este ciclic
 $(\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \neq \mathbb{Z})$

Presupunem prin absurd că este ciclic, deci generat de un element (a, b) $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} &= \langle (a, b) \rangle = \{ i(a, b) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \} \\ &\stackrel{(1,0)}{\hookrightarrow} = \{ (ia, ib) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\exists) i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.i. } (ia, ib) = (1, 0)$$

$$ib = 0 \Rightarrow i = 0 \text{ sau } b = 0$$

\Downarrow
 $ia = 0$, contradicție!

$$(0, 1) = (ja, jb) \Rightarrow a = 0$$

3. $m \geq 2$

\mathbb{Z}^m nu este ciclic

4. $m \geq 2$

$U_m \times U_m$ nu este ciclic

\Updownarrow

$\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m$ nu este ciclic

I $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m = \langle (\hat{a}, \hat{b}) \rangle = \{ i(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \}$
 $= \{ (i\hat{a}, i\hat{b}) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \}$
 $= \{ (i\hat{a}, i\hat{b}) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

$$(\hat{0}, \hat{1}) = (i\hat{a}, i\hat{b})$$

$$m \mid i\hat{a}, m \mid i\hat{b} - 1$$

$$\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} = \hat{1} = \hat{b} \text{ inversabil in } (\mathbb{Z}_m, \cdot) \Rightarrow (\hat{b}, m) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} i\hat{a} \cdot \hat{a} &= \hat{0} \quad / \quad \hat{a}^{-1} \\ i\hat{a} &= \hat{0} \end{aligned}$$

II Presupunem că $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m$ este ciclic. \Rightarrow

$$|\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m| = m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m \cong \mathbb{Z}_{m^2}$$

$$\cong \langle \hat{1} \rangle$$

ordin m^2

$$\mathbb{Z}_m \langle \hat{i} \rangle$$

\Downarrow

$\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m$ are un element de ordin m^2

$$(\forall) (\hat{a}, \hat{b}) \in \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m$$

$$m(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = (\hat{0}, \hat{0}) \Rightarrow m^2 | m, \text{ contradicție!}$$

$$G \ni g$$

\downarrow
 $\circ(g)$ finit

$$(\forall) i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ cu } g^i = 1 / ig = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\circ(g) \mid i$$

Fie (\hat{a}, \hat{b}) un element de ordin m^2 .

5. Fie $f: G \rightarrow H$ un izomorfism de grupuri.

$$g \in G \rightsquigarrow f(g) \in H$$

$$\text{Atunci } \circ(g) = \circ(f(g))$$

\downarrow

$\text{în } G$

\downarrow

$\text{în } H$

$$(I) \cdot \circ(g) = \infty \Leftrightarrow (g^i = 1 \text{ doar pentru } i=0)$$

$$(II) \cdot \circ(g) = m \in \mathbb{N}^* \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m \text{ este cel mai mic număr} \\ \text{natural } > 0 \text{ cu } g^m = 1 \end{cases}$$

(I) Presupun că $o(g) = \infty$.

Fie că $o(f(g)) = \infty$.

Presupun că $f(g)^i = 1$. Fie că $i = 0$.

$$f(g)^i = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{f(g^i) = 1 = f(1)}$$

$$\underline{f \text{ inj.}} \Rightarrow g^i = 1 \xrightarrow{o(g) = \infty} i = 0$$

(II) Presupun că $o(g) = n$

$$\begin{cases} g^n = 1 \\ i > 0, g^i = 1 \Rightarrow i \geq n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Atunci } f(g)^n = f(g^n) = f(1) = 1$$

$$\text{Dacă } i > 0 \text{ și } f(g)^i = 1 \Rightarrow f(g^i) = f(1) \Rightarrow g^i = 1 \\ \Rightarrow i \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow o(f(g)) = n$$

6. Să se calculeze ordinea elementelor din \mathbb{Z}_{12} .

$$o(\hat{0}) = 1$$

$$o(\hat{1}) = 12$$

$$o(\hat{2}) = 6$$

$$o(\hat{3}) = 4$$

$$o(\hat{4}) = 3$$

$$o(\hat{5}) = 12$$

$$o(\hat{6}) = 2$$

$$o(\hat{7}) = 12$$

$$\phi(\hat{8}) = 3$$

$$\phi(\hat{9}) = 4$$

$$\phi(\hat{10}) = 6$$

$$\phi(\hat{11}) = 12$$

7. $U_m \leq (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot)$, $m \geq 2$

↓
ordin m

Să se arate că U_m este singurul subgrup cu m elemente al lui (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) .

Fie $H \leq (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot)$ cu $|H| = m$.

Fie $x \in H \Rightarrow \phi(x) \mid |H| = m$, $m = k \cdot \phi(x)$

$$x^{\phi(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow x^k = 1$$

$$= (x^{\phi(x)})^k = 1$$

⇓

$$\underline{x \in U_m}$$

$$\Rightarrow H \subset U_m \Rightarrow H = U_m$$

↓ ↓
m elemente m elemente

8. G finit generat dacă $(\exists) g_1, \dots, g_m \in G$ a.z.

$$G = \langle g_1, \dots, g_m \rangle$$

$$\left\{ x_1^{\epsilon_1} \dots x_r^{\epsilon_r} \mid r \in \mathbb{N}^*, x_1, \dots, x_r \in \{g_1, \dots, g_m\}, \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_r \in \{1, -1\} \right\}$$

$$g_1 g_2 g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1} g_3 g_1$$

Dacă G este abelian,

$$\langle g_1, \dots, g_m \rangle = \{ g_1^{r_1} \dots g_m^{r_m} \mid r_1, \dots, r_m \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

Arătăm că $(\mathbb{Z}^m, +)$ finit generat, $(\forall) m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) &= \\ (a_1, 0, \dots, 0) &+ (0, a_2, 0, \dots, 0) + \dots + \\ (0, \dots, 0, a_m) &= a_1 \underbrace{(1, 0, \dots, 0)}_{e_1} + a_2 \underbrace{(0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)}_{e_2} + \\ \dots + a_m \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0, 1)}_{e_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_m e_m$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^m = \langle e_1, \dots, e_m \rangle$$

Am arătat că $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ nu este finit generat.
 $(\mathbb{R}, +)$