

Ryhmät 12.4.2021

$H, J \leq G$. Ol. ettei

$$\begin{aligned} HJ &= \{ h_j : h \in H, j \in J \} = G \\ H \cap J &= \{ e \} \\ h_j &= jh \quad \forall j \in J \quad \forall h \in H \end{aligned}$$

Täkkiin G on H -ja J -in
sis. suora tulku.

P. 9.30: \Downarrow
 $G \cong H \times J$

Esim. 9.31. $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{ 1+8\mathbb{Z}, 3+8\mathbb{Z}, 5+8\mathbb{Z}, 7+8\mathbb{Z} \} = G$

$$\begin{aligned} (3+8\mathbb{Z})^2 &= 9+8\mathbb{Z} = 1+8\mathbb{Z} \\ (5+8\mathbb{Z})^2 &= 25+8\mathbb{Z} = 1+8\mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 3+8\mathbb{Z} \rangle &\cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \\ \langle 5+8\mathbb{Z} \rangle &\cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

K_4

$$H = \langle 3+8\mathbb{Z} \rangle = \{ 1+8\mathbb{Z}, 3+8\mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$J = \langle 5+8\mathbb{Z} \rangle = \{ 1+8\mathbb{Z}, 5+8\mathbb{Z} \}.$$

$$HJ = \{ 1+8\mathbb{Z}, 3+8\mathbb{Z}, 5+8\mathbb{Z}, 7+8\mathbb{Z} \} = (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times = G.$$

$$H \cap J = \{ 1+8\mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times \text{ komm.}$$

$$(3+8\mathbb{Z}) \underbrace{(5+8\mathbb{Z})}_{\in J} = 15+8\mathbb{Z} = 7+8\mathbb{Z}$$

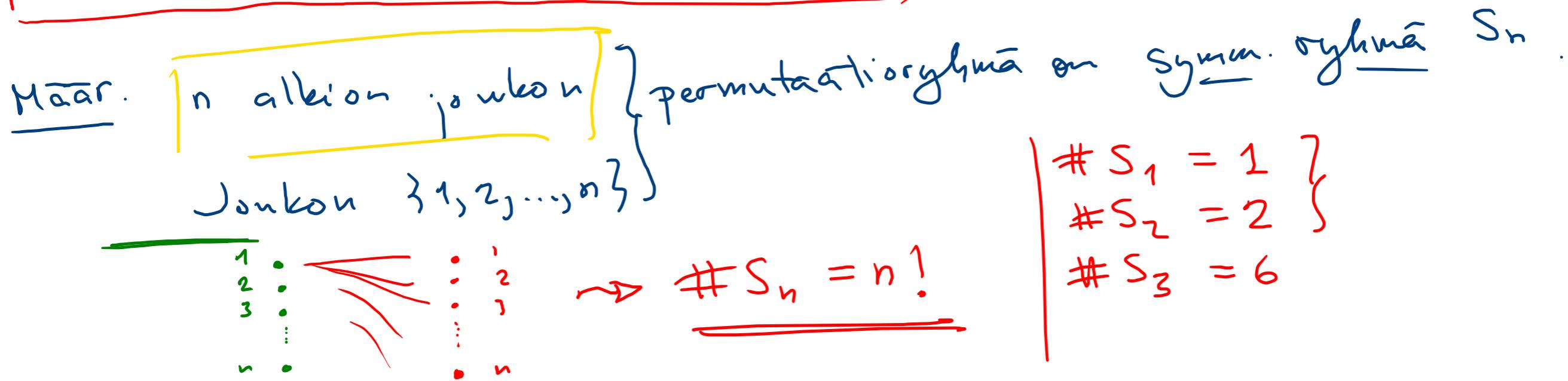
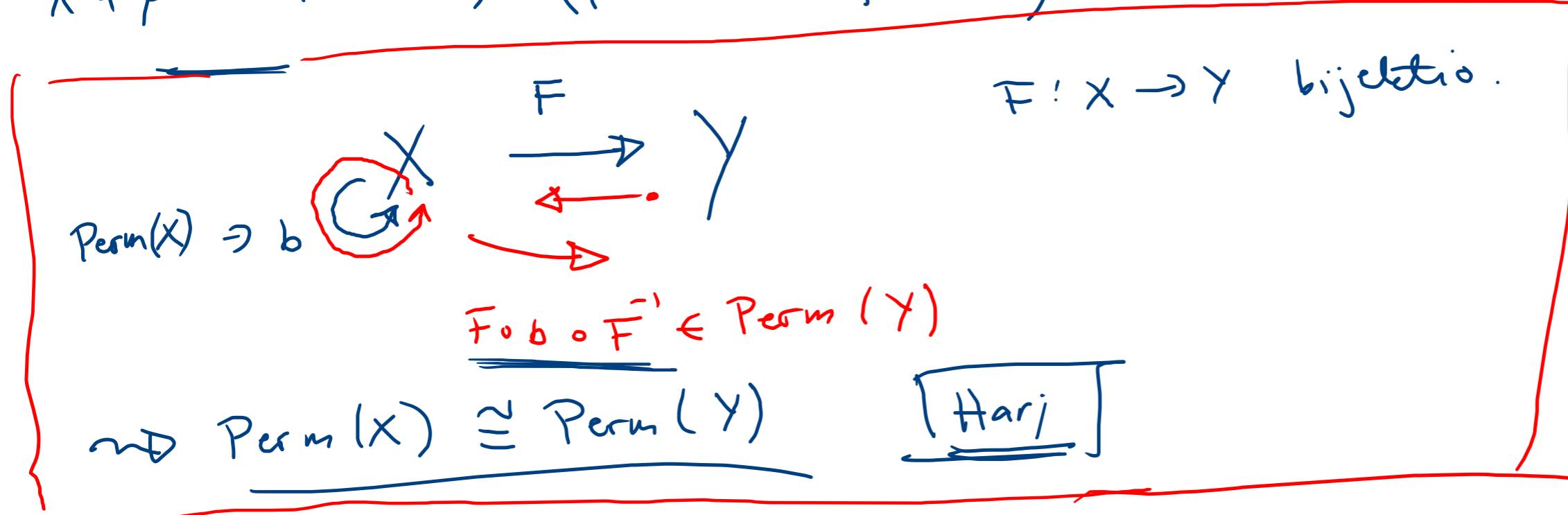
P. 8.19

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times \\ &\cong \langle 3+8\mathbb{Z} \rangle \times \langle 5+8\mathbb{Z} \rangle \\ &\cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

10 Symmetriset ryhmät

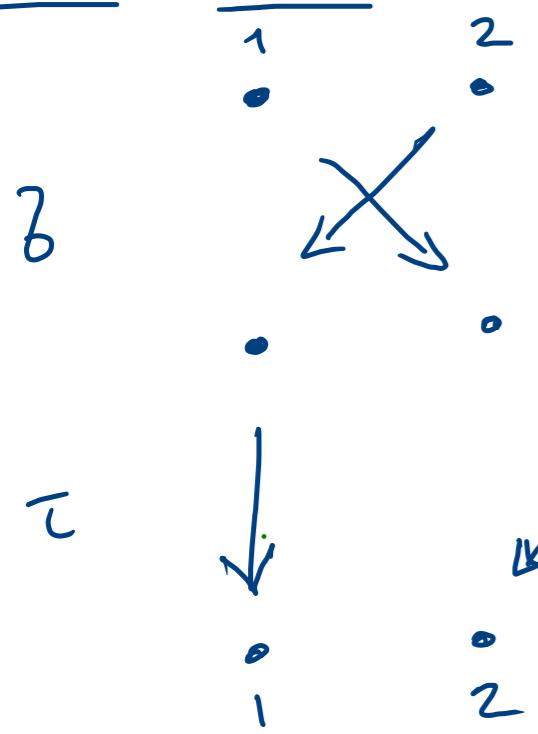
$$X \neq \emptyset. \quad \text{Perm}(X) = (\{ b : X \hookrightarrow \text{bijektio} \}, \circ)$$

kuvausta yhdistäminen.



Prop. 10.1 (2) Jos $n \geq 3$, niin S_n ei ole kommutatiivinen.

To d., $\frac{n=3}{\tau}$



$$\text{olk. } \beta \in S_3 : \begin{array}{l} 1 \mapsto 2 \\ 2 \mapsto 1 \\ 3 \mapsto 3 \end{array}$$

(12)

$$\tau \in S_3 : \begin{array}{l} 1 \mapsto 1 \\ 2 \mapsto 3 \\ 3 \mapsto 2 \end{array}$$

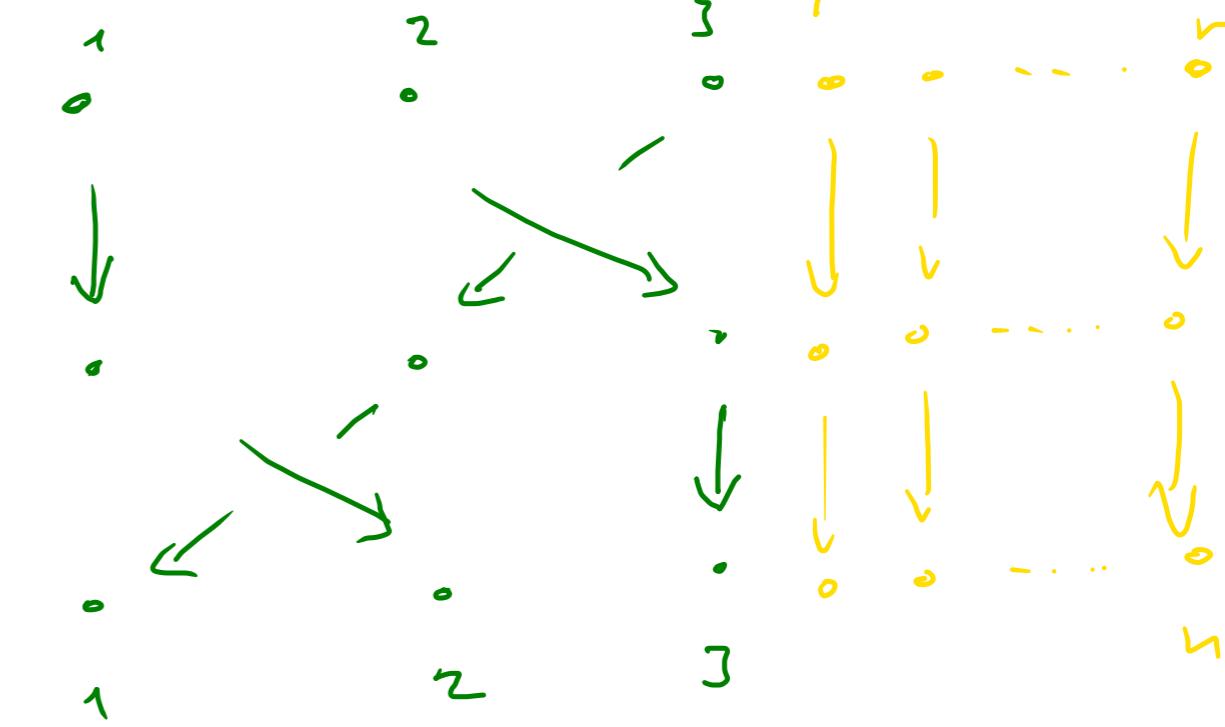
(13)

$n \geq 4$



τ

β



$$\beta \circ \tau : \begin{array}{l} 1 \mapsto 3 \\ 2 \mapsto 1 \\ 3 \mapsto 2 \end{array}$$

(123)

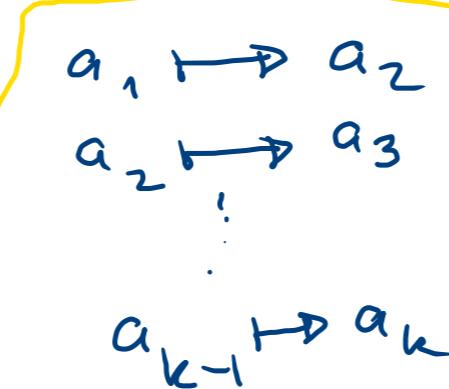
$$\tau \circ \beta \neq \beta \circ \tau$$

$n \geq 4$



③

Jos $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $a_i \neq a_j \forall i \neq j$, $k \leq n$.

$(a_1 a_2 \dots a_k) \in S_n$: 
 $a_1 \mapsto a_2$
 $a_2 \mapsto a_3$
 \vdots
 $a_{k-1} \mapsto a_k$
 $a_k \mapsto a_1$

k -sykeli

$b \in \{1, \dots, n\} - \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$

$b \mapsto b$.

Sykelien yhdistettyä kuvausta sanotaan sykelien tuloksi.

(ab) vaihto eli transpositio.

$(i(i+1))$ alkeisvaihto.

$\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}, \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ $a_i \neq a_j \forall i, j$
 $b_r \neq b_s \forall r, s$
 $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \cap \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} = \emptyset$

\rightarrow syklist $(a_1 \dots a_k)$ ja $(b_1 \dots b_m)$ ovat erillisiä.
(disjoint)

④ Lemma Erilliset syklist kommutoivat.

Huom. 1) $(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) \circ (a_k a_{k-1} \cdots a_1) = \underline{\underline{id}}$.

2) $\text{ord } (a_1 \cdots a_n) = k$:

$$(a_1 \cdots a_n)^2 = (a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n) (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) = (a_1 a_3 \cdots)$$

$$(a_1 \cdots a_n)^l \neq id \text{ , jos } 1 \leq l \leq k-1$$

$$(a_1 \cdots a_n)^k = id.$$

3) $(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) = \underbrace{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n a_1)}_{\cdots} = \underbrace{(a_3 \cdots a_n a_1 a_2)}_{\cdots \cdots}$

Prop. 10.5 Jokainen sykeli on vaihtojen tuloks.

Tod. $(14)(13)(12) = \underline{\underline{(1234)}}$

Hanj..

Prop. 10.6. Jokainen vaihto on alkaisvaihtojen pariton tulsi.

Tod. $1 \leq k, m \leq n, k \neq m$.

$$(1k)(1m)(1m) = \underline{\underline{(km)}}$$

$$(1(k-1))((k-1)k)(1(k-1)) = (1k)$$

⋮

□

Prop. Jokainen S_n :n alkio void. kirjoitetaan enkkisten syltien tulona.

Olk. $\tau \in S_n$.

Tod. Tark alkosta $1 \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

$$1 \xrightarrow{\tau} \tau(1) \xrightarrow{\tau} \tau^2(1)$$

⑥ $\# S_n = n! \rightarrow \text{ord } \tau^n < \infty$.