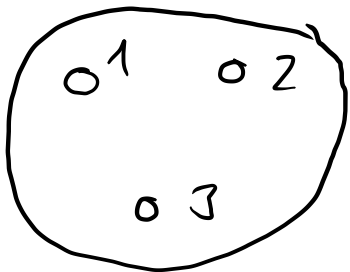
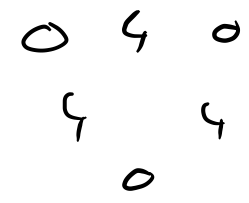


o'g dastlab
izomorfik o'staliq
6 element.



Az o'staliqlar fikrindajul.

← o'g uanil o'staliq.



$4^3 = 64$
va uanil
graf.

64 element kut S_3 .

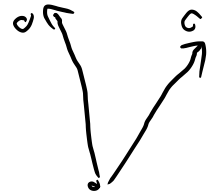
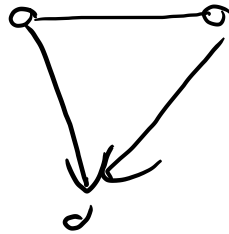
S_3 pa'zari at izom. o'staliq.

id 64 fixpart
 (121) 1 0 2 0 2

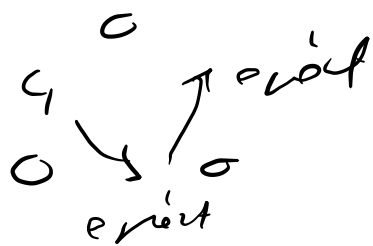
4 ... → erect

0 3

8 graf 3 case $8 \times 3 = 24$



(1231)



4-fälle graf, 2 3er cycles

$$\frac{64 + 8 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 2}{6} = 16 \quad \checkmark$$

TV/4. $\varphi: D_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^+$

fos $\rightarrow 0$
 fix $\rightarrow 1$

$\varphi: \mathbb{C}^x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^x$
 $\varphi(z) = |z|$

$\mathbb{R}^{pos} \cong \mathbb{C}^x$

$\text{im } \varphi$

$\text{im } \varphi \cong G / \ker \varphi$

$\{0, 1\} \cong D_4 / \langle f \rangle =$

$\{1, f, f^2, f^3\}$



$\varphi(f) = f^2$
 $\mathbb{R}(x)^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^+$

$\text{im } \varphi = \mathbb{C}$
 $ax + b \rightarrow ci + b$
 $\mathbb{C}^+ \cong \mathbb{R}(x)^+ / (x^2 + 1)$
 (e.c.)

~~D_3~~ , ~~S_4~~ , ~~D_4~~ , ~~Q~~ , ~~D_{16}~~ , ~~S_8~~ , ~~A_5~~ , $GL(2, \mathbb{Z}_2)$.

\rightarrow $1, f, \dots, f^4$
 t, tf, \dots, tf^4

$C(f) = \langle f \rangle$ $f^4 \neq e$
 $C(t) = \langle t \rangle$ 5 elemű.

\Rightarrow t nem \in $C(f)$ szubszt.

$1, f, f^{-1}, f^2, f^{-2}$

t, tf, tf^2, tf^3, tf^4

$N_D = \langle 1, \langle f \rangle, D_8 \rangle$

D_8 - az is, D_8 prima.

$GL(2, \mathbb{Z}_2)$

\uparrow 2×2 -es
 $GL(2, 2)$

invertálható matrikák halmaza

\mathbb{Z}_2 test felett.

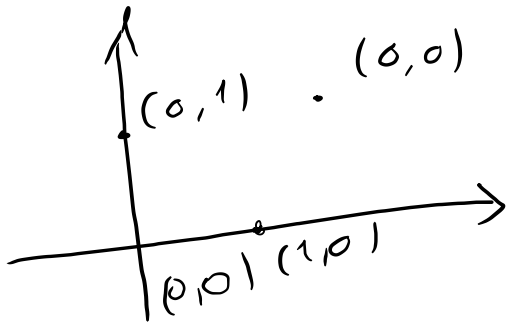
Hány mátrix? \mathbb{Z}_2^4 -ből hány invertálható?

\hookrightarrow vektor \mathbb{Z}_2^2 vektorterében.

Invertálható = bijektív. $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,0)$ lineáris.

max 6 db. $S = \{(0,1), (1,0), (1,1)\}$

ezek line. Mind a 6 írás (lineáris).



$$\left. \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

G als $\neq 0$ det. invertierbar \mathbb{Z}_2 über.

$\exists G$ als element $GL(2,2)$ -set $\subseteq S_3$

$\Rightarrow GL(2,2) \cong S_3$
(a konformáció ugyanaz)

$D_4 / \underbrace{\{1, f^2\}}_N \cong ?$ Elementen: $|G|/2 = 4$.

"Klein", abelian? Elemente abelian
elemente w_1, w_2 .

$f \in N$ vertice 2: $f^2 \in N$ da $f \notin N$

$t \in N$ - " - : $t^2 \in N$ da $t \notin N$

f, t nicht abelian
da w_1, w_2 nicht abelian
weil $f \in N$ nicht abelian

$\Rightarrow \rightarrow$ ist von w_1, w_2 , w_1, w_2 = Klein.

S_4 / stabilisator

$$Z_4 / 4 = \boxed{G}$$

$$= N$$

$$\{ id, (12), (34), (12)(34), (14)(23) \}$$

$\cong S_3$

6 elemi csoport 2 van: ciklikus, diszj. +

$$(12)N \cdot (123)N$$

felcsere? ^{szere}

$$(12)(123)N$$

$$(123)(12)N$$

$$(1)(23)N$$

$$=$$

$$(13)N$$

$$(23)(13)^{-1} \in N$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{= S_3}$$

$$(123) \notin N$$

II m.o. $H = 4$ stabilizator

$$\{ id, (12), (13), (23), (123), (132) \} = S_3$$

min. relatív triviális. Bijecció $\psi g \leftrightarrow gN$ izomorfizmus.

$$\begin{aligned} g, h \in H \\ gh^{-1} \in H \cap N \\ \in N \Rightarrow g^{-1} = id \\ \Rightarrow g = h \end{aligned}$$

$$D_8 / \{1, f^2, f^4, f^6\} \quad 16/4 = \underline{4}$$

$$H \quad \begin{matrix} f^2 \in N \\ t^2 \in N \end{matrix} \Rightarrow |G| \text{ klein.}$$

IV/11 Lagrange masbadi'isi

$$d \mid |G| \Rightarrow \exists d \text{ xud'i xop.}$$

S&S mas'ala! Pe printsipl xuz xud'i xop.

$$A_5 \text{ eg'xeni.} \quad d = ?$$

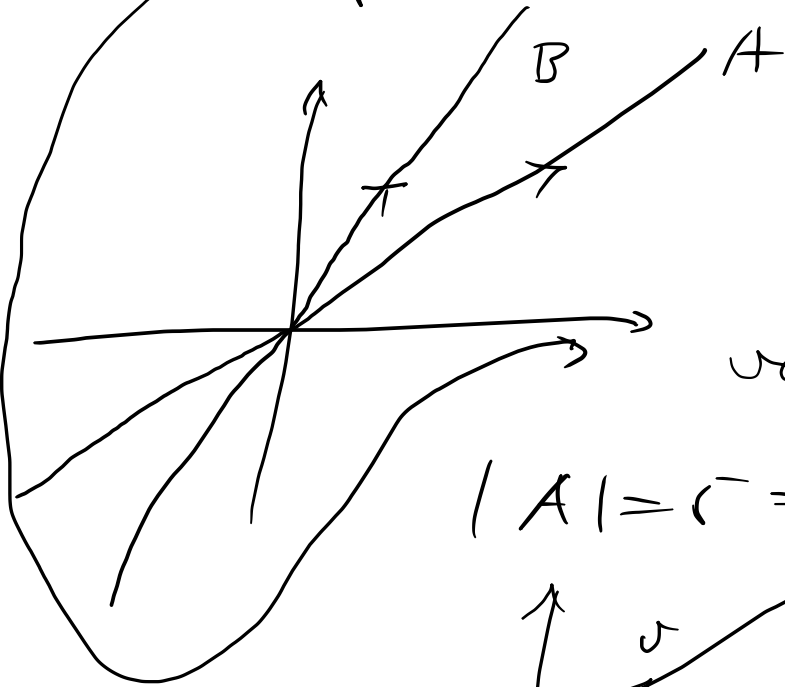
$$|A_5| = 60 \quad d = 30 \quad 30 \mid 60$$

$$H \in A_5 \quad |H| = 30 \quad |G:H| = \frac{60}{30} = \underline{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ ind'x'u} \Rightarrow \text{normal'out'i.}$$

A_5 eg'xeni.

$\mathbb{Z}_5^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_5^+$ hely direkt felb?

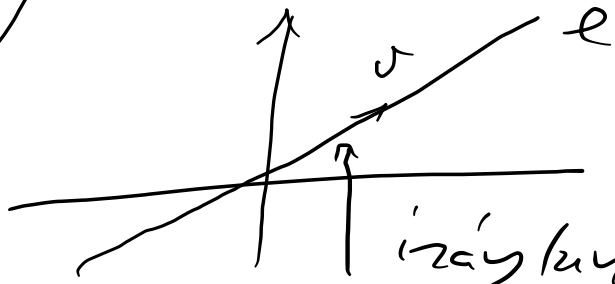


$$A \cap B = \{0\}$$

$$A + B = \mathbb{Z}_5^+$$

2 to + v. epvovs.
relatív \mathbb{Z}_5 felb.

$$|A| = 5 = |B| \quad \text{szé } 25 \text{ elemű.}$$



$$\langle v \rangle = e \quad v \neq 0$$

24 v van.

izénykijelése?

$$a = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \left. \begin{array}{l} y = ax + b \\ \text{és } a \text{ független} \end{array} \right\} (24/4 = 6)$$

6 db

epvovs

$$\binom{6}{2} \text{ direkt felb.}$$

$\leftarrow b = 0$

$$S_8 \supseteq H \cong S_4 \times S_4$$

$$A \cdot B = H \quad A, B \cong S_4$$

$$A \cap B = \{id\}$$

$$A = 5, 6, 7, 8 \text{ fix.} \cong S_4$$

$$B = 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ univ. fix.} \cong S_4$$

Etz id, uerst $a \in A, b \in B \Rightarrow ab = ba$

diejenige Permutation, die
Permutationen "auswechselt".

V/g	\mathbb{R}^x	\mathbb{R}^+	\mathbb{C}^x
4 reelle:	\emptyset	\emptyset	$-i$
2 reelle:	-1	\emptyset	-1

Ua. u. isomorf
nie

DE $x \mapsto 10^x$ isom

$\mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ positiv element!

π_2^+ , π_3^+ , π_4^+ , π_8^+

π_3^x , π_4^x , π_6^x , π_8^x , π_{12}^x
 2 4 2 4 4

$S_2, A_3, S_3, D_3, D_4, Q, (GL(2,2))$
 2 3 6 6 8 8 6 ^{"S₃"}

2 (unendlich cyclisch) : π_2^+ , S_2

3 π_3^+ , A_3

4 klein π_8^x, π_{12}^x
 cyclisch π_4^+, π_5^x

6 cyclisch \emptyset
 $S_3 \cong D_3 \cong GL(2,2)$

8 π_8^+ cyclisch

Q
 D_4

8 iterativ,
 outfall.

15. $N = \{e, a\} \triangleleft G$ $e \neq a$
 $\Rightarrow ca = ac \quad \forall g \in G.$

Biz. $gag^{-1} \in N$

$gag^{-1} = e \Rightarrow a = g^{-1}g = e \notin N$

was

$gag^{-1} = a \Rightarrow ga = ag \quad \checkmark$

3 Beweise über wen hat :

$S_3 \triangleleft S_3$ ist $\{(123), (132)\}$
da $(123) \circ (12) = (132)$
 wen $Felkreisellipte$.