

1. A_5 -ben 10 rendű.

$(abcde)(xyzkuv)$

$$\binom{9}{5} \cdot 4! \cdot 3 = 9072$$

↑ pl. $\binom{4}{2} / 2$

2. négyzetes kocka b'izsgálata : 16 $D_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2^+$

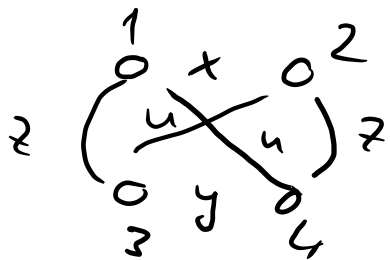
A csúcs b'izsgálata \mathbb{P}
 A fix 2 nemtriviális elemek 2

$\mathbb{P} \cdot 2$

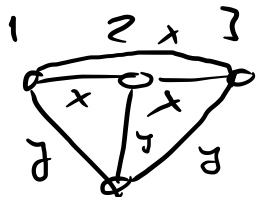
3. 4 csúcs, 4 minél sok

párok plusz A_3

id 60° 4^6
 $(12)(34)$ 3-féle
 (123) 8 db



$4^2 \cdot \mathbb{P}$



$$4^4 \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{4^6 + 4^4 \cdot 3 + 4^2 \cdot 8}{12} = 416$$

4. $G_4 \ni 8$ rendi

≥ 8 rendi t₀

$64, 2 \cdot 32, 16 \cdot 2 \cdot 2, 15 \cdot 4, P \cdot P, P \cdot 2 \cdot 4, 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$

7 db.

5. $G = \mathbb{Z}_4^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_2^+$ 4 rendi

1, 2, 4 lehet ≤ 2 rendi

$(0, 0, 1) \quad z_c = 0 \quad z_b = 0 \quad z_c = 0$

$|G|$

$\rightarrow z$ -file

$a \in \{0, 2\} \quad b \in \{0, 2\} \quad c \in \{0, 1\}$

$32 - 8 = 24$

$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$

6. $D_8 / \langle 1, f^4 \rangle$ "N" 2 rendi.

D_8 8 t. k₂, P, forrás

$t^2 = id$

$(tN)^2 = e$ nyilvánvalóan

tN nem, mert $t \in N$.

$\forall 8$ k₂ 2 rendi, de 2-iróval 1 u.o. Pl $tN =$

4 db. $\{f^i\}^2 \in N, f^i \notin N \quad i = 2, 6 \quad \{f^2, f^6\} = f^{2N}$
1 db $\{t, tf^4\}$
5 db u.o.

7. S_4 -ben $\langle (123), (234) \rangle \in A_4$
 $(123), (234)$ páros (3-ciklusok (3 3-ciklusok))
 utója 12-ciklus

3, 6, 12

(123) hatványai (234) hatványai
 3 3 összesen 6 db

$(123)(234) = (12)(34)$ (1 kötés)

$(234)(123) = (13)(24) \geq 7$ db

(A_4 normalizált: 1, A_4 , köztérp halmaz)

6 db van 2 indexű \Rightarrow u.a. \Rightarrow nincs.

~~8. $Q \times \mathbb{Z}_4 / N$ $N = \langle (i, 2) \rangle$ ami u.o.~~

~~$\langle (i, 2) \rangle = \{ (i, 2), (-1, 0), (-i, 2), (1, 0) \}$~~

~~element rendje? $(\exists c \text{ st } a \text{ ha, } c \text{ átlósra, } u \text{ st } (\pm j, 0)^2 \in N$
 $(\pm i, 0)^2 \in N$ $(\pm i, 1)^2 = (-1, 0) = 1$ elem \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} elem \Rightarrow $\mathbb{Z} \in N$.
 $(\pm i, 0)^2 \in N$, $(\pm 2, 0)^2$ $(\pm i, 1)^2 = (-1, 0) = 1$ elem \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} elem \Rightarrow $\mathbb{Z} \in N$.
 $(\mathbb{Z}_4^+)^3$~~

9. \mathbb{Z}_{16}^* 8 elements $\varphi(16) = 8$

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

$4 = 0(3)$ $3^2 = 9$ $3^4 = 1$ 16

also 8 residues $5^{-4}, 7^4 = 1$ 16

↳ He gave \Rightarrow some primitive roots mod 16

(with total, esp 2, 4, plus primitivity)

$\mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+$

$\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+ / \{(1,0), (-1,0)\}$
units as is sum.

$(\pm i, 1)^2 = (-1, 2)$

$\langle (i, 2) \rangle = \{(i, 2), (-1, 0), (-i, 2), (1, 0)\}$ $\mathbb{Q} / \{(1, -1)\}$
sum (1, 0, i)

$(j, 1)^2 = (-1, 2) \notin N$ $(j, 1)N$ is 4 residues

$(j, 1)^2 = (1, 0)$ $\mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+$

$R = \mathbb{Q}[x] / (x^2 + x + 1) - \text{BGR}$
 $x + (x^2 + x + 1)$ inverse?

$(c + dx) + I$
 $(1 - x) + I$

$f(x) + (x^2 + x + 1) \quad f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

$f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1)q(x) + (ax + b) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$

$f(x) - (ax + b) \in I$
↑ for 2, \mathbb{Q} test.

$f(x) + I = (ax + b) + I$

R $ax + b$ ddsi polinom, mod $x^2 + x + 1$ modus.

$((c + dx) + I)(x + I) = 1 + I$

$(c + dx)x \equiv 1 \pmod{x^2 + x + 1}$

$\hookrightarrow dx^2 + cx \equiv d(-x-1) + c = x(-d+c) - d$

$ax + b \equiv ex + f \pmod{x^2 + x + 1}$

 $\left. \begin{aligned} -d &= 1 \\ -d + c &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$

li. op. zedher.

$x^2 + x + 1 \mid dx^2 + cx = 0$

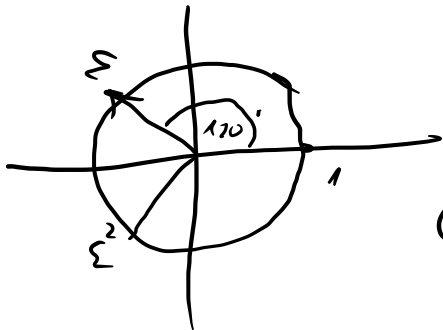
$\mathbb{Q}[x] / (x^2 + x + 1) \stackrel{?}{=} \mathbb{Q}$ univ. isomorph?

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{F} \text{ univ.} \\ \mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 + 1) \cong \mathbb{C} \quad (ax + b) + I \leftrightarrow a + bi \\ \text{"I"} \end{array} \right]$

$x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ Wurzeln?

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \quad \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2$$

$x^2 + x + 1 = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$ 3. primitive 3. Einheitswurzel



ε beliebige primitive

$\mathbb{Q}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $f(x) \longrightarrow f(\varepsilon)$

□ Injektiv? ε nicht $f(x)$. Wert $\Rightarrow \varepsilon^2 = \bar{\varepsilon}$ ist $\neq \varepsilon$ ($x^2 + x + 1$)

Surjektiv? $f(\varepsilon)$ im Bild? (Zielkomplexraum?)

$f(x) \equiv ax + b \pmod{(x^2 + x + 1)}$

$f(\varepsilon) = \underline{\underline{a\varepsilon + b}}$

$\{a\varepsilon + b \in \mathbb{C} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$
 erzeugt \mathbb{C} -Gru. $\mathbb{Q}(\varepsilon)$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[x] / (x^2 + x + 1)^k \quad x^2 + x + 1 \text{ irreduzibel}$$

Das ist ein Test: \mathbb{Q} hat \mathbb{Z}_2

\mathbb{Z}_2 faktoriell
 \Rightarrow Test.

$$\boxed{ax + b + k}$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$0, 1, x, x+1$ unelkelemente.

$$\rightarrow x + k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varepsilon$$

Teilbarkeit

$$1+k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1$$

$$0+k = 0$$

$$x+1+k = \varepsilon+1$$

$$\boxed{0, 1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon+1}$$

steigend: stabil $\varepsilon^2 = -\varepsilon - 1 = \varepsilon$

$$(\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0)$$

$$\boxed{1+1=0}$$

$$\boxed{-1=1}$$

$$\varepsilon + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$x+x=0$$

$\mathbb{Z}_2[x]$ - Grad!

ε	0	1	ε	$\varepsilon+1$
0	0	1	ε	ε
1	1	0	ε	ε
ε	ε	ε	0	1
$\varepsilon+1$	ε	ε	1	0

ε	0	1	ε	$\varepsilon+1$
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	ε	ε
ε	0	ε	ε	1
$\varepsilon+1$	0	ε	1	ε

TEST

Klein.

\rightarrow KARAKTERISTIKA ??
 PRIMTEST ??

$$\varepsilon(\varepsilon+1) = \varepsilon^2, \varepsilon = -1 = 1$$

$$(\varepsilon+1)^2 = \varepsilon^2 + 1 = \varepsilon + 1 + 1 = \varepsilon.$$

$\mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 + 2)$ ist $x^2 + 1$ über \mathbb{R} fakt.

$\mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 - 1) \cong \mathbb{I}$ von fort $x^2 - 1$ von \uparrow

$$\hookrightarrow [(x-1) + \mathbb{I}] [(x+1) + \mathbb{I}] = x^2 - 1 + \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{I} \text{ nullen.}$$

\uparrow nullen \Rightarrow von fort.

\rightarrow Ref? ist? \mathbb{C} $\varphi: f(x) \mapsto f(\sqrt{2}i)$

\rightarrow Ring? \mathbb{C}

$$\text{Ker } \varphi = \{a + b\sqrt{2}i \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{Ker } \varphi = (x^2 + 2)$$

$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ direkt

HF VII/9 !!

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = (f(1), f(-1))$$

$$\text{HF Ker } \varphi, \text{ Im } \varphi = ?$$