

$\varphi: O \rightarrow G$ ομομορφισμός ομάδων

$$\varphi(a \circ b) = \varphi(a) \circ_G \varphi(b) \quad \forall a, b \in O$$

$$O \simeq G \quad \underline{\text{αυτ}} \quad \varphi: O \xrightarrow[\text{επι}]{\text{1-1}} G$$

Ιδιότητες

1) $\varphi(1_O) \Rightarrow 1_G$

$$\varphi(1_O \cdot 1_O) = \varphi(1_O) \Rightarrow \varphi(1_O) \cdot \varphi(1_O) = \varphi(1_O) \Rightarrow$$

$$\varphi(1_O) \cdot \varphi(1_O) \cdot \varphi(1_O)^{-1} = \varphi(1_O) \cdot \varphi(1_O)^{-1} \Rightarrow \varphi(1_O) = 1_G$$

2) $\varphi(a^k) = (\varphi(a))^k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\varphi(a^k) = \varphi(a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a) = \dots = \varphi(a)^k$$

3) $\varphi(a^{-1}) = (\varphi(a))^{-1}$

$$\varphi(a^{-1}) = \varphi(1) = 1_G \Rightarrow \varphi(a) \varphi(a^{-1}) = 1_G \Rightarrow$$

$$(\varphi(a))^{-1} \varphi(a) \varphi(a^{-1}) = (\varphi(a))^{-1} \cdot 1_G \Rightarrow \varphi(a^{-1}) = (\varphi(a))^{-1}$$

4) Αν $o(a) = n \Rightarrow o(\varphi(a)) \mid n$

$$a^n = 1_O \Rightarrow \varphi(a^n) = \varphi(1_O) = 1_G \Rightarrow \varphi(a)^n = 1_G \Rightarrow o(\varphi(a)) \mid n$$

Παράδειγμα

1. $\varphi: O \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{\text{περιφραγμένος}} \varphi(a) = 1_G$

$$\varphi(a \cdot b) = 1_G \Rightarrow \varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(b) = 1_G \cdot 1_G = 1_G \text{ ισχύει}$$

2. $\varphi: O \rightarrow O \quad \varphi: \text{ταυτοτακία}$

3) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$\varphi(1) = 1$

αποδοτικότητα

$\varphi(2) = -1 \Rightarrow \varphi(2) = \varphi(1) + \varphi(1) = -1 - 1 = -2$

$\varphi(-1) = -\varphi(1) = -(-1) = 1$ 3) ιδιότητα

Αλλα $\varphi(1) = k \Rightarrow \varphi(m) = \varphi(\underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_m) = m\varphi(1) = mk$

$\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (i) είναι 1-1?

$\varphi(1) = k$ αν $k = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi$ όχι 1-1
 Αν $k \neq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi$ 1-1

(ii) είναι επι;

$\varphi(1) = k$

επι $\Leftrightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \exists A \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ με } \varphi(A) = m$

$\Rightarrow A k = m$

Η φ είναι επι όταν $k = \pm 1$

4) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$ ορίζεται?

$\varphi(1) = 0$

Αλλα $\varphi(1) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{cases}$

(οχι αποδοτικότητα αφού \mathbb{Z} απειρη)
 ενώ \mathbb{Z}_4 όχι

$\varphi(1) = 2 \Rightarrow \varphi(2) = \varphi(1+1) = 2+2 \equiv 0$ όχι επι

$\varphi(1) = 3 \pmod 4 \Rightarrow \varphi(2) = 2 \cdot 3 = 2 \pmod 4$ } επι

$\varphi(3) = \varphi(1+1+1) = 3\varphi(1) = 3 \cdot 3 \equiv 1 \pmod 4$

Είναι 1-1? $\varphi(4) = 4 \cdot \varphi(1) = 4 \cdot 3 = 12 \equiv 0 \pmod 4$

5) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$\varphi(1) = 0$ τετριμμεν

Αν $\varphi(1) = \kappa \neq 0$

$\varphi(2) = 2\kappa$

$\varphi(3) = 3\kappa$

$\varphi(0) = \varphi(4) = 4\kappa = 0$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} o(\mathbb{Z}_4) = 4 \\ o(\kappa) = \infty \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{4) ιδιοτητα}} o(\varphi(1)) = \infty / 4 = o(2) \quad \text{Αδυνατω}$$

Αρα δεν υπαρχει $\varphi(1) = \kappa \neq 0$

6) Υπαρξουν μη-τετριμμενες $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_k \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m$

$\varphi(\mathbb{Z}_k) \neq \{0\}_m$

$\varphi(\mathbb{Z}_k) = \langle a \rangle_m \Rightarrow o(\langle a \rangle_m) \mid o(\mathbb{Z}_k) = k$

$$o(\langle a \rangle_m) = \frac{o(\mathbb{Z}_m)}{|\langle a \rangle_m|} = \frac{m}{(m, a)}$$

Αν ο φυσικος αριθμος $\frac{m}{(m, a)} \mid k \Rightarrow \exists \varphi$

η.π. • $\mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$ εκως της ταυτοτητας

$$\frac{4}{(4, a)} \mid 4 \quad \begin{matrix} a=1 \\ a=2 \end{matrix}$$

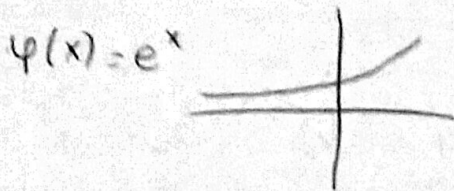
• $\mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ Υπαρξαι εκως της τετριμμενης?

$$\frac{5}{(5, a)} \mid 4$$

$$a=5 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{(5,5)} = 1 \mid 4$$

$$\varphi[1]_4 = [5]_5 = [0]_5$$

7) Υποομάδα \cong (ισομορφισμός) $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
 $(\mathbb{R}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)$



Υποομάδα $\cong \varphi: (\mathbb{Q}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot)$

Έστω υποομάδα $\varphi(r) = a$

$\exists r' \notin \mathbb{Q} \text{ such that } \varphi(r') = 3$ ενί

$$r' \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \frac{r'}{2} + \frac{r'}{2} = r' \Rightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{r'}{2} + \frac{r'}{2}\right) = \varphi(r') = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{r'}{2}\right) \cdot \varphi\left(\frac{r'}{2}\right) = 3 \Rightarrow \left(\varphi\left(\frac{r'}{2}\right)\right)^2 = 3 \quad !!!$$

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ

Αν $\varphi: G \rightarrow G$ ισομορφισμός ομάδων, τότε

i) $\varphi(1_G) = 1_G$

ii) $|\varphi(g)| = |g|$

iii) 0 αβελιανή αυ G αβελιανή

Απόδειξη

$$i) \exists \varphi^{-1}: G \xrightarrow{\cong} O \Rightarrow O(a) / O(\varphi(a))$$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ Cayley

Κάθε πεπερασμένη ομάδα είναι ισομορφική με κάποια υποομάδα
κάποιου συμμετρικής ομάδας (χωρίς απόδειξη)

O ομάδα $|O| = n$ \mathbb{Z}_n συμμετρική

Τότε υπάρχει ισομορφισμός $\varphi: O \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}_n$

ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ

Έστω $\varphi: O \rightarrow G$ ισομορφισμός ομάδων

$$1) \forall \gamma \in O \Rightarrow \varphi(\gamma) \in G$$

$$2) \forall H \leq G \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}(H) \leq O$$

$$3) \forall H \triangleleft G \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}(H) \triangleleft O$$

$$4) \forall \varphi \text{ επί και } \gamma \triangleleft O \Rightarrow \varphi(\gamma) \triangleleft G$$

Απόδειξη

$$3. \forall H \triangleleft G \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}(H) \triangleleft O$$

$\varphi^{-1}(H) \leq O$ γιατί??

$$a, b \in \varphi^{-1}(H) \Rightarrow ab \in \varphi^{-1}(H)$$

$$a, b \in \varphi^{-1}(H) \Rightarrow \varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in H \leq G \Rightarrow \varphi(a)\varphi(b) \in H$$

$$\varphi(a|b) \in H \Rightarrow a|b \in \varphi^{-1}(H)$$

$$\text{Αν } a \in \varphi^{-1}(H) \Rightarrow \varphi(a) \in H \Rightarrow \varphi(a^{-1}) \in H \Rightarrow a^{-1} \in \varphi^{-1}(H) \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}(H) \leq O$$

Καιονικί όσα $H \triangleleft O$

$$\forall a \in O, \forall b \in \varphi^{-1}(H) \rightarrow \varphi(b) \in H \oplus$$

$$\text{Πρέπει } a|b a^{-1} \in \varphi^{-1}(H) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(a) \varphi(b) \varphi(a^{-1}) \in H$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(a) \varphi(b) (\varphi(a))^{-1} \\ \varphi(b) \in H \triangleleft G \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi(a) \varphi(b) \varphi(a^{-1}) \in H$$

Ασκήσι για το θέμα το 4)

Παράδειγμα

$$\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_{16} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$[1] \mapsto [1]_4 = \varphi([1]_{16})$$

$$\text{Θα πρέπει } o(\varphi([1]_{16})) \mid o([1]_{16}) = 16$$

$$\varphi([1]_{16}) = [1]_4$$

~~0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15~~

\mathbb{Z}_{16}	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓											
\mathbb{Z}_4	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

$$\varphi^{-1} \{ [0]_4 \} \leq \mathbb{Z}_{16}$$

$$\langle [0]_4 \rangle \leq \mathbb{Z}_4$$

φ eni

$$\varphi^{-1} \{ [0]_4 \} = \{ [0]_{16}, [4]_{16}, [8]_{16}, [12]_{16} \}$$

$$\varphi^{-1} \{ [0]_4 \} \leq \langle [4]_{16} \rangle$$

//
prinsipas mas $\varphi = \ker \varphi$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{16} / \ker \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_{16} / \langle [4]_{16} \rangle$$

$$\bar{\varphi} : \mathbb{Z}_{16} / \ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{16} / \ker \varphi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} [0] & [4] & [8] & [12] \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ [0] + \ker \varphi & [4] + \ker \varphi & [8] + \ker \varphi & [12] + \ker \varphi \end{array} \right\}$$

$$[8] + \ker \varphi \oplus [12] + \ker \varphi = ([8] + [12]) + \ker \varphi = [20] + \ker \varphi = [4] + \ker \varphi$$

$$\bar{\varphi} ([a] + \ker \varphi) = \varphi [a]$$