

$$\mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+ \quad 4 \text{ result classes}$$

$$o((a, b)) = \text{prst} [o(a), o(b)]$$

\mathbb{Z}_2^+	result
0	1
1	2

\mathbb{Z}_4^+	result
0	1
1	4
2	2
3	4

$o(1)$ class 4, label
 $o(0)$ undoggy
 $(0,1), (0,3), (1,1), (1,3)$

$\mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+$
 2 result being van?

3 db
 $(a, b, c) \in$
 $\{0,1\} \times \{0,1\} \times \{0,2\}$
 giveve $(0,0,0)$

$$\not\cong \mathbb{Z}_4^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_4^+$$

$$[o(a), o(b)] = 2$$

~~$0,1,2,3$~~ -col
 ~~$(0,0)$~~ , $(0,2), (2,0), (2,2)$
 1 result, 3 db

6, 8, 16 sind in A (al)

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3 \quad \mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_3^+ \quad 1 \text{ ll}$$

$$8 = 8 = 4 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_8^+ \quad \mathbb{Z}_4^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_2^+ \quad (\mathbb{Z}_2^+)^3$$

$$16 = 16 = 8 \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot 4 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

5 ll

16 durch 16's von, auch wie 4 sind?

\Rightarrow \forall dem 1 von 2 sind

und a $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$ id! 1 ll

$$G \cong A \times B$$

Korollar

$$N \triangleleft G, K \triangleleft G$$

$$N \cap K = \{1\} \quad NK = G$$

$$N \cong A, K \cong B.$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6^+, \mathbb{Z}_8^+, \mathbb{Z}^+, \mathbb{Q}^+, \mathbb{C}^+$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15}^+, \mathbb{Z}_{16}^+$$

\hookrightarrow keine eig!
 $|N| \cdot |K| = |G|$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6^+$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ elemű } \cup_0 \quad \mathbb{N} \quad \{0, 3\} = \mathbb{Z}_2^+ \\ 3 \text{ elemű } \cup_0 \quad \mathbb{K} \quad \{0, 2, 4\} = \mathbb{Z}_3^+ \end{array}$$

$$\underline{2 \cdot 3 = 6 \checkmark}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \cap \mathbb{K} = \{0\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_6^+ = \mathbb{Z}_2^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_3^+$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_8^+ \text{ részcsoporthai}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{0\}, \{0, 4\}, \{0, 2, 4, 6\}, \text{ egyébe } \mathbb{Z}_8^+ \\ \text{nem lehet} \end{array} \right\} \text{nem } i' : a \text{ lehet } \geq 4$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_8^+ = \{0\} \times \mathbb{Z}_8^+ \text{ triviális felbontás})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{nem } \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ \text{nem } \mathbb{Q}^+ \\ \mathbb{C}^+ \end{array} \right\} \mathbb{K}, \mathbb{N} \text{ egyik se } \{0\} \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \neq a \in \mathbb{K} \\ b \in \mathbb{N} \quad b \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{K} \cap \mathbb{N} \\ \cup \\ \mathbb{a} \cdot \mathbb{b} \\ \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \text{volsz} \quad \mathbb{K} = \text{tinktán bevezetés} \quad \text{io' } \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15}^*$$

112 (Total)

$$\mathbb{Z}_3^* \times \mathbb{Z}_5^* \cong \mathbb{Z}_7^* \times \mathbb{Z}_4^*$$

$$((3, 5) = 1)$$

2 4 elements

$$N \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}_{15}^* \quad |N| = 4$$

$$K \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}_{15}^* \quad |K| = 2$$

$$o(2) = 4, 2, 4, 8, 16 \equiv 1$$

16el: 2 remaining elem 16-6a

$$4 \text{ is } i^2 \quad -1 \equiv 14$$

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{16}^*| = \phi \quad \phi(16) = 8$$

$$2 \cdot 4, ?$$

$$o(3) = 4$$

$$3, 9, 27 \equiv 11, 33 \equiv 1$$

$$K = \{1, 3, 9, 11\}$$

$$N = \{1, 15\}$$

$$N = \{1, 2, 4, 8\}$$

$$K = \{1, 14\}$$

S_3 isoh resp: $\{id, \dots, S_3\}$

Wem!

$$|N| = 2$$

$$|K| = 3$$

$$K = A_3 \text{ is}$$

$$A_3 = \langle (123) \rangle$$

$$A_3 \triangleleft S_3$$

$$\{id, (ab)\} \leftarrow \text{low } \text{low}$$

2 index 3-fib (volt).

Normalanti kerero.

G hat G -u konjugiert

$$g * x = g * g^{-1} \quad \text{orbit} = \text{konj. artige}$$

$$N \triangleleft G \Leftrightarrow \text{resp } e, \text{ konj. artige } U\text{-ia.}$$

S_3 konj. artige?

1. vāpava : egyptone cidler velerot!

$$\{ \text{id} \}, \{ (123), (132) \}$$

$$\{ (12), (13), (23) \} \Rightarrow \{ \text{id}, (12) \}$$

wenn no.

2. vālcva.

x stabilizatora : $g * x = x$

$$g * g^{-1} = x \Leftrightarrow g * x = x * g \quad x \text{ (CENTRALIZATORA (resp.))}$$

S_3 : id cubs $S_3 \Rightarrow$ id cubsja $6/6 = 1$ elem^u₂
(12) | cubs resp, kono var id, (123), (123)² = (132)
de (12) viku (12)(123) \neq (123)(12) \Rightarrow 3 elem^u $\Rightarrow A_3$
 \Rightarrow konj. artige 2 elem^u.

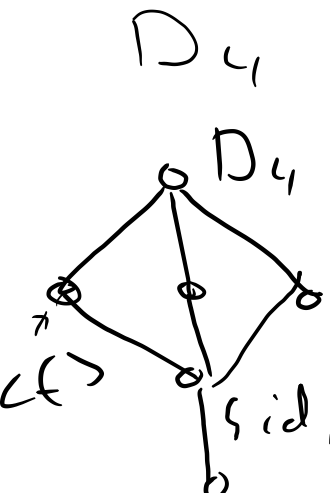
$C(12) \Rightarrow \text{id}, (12)$
 \rightarrow centralitza
 rendis ≥ 2
 centralitza 2-vel
 < 6 mert (123) nincs benne
 $\Rightarrow 2$ elemi.

(12) centralitza $S_2 = 3$ elemi
 csak a 3 elem lehet.

id	(12)	(132)
(12)	(13)	(2)

D_4 hasznos osztályai
 \rightarrow normalizátorai

1, f, f ² , f ³
t, tf, tf ² , tf ³

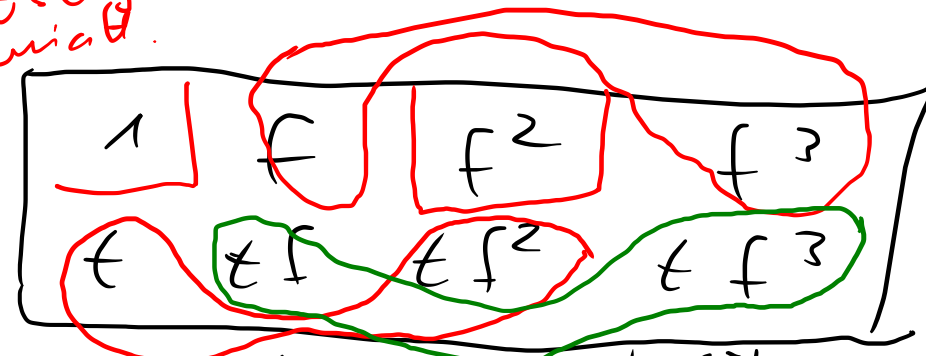


Wenn direkt über f^2 wird.

id
f
 f^2
 f^3
t
tf
tf²
tf³

center D_4
center $\Rightarrow 1, f, f^2, f^3$, do t von $\Rightarrow \{1, f, f^2, f^3\}$
 $f^2 t = t f^{-2} = t f^2$ (d.h. $t^2 = 1$) $\Rightarrow D_4$

center $\Rightarrow 1, t, f^2$ (!!!), do f von
 \Rightarrow 4 elemente hat
 $\Rightarrow C(t) = \{1, t, f^2, t f^2\}$
 \Rightarrow 2 elemente übrig
" 8/4



$f t f^{-1} = t f^{-1} f^{-1} = t f^{-2}$

$\{t, t f^2\} \Rightarrow \{t f, t f^3\}$

$N = \{id\}, N = D_4, N = \{1, f, f^2, f^3\}$

$N = \{id, f^2\}$ i.o., $N = \{id, f^2, t, t f^2\}$ i.o. $N = \{id, f^2, t f, t f^3\}$ i.o.

$t f t^{-1} = t f t = t^2 f^{-1} = f^{-1}$
f ist f^{-1} konjugiert.
f hat 2 elemente
 $\Rightarrow \{f, f^{-1}\}$ übrig

Nach D_4
resp. i.o. $\{f, f^{-1}\}$ & $\{t f, t f^3\}$ U-i.o.
i.o. (2 index ü).

Quaternionen \mathbb{Q}

$\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k$

$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$



$ij = k$
 $ji = -k$
 $ki = j$

$jk = i$
 $kj = -i$
 $ik = -j$

resp, zwei. abel, unimodular? Direkt Teilbarkeit?

1	i	j	k
-1	-i	-j	-k

$\phi(1) = 1, \phi(-1) = 2$
 \rightarrow 4 Elemente

Wieder direkt Teilbarkeit.

resp 1, 2, 4, 8

$\{1\}$
 $\{1, -1\}$

\mathbb{Q}
 $\langle i \rangle = \{1, i, -1, -i\}$

$C(1) = C(-1) = \mathbb{Q}$

$C(i) = \langle i \rangle$

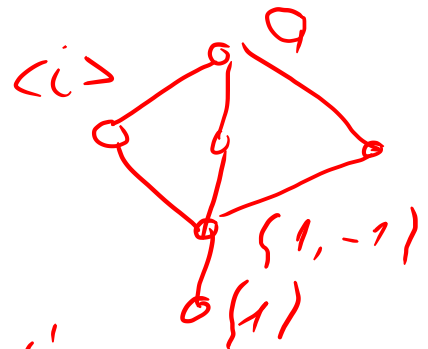
1 2 3 4
 i, i^2, i^3, i^4
 $1, -1, i, -i$
 Wieder genau i

i enthält 2 Elemente.

$j i j^{-1} = -k (-j) = k j = -i$

$\{i, -i\}$

resp unimodular.



A_4

$\{id\}$

$1 + 2 + 4 + 4 = 12$
curs'g p'oulet

no:
1
12
1+3
 $\{id, \dots\}$

$\{(12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$

8 la'rmas cirle. $????$ $E \neq 2$ de 4 elevi, curat.

$8 + 12$

\uparrow Sa'ten sajurat
de la end p'at'le ual
lelot et sajurat'ei, ad'ca
ad A_4 ten uic
uon sajurat'ei!

$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(1)=1, f(2)=2, f(3)=4, f(4)=3$
 $g(1)=2, g(2)=4, g(3)=1, g(4)=3$

(1243) plan.

$f(1)=1$
 $f(2)=2$
 $f(3)=4$ plan uon ic
 $f(4)=3$

$\langle (1231) \rangle = ?$
 $= \langle (123) \rangle$

$(123), (123)^2, id$
3 de

di-rect sels uic / (123) out'ca 4 elevi.

out'ca 12-lev
3, 6, 12
 \uparrow rit'at'at'.

H A 5 element 60 elem.

kan ontidact is.

id (123)

(12345)

(12)(34)

wel? based reth'?
