

A Abel $|A| = 80$, nincs \mathcal{P} rendű elem.

Alap tétel: \forall rögz. Abel-csoport egyértelműen előáll primitív rendű ciklikus csoportok direkt szorzataként.

$$80 = 5 \cdot 16 = 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

primitív rendű csoportok \curvearrowright nem ismétlődő, mert 5 db 80 rendű Abel-csoport van. 2 -os ciklus 2 db van, 0 db 4 -es van.

$o(g) = \mathcal{P}$ $o(g) =$ kompozitum rendű elem $\mathcal{P} \nmid +, 0$.

\Downarrow primitív $\Leftrightarrow \exists \mathcal{P}$ rendű kompozitum.

\mathbb{Z}_{16}^+ -ban $o(2) = 8$ falsziban sinc (Lagrange)

\mathbb{Z}_8^+ -ban $o(1) = 8$ \mathcal{P} rögz. ciklikus: $\forall d \mid (8) = 2^3$

$\exists d$ rendű elem $(\varphi(d) \text{ db})$.

Írjuk meg: 3-féle: $(4, 4, 5), (2, 2, 4, 5), (2, 2, 2, 2, 5)$.

$10 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 80$ is, de nem $i_j \cong 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4$ $\mathbb{Z}_{40}^+ \cong \mathbb{Z}_8^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_5^+$
($u, v = 1$)

balidol' L R grüñben

12072 mapat

$$r \in R, a \in L \Rightarrow ra \in L$$

$\exists \exists$ idol' : $a r \in J$

1 dol' = bal es joll idol'.

Kann, 1-dol'os R $(a) = a$ tük nözei

$$p \in R = \mathbb{Z} \quad a = 2 \quad (2) = p\mathbb{Z} \text{ os st' uol'}$$

$$X = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in T \right\}$$

balidol'e, idol' dol' - e?

$(a, b) = a$ bgrüñss a-1 0, b-1 t' uol' dol' dol'

1-dol' os, kann grüñben es $\{az + bs \mid z, s \in R\}$

$\mathbb{Z}[x]$

$(2, x), (x+1, x+2), (2x+2, x+4)$ fö'idol' - e?

$\mathbb{Z}[p]$

$$p \mid 2 \Rightarrow p = \pm 1, \pm 2$$

$$p \mid x \Rightarrow p = \pm 1, \pm x$$

$$p = \pm 1 \quad (p) = \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

De $(2, x) \neq \mathbb{Z}[x]!$

$\Rightarrow (2, x) \text{ 'U' } \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \neq \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$I = \{ q \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \mid q(0) \text{ p\u00e1ros} \}$$

id\u00e9e
 \rightarrow q konstans tagja

$$\left(\dots + p_0 \right) \left(\dots + c_1 \right) = \text{konstans tagja} \quad c_0 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ am\u00edg}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \in I \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}[x]) \subseteq I \neq \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$1 \notin I$ nem is a "konstans tagja".

$$\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad 1 \notin I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ar & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad N \in I$$

Pl. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \notin I$

$\in I \quad \in R$

$$(x+1, x+2)$$

für die $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ -Gen.

$$(2x+2, x+4)$$

$$(x+1, x+2) = I$$

$$(x+2)(x+1) = 1 \in I$$

$$p \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \Rightarrow p = p \cdot 1 \in I$$

$$I = \mathbb{Z}[x] = (1)$$

IGEW

$$\rightarrow p \mid 2x+2 \Rightarrow$$

$= (p)$

$$p \mid x+4$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm 1 \mid \pm(x+4)$$

$$\pm 1 \mid 2x+2$$

$$x+4 \mid 2x+2$$

in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ -Gen

(in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ -Gen or prin. I's)

also $(2x+2, x+4) = 1$ He für die $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ -Gen $p = \pm 1 = 1$

$$(2x+2, x+4) = \mathbb{Z}[x] \text{ bzw.}$$

De neu, wert

$$(2x+2, x+4) \subseteq$$

$\mathbb{Z}[x]$
prims. Ideal $\subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x]$
 $\neq \mathbb{Z}[x]$
 $\mathbb{F} \cong (2, x)$

HF VII/3.4 gelözt.

Faktorgruppe: Faktoroperat $x - 2a$
 bleibt invariant ist.

I idempotent R -Gru R^+ / I Faktoroperat.

$\begin{matrix} 00 \\ 00 \end{matrix} \quad r + \underline{I} \quad (NE M \rightarrow I!!!)$

$$(r + \underline{I}) + (s + \underline{I}) = r + s + \underline{I}$$

$$(r + \underline{I})(s + \underline{I}) = rs + \underline{I}$$

Beispiele: mod n unendliche: $\mathbb{Z} / (n)$.

DD $\mathbb{Z} / (2)$ $\emptyset + \underline{I} = 0$ per n mod 0 unendliche
 $\underline{I} \quad 1 + \underline{I} = \underline{1}$ per n mod -1 -1 $-$ $-$

+	0	$\underline{1}$
0	0	$\underline{1}$
$\underline{1}$	$\underline{1}$	0

+	0	$\underline{1}$
0	0	0
$\underline{1}$	0	$\underline{1}$

$$0 + \underline{1} = (\emptyset + \underline{I}) + (1 + \underline{I}) = 1 + \underline{I} = \underline{1}$$

$$(\underline{1} + \underline{I})(\underline{1} + \underline{I}) = \underline{1} + \underline{I}$$

$$\underline{1} \cdot \underline{1}$$

R / I „ I idempotent nullt unendlich“

V115

$\mathbb{Z}_4 / \{0\}$, $\mathbb{Z}_8 / \{0, 4\}$, $\mathbb{Z}_{16} / \{0, 4, 8, 12\}$

$2\mathbb{Z}_{16} / (8)$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{16}$ no'as eluwi (8 elwi).

$\mathbb{Z}_4 / \{0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + \{0\} &= \{0\} \\ 1 + \{0\} &= \{1\} \\ 2 + \{0\} &= \{2\} \\ 3 + \{0\} &= \{3\} \end{aligned}$$

Nyilwa' \mathbb{Z}_4 -syal
itruant

\mathbb{Z}_4 :

+	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	2	3	0
2	2	3	0	1
3	3	0	1	2

*	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3
2	0	2	0	2
3	0	3	2	1

$\mathbb{Z}_8 / \{\emptyset, 4\} \subset \mathbb{I}$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset + \mathbb{I} &= \{\emptyset, 4\} = 4 + \mathbb{I} = 0 \text{ mullohu} \\ 1 + \mathbb{I} &= \{1, 5\} = 5 + \mathbb{I} = \underline{E} \text{ esso's eluwi} \\ 2 + \mathbb{I} &= \{2, 6\} = 6 + \mathbb{I} = \underline{A} \\ 3 + \mathbb{I} &= \{3, 7\} = 7 + \mathbb{I} = \underline{B} \end{aligned}$$

pr. $A B = (2 + \mathbb{I})(3 + \mathbb{I}) = 6 + \mathbb{I} = \underline{A}$

$A + B = (2 + \mathbb{I}) + (3 + \mathbb{I}) = 5 + \mathbb{I} = \underline{E}$

$\emptyset \leftrightarrow 0, 1 \leftrightarrow \underline{E}$
 $2 \leftrightarrow \underline{A}, 3 \leftrightarrow \underline{B}$ itruant f'ruant

+	0	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
0	0	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>E</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	0
<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	0	<u>E</u>
<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	0	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>

*	0	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
0	0	0	0	0
<u>E</u>	0	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>A</u>	0	<u>A</u>	0	<u>A</u>
<u>B</u>	0	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>E</u>

$$\mathbb{Z}_{16} / \{\emptyset, 4, 8, 12\} = I$$

H : $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}_{16}$ Löss. g u v i \in \mathbb{Z}_{16}
 ungelöst (\neq ungel.)

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset + I &= \{\emptyset, 4, 8, 12\} \iff \emptyset \\ 1 + I &= \{1, 5, 9, 13\} \iff 1 \\ 2 + I &= \{2, 6, 10, 14\} \iff 2 \\ 3 + I &= \{3, 7, 11, 15\} \iff 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ es ist

$$2\mathbb{Z}_{16} / (8)$$

$$(8) = \{\emptyset, 8\} = I$$

$\hookrightarrow \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$

$$\emptyset + I = \{\emptyset, 8\} = 0$$

$$2 + I = \{2, 10\} = X$$

$$4 + I = \{4, 12\} = Y$$

$$6 + I = \{6, 14\} = Z$$

+	0	X	Y	Z
0	0	X	Y	Z
X	X	Y	Z	0
Y	Y	Z	0	X
Z	Z	0	X	Y

*	0	X	Y	Z
0	0	0	0	0
X	0	Y	0	Y
Y	0	0	0	0
Z	0	Y	0	Y

$$X^2 = 2 \cdot 2 + I = Y$$

$$Y^2 = 4 \cdot 4 + I = 0$$

$$X \cdot Y = 2 \cdot 4 + I = 0$$

$$X \cdot Z = 2 \cdot 6 + I = Y$$

$$Y \cdot Z = 4 \cdot 6 + I = 0$$

$$Z^2 = 6 \cdot 6 + I = Y$$

$$36 \text{ mod } 16 = 4 \in Y$$

$\cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ sind?

NEIN! 2-Teiler erzeugt: 0, Y
 \mathbb{Z}_4 -Gen 4-Teiler erzeugt
 \mathbb{Z}_4 1-Gen, es von.