

2.1.9

(2) Ένα n (\mathbb{Z}_*, \cdot) ομοειδής;

Ox_1 , όπου αν υπάρχει $m \in \mathbb{Z}_* \text{ και}$
 $m \cdot \frac{1}{m} = 1 = \frac{1}{m} \cdot m$ ως $\frac{1}{m} \in \mathbb{Z}_* \Leftrightarrow m = \pm 1$

Παρατήρηση! $(\mathbb{Q}_*, -)$ αβελιανή ομοειδής

(3) $So(n) \leq O(n)$

$I_n \in So(n)$

$\forall A, B \in So(n), \det(AB) = \det A \cdot \det B = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$\forall A \in So(n), \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A} = 1 \Rightarrow A^{-1} \in So(n)$

όρα $So(n) \leq O(n)$

(8) Παρατήρηση: $So(n) \neq O(n)$

Αν $A \in O(n)$ or $B \in So(n)$

$\det(A \cdot B \cdot A^{-1}) = \det(B) = 1 \Rightarrow A \cdot B \cdot A^{-1} \in So(n)$

όρα $So(n) \neq O(n)$

④ $H_1 < H_2 < G$

$$gH_1 = \{gh_1, h_1 \in H_1\} \subset \{gh_2, h_2 \in H_2\} = gH_2$$

⑤ $\forall H < G, H$ abelian $\Rightarrow \forall g \in G, h \in H$

$$g h g^{-1} = g \cdot g^{-1} \cdot h = h \in H$$

⑥ H ist ein normaler Untergruppe von G $\Leftrightarrow H < G$ und $\forall g \in G, h \in H$

~~$H \triangleleft G \Leftrightarrow \forall g \in G$~~

$(\Rightarrow) H < G \Rightarrow gH = Hg \quad \forall g \in G$

$\forall g \in G, h \in H \Rightarrow ghg^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow \{ghg^{-1}\} \subseteq H$

(\Leftarrow) Sei $g \in G, h \in H \Rightarrow ghg^{-1} \in H$ $\Rightarrow ghg^{-1} = hg^{-1}g$

$\Rightarrow ghg^{-1}g = hg^{-1}g^2 \Rightarrow gh = hg \Rightarrow gH = Hg$

Also $Hg = gH$

$$(7) H \triangleleft G, K < G, H \leq K \Rightarrow H \triangleleft K$$

$$\cdot H < G, H \leq K, K < G \Rightarrow H < K$$

$$\cdot \forall \alpha \quad \alpha \in K, h \in H$$

$$k h k^{-1} \in H \quad \alpha \varphi \omega \quad \varphi h \varphi^{-1} \in K \quad \forall \varphi \in G$$

$$(8) \text{ No } G_1 \times G_2 \text{ οταδα}$$

$$\prod_{\alpha \in G_1} (g_1, h_2) (g_2, h_2) = (g_1 g_2, h_1 * h_2)$$

$$\cdot \eta \mu \sigma \eta \alpha \varphi \omega G_1, G_2 \text{ οταδα}$$

$$\cdot \text{Τπο βεβαίωση}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g_1, h_1) ((g_2, h_2) \cdot (g_3, h_3)) &= (g_1, h_1) (g_2 g_3, h_2 h_3) = \\ &= (g_1 (g_2 g_3), h_1 (h_2 h_3)) = (g_1 g_2 g_3, (h_1 h_2) h_3) = \\ &= (g_1, h_1) (g_2, h_2) (g_3, h_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \alpha \delta \iota \sigma \tau \alpha \tau \alpha \quad e = (e_1, e_2)$$

$$\cdot \alpha \nu \acute{\alpha} \sigma \rho \sigma \varphi \sigma \quad (g, h)^{-1} = (g^{-1}, h^{-1})$$

(I) Ανάλυση στο ζευγώνισμα

(II) $\pi_1 : G_1 \times G_2 \rightarrow G_1$
 $(g_1, g_2) \rightarrow g_1$

Μορφισμός: $\pi_1((g_1, g_2) \cdot (g_1', g_2')) = \pi_1(g_1 g_1', g_2 g_2') = g_1 g_1' =$
 $= \pi_1(g_1, g_2) \cdot \pi_1(g_1', g_2')$

Επι: $g_1 = \pi_1(g_1, g) \quad \forall g_1 \in G_1, g \in G_2$

$\ker \pi_1 = \{(g_1, g_2) : \pi_1(g_1, g_2) = e_1\} = \{e_1\} \times G_2$

$\triangleleft G_1 \times G_2 \cong \frac{G_1 \times G_2}{\{e_1\} \times G_2} \cong G_1$

Από την άλλη $\{e_1\} \times G_2 \cong G_2 : (e_1, g) \rightarrow g$ (ισομορφισμός)

Άρα $\frac{G_1 \times G_2}{G_2} \cong G_1$ και ομοίως $\frac{G_1 \times G_2}{G_1} \cong G_2$

(12) Av $(g_1, g_2) \in G_1 \times G_2$ woi $(h_1, h_2) \in H_1 \times H_2$ woi

$$(g_1, g_2)(h_1, h_2)(g_1^{-1}, g_2^{-1}) = (g_1 h_1 g_1^{-1}, g_2 h_2 g_2^{-1}) \in H_1 \times H_2$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1 \times H_2 \triangleleft G_1 \times G_2$$

(13) $H \triangleleft G$

$$G/H = \{gH, g \in G\}$$

$$\forall g_1, g_2: (g_1 H)(g_2 H) = (g_1 g_2) H \in G/H$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot (g_1 H)(g_2 H)(g_3 H) &= (g_1 H)(g_2 g_3 H) = \\ &= (g_1 (g_2 g_3)) H = (g_1 g_2 g_3) H = (g_1 H)(g_2 H)(g_3 H) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{ουδ. } \text{επισης } eH: (gH)(eH) &= (ge)H = (eg)H = \\ &= (eH)(gH) = gH \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \text{αντ. } \text{επισης } g^{-1}H = (gH)(g^{-1}H) = (g g^{-1})H = eH = H$$

$$\cdot e_2 = \varphi(e_1)$$

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$G, N \triangleleft G$

$$\pi: G \rightarrow G/N \quad g \mapsto gN$$

Επιμορφισμός

- $\pi(g_1 \cdot g_2) = \pi(g_1 \cdot g_2)N = (g_1N)(g_2N) = \pi(g_1)\pi(g_2)$
- $\pi(e) = e^N = N$
- $\forall gN \in G/N \quad gN = \pi(g)$

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$\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ επίτ. $N \triangleleft G \Rightarrow \varphi(N) \triangleleft H$

$$\varphi(N) = \{ h \in H \mid \exists n \in N \quad h = \varphi(n) \} \triangleleft H \text{ δια}$$

$$h_1, h_2 \in \varphi(N) \Rightarrow \varphi(n_1) \varphi(n_2) = \varphi(n_1 \cdot n_2)$$

κατανομή: $\forall n \in H, \varphi(n) \in \varphi(N)$ αν και $\varphi(n) \varphi(n)^{-1} \stackrel{\text{επίτ.}}{=} \varphi(g) \varphi(n) \varphi(g^{-1}) =$

$$= \varphi(gng^{-1}) = \varphi(n') \text{ για κάποιο } n' \in N$$

$$(17) \quad G \times X \rightarrow X$$

$$\text{Stab}(x) = \{g \in G, gx = x\}$$

$$\cdot \quad g, g' \in \text{Stab}(x)$$

$$(g \cdot g')x = g(g'x) = gx = x$$

$$\cdot \quad gx = x \Leftrightarrow x = g^{-1}x$$

$$\cdot \quad ex = x$$

$$(18) \quad \text{Aut } G: \varphi: G \rightarrow G \text{ Isomorphism}$$

$$\text{Aut } G \times G \rightarrow G$$

$$(\varphi, g) \rightarrow \varphi(g)$$

$$\text{or } \text{Im } \varphi = \{ \varphi(g), \varphi \cdot \text{Aut}(G) \}$$

$$(19) (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \cdot) \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

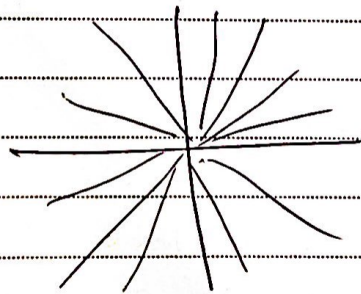
$$(\delta, x) \rightarrow \delta x$$

Απόδειξη ομοιομορφίας

$$(1, x) \rightarrow 1x = x$$

$$(\delta_1, (\delta_2, x)) \mapsto \delta_1(\delta_2, x) = \delta_1 \delta_2 x \\ = (\delta_1 \delta_2) x$$

$$\text{orb}(x) = \{ \delta x, \delta \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \}$$



Η δράση είναι αναδρομική και σε ένα γνήσιο κύκλο $[0, 2\pi]$

2.2.1

① $(X, \{id_X\})$

H jodson $(id_X, X) \mapsto X$ | - | wi eni

$$\text{orb}(X) = X \Rightarrow X /_{id_X} = X$$

$(X, \text{Sym}(X))$

H jodson $(\varphi, X) \mapsto \varphi(X)$

$$\text{orb}(X) = \{ \varphi(X), \varphi \in \text{Sym}(X) \}$$

② $(X, G_1) \subset (X, G_2)$ or $G_1 < G_2$

1) $\forall G, id_X \leq G \leq \text{Sym}(X)$ or

$$(X, id_X) \subset (X, G) \subset (X, \text{Sym}(X))$$

b) $G_1 < G_2 \Rightarrow \text{orb}_{G_1}(X) = \{ y \mid X, y \in G_1 \}$

$$\begin{matrix} G_1 < G_2 \\ \subset \end{matrix} \{ y \mid X, y \in G_2 \} = \text{orb}_{G_2}(X)$$

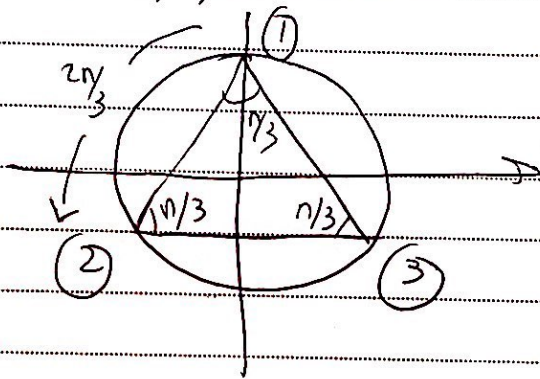
γ) or n G_2 spa feta baruni oru X
 $X /_{G_2}$ anollu an o era wa paro onteio, or X

H feta baruni jodson. oru G_2 ofus de surinjera n detabarus oru G_1

$$\mathbb{R}^2 / \mathcal{E}(2) = \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathcal{O}(2) = \{(0,0) \text{ μινύδα } \mathbb{E} \text{ κέντρο} \\ \text{συν } \alpha \rho \chi \iota \}$$

$$= \{ \text{κόσμος } (0,0) \} = \{ \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

4) $\chi = \{1, 2, 3\}$



$$S_3 = (123) (132) (213) (312) (321)$$

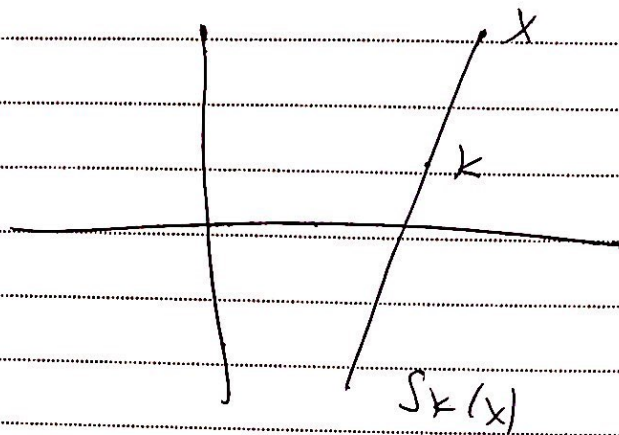
$$H \text{ υποομάδα στο } \mathcal{O}(2)$$

$$\{ I_2, R_{\pi/2}, \text{ αντανάκλαση στο } x=0 \}$$

$$\text{Αντανάκλαση στο } x=0 = (1,0) \cdot (x,y) = (0) \\ (A = (1,0))$$

$$r(x,y) = (x,y) - 2 \cdot ((x,y) \cdot (1,0)) \cdot (1,0) = \\ = (x,y) - 2x(1,0) = (-x,y)$$

(5)



$$c(t) = (1-t)k + tx$$

$$\text{Dabei } S_k(x) = c(t_0) = (1-t_0)k + t_0x$$

$$\|S_k(x) - k\| = \|x - k\|$$

$$\|1 - t_0k + t_0x\| = \|x - k\| \Rightarrow |t_0| = 1 \Rightarrow t_0 = -1$$

$$S_k(x) = c(-1) = 2k - x$$

$$S_k(S_k(k)) = S_k(2k - k) = 2k - (2k - k) = k$$

$$S_k(k) = 2k - k = k$$

$$S_k(x) = 2k - x = x \Leftrightarrow x = k$$

$$\|S_k(x) - S_k(y)\| = \|2k - x - (2k - y)\| = \|x - y\|$$