

$$\mathbb{Z}_8 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}.$$

$$0^\circ \{0\}. \checkmark$$

$$1^\circ \langle 1 \rangle = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\} = \mathbb{Z}_8. \checkmark$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle = \{0, 2, 4, 6\}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle 3 \rangle = \{0, 3, 6, 1, 4, 7, 2, 5\} = \langle 1 \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle 4 \rangle = \{0, 4\}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle 5 \rangle = \{0, 5, 2, 7, 4, 1, 6, 3\} = \langle 1 \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle 6 \rangle = \{0, 6, 4, 2\} = \langle 2 \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle 7 \rangle = \{0, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\} = \langle 1 \rangle. \times$$

$$2^\circ \text{ Nic nie trzeba robić.}$$

$$\infty^\circ \text{ Nic nie trzeba robić.}$$

Odpowiedź: Grupa \mathbb{Z}_8 ma 4 podgrupy:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{16}^{\times} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\}.$$

$$0^{\circ} \{1\}. \checkmark$$

$$1^{\circ} \langle 3 \rangle = \{1, 3, 9, 11\}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle 5 \rangle = \{1, 5, 9, 13\}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle 7 \rangle = \{1, 7\}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle 9 \rangle = \{1, 9\}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle 11 \rangle = \{1, 11, 9, 3\} = \langle 3 \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle 13 \rangle = \{1, 13, 9, 5\} = \langle 5 \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle 15 \rangle = \{1, 15\} \checkmark [4]$$

$$2^{\circ} \langle 7, 9 \rangle = \{1, 9, 7, 15\}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle 7, 15 \rangle = \{1, 15, 7, 9\} = \langle 7, 9 \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle 9, 15 \rangle = \{1, 15, 9, 7\} = \langle 7, 9 \rangle. \times$$

3^o Nic nie trzeba robić.

$$\infty^{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{16}^{\times}. \checkmark$$

Odpowiedź: Grupa \mathbb{Z}_{16}^{\times} ma 8 podgrup:

$$D_3 = \{\text{Id}, O_{120^\circ}, O_{240^\circ}, S_k, S_l, S_m\}.$$

$$0^\circ \quad \{\text{Id}\}. \quad \checkmark$$

$$1^\circ \quad \langle O_{120^\circ} \rangle = \{\text{Id}, O_{120^\circ}, O_{240^\circ}\}. \quad \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle O_{240^\circ} \rangle = \{\text{Id}, O_{240^\circ}, O_{120^\circ}\} = \langle O_{120^\circ} \rangle. \quad \times$$

$$\langle S_k \rangle = \{\text{Id}, S_k\}. \quad \checkmark [3]$$

$$\langle S_l \rangle = \{\text{Id}, S_l\}. \quad \checkmark [3]$$

$$\langle S_m \rangle = \{\text{Id}, S_m\}. \quad \checkmark [3]$$

2° Nic nie trzeba robić.

$$\infty^\circ \quad D_3. \quad \checkmark$$

Odpowiedź: Grupa D_3 ma 6 podgrup:

$$A_4 = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3), \\ (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}.$$

$$0^\circ \{ \text{Id} \}. \checkmark$$

$$1^\circ \langle (1, 2, 3) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2) \}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle (1, 3, 2) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 3) \} = \langle (1, 2, 3) \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle (1, 2, 4) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2) \}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle (1, 4, 2) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 4, 2), (1, 2, 4) \} = \langle (1, 2, 4) \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle (1, 3, 4) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3) \}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle (1, 4, 3) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 4, 3), (1, 3, 4) \} = \langle (1, 3, 4) \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle (2, 3, 4) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3) \}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle (2, 4, 3) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (2, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4) \} = \langle (2, 3, 4) \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle (1, 2)(3, 4) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4) \}. \checkmark [6]$$

$$\langle (1, 3)(2, 4) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 3)(2, 4) \}. \checkmark [6]$$

$$\langle (1, 4)(2, 3) \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, (1, 4)(2, 3) \}. \checkmark [6]$$

0° $\{\text{Id}\}$. ✓

1° $\langle(1, 2, 3)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\}$. ✓ [4]

$\langle(1, 2, 4)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2)\}$. ✓ [4]

$\langle(1, 3, 4)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3)\}$. ✓ [4]

$\langle(2, 3, 4)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3)\}$. ✓ [4]

$\langle(1, 2)(3, 4)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$. ✓ [6]

$\langle(1, 3)(2, 4)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (1, 3)(2, 4)\}$. ✓ [6]

$\langle(1, 4)(2, 3)\rangle = \{\text{Id}, (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$. ✓ [6]

2° Odrzucamy pary $\{a, b\}$, dla $a, b \in \{(1, 2, 3), (1, 2, 4), (1, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4)\}$, gdyż $4 \cdot 4 < 2 \cdot 12$. [$12 = [A_4 : \{\text{Id}\}]$]

$$\langle(1, 2, 3), (1, 2)(3, 4)\rangle = \underbrace{\{\text{Id}\}}_0, \underbrace{\{(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\}}_1, \underbrace{\{(1, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4)\}}_2, \underbrace{\{(1, 2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}, \dots, \dots}_3 = A_4. \quad \checkmark [1]$$

Podobnie dla pozostałych par $\{a, b\}$, dla $a \in \{(1, 2, 3), (1, 2, 4), (1, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4)\}$, $b \in \{(1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$.

$$\langle(1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4)\rangle = \underbrace{\{\text{Id}\}}_0, \underbrace{\{(1, 2)(3, 4)\}}_1, \underbrace{\{(1, 4)(2, 3)\}}_2, \underbrace{\{(1, 3)(2, 4)\}}_3, \underbrace{\{(1, 4)(2, 3)\}}_4. \quad \checkmark [3]$$

Podobnie dla pozostałych par $\{a, b\}$, dla $a, b \in \{(1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$.

3° Nic nie trzeba robić.

∞° Nic nie trzeba robić.

Odpowiedź: Grupa A_4 ma 10 podgrup:

Niech $Q := \langle I, J, K \rangle$, gdzie

$$I := \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}, \quad J := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{i} \quad K := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Etap I Wyznaczenie elementów grupy Q .

$$\langle I \rangle = \{\text{Id}, I, I^2 = -\text{Id}, -I\}.$$

$$\langle J \rangle = \{\text{Id}, J, J^2 = -\text{Id}, -J\}.$$

$$\langle I, J \rangle = \{ \underbrace{\text{Id}}_0, \underbrace{I, -I, -I, I}_1, \underbrace{IJ = K, -J, -K, \cancel{I}, \cancel{\text{Id}}, \cancel{I}, \cancel{K}, J, \cancel{K}}_2, \dots \}.$$

Ponieważ $K \in \langle I, J \rangle$, więc $\langle I, J, K \rangle = \langle I, J \rangle$.

Zatem

$$Q = \{\text{Id}, -\text{Id}, I, -I, J, -J, K, -K\}.$$

Zauważmy,

$$I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -\text{Id}, \quad IJ = K, \quad JK = I, \quad KI = J, \quad JI = -K, \quad KJ = -I, \quad IK = -J.$$

$$Q = \{\text{Id}, -\text{Id}, I, -I, J, -J, K, -K\}.$$

$$I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -\text{Id}, \quad IJ = K, \quad JK = I, \quad KI = J, \quad JI = -K, \quad KJ = -I, \quad IK = -J.$$

Etap II Wyznaczenie podgrup grupy Q .

$$0^\circ \{ \text{Id} \}. \checkmark$$

$$1^\circ \langle -\text{Id} \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, -\text{Id} \}. \checkmark [4]$$

$$\langle I \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, I, -\text{Id}, -I \}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle -I \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, -I, -\text{Id}, I \} = \langle I \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle J \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, J, -\text{Id}, -J \}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle -J \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, -J, -\text{Id}, J \} = \langle J \rangle. \times$$

$$\langle K \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, K, -\text{Id}, -K \}. \checkmark [2]$$

$$\langle -K \rangle = \{ \text{Id}, -K, -\text{Id}, K \} = \langle K \rangle. \times$$

$$2^\circ \text{ Nic nie trzeba robić.}$$

$$\infty^\circ Q. \checkmark$$

Odpowiedź: Grupa Q ma 6 podgrup:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{12} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}.$$

(1) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{0, 6\}$.

$$0 + H = H = \{0, 6\}$$

$$1 + H = \{1, 7\}$$

$$2 + H = \{2, 8\}$$

$$3 + H = \{3, 9\}$$

$$4 + H = \{4, 10\}$$

$$5 + H = \{5, 11\}$$

Ponieważ grupa \mathbb{Z}_{12} jest abelowa, więc warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.

(2) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{0, 4, 8\}$.

$$0 + H = \{0, 4, 8\}$$

$$1 + H = \{1, 5, 9\}$$

$$2 + H = \{2, 6, 10\}$$

$$3 + H = \{3, 7, 11\}$$

Ponieważ grupa \mathbb{Z}_{12} jest abelowa, więc warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.

(3) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{0, 3, 6, 9\}$.

$$0 + H = \{0, 3, 6, 9\}$$

$$1 + H = \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$2 + H = \{2, 5, 8, 11\}$$

Ponieważ grupa \mathbb{Z}_{12} jest abelowa, więc warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.

(1) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{1, 17\}$.

$$\mathbb{Z}_{36}^{\times} = \{1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 29, 31, 35\}.$$

$$1 \cdot H = H = \{1, 17\}$$

$$5 \cdot H = \{5, 13\}$$

$$7 \cdot H = \{7, 11\}$$

$$19 \cdot H = \{19, 35\}$$

$$23 \cdot H = \{23, 31\}$$

$$25 \cdot H = \{25, 29\}$$

Ponieważ grupa \mathbb{Z}_{36}^{\times} jest abelowa, więc warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.

(3) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{1, 17, 19, 35\}$.

$$1 \cdot H = H = \{1, 17, 19, 35\}$$

$$5 \cdot H = H = \{5, 13, 23, 31\}$$

$$7 \cdot H = H = \{7, 11, 21, 29\}$$

Ponieważ grupa \mathbb{Z}_{36}^{\times} jest abelowa, więc warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.

(4) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{1, 5, 13, 17, 25, 29\}$.

$$1 \cdot H = H = \{1, 5, 13, 17, 25, 29\}$$

$$7 \cdot H = H = \{7, 11, 19, 27, 31, 35\}$$

Ponieważ grupa \mathbb{Z}_{36}^{\times} jest abelowa, więc warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.

$A_4 = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3), (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$.

(1) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$.

Warstwy lewostronne

$$\text{Id} \circ H = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$$

$$(1, 2, 3) \circ H = \{(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 4)\}$$

$$(1, 3, 2) \circ H = \{(1, 3, 2), (2, 3, 4)\}$$

$$(1, 2, 4) \circ H = \{(1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 3)\}$$

$$(1, 4, 2) \circ H = \{(1, 4, 2), (2, 4, 3)\}$$

$$(1, 3)(2, 4) \circ H = \{(1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$$

Warstwy prawostronne

$$H \circ \text{Id} = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 2, 3) = \{(1, 2, 3), (2, 4, 3)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 3, 2) = \{(1, 3, 2), (1, 4, 3)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 2, 4) = \{(1, 2, 4), (2, 3, 4)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 4, 2) = \{(1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 3)(2, 4) = \{(1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$$

$A_4 = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3), (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$.

(2) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\}$.

Warstwy lewostronne

$$\text{Id} \circ H = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\}$$

$$(1, 2, 4) \circ H = \{(1, 2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3), (1, 3, 4)\}$$

$$(1, 4, 2) \circ H = \{(1, 4, 2), (2, 3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4)\}$$

$$(1, 4, 3) \circ H = \{(1, 4, 3), (2, 4, 3), (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$$

Warstwy prawostronne

$$H \circ \text{Id} = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 2, 4) = \{(1, 2, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (2, 4, 3)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 4, 2) = \{(1, 4, 2), (1, 4, 3), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 3, 4) = \{(1, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4), (1, 2)(3, 4)\}$$

(3) Warstwy względem podgrupy $H = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4)(1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$.

Warstwy lewostronne

$$\text{Id} \circ H = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$$

$$(1, 2, 3) \circ H = \{(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3), (1, 4, 2)\}$$

$$(1, 3, 2) \circ H = \{(1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4)\}$$

Warstwy prawostronne

$$H \circ \text{Id} = \{\text{Id}, (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 2, 3) = \{(1, 2, 3), (2, 4, 3), (1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4)\}$$

$$H \circ (1, 3, 2) = \{(1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4)\}$$

[Zauważmy, że warstwy lewo- i prawostronne są identyczne.]

Zadanie 10

Pokazać, że $C_G(a) \leq G$.

Rozwiązanie

Skorzystamy z Stwierdzenia 1.9, które mówi, że

$$H \leq G \iff H \neq \emptyset \wedge (x, y \in H \implies x^{-1}y \in H).$$

Mamy

$$a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a,$$

więc $1 \in C_G(a)$, zatem $C_G(a) \neq \emptyset$.

Ponadto, jeśli $x, y \in C_G(a)$, to

$$(xy^{-1})a = xy^{-1}a \cdot 1 = xy^{-1}a \cdot 1 \stackrel{ay=ya}{=} xy^{-1}yay^{-1} = x \cdot 1 \cdot ay^{-1} = xay^{-1} \stackrel{xa=ax}{=} a(xy^{-1}),$$

a więc $xy^{-1} \in C_G(a)$. \square

$C_{S_4}((1, 2))$.

Sprawdzamy warunek

$$(1, 2) = (\sigma(1), \sigma(2)).$$

	1	2	3	4
σ_1	1	2	3	4
σ_2	1	2	4	3
σ_3	2	1	3	4
σ_4	2	1	4	3

$C_{S_4}((1, 2)(3, 4))$.

Sprawdzamy warunek

$$(1, 2)(3, 4) = (\sigma(1), \sigma(2))(\sigma(3), \sigma(4)).$$

	1	2	3	4
σ_1	1	2	3	4
σ_2	1	2	4	3
σ_3	2	1	3	4
σ_4	2	1	4	3
σ_5	3	4	1	2
σ_6	3	4	2	1
σ_7	4	3	1	2
σ_8	4	3	2	1

$C_{S_4}((1, 2, 3, 4))$.

Sprawdzamy warunek

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) = (\sigma(1), \sigma(2), \sigma(3), \sigma(4)).$$

	1	2	3	4
σ_1	1	2	3	4
σ_2	2	3	4	1
σ_3	3	4	1	2
σ_4	4	1	2	3

$$a := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{i} \quad b := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Wtedy

$$a \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$a \neq \text{Id},$$

$$b \neq \text{Id},$$

$$a^2 = \text{Id},$$

$$b^2 = \text{Id},$$

$$\text{ord}(a) = 2.$$

$$\text{ord}(b) = 2.$$

$$a \cdot b \neq \text{Id},$$

$$(a \cdot b)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \text{Id},$$

$$(a \cdot b)^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \text{Id},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(a \cdot b)^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \text{Id}, \quad [\text{Indukcja}]$$

$$\text{ord}(a \cdot b) = \infty.$$

$$a := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{i} \quad b := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Wtedy

$$a \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$a \neq \text{Id},$$

$$b \neq \text{Id},$$

$$a^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \text{Id}$$

$$b^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \text{Id}$$

$$a^4 = \text{Id}$$

$$b^3 = \text{Id}$$

$$\text{ord}(a) = 4.$$

$$\text{ord}(b) = 3.$$

$$\text{ord}(a \cdot b) = \infty.$$