

- Zadaci -

22. X 1986.

1. Dokazati da je \cong relacija ekvivalencije na klasi alg. struktura jezika L.

Dokaz:

$\mathcal{K}(L)$ - klasa svih algebri jezika L [kolekcija / klasa / skup]
 - klasa ne može biti element druge klase

(R) $A \cong A$; $i_A : A \cong A$

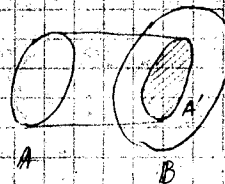
(S) $A \cong B \Rightarrow \exists \varphi : A \cong B \Rightarrow \exists \psi : B \cong A$; $\psi = \varphi^{-1} \Rightarrow B \cong A$

(T) $A \cong B$, $B \cong C \Rightarrow \exists \varphi : A \cong B$ i $\psi : B \cong C$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \theta : A \cong C$; $\theta = \psi \circ \varphi$
 $\Rightarrow A \cong C$

QED

2. Neka je $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ nitapanje. Dokazati da postoji podalg. $A' \subseteq B$, tako da je $A' \cong A$.

Dokaz:



$$A' = \{ \varphi(x) \mid x \in A \} = \varphi(A) = \text{Im } \varphi$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_n \in A' \Rightarrow F^B(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in A' \quad (?)$$

pp: $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A' \Rightarrow (\exists a_1, \dots, a_n \in A) \varphi(a_i) = a_i' \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$

$$F^B(a_1', \dots, a_n') = F^B(\varphi(a_1), \dots, \varphi(a_n)) \\ = \varphi(F^A(a_1, \dots, a_n)) \in A' = \varphi(A)$$

$$F^A(a_1, \dots, a_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F^B(a_1', \dots, a_n') \quad , \quad a_i', \dots, a_n' \in A'$$

F^A je restrikcija F^B na A'

$$c \in \text{Const}_L \Rightarrow c^B = \varphi(c^A) \Rightarrow c^B \in \varphi(A) = A'$$

$$c^A = c^B$$

$$A' = (A', F^B|_{A'}, \dots, c^B, \dots)$$

QED

3. Proveriti da li je klasa svih polja varijetet.

Rešenje:

\mathcal{F} = klasa svih polja

$$(R, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

pp: \emptyset je varijetet ; $\mathcal{Z} \in \mathcal{O}$ i $\mathcal{Z} \in \mathcal{F} \neq \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ nije varijetet

$(\forall x) x \neq 0 \Rightarrow (\exists y) xy = 1$ - ne može se zamisliti skupom alg. identiteta

4. Neka je Z skup celih brojeva, F unarni oper. znak, $L = \{+, F\}$

1° Dokazati da postoji formula predikatskog računa jezika L koja definiše operaciju množenja u alg. $(Z, +, F^2)$, ako je $F^2(x) = x^2$

2° Dokazati da ne postoji termin t jezika L tako da je $x \cdot y = t^2(x, y)$ ($x, y \in Z$), i $F^2(x) = x^2$

3° Dokazati da ne postoji formula PR jez. L koja definiše operaciju množenja F^2 , ako je $F^2(x) = x^3$

Dokaz:

1° $z = x \cdot y \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x, y, z, +, ^2)$

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$z = xy \Leftrightarrow (x+y)^2 = x^2 + z + z + y^2 \Leftrightarrow F^2(x+y) = F^2(x) + z + z + F^2(y)$$

2° $t(x, y, +, ^2) = x \cdot y$ (\exists)

SP: $\frac{\partial xy}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$, $t \in \text{Term}_L \Rightarrow 2 \mid \frac{\partial t}{\partial x \partial y}(0, \dots, 0)$ (indukcijom po sl(t))

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial(x+y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x \partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$$

3° $\varphi: x \mapsto -x$, $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(Z, +, ^3)$ jer je $(-x)^3 = -x^3$

$$\Phi(a_1, \dots, a_n) \Leftrightarrow \Phi(\varphi(a_1), \dots, \varphi(a_n))$$

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- Zadatak -

1. Dokazati da asocijativni zakon nije posledica zakona:

$$\begin{aligned} (x(yz))t &= (xy)z)t \\ &= (xy)(zt) \\ &= x(y(zt)) \\ &= x(yz)t \end{aligned}$$

Dokaz:

minimalni uslovi: 0, e, c*c, (c*c)*c, c*(c*c) (ni različiti)

	0	c	(c*c)	(c*c)+c	c*(c*c)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	$L = \{*, 0\}$
c	0	c*c	c*(c*c)	0	0	$S = \{0, c, c*c, (c*c)*c, c*(c*c)\}$
(c*c)	0	(c*c)+c	0	0	0	$\mathcal{S} = (S, \cdot, 0)$
(c*c)+c	0	0	0	0	0	$l(u) =$ broj pojavljivanja simbola c u izrazu u
c*(c*c)	0	0	0	0	0	

$1^\circ u \cdot 0 = 0, 0 \cdot u = 0 \quad (u \in S)$ $u^S[2] = 0$ ako je $l(u) \geq 4$

$2^\circ u \cdot v = \begin{cases} 0, & l(u+v) \geq 4 \\ u*v, & l(u+v) < 4 \end{cases}$

U: S važe zakoni $((x*y)+z)*t = (x*(y*z))*t = \dots$ (po def. ".")

Asocijativni zakon ne važi: $(x*y) \cdot z \neq x \cdot (y \cdot z)$

$(c*c)*c = c*(c*c) \quad \perp \quad \text{QED}$

- možemo: $0=0, 1=c, 2=(c*c), 3=(c*c)+c, 4=c*(c*c)$

	0	1	2	3	4	$(\{0,1,2,3,4\}, \cdot) \neq ((x,y)z)t = (x(yz))t$
0	0	0	0	0	0	$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot 1 = 3$
1	0	2	4	0	0	$1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 4$ } \neq
2	0	3	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	

2. Dokazati da grupoid G ima idempotentan element ako za neki grupoid H postoji $\varphi: H \rightarrow G$ (homomorfizam).

(a - idempotentan $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} a^2 = a$)

Dokaz:

$(\Rightarrow): a \in G$ idempotentan, H-grupoid, $\varphi: H \rightarrow G, \varphi(x) = a \quad (x \in H)$

$\varphi(xy) = a, \varphi(x)\varphi(y) = a \cdot a = a \Rightarrow \varphi(xy) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) \quad (\forall x, y \in H)$

$(\Leftarrow) (\{1\}, \cdot), 1 \cdot 1 = 1, \varphi: H \rightarrow G, a = \varphi(1)$

$a \cdot a = \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(1) = \varphi(1 \cdot 1) = \varphi(1) = a$

QED

3. Dokazati da naki konačan grupoid zadovoljava neki netrivijalan zakon.

$L = \{ \cdot \}$, zakon $u = v$ je netrivijalan akko su u, v različite termi.

Dokaz:

$(A, *) = A$ konačan grupoid

$$\varphi_0(x) = x * x \quad (x \in A)$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = (x * x) * x \quad (x \in A)$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \varphi_1(x) * x \quad (x \in A)$$

$$\varphi_n(x) = (\dots ((x * x) * \dots * x) * x)$$

$$S = \{ \varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots \}, \quad \varphi \in S \Rightarrow \varphi: A \rightarrow A \Rightarrow \varphi \in A^A \Rightarrow S \subseteq A^A$$

A -konačan $\Rightarrow A^A$ -konačan $\Rightarrow S$ -konačan

$$\exists m, n, m \neq n: \varphi_m = \varphi_n, \text{ npr. } \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 \Leftrightarrow x * x = (x * x) * x \quad (\forall x \in A)$$

\Rightarrow neki zakon $x * x = (x * x) * x$ QED

4. Dokazati da postoji grupoid koji zadovoljava neke zakone jezika $L = \{ \cdot \}$.

Dokaz: Trivijalan grupoid

5. Ako je $u = v$ netrivijalan zakon jezika $\{ \cdot \}$, onda postoji konačan grupoid koji ne zadovoljava taj zakon.

Dokaz: (ideja)

$$S = \{ 0 \} \cup \{ t \in \text{Termini} \mid t \text{ je podterm od } u \text{ ili } t \text{ je podterm od } v \}$$

S je konačan skup

operacija $*$ na S 1) $0 * t = 0, t * 0 = 0 \quad (t \in S)$

2) $t_1 * t_2 = \begin{cases} (t_1 \cdot t_2), & \text{ako je } l(t_1 \cdot t_2) < n \\ 0, & \text{ako je } l(t_1 \cdot t_2) > n \end{cases}$

$$n = \max \{ l(u), l(v) \}$$

Vazi: Ako je $l(t) \leq n$, onda je $t^\lambda[\lambda] = t$, za $\lambda(x) = x \quad (x \in \text{Var})$

Otuda sledi $u^\lambda[\lambda] = u, v^\lambda[\lambda] = v$, ali u, v su različiti termini.

pa je $u^\lambda[\lambda] \neq v^\lambda[\lambda]$ tj. $(S, \cdot) \not\models u = v$ QED

Dopuna: $t = (x * y) * (z * u) = t_1 * t_2$

podtermi: $x, y, z, u, (x * y), (z * u), t$

$\{x, y, z, u, (x * y), (z * u), t\}$

$x * y = x * y$

$t^S[\lambda] = t_1^S * t_2^S = (t_1^S * t_2^S) = (x * y) * (z * u) = t$

$\lambda(x) = x$ ako $x \in S$ i $\lambda(x) = 0$ ako $x \notin S$ netrivijalan

6. Dokazati da postoji grupoid koji ne zadovoljava ni jedan V alg. zakon

Dokazi:

$R_0 = \emptyset, R_{n+1} = R_n \cup \mathcal{P}(R_n), R_{\omega} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} R_n, L = \{*\}$

$a, b \in R_n \Rightarrow (a, b) \in R_{n+1}$

$G = (R_{\omega}, \cdot), a \cdot b \stackrel{def}{=} (a, b)$ (grupoid)

(1) $a_1, b_1 = a_2, b_2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \wedge b_1 = b_2$

Indukcijom po $\max\{st(u), st(v)\}$ dokazujemo (potpunom)

ako $G \models u = v$, onda u i v isti termi

D: IH: postoji neki za $\max\{st(u), st(v)\} \leq n$ ($\forall u, v \in Ter_{n+1}$)

Neka su $u, v \in Ter_{n+1}$, $\max\{st(u), st(v)\} = n$, pretpostavimo

$G \models u = v$

$n = 0$: $u, v \in Var \Rightarrow u = v$ (načje je G trivialan grupoid)

$n > 0$: $st(u) = n, u \equiv u_1 * u_2$

$u^G[\lambda] \equiv (u_1^G[\lambda], u_2^G[\lambda])$

$G \models u = v \Rightarrow v^G[\lambda] = u^G[\lambda]$, pa je v oblika $v = (v_1 * v_2)$

$u_1^G[\lambda], u_2^G[\lambda] = v_1^G[\lambda], v_2^G[\lambda]$

Prema (1): $u_1^G[\lambda] = v_1^G[\lambda] \wedge u_2^G[\lambda] = v_2^G[\lambda]$

(IH) $\Rightarrow u_1$ i v_1 su isti termi i u_2 i v_2 su isti termi QED

7. Neka je A neprazan skup i $f = (A^A, 0, id)$. Dokazati:

(1) $f \in A^A$ je levo invertibilan akko je $f \neq 1-1$ pres.

(2) $f \in A^A$ je demo " " " " $f \neq NA$ "

(3) Ako je A konačan skup, tada f je levo invertibilan

akko je f demo invertibilan.

def: $G = (G, \cdot, 1)$

$a \in G$ je leva invertibilan $\Leftrightarrow (\exists b \in G) b \cdot a = 1$

$a \in G$ je desno " $\Leftrightarrow (\exists b \in G) a \cdot b = 1$

Dohaz

(1) $f \in A^A$ je leva inv. $\Leftrightarrow (\exists g \in A^A) g \circ f = i_A$

\Rightarrow PP: f je leva inv. $\Rightarrow (\exists g \in A^A) g \circ f = i_A$

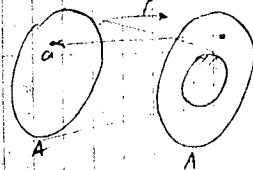
$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow g(f(x)) = g(f(y)) \Rightarrow i_A(x) = i_A(y) \Rightarrow x = y$$

\Leftarrow PP: $f \in A^A$ je 1-1

$$g \in A^A \quad g = f^{-1} \cup \{(z, a) \mid z \in A \setminus f(A)\}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f^{-1}(x), & \text{ako } x \in f(A) \\ a, & \text{ako } x \notin f(A) \end{cases}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \Rightarrow g \circ f = i_A \quad \text{za } x \in A.$$



(2) f je desno inv. $\Leftrightarrow (\exists g \in A^A) f \circ g = i_A$

\Leftarrow $A \supseteq f(A) \supseteq f(g(A))$, $g: A \rightarrow A$, $f \circ g = i_A$

$$= i_A(A) \subseteq A \Rightarrow f(A) = A$$

\Rightarrow f je NA, $A_y = f^{-1}(\{y\})$

$(\forall y \in A) A_y \neq \emptyset$, $\{A_y \mid y \in A\}$ particija skupa A , jer:

1. $(\forall y \in A) A_y \neq \emptyset$
2. $y \neq y' \Rightarrow A_y \cap A_{y'} = \emptyset$
3. $\bigcup_{y \in A} A_y = A$

Aksioma izbora: Za svaku particiju $\{A_y \mid y \in A\}$ nekog skupa X postoji transversala (izborni skup) T za osobinom:

$$(\forall y \in A) |T \cap A_y| = 1$$

T = transversala za familiju $\{A_y \mid y \in A\}$

$$T = \{g(y) \mid y \in A\}, \quad T \cap A_y = \{g(y)\} \Rightarrow g: A \rightarrow A$$

$$f(g(y)) = y, \quad \text{jer } g(y) \in f^{-1}(\{y\}) \Rightarrow f \circ g = i_A$$

(3) Dirioleov princip: A je konačan $\Rightarrow f \in A^A$ 1-1 $\Leftrightarrow f$ je NA

$\Rightarrow f: A \xrightarrow{1-1} A$, st. f nije NA, tj. neko je $a \in A \setminus f(A)$

$$S = \{a, f(a), f^2(a), f^3(a), \dots\} \subseteq A, \quad a \neq f(a) \text{ jer } a \notin f(A)$$

$$a \neq f^2(a), \quad a \neq f^n(a) \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$f^i(a) = f^j(a), \quad i = j+k \quad (k > 0) \stackrel{i-1}{\Rightarrow} f^k(a) = a \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow S \text{ je beskonačan skup} \quad \# \Rightarrow f \text{ je NA}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) f: A \xrightarrow{NA} A$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (\exists g \in A^*) f \circ g = \text{id}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow g \text{ je 1-1} \Rightarrow g \text{ je NA, tj. bijekcija}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f \circ g) \circ g^{-1} = \text{id} \circ g^{-1} = g^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ \text{id} = g^{-1} \Rightarrow f = g^{-1} \Rightarrow f \text{ je 1-1} \quad a \in D$$

(3) može i indukcijom po Card A

-Zadatak-

1. (1) Opisati $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$

(2) Dokazati da je $(\text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0), \circ, \text{id}) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot, 1)$

Rješenje:

$$(1) \varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) \Rightarrow \varphi: \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{NA} \mathbb{Z}, \quad \varphi(0) = 0, \quad \varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y) \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\varphi(1+1) = \varphi(1) + \varphi(1), \quad \varphi(2) = 2\varphi(1)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}: \varphi(n) = n \cdot \varphi(1)$$

$$0 = \varphi(0) = \varphi(n + (-n)) = \varphi(n) + \varphi(-n) \Rightarrow \varphi(-n) = -\varphi(n) = -n\varphi(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}) \varphi(x) = x \cdot \varphi(1), \quad a = \varphi(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}) \varphi(x) = ax$$

φ je NA: $\varphi(x) = 1$ ima rješenje po x

$$\Rightarrow ax = 1 \text{ ima rješenje} \Rightarrow a \in \{1, -1\}$$

$$\varphi(x) = x, \quad \psi(x) = -x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) = \{\varphi, \psi\}$$

$$(2) A = \text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) = \{ \varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \mid \varphi(x) = ax, \text{ za neko } a \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad f(\varphi) = a \iff \varphi(x) = ax$$

$$(i) \varphi, \psi \in A; \quad \varphi(x) = ax, \quad \psi(x) = bx \Rightarrow (\varphi \circ \psi)(x) = a \cdot bx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\varphi \circ \psi) = a \cdot b = f(\varphi) \cdot f(\psi)$$

$$(ii) \quad i_A: A \rightarrow A; \quad i_A(x) = x = 1x \Rightarrow f(i_A) = 1$$

$$(iii) \quad f(\varphi) = f(\psi) \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow \varphi = \psi \quad : f \text{ je 1-1}$$

$$(iv) \quad c \in \mathbb{Z} : \quad X(x) = cx, \quad X: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad X \in A$$

$$f(X) = c \quad : f \text{ je NA}$$

$$(v) - (iv) \Rightarrow f: (\text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0), 0, i_A) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0), 0, i_A) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot, 1)$$

QED

- Zadatak -

12. XI 1986.

1. Neka je $A = (A, +, 0)$ Abelova grupa i neka je $\text{End } A = (\text{End } A, +, 0, 0, i_A)$,
gde je $(\forall x \in A) \quad 0(x) = 0$, i_A je identičko presl. domena A ,

$$(\forall x \in A) \quad (\varphi + \psi)(x) = \varphi(x) + \psi(x); \quad 0 \text{ je složenje f-ja.}$$

Dokazati da je $\text{End } A$ prsten sa jedinicom.

(prsten endomorfizama sa jedinicom)

2. Dokazati: $\text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

$$\text{Dokaz: } \varphi \in \text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = ax$$

$$f: \text{End}(\mathbb{Z}, +, 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad f(\varphi) = \varphi(1)$$

$$f((\varphi + \psi)) = (\varphi + \psi)(1) = \varphi(1) + \psi(1) = f(\varphi) + f(\psi) \quad \Rightarrow \text{QED}$$

3. Odrediti $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, +, 0, 1)$

Rešenje:

$$\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, +, 0, 1)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x \cdot \varphi(1), \quad 0 = \varphi(0) = \varphi(x + (-x)) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(-x) = -x \cdot \varphi(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \varphi(x) = x \cdot \varphi(1)$$

$$p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q > 0: \quad x = \frac{p}{q} \quad q \cdot \varphi(x) = \varphi(qx) = \varphi\left(q \cdot \frac{p}{q}\right) = \varphi(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{p}{q} \varphi(1)$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}) \quad \varphi(x) = x \cdot \varphi(1)$$

$$\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, +, 0, 1) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = ax, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\varphi(1) = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, +, 0, 1) = \{i_{\mathbb{Q}}\}$$

$$\therefore (\text{End}(\mathbb{Q}, +, 0), 0, i_{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong (\mathbb{Q}, \cdot, 1), \quad \text{End}(\mathbb{Q}, +, 0) \cong (\mathbb{Q}, +, 0, 1)$$

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4. Opisati skup $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$.

Rešuje: $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1) = \{z \cdot \mathbb{R}\}$

(1) $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1) \Rightarrow \varphi \uparrow$

pp: $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

$(\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}) \varphi(x) = x \cdot \varphi(1) = x$, jer je $\varphi(1) = 1$

$\varphi|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{id}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

$x < y \Rightarrow y = x + a^2$ za neki $a \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(y) = \varphi(x + a^2) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(a^2)$

$= \varphi(x) + \varphi(a) \cdot \varphi(a) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(a)^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) < \varphi(y)$, jer je $\varphi(a)^2 > 0$

$r \in \mathbb{R}$; $(x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{N}}$, $x_n \uparrow$, $(y_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{N}}$, $y_n \downarrow$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = r$

$x_n \leq r \leq y_n \Rightarrow \varphi(x_n) \leq \varphi(r) \leq \varphi(y_n)$ ($\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$\Rightarrow x_n \leq \varphi(r) \leq y_n$ ($\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$\Rightarrow r \leq \varphi(r) \leq r \Rightarrow \varphi(r) = r$ qed

(*) $\mathbb{Q} = (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$, $|\text{Aut } \mathbb{C}| = 2^{\aleph}$

$\varphi|_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \text{Aut } \mathbb{C} = \{\text{id}, -\}$ (za domaći)

5. Cauchy-ova funkcionalna jednačina

$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ ($x, y \in \mathbb{R}$) (J)

1. $f|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{id}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

$f(qx) = qf(x)$, $q \in \mathbb{Q}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$(\mathbb{R}, +, 0)$ je VP nad \mathbb{Q}

(rešiti (J) je isto što i opisati sve LP VP $(\mathbb{R}, +, 0)$)

Hamelova baza je neka baza prostora $(\mathbb{R}, +, 0)$.

$\{x_i | i \in I\}$, $(\forall r \in \mathbb{R})(\exists! q_i \in \mathbb{Q}) r = \sum_{i \in I} q_i x_i$

$\text{Card } \mathbb{R} > \aleph_0 \Rightarrow \text{Card } I > \aleph_0$ ($\text{Card } \mathbb{R} = 2^{\aleph} = \aleph$)

1) (uslov neprekidnosti): $f(x) = ax$

1) $f \subset \mathbb{R}$: $x \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow f(x) = x f(1)$, $f(x) = ax$, $f(1) = a$

$\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(x) = ax$ ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$)

2) (uslov monotonosti): $f(x) = ax$ ($a \geq 0$ za $f \uparrow$)



3) (uslov ograničenosti na malom intervalu)

$$(\forall a < b \in \mathbb{R}) (\exists L \in \mathbb{R}) (\forall x \in [a, b]) |f'(x)| \leq L \quad (\text{za domaći})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = ax \quad (\text{Darbu})$$

6. $|X| = n, (\mathcal{P}(X), \cup, \cap, \emptyset, X) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

Dokazati: $(\text{Aut } \mathcal{P}(X), \circ, \text{id}) \cong S_n$ (S_n - grupa permutacija skupa od n elemenata)

7. B - konačna Boolean algebra $\Rightarrow B \cong \mathcal{P}(X)$ za neki X .

6. Rešenje: $X = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ ($i \neq j \Rightarrow a_i \neq a_j$), $|X| = n$

$f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{P}(X)$, $A \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, $A = \{a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}\}$, $|A| = k \leq n$

$$f(A) = f(\{a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}\})$$

$$= f(\{a_{i_1}\} \cup \dots \cup \{a_{i_k}\})$$

$$= f(\{a_{i_1}\}) \cup \dots \cup f(\{a_{i_k}\})$$

\Rightarrow Svaki automorfizam $f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{P}(X)$ jednoznačno je određen svojim predstavljenjem na singletonima.

$$F: X \rightarrow X, F \text{ je 1-1 i NA}, f: \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$$

$$f(\{x\}) = \{F(x)\} \quad \text{ i } \quad f(\emptyset) = \emptyset, \text{ tj. } f(A) = \bigcup_{a \in A} \{F(a)\}$$

$$f(A) = f(B) \Rightarrow f(\{a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}\}) = f(\{a_{j_1}, \dots, a_{j_k}\})$$

$$\Rightarrow \{F(a_{i_1}), \dots, F(a_{i_k})\} = \{F(a_{j_1}), \dots, F(a_{j_k})\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B \quad (1-1)$$

Skup $\mathcal{P}(X)$ je konačan $\Rightarrow f$ je NA

$$f(A \cap B) = f(\{a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}\} \cap \{a_{j_1}, \dots, a_{j_l}\})$$

$$= f(\{a_{m_1}, \dots, a_{m_e}\})$$

$$= \{F(a_{m_1}), \dots, F(a_{m_e})\}$$

$$f(A) \cap f(B) = \{F(a_{i_1}), \dots, F(a_{i_k})\} \cap \{F(a_{j_1}), \dots, F(a_{j_l})\}$$

$$= \{F(a_{m_1}), \dots, F(a_{m_e})\} \Rightarrow f(A \cap B) = f(A \cap B)$$

$$f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B), \quad f(A^c) = f(A)^c \Rightarrow f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{P}(X)$$

Svaki automorf. $f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{P}(X)$ određen je jedinstvenom bijekcijom $F: X \rightarrow X$.

$$\varphi: \text{Aut } \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow S_n$$

$$\varphi(f) = (k_1, \dots, k_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} F(a_i) = a_{k_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$\varphi(f) = \varphi(g) \Leftrightarrow F = G \Rightarrow f = g \quad 1-1$$

$$(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in S_n; \quad F(a_i) = a_{k_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n), \quad F: X \rightarrow X, \quad f(\{a_i\}) = \{F(a_i)\}$$

$$f \in \text{Aut } P(X) \quad \varphi(f) = (k_1, \dots, k_n) \quad \text{NA}$$

$$f \in \text{Aut } P(X) \quad \varphi(f) = (k_1, \dots, k_n), \quad F(a_i) = a_{k_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

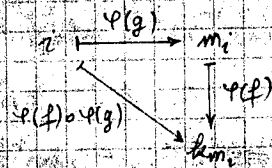
$$g \in \text{Aut } P(X), \quad \varphi(g) = (m_1, \dots, m_n), \quad G(a_i) = a_{m_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g)(\{a_i\}) &= f(g(\{a_i\})) \\ &= f(\{G(a_i)\}) = f(\{a_{m_i}\}) \\ &= \{F(a_{m_i})\} \\ &= \{a_{k_{m_i}}\} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(i_{\text{Aut } P(X)}) = i_S$$

$$\varphi(f \circ g) = (k_{m_1}, \dots, k_{m_n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(f) \circ \varphi(g) &= (k_1, \dots, k_n) \circ (m_1, \dots, m_n) \\ &= (k_{m_1}, \dots, k_{m_n}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow \varphi(f \circ g) = \varphi(f) \circ \varphi(g)$$

\$\Rightarrow \varphi\$ je izomorfizam \$(\text{Aut } P(X), \circ, i)\$ na \$(S_n, \circ, i_S)\$

\$\Rightarrow (\text{Aut } P(X), \circ, i) \cong (S_n, \circ, i_S)\$ QED

(*) Dokazati da je skup

$$\text{Aut}_r \mathbb{C} = \{f \in \text{Aut } \mathbb{C} \mid f|_{\mathbb{R}} = i_{\mathbb{R}}\} = \{i_{\mathbb{C}}, -\}$$

gde je \$\mathbb{C} = (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)\$, a \$-\$ operacija konjugovanja.

Dokaz:

$$f \in \text{Aut}_r \mathbb{C}, \quad f|_{\mathbb{R}} = i_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \text{Re } f(x) = \text{Re } x$$

$$f(i) \cdot f(i) = f(i^2) \Leftrightarrow f(i) = f(-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(i) = -1, \quad \text{jer je } f(1) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(i) \in \{i, -i\}$$

1° \$f(i) = i\$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(a+ib) = f(a) + f(i)f(b)$$

$$= a + ib \Rightarrow f = i_{\mathbb{C}}$$

2° \$f(i) = -i\$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(a+ib) = a - ib \Rightarrow f = -$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Aut}_r \mathbb{C} = \{i_{\mathbb{C}}, -\}$$

QED

5

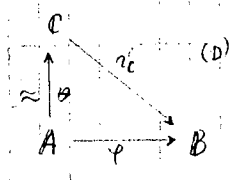
- Zadaci -

1. Neka su A, B alg. jezika L i $\varphi: A \xrightarrow{1-1} B$ (utapanje). Dokazati da postoji podalgebra $C \subseteq B$, tako da dijagram (D) komutira.

Rješeni:

$$C = \varphi(A)$$

(Prva teorema o prenosu algebre)



2. Neka su A, B alg. jezika L i $\varphi: A \xrightarrow{1-1} B$. Dokazati da postoji alg. B' jezika L , tako da dijagram (D) komutira.

Rješeni:

Neka je X skup

takav da je $X \cap A = \emptyset$ i $|X| = |B \setminus \varphi(A)|$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists \theta) \theta: X \xrightarrow{1-1} B \setminus \varphi(A)$$

$$\text{Neka je } B' = A \cup X$$

$$\text{Za } c \in \text{Const } L, \quad c^{B'} = c^A$$

$$\psi = \varphi \cup \theta, \quad \psi: B' \rightarrow B \text{ bijekcija } (\varphi \cap \theta = \emptyset, \text{ dom } \psi \cap \text{ dom } \theta = \emptyset)$$

* - simbol binarne operacije jezika L ,

$$x, y \text{ miesta } x *^{B'} y$$

$$x, y \in A \Rightarrow x y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x *^A y$$

$$\text{U opštem slučaju } x y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \psi^{-1}(\psi(x) *^B \psi(y))$$

$$F \in \text{Func}, \quad \text{ar}(F) = n$$

$$F^{B'}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \psi^{-1}(F^B(\psi(x_1), \dots, \psi(x_n)))$$

$$\text{Tada: } 1^\circ \quad \psi: B' \cong B$$

$$2^\circ \quad \psi|_A = \varphi, \text{ tj. (D) komutira.}$$

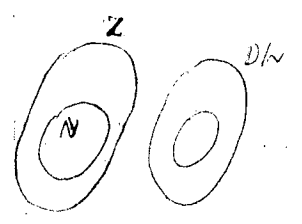
dokaz: 2° važi, jer je $\psi = \varphi \cup \theta$

$$1^\circ \quad c \in \text{Const } L \quad \psi(c^{B'}) = \psi(c^A) = \varphi(c^A) = c^B$$

$$\text{Za } b_1, \dots, b_n \in B', \quad F \in \text{Func}$$

$$\psi(F^{B'}(b_1, \dots, b_n)) = \psi(\psi^{-1}(F^B(\psi(b_1), \dots, \psi(b_n)))) = F^B(\psi(b_1), \dots, \psi(b_n)) \in B$$

= identifikacija, 2. je 2. teorema prenosu algebre



↑

3. Neka je G semi-grupa sa jedinicom i $a, b \in G$ takvi da važi:

$$ab = 1, a^3 = a, b^3 = b$$

Dokazati: $a = b, a^2 = 1$.

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= a \cdot 1 & & \stackrel{(1)}{=} a^3 b^2 & , & & a^2 &= a \cdot a \\ &= a \cdot ab & & \stackrel{(2)}{=} ab^2 & & & &= a \cdot b \\ &= a^2 b & & \stackrel{(3)}{=} ab \cdot b & & & &= 1 \quad \text{QED} \\ &= a^2 \cdot 1 \cdot b & & \stackrel{(4)}{=} 1 \cdot b & & & & \\ &= a^2 \cdot ab \cdot b & & \stackrel{(5)}{=} b & & & & \end{aligned}$$

4. Neka je G grupa i $a, b \in G$, takvi da: $a^7 = 1, b^3 = 1, ba = a^3 b$.

Dokazati da je: $a = 1$.

Dokaz: (Navihov — ne postoji univerzalna procedura za rešavanje svakih zad.)

$$ba^3 = b^2 ba \quad , \quad a = b^2 a^3 b \quad (5)$$

$$\stackrel{(6)}{=} b^2 a^3 b \quad (4)$$

$$(6) \quad b^2 a^3 b = bbaa^2 b = \dots = ba^3 b^2 \quad \text{višestrukom primenom (5)}$$

$$(7) \quad a = ba^3 b^2 \quad (5), (6)$$

$$(8) \quad a = ba^2 b^2 \quad (1), (7)$$

$$(9) \quad ba^2 b^2 = baa b^2 = a^6 b^3 = a^6 \quad (3), (2)$$

$$(10) \quad a = a^6 \quad (7), (9)$$

$$(11) \quad a^5 = 1, a^2 = 1 \quad (1), (10)$$

$$(12) \quad a = 1 \quad (11) \quad \text{QED}$$

A^* (za domati): Neka je G grupa, $a, b \in G$, takvi da

$$bab = a, aba = b \quad \text{Dokazati} \quad a^4 = 1, b^2 = a^2$$

5. Neka je $\langle A_i \mid i \in I \rangle$ familija alg jezika L i $A = \prod_{i \in I} A_i$,

$\varepsilon_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ projekcije ($i \in I$). Neka je B algebra jezika L

i $\eta_i: B \rightarrow A_i$ homomorfizam. Dokazati da postoji jedinstven

homomorfizam $\varphi: B \rightarrow A$ takav da je $\eta_i = \varepsilon_i \circ \varphi$ ($i \in I$). \square

Dokaz: $\varphi(b) = \langle \eta_i(b) \mid i \in I \rangle \quad (b \in B)$

(1) $\varepsilon_i(\varphi(b)) = \eta_i(b)$

$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_i \circ \varphi = \eta_i$



(2) $\varphi(c^B) = \langle \eta_i(c^B) \mid i \in I \rangle$
 $= \langle c^{A_i} \mid i \in I \rangle = c^A$

(3) $\varphi(b_1 *^B b_2) = \langle \eta_i(b_1 *^B b_2) \mid i \in I \rangle$
 $= \langle \eta_i(b_1) *^{A_i} \eta_i(b_2) \mid i \in I \rangle$
 $= \langle \eta_i(b_1) \mid i \in I \rangle *^A \langle \eta_i(b_2) \mid i \in I \rangle$
 $= \varphi(b_1) *^A \varphi(b_2)$

(jedinstvenost)

sp: $(\exists \psi) \varepsilon_i \circ \psi = \eta_i, \quad \psi: B \rightarrow A$

$\psi(b), \varphi(b) \in A$

$\varepsilon_i(\psi(b)) = \eta_i(b), \quad \varepsilon_i(\varphi(b)) = \eta_i(b) \quad (i \in I) \Rightarrow (\forall i \in I) \varepsilon_i(\psi(b)) = \varepsilon_i(\varphi(b))$

$\Rightarrow \psi(b) = \varphi(b) \Rightarrow \psi = \varphi$

QED

6. Neka je m alg. varijetet jezika L i $\langle A_i \mid i \in I \rangle$ familija algebi varijeteta m , $C \in m$, $p_i: C \rightarrow A_i$ ($i \in I$) homomorfizmi sa osobinom:

Ako je $B \in m$ i $\eta_i \in \text{Hom}(B, A_i)$, tada postoji jedinstveni homomorfizam $\varphi: B \rightarrow C$, takav da za sve $i \in I$ $p_i \circ \varphi = \eta_i$.

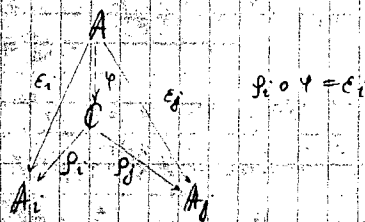
Dokazati da je $C \cong \prod_{i \in I} A_i$

(mogućnost direktnje def. proizvoda algebi - u teor. kategorija)

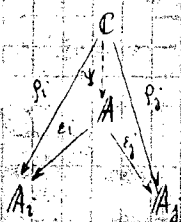
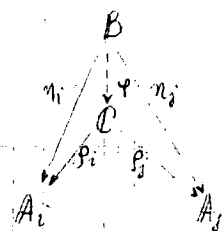
Dokaz:

$A = \prod_{i \in I} A_i$

- postoji φ prema uslovu zadatka

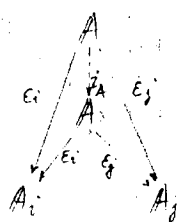


$p_i \circ \varphi = \varepsilon_i$



$\exists \psi: C \rightarrow A, \quad \varepsilon_i \circ \psi = p_i$

$$\varphi \circ \psi : A \rightarrow A$$



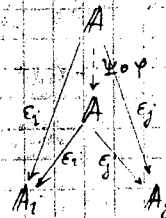
τ_A - jedini homomorfizam
 takav da ovaj
 dijagram komutira

$$e_i \circ (\varphi \circ \psi) = (e_i \circ \varphi) \circ \psi$$

$$= \psi \circ \varphi$$

$$= e_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi \circ \varphi = \tau_A$$



Analogno se dokazuje $\varphi \circ \psi = \tau_A$

$\Rightarrow \varphi, \psi$ su izomorfizmi.

A* Rešenje: $a, b \in G$: (1) $bab = a$, (2) $aba = b$

$$(3) a \cdot bab = a^2$$

iz (1) množenjem sleva sa a

$$(4) abab = b^2$$

iz (2) " $=$ " idemo sa b

$$(5) \underline{a^2 = b^2}$$

iz (3) i (4) i tranzitivnost " $=$ "

$$(6) a^2 = \underline{bab \cdot bab}$$

iz (4)

$$(7) = \underline{bab^2 ab}$$

$$(8) = \underline{ba^4 b}$$

iz (5)

$$(9) \underline{b^4 = aba \cdot aba}$$

iz (2)

$$(10) = \underline{aba^2 ba}$$

$$(11) = \underline{ab^4 a}$$

iz (5)

$$(12) \underline{a^2 = ba^4 aba}$$

iz (8) i (2)

$$(13) = \underline{ba^5 ba}$$

$$(14) \underline{ba^5 ba = ab^4 a}$$

iz (5), (13) i (9), i tranzitivnost " $=$ "

$$(15) \underline{ba^5 = ab^3}$$

zakon denje kanceloacije u grupi

$$(16) \underline{ba^3 \cdot a^2 = ab \cdot b^2}$$

$$= \underline{aba^2}$$

iz (5)

$$(17) \underline{ba^3 = ab}$$

zakon denje kanceloacije u grupi

$$(18) \underline{ba^4 = aba}$$

množenje sleva sa a

$$(19) = \underline{b}$$

iz (2)

$$(20) \underline{a^4 = 1}$$

množenje sleva sa b^{-1}

QED

(zatvorenost)

$$y_1, y_2 \in B \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} y_1 \cup y_2, y_1 \cap y_2, y_1^c, y_2^c \in B$$

$$1) \begin{array}{ccc} y_1 & y_2 & y_1 \cup y_2 \\ k & k & k \\ k & b & b \\ b & k & b \\ b & b & b \end{array} \Rightarrow y_1 \cup y_2 \in B$$

$$2) \begin{array}{ccc} y_1 & y_2 & y_1 \cap y_2 \\ k & k & k \\ k & b & k \\ b & k & k \\ b & b & b \end{array} \quad (y_1 \cap y_2)^c = y_1^c \cup y_2^c \text{ koničan}$$

$$3) \begin{array}{ccc} y \in B & y & y^c \\ k & k & b \\ b & k & k \end{array} \quad \text{QED}$$

2. Neka je $B = (B, +, \cdot, ', 0, 1)$ BA. Dokaži da je:

(a) $(B, \cdot, +, ', 1, 0)$ je BA.

(b) $' : B \cong (B, +, \cdot, ', 1, 0)$

Dokaz:

(a) $u(x_1, \dots, x_n, +, \cdot, ', 0, 1) = u(x_1, \dots, x_n, +, \cdot, ', 0, 1)$ važi u BA

$$\Rightarrow u(x_1, \dots, x_n, \cdot, +, ', 1, 0) = u(x_1, \dots, x_n, \cdot, +, ', 1, 0)$$

(indukcijom po $\max\{sl(u), sl(v)\}$)

(b) $(x+y)' = x' \cdot y'$; $(x \cdot y)' = x' + y'$; $0' = 1$, $1' = 0$; $x'' = x$ QED

- De Morgan

3. Neka je $B = (B, +, \cdot, ', 0, 1)$ BA i neka je

$$x \leq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} x = x \cdot y$$

Dokaži: (1) (B, \leq) je parcijalno uređen skup.

(2) $x + y = \sup\{x, y\}$; (3) $x \cdot y = \inf\{x, y\}$

Dokaz: (1) $x \leq x$, zbog $x = x \cdot x$ (R)

$$(5) \quad x \leq y \wedge y \leq x \Rightarrow x = xy \wedge y = yx \wedge xy = yx \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$(T) \quad x \leq y \wedge y \leq z \Rightarrow x = xy \wedge y = yz \Rightarrow x = (xy)z = xz \Rightarrow x \leq z$$

$$(2) \quad x \leq x+y \Rightarrow x(x+y) = (x \cdot x) + (x \cdot y) = x + xy = x \cdot 1 + x \cdot y \\ = x(1+y) = x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$x, y \leq z \Rightarrow x = xz, y = yz \Rightarrow x+y = (xz) + (yz)$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y = (x+y) \cdot z \Rightarrow x+y \leq z \Rightarrow x+y = \sup\{x, y\}$$

(3) (dualno)

4. Neka je $B = (B, +, \cdot, ', 0, 1)$ BA. Dokazati:

$$(1) \quad x \leq y \Leftrightarrow y = x+y$$

$$(2) \quad x+y = 1 \wedge xy = 0 \Rightarrow y = x'$$

$$(3) \quad (x+y)' = x' \cdot y'; \quad (x \cdot y)' = x' + y'$$

$$(4) \quad x \leq y \Leftrightarrow y' \leq x'$$

$$(5) \quad x'' = x$$

Dokaz:

$$(1) \quad x \leq y \Rightarrow x = xy \Rightarrow x+y = xy+y \Rightarrow (x+1)y = x+y \Rightarrow y = x+y$$

$$y = x+y \Rightarrow xy = x(x+y) \Rightarrow xy = (x \cdot x) + (xy) \Rightarrow xy = x \cdot 1 + xy \\ \Rightarrow xy = x$$

$$(2) \quad x+y = 1 \Rightarrow x' \cdot 1 = x'(x+y) \Rightarrow x' = (x' \cdot x) + (x' \cdot y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = 0 + x'y \Rightarrow x' \leq y$$

$$xy = 0 \Rightarrow x' = x' + (xy) \Rightarrow x' = (x'+x)(x'+y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = 1(x'+y) \Rightarrow x' = x'+y \Rightarrow y \leq x'$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow x' \leq y \\ y \leq x' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = x'$$

$$(3) \quad (x+y) + x'y' = (x+y+x')(x+y+y')$$

$$= (1+y)(1+x) = 1$$

$$(x+y) \cdot xy' = x(x'y') + y(xy') = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (x+y)' = xy'$$

(4), (5) za dowaci

5. Neka je t Boole-ov termin. Dokazati:

(1) U BA-ma važi:

$$t(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x t(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x' t(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

(2) U BA-ma važi:

$$t(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{\alpha \in 2^n} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\}, \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), \quad x^0 = x', \quad x^1 = x$$

Dokaz:

(1) Dokaz indukcijom po $sl(t)$

$sl(t) = 0$: (A) $t \equiv 0$, $BA \equiv 0 = x \cdot 0 + x' \cdot 0$

(B) $t \equiv 1$, $BA \equiv 1 = x \cdot 1 + x' \cdot 1$

(C) $t \in Var$

$t \equiv x$, $BA \equiv x = x \cdot 0 + x' \cdot 1$

$t \equiv x_i (\neq x)$, $BA \equiv x_i = x \cdot x_i + x' \cdot x_i$

Fritenzij važi Yue-Termin, $sl(u) < n$ ($n > 0$)

$sl(t) = n$: (A) $t \equiv t_1 + t_2$

(B) $t \equiv t_1 \cdot t_2$

(C) $t \equiv u'$

$sl(t_1), sl(t_2), sl(u) < n$

$$t_1(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = x' t_1(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t_1(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$t_2(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = x' t_2(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t_2(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

(A) $t(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = x t_1(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t_1(1, x_1, \dots, x_n) +$
 $x t_2(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t_2(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$
 $= x' (t_1(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + t_2(0, x_1, \dots, x_n)) + x (t_1(1, x_1, \dots, x_n) + t_2(1, x_1, \dots, x_n))$
 $= x' t(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$

(B) $t(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x t_1(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t_1(1, x_1, \dots, x_n))$
 $(x' t_2(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t_2(1, x_1, \dots, x_n))$
 $= x' x' t_1(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot t_2(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x x t_1(1, x_1, \dots, x_n) t_2(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$
 $= x' t(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$

(C)

$$u(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = x' u(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x \cdot u(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$(u(x, x_1, \dots, x_n))' = (x' + u(0, x_1, \dots, x_n)) \cdot (x' + u(1, x_1, \dots, x_n))$$

$$= x' u'(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x \cdot u'(1, x_1, \dots, x_n) + u'(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) u'(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= x' t'(0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x t'(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$BA = xa + xb + ab = xa + xb \quad (\text{homework})$$

(e) Induktifjour po n

n = 1: (1)

n > 1: $t(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = \sum_{\alpha \in 2^n} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, x_{n+1}) x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$

(1) $\Rightarrow t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, 0) + x_{n+1} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, 1)$

$\Rightarrow t(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = \sum_{\alpha \in 2^n} (x_{n+1} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, 0) + x_{n+1} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, 1)) x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \in 2^n} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, 0) x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} x_{n+1} + \sum_{\alpha \in 2^n} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, 1) x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} x_{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \in 2^{n+1}} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \alpha_{n+1}) x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} x_{n+1}^{\alpha_{n+1}} \quad \text{QED.}$$

Snaka konaino generisana BA je konaina. (homework)

Dokaz

$B = (B, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ BA, $X \subseteq B$, $|X| = n \in \mathbb{N}$; $\langle X \rangle_B = B$

$X = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$, $B = \{t^B(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}) \mid t \in \text{Term}_L, k \leq n, a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k} \in X\}$

$t(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}) = \sum_{\alpha \in 2^k} t(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) x_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \dots x_{i_k}^{\alpha_k}$, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$, $2 = \{0, 1\}$

$\Rightarrow t^B(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}) = \sum_{\alpha \in 2^k} t^B(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) a_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \dots a_{i_k}^{\alpha_k}$, $\chi = \begin{pmatrix} x_{i_1} & \dots & x_{i_k} \\ a_{i_1} & \dots & a_{i_k} \end{pmatrix}$

$t^B(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \in \{0, 1\}$

Elementa oblika $b_1^{\alpha_1} \dots b_n^{\alpha_n}$ ima 2^n

" " $t^B(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ima $2^{2^n} = |P(2^n)| \Rightarrow |B| \leq 2^{2^n}$ QED

- Zadatak -

1. Neka je B BA i $a \in B \setminus \{0, 1\}$

$B_a = (B_a, +, \cdot, 0, a)$

$$B_a = \{x \in B \mid x \leq a\}, \quad x \in B \Rightarrow x \stackrel{a, a'}{\leq} x'a$$

(1) B_a je BA

(2) $B \cong B_a \times B_{a'}$

Dokaz:

(1) $a, a' + \cdot$ važe

$$x \in B_a: \quad x'a + x = x'a + x = xa + ax = a(x' + x) = a \cdot 1 = a, \quad \text{jer je } x \leq a, \text{ pa je } x = xa$$

$$x'a \cdot x = a'x = a(x'x) = a \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$x + a = x, \quad \text{jer je } x \leq a, \quad xa = a, \quad \neg(B_a \subseteq B)$$

(2) $\varphi: B \rightarrow B_a \times B_{a'}, \quad \varphi(x) = (ax, a'x)$

$$ax \leq a, \quad a'x \leq a', \quad \text{jer je } ax = \inf\{xa\}$$

1° φ je 1-1

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \Rightarrow (ax, a'x) = (ay, a'y)$$

$$\Rightarrow ax = ay \wedge a'x = a'y$$

$$\Rightarrow ax + a'x = ay + a'y$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+a')x = (a+a')y$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \cdot x = 1 \cdot y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

2° φ je NA

$$(u, v) \in B_a \times B_{a'} \Rightarrow u \leq a \wedge v \leq a'$$

$$\text{Neka je } x = u + v$$

$$x \in B \Rightarrow ax \leq ay \wedge a'x \leq a'y$$

$$\Rightarrow ax = a(u+v) = au + av = u + 0 = u$$

$$a'x = a'(u+v) = a'u + a'v = 0 + v = v$$

$$\text{Dakle } \varphi(x) = (ax, a'x) = (u, v)$$

3° φ je homomorfizam

$$\varphi(x+y) = (a(x+y), a'(x+y)) = (ax+ay, a'x+a'y)$$

$$= (ax, a'x) + (ay, a'y)$$

$$= \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$\varphi(xy) = (a(xy), a'(xy)) = ((ax)(ay), (a'x)(a'y)) = (ax, a'x) \cdot (ay, a'y) = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y)$$

$$\varphi(0) = (a \cdot 0, a' \cdot 0) = (0, 0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(1) = (a \cdot 1, a' \cdot 1) = (a, a') = 1$$

Pomoćno tvrđenje:

$$\varphi: B_1 \rightarrow B_2, \quad \varphi(0) = 0, \quad \varphi(1) = 1, \quad \varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y), \quad \varphi(xy) = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ je homomorfizam, tj. } \varphi(x') = \varphi(x)$$

Dokaz:

$$1 = \varphi(1) = \varphi(x+x') = \varphi(x) + \varphi(x')$$

$$0 = \varphi(0) = \varphi(x \cdot x') = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(x')$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x') = \varphi(x)$$

RED

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ je izomorfizam

RES

2. Ako je B konačna BA, onda postoji $n \in \mathbb{N}$, tako da važi:

$$B \cong 2^n$$

Dokaz: $|B| = 2 \Rightarrow B \cong 2$ (indukcija po Card B)

Neka je $|B| > 2$ i $a \in B \setminus \{0, 1\}$. Tada je $\theta: B \cong B_a \times B_{a'}$

$$|B_a| < |B| \wedge |B_{a'}| < |B| \text{ jer } 1 \notin B_a, B_{a'}$$

$$\text{IH} \Rightarrow \varphi: B_a \cong 2^k, \quad \psi: B_{a'} \cong 2^l$$

$$\Rightarrow B \cong 2^k \times 2^l \cong 2^{k+l}$$

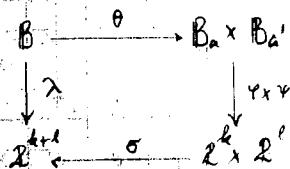
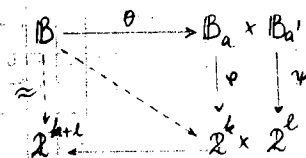
$$\varphi \times \psi: B_a \times B_{a'} \rightarrow 2^k \times 2^l$$

$$(\varphi \times \psi)(x, y) = (\varphi(x), \psi(y)) \text{ izomorfizam}$$

$$\sigma: 2^k \times 2^l \rightarrow 2^{k+l} \text{ izomorfizam}$$

$$\sigma((x_1, \dots, x_k), (y_1, \dots, y_l)) = (x_1, \dots, x_k, y_1, \dots, y_l)$$

$$\lambda = \sigma \circ (\varphi \times \psi) \circ \theta \text{ izomorfizam}$$



RED

3. Neka je $u = v$ zakon jezika $L = \{+, \cdot, 0, 1\}$. Dokazati:

Ako $u = v$ važi na 2 , onda su važi na svim BA.

Dokaz: $2 \models u = v$

(1) $u = v$ važi na svim konačnim BA B , jer je $B \cong 2^n$

(2) $u = v$ " " " " konačno generisanim BA, jer je naka

konечно генерисана BA конечно.

3) Према познатом задатку \Rightarrow QED.

Пример: $BA = xy + xz + yz = (x+y)(x+z)(y+z)$

-diskusijom po $x \in \{0,1\}$

4. Dokazati: $(X \cap Y) \cup (X \cap Z) \cup (Y \cap Z) = (X \cup Y) \cap (X \cup Z) \cap (Y \cup Z)$

Dokaz:

$X, Y, Z \in B$, $B = P(S)$, $S = X \cup Y \cup Z$ QED

(homework)

Ако неки идентитет језика $\{x, v\}$ важи $n \geq 2$ важи i, u свакој дистрибутивној уроби (двојлавој BA)

5. Ако је B конечно BA, тада постоји X, тако да важи $B \cong P(X)$.

Dokaz:

$|B| < \infty \Rightarrow (\exists n \in \mathbb{N}) \psi: B \cong 2^n$, X - произвољан skup, $|X| = n$

$\psi: P(X) \rightarrow 2^n$; $A \subseteq X \Rightarrow \psi(A) = \chi_A$ изоморфизам

$\theta = \psi^{-1} \circ \psi: B \cong P(X)$ QED

(homework): Data su 3 kruga X, Y, Z. Ako neki skupovni identitet важи на ова три круга, онда он важи најпште.

Dokaz:

$S_1 = X \setminus (Y \cup Z)$; $S_2 = Y \setminus (X \cup Z)$; $S_3 = Z \setminus (X \cup Y)$

$S_4 = (X \cap Y) \setminus Z$; $S_5 = (Y \cap Z) \setminus X$; $S_6 = (X \cap Z) \setminus Y$

$S_7 = X \cap Y \cap Z$

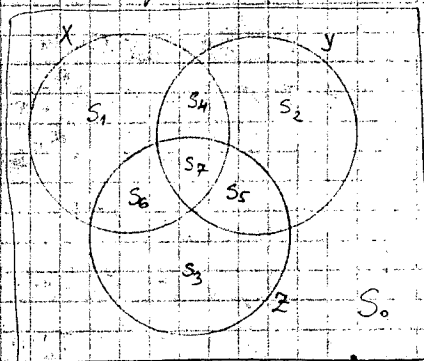
$L = \{+, \cdot, ', 0, 1\}$

$u \equiv u(x, y, z)$; $v \equiv v(x, y, z)$ (nad L)

BA: $A = (P(U), \cup, \cap, ^c, \emptyset, U)$, $U = X \cup Y \cup Z$

$S_i \in P(U)$ ($1 \leq i \leq 7$)

$B = \langle S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7 \rangle_A$, $B = (B, \cup, \cap, ^c, \emptyset, S)$; $S = \bigcup_{i=1}^7 S_i$ 12



$$u^A[x, y, z] \in B, v^A[x, y, z] \in B$$

$$u^A[x, y, z] \equiv v^A[x, y, z] \Leftrightarrow u^B[x, y, z] \equiv v^B[x, y, z]$$

$$A \models u = v \Leftrightarrow B \models u = v$$

P, Q, R - proizvoljni skupovi ; $U' = P \cup Q \cup R$

$$A' = (P(U'), \cup, \cap, ^c, \emptyset, U') \text{ BA}$$

S'_i ($1 \leq i \leq 7$) je definisano na analogan način kao S_i ($1 \leq i \leq 7$)

$$B' = \langle S'_1, \dots, S'_7 \rangle_{A'} \in A'; \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^7 S'_i = S'$$

$$B' = (B', \cup, \cap, ^c, \emptyset, S') \text{ BA}$$

$$u^A[P, Q, R] \in B', v^A[P, Q, R] \in B'$$

$$A' \models u = v \Leftrightarrow B' \models u = v$$

$$\varphi: B \rightarrow B'$$

$$T \in B \Rightarrow (\exists t \in \text{Term}_U) T = t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]$$

ispravlja: $T = \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i$

$$\varphi(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7]$$

($I \subseteq \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$)

$$t_i(x_1, \dots, x_7) = x_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq 7)$$

$$\varphi(S_i) = \varphi(t_i^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]) = t_i^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7] = S'_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq 7)$$

1° Preslikavanje φ je dobro definisano, jer svakom $T \in B$, dodeljuje tačno 1 element $\varphi(T) \in B'$

2° φ je NA: $T \in B \Rightarrow (\exists t \in \text{Term}_U) T = t^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7]$

$$\Rightarrow T' = \varphi(t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]) = \varphi(T), \quad T = t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7] \in B$$

3° φ je homomorfizam

$$\varphi(T_1 \cup T_2) = \varphi(t_1^B[s_1, \dots, s_7] \cup t_2^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]), \quad T_j = t_j^B[s_1, \dots, s_7] \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

$$= \varphi(t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]), \quad t = t_1 + t_2 \in \text{Term}_U$$

$$= t^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7]$$

$$= t_1^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7] \cup t_2^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7]$$

$$= \varphi(T_1) \cup \varphi(T_2)$$

$$\varphi(T_1 \cap T_2) = \varphi(T_1) \cap \varphi(T_2) \quad (\text{analogno})$$

$$\varphi(T^c) = \varphi(t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]^c), \quad T = t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7]$$

$$= t^B[s'_1, \dots, s'_7] = (t^B[s_1, \dots, s_7])^c = (\varphi(T))^c$$

1.1.2.3. $\Rightarrow \varphi$ je epimorfizam $\Rightarrow (B \models u=v \Rightarrow B' \models u=v)$

$$u^B[x,y,z] \equiv v^B[x,y,z] \Rightarrow u^{B'}[p,q,r] \equiv v^{B'}[p,q,r]$$

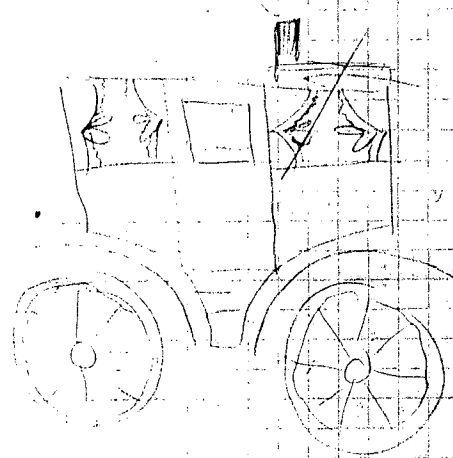
jer je:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= \varphi(s_1 \cup s_4 \cup s_6 \cup s_7) = s_1' \cup s_4' \cup s_6' \cup s_7' = p \\ \varphi(y) &= \dots = q \\ \varphi(z) &= \dots = r \end{aligned} \right\} \text{QED}$$

NAJLEPŠE
ŽELJE

ISKRENE

ČESTITKE



URUUA

Zadaci -

1.) Neka je S konačna semi-grupa. Dokazati da S sadrži idempotentan element, tj. $(\exists b \in S) b^2 = b$.

Dokaz: $(a^{2^n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad X = \{a^{2^n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq S \quad (a \in S)$

$$(\exists m, n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad m > n \quad \wedge \quad a^{2^m} = a^{2^n} \quad ; \quad 2^m > 2^n \Rightarrow 2^m \geq 2^{n+1}$$

Neka je $b = a^{2^m - 2^n}$

$$b^2 = (a^{2^m - 2^n})^2 = a^{2^{m+1} - 2^{n+1}}$$

$$= a^{2^m + 2^m - 2^n - 2^n}$$

$$= a^{2^m + (2^m - 2^{n+1})}$$

$$= a^{2^m} a^{2^m - 2^{n+1}}$$

$$= a^{2^n} a^{2^m - 2^{n+1}}$$

$$= a^{2^n + 2^m - 2^{n+1}}$$

$$= a^{2^n + 2^m - 2^n - 2^n}$$

$$= a^{2^n + 2^m}$$

$$= b$$

QED

$$2^m = 2^{m+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^{2^n})^2 = a^{2^{n+1}} = 2^m = a^{2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = b$$

2.) Ispitati da li je sledeći grupoid semi-grupa:

	a	b	c	d
a	b	c	d	b
b	c	d	b	c
c	d	b	c	d
d	b	c	d	b

Rешење: $(xyz = x(yz)) \quad (x, y, z \in S)$.

$$4 \cdot 4^3 = 256 \text{ muozeuja}$$

$$S \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_S, \quad \mathcal{P}_S = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & a & b & c & d \\ S & Sa & Sb & Sc & Sd \end{array} \right)$$

	1	a	b	c	d	o	\mathcal{P}_1	\mathcal{P}_a	\mathcal{P}_b	\mathcal{P}_c	\mathcal{P}_d
1	1	a	b	c	d	\mathcal{P}_1					
a	a					\mathcal{P}_a	\mathcal{P}_b	\mathcal{P}_c	\mathcal{P}_d	\mathcal{P}_b	
b	b					\mathcal{P}_b	\mathcal{P}_c	\mathcal{P}_d	\mathcal{P}_b	\mathcal{P}_c	
c	c					\mathcal{P}_c	\mathcal{P}_d	\mathcal{P}_b	\mathcal{P}_c	\mathcal{P}_d	
d	d					\mathcal{P}_d	\mathcal{P}_b	\mathcal{P}_c	\mathcal{P}_d	\mathcal{P}_b	

$$\varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b & c & d \\ 1 & a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}; \quad \varphi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b & c & d \\ a & b & c & d & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b & c & d \\ a & b & c & d & b \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b & c & d \\ 1 & a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b & c & d \\ c & d & b & c & d \end{pmatrix} = \varphi_c$$

$$\varphi: S \subseteq S', \quad \varphi(x) = \varphi_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{QED}$$

3.) Neka su q, r kongruencije algebre A i neka je $q \circ r = r \circ q$. Dokazati da je $q \circ r$ kongruencija algebre A .

Dokaz:

$$(R) \quad \Delta_A \subseteq q \text{ i } \Delta_A \subseteq r \Rightarrow \Delta_A \circ \Delta_A = \Delta_A \subseteq q \circ r$$

$$(S) \quad q^{-1} \subseteq q \text{ i } r^{-1} \subseteq r$$

$$(q \circ r)^{-1} = r^{-1} \circ q^{-1} \subseteq r \circ q = q \circ r$$

$$(T) \quad (q \circ r) \circ (q \circ r) = (q \circ r) \circ (r \circ q) = q^2 \circ r^2 \subseteq q \circ r$$

(soglasnost):

Neka je F n -arna operacija alg. A

$$\{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \in q \circ r \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} (\exists z_1, \dots, z_n) \{(x_i, z_i), \dots, (x_n, z_n) \in q \\ (z_1, y_1), \dots, (z_n, y_n) \in r \} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (F(x_1, \dots, x_n), F(z_1, \dots, z_n)) \in q, \quad (F(z_1, \dots, z_n), F(y_1, \dots, y_n)) \in r$$

$$\Rightarrow (F(x_1, \dots, x_n), F(y_1, \dots, y_n)) \in q \circ r \quad \text{QED}$$

(homework)

1.) Neka je data familija $\langle A_i \mid i \in I \rangle$, $A = \prod_i A_i$, i relacija

$$f \sim g \Leftrightarrow \{i \in I \mid f(i) \neq g(i)\} \text{ konitan.}$$

Dokazati da je \sim kongruencija algebre A .

2.) Ako je $p/q \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$, $p > 0$, onda $|\lceil p/q \rceil - p/q| \geq 1/q$.

3.) Neka je $e = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!}$ i $1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{S_n}{n!}$. Dokazati:

$$1^\circ \quad \frac{S_n}{n!} < e < \frac{S_n}{n!} + \frac{1}{n!};$$

$$2^\circ \quad \lceil ne \rceil = \left\lfloor \frac{S_n}{(n-1)!} \right\rfloor; \quad 3^\circ \quad e \text{ je racionalan}$$

4.) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

5.) Dokazati da u prostom \mathbb{Z}_p važi: $\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{i} = 0$, $p \geq 3$ je prost broj

6.) $\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{i^2} = 0$, $p \geq 4$ je prost broj (u \mathbb{Z}_p).

- Rešenja -

17. XII 1986.

1.) 1° \sim je relacija ekvivalencije

(R) $f \sim f$, jer je $\{i \in I \mid f(i) \neq f(i)\} = \emptyset$ konačan

(S) $f \sim g \Rightarrow \{i \in I \mid f(i) \neq g(i)\}$ konačan

$\Rightarrow \{i \in I \mid g(i) \neq f(i)\}$ konačan

$\Rightarrow g \sim f$

(T) $f \sim g \wedge g \sim h \Rightarrow P = \{i \in I \mid f(i) \neq g(i)\}$ konačan

$\wedge Q = \{i \in I \mid g(i) \neq h(i)\}$ konačan

$\Rightarrow P \cup Q = \{i \in I \mid f(i) \neq g(i) \vee g(i) \neq h(i)\}$

$= \{i \in I \mid \neg (f(i) = g(i) \wedge g(i) = h(i))\}$

$\supseteq \{i \in I \mid f(i) \neq h(i)\}$ konačan

$\Rightarrow f \sim h$

2° \sim je saglasna sa operacijama algebre $A = \prod_{i \in I} A_i$

$f_1, \dots, f_n, g_1, \dots, g_n \in A$, $F \in F_n$ (ar $F = n$)

$f_i \sim g_i \wedge \dots \wedge f_n \sim g_n \Rightarrow P_k = \{i \in I \mid f_k(i) \neq g_k(i)\}$ konačni (154 sm)

$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{k=1}^n P_k = \{i \in I \mid \neg (f_1(i) = g_1(i) \wedge \dots \wedge f_n(i) = g_n(i))\}$

$\supseteq \{i \in I \mid F^A[f_1(i), \dots, f_n(i)] \neq F^A[g_1(i), \dots, g_n(i)]\}$

$= \{i \in I \mid (F^A[f_1, \dots, f_n])(i) \neq (F^A[g_1, \dots, g_n])(i)\}$ konačan

$\Rightarrow F^A[f_1, \dots, f_n] \sim F^A[g_1, \dots, g_n]$

QED

2.) $\frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$, $p > 0 \Rightarrow p \in \mathbb{N}, q \in \mathbb{N}, \neg (q \mid p)$

(i) $0 < \frac{p}{q} < 1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{p}{q} \right] = 0$

$\Rightarrow \left| \left[\frac{p}{q} \right] - \frac{p}{q} \right| = \left| 0 - \frac{p}{q} \right| = \frac{p}{q} > \frac{1}{q}$ ($p \geq 1$)

(ii) $p > q$

$$p = qk + r, \quad 0 < r < q \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq r < q$$

$$\left[\frac{p}{q} \right] \leq \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \left[\frac{p}{q} \right] - \frac{p}{q} \right| = \frac{p}{q} - \left[\frac{p}{q} \right] = k + \frac{r}{q} - k = \frac{r}{q} \geq \frac{1}{q} \quad \text{QED}$$

$$3.) \quad e = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!}; \quad \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} = \frac{s_n}{n!} = s_n, \quad t_n = s_n + \frac{1}{n!} \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$1^\circ \quad s_n < s_{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \Rightarrow s_n \uparrow$$

$$t_n - t_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{n!} - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) = \frac{n-1}{(n+1)!} > 0, \quad \text{za } n \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow t_n \downarrow \quad (\text{za } n \geq 2), \quad s_n < t_n$$

$$\Rightarrow 2,5 = s_2 \leq s_n < t_n \leq t_2 = 3 \quad (n \geq 2)$$

Monoton i' sgrauiteu niz se konvergenca.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(s_n + \frac{1}{n!} \right) = e + 0 = e$$

$$\Rightarrow s_n < e < t_n$$

$$2^\circ \quad s_n = \frac{s_n}{n!} \Rightarrow \frac{s_n}{(n-1)!} = n \cdot s_n \quad [ne] = [n \cdot s_n]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[ne]}{n} = e \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n \cdot s_n]}{n} = e, \quad n \cdot s_n < n \cdot e \Rightarrow [n \cdot s_n] \leq [ne]$$

$$a_n = \frac{[ne] - [n \cdot s_n]}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \quad a_n \geq 0$$

$$a_n - a_{n+1} = \frac{[ne] - [n \cdot s_n]}{n} - \frac{[(n+1)e] - [(n+1) \cdot s_{n+1}]}{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)([ne] - [n \cdot s_n]) - n([(n+1)e] - [(n+1) \cdot s_{n+1}])}{n(n+1)}$$

$$(n+1)[ne] - n[(n+1)e] \geq (n+1)[ne] - n([ne] + [e] + 1)$$

$$= [ne] - 3n \geq [n][e] - 3n = 3n - 3n = 0$$

$$n[(n+1) \cdot s_{n+1}] - (n+1)[n \cdot s_n] = n[n \cdot s_{n+1} + s_{n+1}] - (n+1)[n \cdot s_n]$$

$$\geq n([n \cdot s_{n+1}] + [s_{n+1}]) - (n+1)[n \cdot s_n] \quad *) \quad [s_{n+1}] = [s_n]$$

$$= n([n \cdot s_{n+1}] - [n \cdot s_n]) + (n-1)[n \cdot s_n] \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq a_n \leq a_1 = [e] - [s_1] = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\Rightarrow [ne] = [n \cdot s_n] \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

3° SP: $e = \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} < e < \frac{1}{q-1} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{1}{i!} < \frac{p}{q} < \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{q!} \quad | \cdot q!$
 $\Rightarrow k < p \cdot q! < k+1 \quad (p \cdot q! \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \# \Rightarrow e \notin \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{QED}$

4) $m = \max \{ i \in \mathbb{N} \mid 2^i \leq n \} \quad (n \geq 2)$
 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^m} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + k + \dots + p_n}{2^m k} = \frac{p}{2}$

p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n (bez k) su parni brojevi, jer se u njihovoj faktORIZACIJI pojavljuje faktor oblika $2^i \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$.

k je neparan broj

$\Rightarrow p$ je neparan broj, q je paran broj

$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{QED}$

5.) $\mathbb{Z}_p = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$, p je prost broj $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ je polje

$x \neq y \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p) \Rightarrow x^{-1} \neq y^{-1}$

SP: $x^{-1} = y^{-1} \Rightarrow (x^{-1})^{-1} = (y^{-1})^{-1} \Rightarrow x = y \quad \#$

$\Rightarrow \{1^{-1}, 2^{-1}, \dots, (p-1)^{-1}\} = \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$; $+_p$ je asoc. i komut.

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{i} = \frac{(p-1)p}{2} = k \cdot p = 0$, jer je $p-1 \in 2\mathbb{N} \quad \text{QED}$

6.) $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ (p -prost broj), $0 < x < y < p$; $y = x+z$; $x^2 = y^2$

$y^2 = x^2 + 2xz + z^2 \Rightarrow 2xz + z^2 = k \cdot p = 0$

$\# (2x+z) = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 \vee 2x+z = 0 \quad (\mathbb{Z}_p \text{ je polje})$

$z \neq 0 \quad (x < y)$

$\Rightarrow 2x+z = 0 \Rightarrow x+y = 0$; $x < p \wedge y < p \Rightarrow x+y < 2p \quad (u \mathbb{Z})$

$\Rightarrow x+y = p \quad (u \mathbb{Z})$

$(\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}_p) (i^2)^{-1} = (i^{-1})^2 \quad \{1^{-1}, \dots, (p-1)^{-1}\} = \{1, \dots, p-1\}$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} (i^2)^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} (i^{-1})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} i^2$

$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} i^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{p-1}{2} \left(\frac{p-1}{2} + 1 \right) \left(2 \cdot \frac{p-1}{2} + 1 \right)}{6} = \frac{p^2-1}{12} \cdot p = m$

(bako $\frac{p^2-1}{12} p \in \mathbb{Z}$ i p je prost $\Rightarrow m = \frac{p^2-1}{12} \in \mathbb{Z}$)

- Zadatak -

1.) Primer algebarskog varijeteta M sa osobinom da u ne njegovim konačnim algebrama trivijalno, dok je M netrivialan.

Rešenje:

R - polje realnih brojeva

$$(\forall r \in R) \underline{r} \in \text{Const}, \quad L = \{+, \cdot, -, '\} \cup \{\underline{x} \mid r \in R\}$$

Aksiome:

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = \underline{c}, \quad \text{gde je } c = a \cdot b \quad (a, b, c \in R)$$

$$\underline{a} + \underline{b} = \underline{c}, \quad \text{gde je } c = a + b \quad \boxed{0 \text{ i } 1 \text{ i } 0}$$

$$T: \quad \underline{-a} = \underline{b}, \quad \text{gde je } b = -a$$

$$\underline{a^{-1}} = \underline{b}, \quad \text{gde je } b = a^{-1}$$

(neprelaznu skup aksioma)

$$R^* = (R, a)_{a \in R} \in M$$

M - alg varijetet teorije T

$$A \in M \Rightarrow A^* = (A, a_n)_{n \in R}, \quad a_n = \underline{r}^{A^*} \quad (r \in R)$$

$$A = (A, +, \cdot, -, ', 0, 1)$$

$$S = \{a_n \mid n \in R\} \quad S \text{ je polje } \forall S \text{ je trivijalna algebra}$$

$$a_n + a_s = \underline{r}^{A^*} + \underline{s}^{A^*} = \underline{(r+s)}^{A^*} = a_{r+s}$$

$$a_n \cdot a_s = \underline{r}^{A^*} \cdot \underline{s}^{A^*} = \underline{rs}^{A^*} = a_{rs}$$

$$S = (S, +, \cdot, -, ', 0, 1) \quad \text{homomorfna slika polja } R$$

$$\psi: R \rightarrow S, \quad \psi(r) = a_r = \underline{r}^{A^*}$$

$$\psi(R) = S$$

Vazi: ako je F polje i $h: F \rightarrow K$ homomorf (K - polje),
onda je h utapanje.

h nije konstantno, jer je

$$1 \neq 0, \quad h(1) = 1, \quad h(0) = 0$$

Dokaz:

$$h(x+y) = h(x) + h(y)$$

$$h(xy) = h(x)h(y), \quad h(0) = 0, \quad h(1) = 1$$

$$\text{SP: } a \neq b \wedge h(a) = h(b)$$

$$h(a) - h(b) = 0 \Rightarrow h(a-b) = 0 \Rightarrow h(c) = 0, \quad \text{za } c = a-b \neq 0$$

$$c \cdot c^{-1} = 1 \quad (c \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(c \cdot c^{-1}) = h(1) \Rightarrow h(c) \cdot h(c^{-1}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow h(c) \cdot h(c^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot h(c^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 \neq \Rightarrow \text{qED}$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ je utapajise

$\Rightarrow |R| \leq |S| \Rightarrow A$ je beskonačan skup ($S \subseteq A$) qED

2) Ako je $H < G$, onda je broj levih razreda podgr. H jednak broju desnih razreda podgrupe H u G .

Dokaz: $L = \{xH \mid x \in G\}$, $D = \{Hx \mid x \in G\}$

$$\varphi: D \rightarrow L, \quad \varphi(Hx) = x^{-1}H$$

1° φ je dobro def. i 1-1

$$Hx = Hy \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}H = y^{-1}H$$

$$Hx = Hy \Leftrightarrow Hxy^{-1} = H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xy^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (xy^{-1})^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow yx^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow yx^{-1}H = H \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}H = y^{-1}H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi(Hx) = \varphi(Hy)$$

qED

$$\text{In: } \tau: G \rightarrow G^{-1}, \quad \tau(x) = x^{-1}$$

$$\varphi(Hx) = \tau(Hx) = (Hx)^{-1} = x^{-1}H^{-1} = x^{-1}H$$

(homework) 1) Dokazati da se svaki prebrojni uređen skup može utopiti u uređen racionalnih brojeva.

2) Neka je (A, \leq) prebrojni linearno uređen skup u kojemu je

$$1^\circ (\forall x)(\exists y) x < y$$

$$2^\circ (\forall x)(\exists y) y < x$$

$$3^\circ (\forall x, y) (x < y \Rightarrow (\exists z) x < z < y)$$

$$4^\circ |A| \geq 2$$

(Kuratowski - Mostowski: Teorija skupova)

(D. Kurpa: T. skupova, 1952)

Dokazati da je $(A, \leq) \cong (\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$

(Cantor)

3.) Da li se neki linearno uređen skup može kontinuirano
može utopiti u linearno uređen skup realnih brojeva?
(Ne može! vidi C.)

4.) Dokazati da skupova mitja 2 podgrupe, podgrupa akho
je jedna sadržana u onoj drugoj.

Dokaz:

$$\Rightarrow K < G, L < G, S = K \cup L, S < G$$

$$\text{sp: } \neg(K \subseteq L) \wedge \neg(L \subseteq K)$$

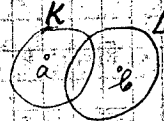
$$\Rightarrow (\exists a) a \in K \setminus L, (\exists b) b \in L \setminus K, a, b \in S$$

$$\Rightarrow ab \in S \Rightarrow ab \in K \vee ab \in L$$

$$(i) ab \in K \Rightarrow a^{-1}ab = b \in K$$

$$(ii) ab \in L \Rightarrow abb^{-1} = a \in L$$

} #



$$A, B, C < G, A \subseteq B \cup C \Rightarrow A \subseteq B \vee A \subseteq C$$

Dokaz:

$$A \subseteq B \cup C \Rightarrow A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \quad A \cap B < G, A \cap C < G$$

$$\Rightarrow A = A \cap B \vee A = A \cap C$$

$$\Rightarrow A \subseteq B \vee A \subseteq C \quad \text{QED}$$

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- Zadaci -

1.) Neka su $F, H < G$, G je konačna grupa. Dokazati.

$$(1) G = FH \text{ ili } |G| \geq |F| + |H|, FH = \{xy \mid x \in F, y \in H\}$$

$$(2) |FH| = |F| \cdot |H| / |F \cap H|$$

$$(3) |FH| \leq |F \cap H| + |F \cup H|, F \cup H = \langle F \cup H \rangle_G$$

Dokaz:

$$(1) G \neq FH, FH \subsetneq G$$

$$|F| \mid |G| \text{ (Lagrange)} \quad |H| \mid |G| \Rightarrow |G| \geq 2|F| \quad (|G:F| \geq 2)$$

$$|G| \geq 2|H|$$

$$\Rightarrow |G| \geq |F| + |H|$$

$$(G = F \vee G = H \vee |G| \geq |F| + |H|)$$

$$(2) \varphi: F \times H \rightarrow FH$$

$$\varphi(xy) = xy \quad (x \in F, y \in H), \quad \varphi \text{ je NA}$$

Neka je \sim relacija na $F \times H$ def. sa:

$$(x_1, y_1) \sim (x_2, y_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} x_1 y_1 = x_2 y_2 \quad (x_i, y_i \in F, y_i, y_2 \in G)$$

$$x_1 y_1 = x_2 y_2 \Leftrightarrow x_2^{-1} x_1 = y_2 y_1^{-1}, \quad x_2^{-1} x_1 \in F, y_2 y_1^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_2^{-1} x_1, y_2 y_1^{-1} \in F \cap H$$

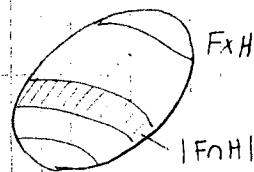
$$(\exists h \in F \cap H) x_2^{-1} x_1 = h, \quad y_2 y_1^{-1} = h$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_2 = x_1 h^{-1}, \quad y_2 = h y_1$$

Dakle, $(x_2, y_2) \sim (x_1, y_1) \Leftrightarrow (\exists h \in F \cap H) (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 h^{-1}, h y_1)$

tj. $(x, y) / \sim = \{ (x h^{-1}, h y) \mid h \in F \cap H \}$

$$\Rightarrow |(x, y) / \sim| = |F \cap H|$$



$$F \times H \xrightarrow[\text{NA}]{\varphi} FH$$

$$\downarrow \kappa$$

$$F \times H / \sim$$

$$\xrightarrow{\psi(1-1, \text{NA})} FH$$

$$\Rightarrow |FH| = |F \times H / \sim|$$

$$F \times H = \bigcup_{i \in I} (x_i, y_i) / \sim \Rightarrow |F \times H| = \sum_{i \in I} |(x_i, y_i) / \sim| = |F \times H / \sim| \cdot |F \cap H|$$

$$\Rightarrow |FH| = \frac{|F \times H|}{|F \cap H|} = \frac{|F| \cdot |H|}{|F \cap H|}$$

$$(3) |F| \cdot |H| = |FH| \cdot |F \cap H|, \quad FH \subseteq F \vee H \Rightarrow |FH| \leq |F \vee H|$$

$$\Rightarrow |F| \cdot |H| \leq |F \vee H| \cdot |F \cap H|$$

QED

2) Svaka beskonačna grupa ima beskonačno mnogo podgrupa.

Dokaz. G -grupa, $|G| = \infty$

1° Svi elementi su konačnog reda.

$$a_0 \in G, \quad H_0 = \langle a_0 \rangle_G = \{1, a_0, \dots, a_0^{n-1}\}$$

$$\exists a_1 \in G \setminus H_0, \quad H_1 = \langle a_1 \rangle, \quad H_1 \neq H_0, \quad H_1 \text{ je konačna}$$

$$\exists a_2 \in G \setminus (H_0 \cup H_1), \quad H_2 = \langle a_2 \rangle, \quad H_2 \neq H_0, H_1$$

2° Postoji element u G ∞ reda.

$a \in G$, a je ∞ reda, $H = \langle a \rangle$

$\Rightarrow H = \{ \dots, a^{-2}, a^{-1}, 1, a, a^2, \dots \}$ (ciklična grupa ∞ reda)

$H_n = \{ \dots, a^{-2n}, a^{-n}, 1, a^n, a^{2n}, \dots \}$ za $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$H_0 = \{ 1 \}$

$H_1 = H$

$H_2 = \{ \dots, a^{-4}, a^{-2}, 1, a^2, a^4, \dots \}$

$H_3 = \{ \dots, a^{-6}, a^{-3}, 1, a^3, a^6, \dots \}$

$m \neq n \Rightarrow H_m \neq H_n$

$m < n \Rightarrow a^m \in H_m, a^m \notin H_n$

$H_m = \{ \dots, a^{-2m}, a^{-m}, 1, a^m, a^{2m}, \dots \}, H_n = \{ \dots, a^{-2n}, a^{-n}, 1, a^n, a^{2n}, \dots \}$

$a^m = a^{kn}$

$\Rightarrow a^{m-kn} = 1 \Rightarrow m-kn = 0 \Rightarrow m=kn \Rightarrow n|m$

$\Rightarrow n \leq m \quad \#$

QED

3.) Opisati grupe koje imaju tačno jednu pravu podgrupu.

Rešenje: G mora biti konačna grupa, $|G| = n$

1° n je prost broj $\Rightarrow G$ nema pravih podgrupa (Lagrange)

2° $a \in G, C = \langle a \rangle = \{ 1, a, a^2, \dots, a^{k-1} \}$ ciklična grupa

$\Rightarrow k$ je prost

SP: $k = k_1 k_2, k_1, k_2 > 1$

$C_1 = \{ 1, a^{k_1}, a^{2k_1}, \dots, a^{(k_2-1)k_1} \}$ grupa

$C_2 = \{ 1, a^{k_2}, a^{2k_2}, \dots, a^{(k_1-1)k_2} \}$ grupa

$C_1 \neq C_2$, ostu had je $k_1 = k_2$

$a, b \in G \setminus \{ 1 \} : \langle a \rangle = \langle b \rangle \vee \langle a \rangle = G \vee \langle b \rangle = G$

$|G| = n \Rightarrow n$ nije proizvod 2 razl. prost. broja, niti proizvod više od 2 prost. broja

$\Rightarrow n = p^2, p$ je prost broj
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G \text{ je ciklična} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right.$

Nije $G = C_1 \times C_2$, $|C_1| = |C_2| = p$ (ciklične grupe)

SP: $\Rightarrow C_1 < G, C_2 < G$

$a \in G, G \neq \langle a \rangle$ (nije ciklična) $\Rightarrow (\exists b \in G \setminus \langle a \rangle) \langle b \rangle < G, \langle b \rangle \neq \langle a \rangle$

$\Rightarrow G$ mora biti ciklična

$a \neq 1, b \neq 1 \Rightarrow \langle a \rangle, \langle b \rangle$ su različite i nisu trivialne ni G

"Pravo" rešenje:

(1) G je ciklična:

SP: $a \in G \setminus \{1\}, G \setminus \langle a \rangle \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists b \in G \setminus \langle a \rangle$

$\Rightarrow b \neq 1 \wedge \langle b \rangle \neq G$ (jer G nije ciklična)

$\langle a \rangle \neq \langle b \rangle$, jer $b \notin \langle a \rangle$ #

Neka je $G = \langle a \rangle$

(2) $n \notin \text{Prost}$

(3) n nije proizvod 2 različita faktora.

SP: $n = k_1 k_2, k_1 \neq k_2$

$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} C_1 &= \{1, a^{k_1}, a^{2k_1}, \dots, a^{(k_1-1)k_1}\} \\ C_2 &= \{1, a^{k_2}, a^{2k_2}, \dots, a^{(k_2-1)k_2}\} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} C_1 \neq C_2, C_1 < G, C_2 < G \\ C_1, C_2 \not\subseteq G \end{aligned} \#$

(4) $n = p^2, p \in \text{Prost}$

$\Rightarrow G$ je ciklična grupa p^2

(homework) 1) G ciklična \Rightarrow ako je G konačna, onda je

$G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_m, +, 0)$

2) G je beskonačna $\Rightarrow G \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +, 0)$

3) Homomorfna slika ciklične grupe je ciklična \Rightarrow

4) Podgrupa " " " " "

5) Svaka ciklična grupa je homomorfna slika aditivne grupe celih brojeva.

6) G - konačna c.g. $n \mid |G| \Rightarrow (\exists H < G) |H| = n$

- Zadataci -

1) Neka je $p \in \text{Prst}$, $p \geq 3$.

1° Ako je $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, tada jednačina $x^2 = a$ ima rešenja u \mathbb{Z}_p ako i samo ako $a^{\frac{p+1}{2}} = a$.

2° Dokazati da jednačina $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ ima rešenja u \mathbb{Z}_p , ako i samo ako

$$(-3)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \pmod{p}$$

Koristiti činjenicu: Ako je F polje i G konačna podgrupa multiplikativne grupe polja F , onda je G ciklična.

Dokaz:

1° (\Rightarrow): pp: $x^2 = a$ ima rešenja u \mathbb{Z}_p .

$$\Rightarrow (\exists b \in \mathbb{Z}_p) b^2 = a \Rightarrow a^{\frac{p+1}{2}} = (b^2)^{\frac{p+1}{2}} = b^{2 \cdot \frac{p+1}{2}} = b^{p+1} = b^2 \cdot b^{p-1} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

($\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$, p , 1)

(\Leftarrow): $\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\} = \langle c \rangle$, $a = c^i$ za neko i

(i) $i = 2k \Rightarrow a = c^{2k} = (c^k)^2$

(ii) $i = 2k+1 \Rightarrow a = c^{2k+1}$

$$a^{\frac{p+1}{2}} = a \Rightarrow a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow (c^{2k+1})^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c^{(2k+1) \cdot \frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow c^{k(p-1) + \frac{p-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c^{k(p-1)}}{1} \cdot c^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow c^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \quad \# \text{ jer je } c \text{ reda } p-1$$

2° $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$, $x^2 + x + 1 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Jednačina $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ ima rešenja ako i samo ako $(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = -\frac{3}{4}$ ima rešenja.

$$y^2 = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ ima res.} \Leftrightarrow (-\frac{3}{4})^{\frac{p+1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{4} \quad (\text{u } \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-3)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow (-3)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 2^{p-1} \quad (\text{u } \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-3)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \quad (\text{u } \mathbb{Z}_p) \quad (\text{mala Fermatova teorema})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-3)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1 \pmod{p}$$

QED

2.) (LAGRANGE -ova teorema)

Svaki prirodan broj je zbir kvadrata 4 cela broja.

Dokaz:

$$1^\circ \quad x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$$

$$(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2) = (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 + x_4 y_4)^2 + \\ + (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + x_3 y_4 - x_4 y_3)^2 + (x_1 y_3 - x_2 y_4 - x_3 y_1 + x_4 y_2)^2 + \\ + (x_1 y_4 + x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2 - x_4 y_1)^2 \quad (*)$$

$$z_1 = x_1 + ix_2, \quad z_2 = x_3 + ix_4, \quad v_1 = y_1 + iy_2, \quad v_2 = y_3 + iy_4$$

$$(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)(|v_1|^2 + |v_2|^2) = |z_1 v_1|^2 + |z_1 v_2|^2 + |z_2 v_1|^2 + |z_2 v_2|^2$$

2° Ako je $p \in \text{Prst}$, $p > 3$, onda postoji $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$n < p$, np je zbir kvadrata 4 cela broja.

dokaz: $A = \{x \mid 0 \leq x < \frac{p-1}{2}\}$, $|A| = \frac{p+1}{2}$

$$x, y \in A, \quad x^2 \equiv y^2 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow p \mid (x-y)(x+y) \Rightarrow p \mid (x-y) \vee p \mid (x+y)$$

$$p \mid (x-y) \Rightarrow x-y=0 \Rightarrow x=y$$

$$p \mid (x+y) \Rightarrow x+y=0 \quad (\text{jer je } x+y \leq p-1)$$

$$\{x^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{p-1}{2}\} = A' \quad \text{mi su različiti}$$

$$B' = \{-1-y^2 \mid 0 \leq y \leq \frac{p-1}{2}\}, \quad |B'| = \frac{p+1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists z) z \in A' \cap B', \quad z = x^2 \in A', \quad z = -1-y^2 \in B'$$

$$x^2 \equiv -1-y^2 \pmod{p} \quad (A' \cap B' \neq \emptyset)$$

$$\Rightarrow np = x^2 + y^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 \leq \left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{(p-1)^2}{2} + 1 < p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n < p$$

Dovoljno je dokazati tvrdnje za proste brojeve, zbog:

ako je $c \in \mathbb{N}$, onda po osnovnoj teoremi a. $n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots$

prema 1°, tvrdnje važi

(skup svih zbirova kvadrata 4 cela broja je semi-grupa)

3° u 2° se može ueti da je $n=1$.

dokaz:

Neka je n najmanji prirodan broj takav da je za

$$\text{neka } x_1, \dots, x_4 : np = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2, \quad \text{iz } n > 0$$



(i) $n \in 2\mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$ svi brojevi x_i su parni, ili su 2 parna a 2 nep., ili su svi neparni.

Neka su x_1, x_2 parni (ako među x_1, \dots, x_4 ima parnih)

$$2np = (x_1+x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_3+x_4)^2 + (x_3-x_4)^2 \quad | : 4$$

$$\frac{n}{2}p = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_1-x_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_3+x_4}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_3-x_4}{2}\right)^2 \quad \# \quad \left(\frac{n}{2} < n\right)$$

(prema izboru broja n)

$\Rightarrow n \notin 2\mathbb{N}$

(ii) $n \in 2\mathbb{N}+1 \quad S = \{y \mid -\frac{n-1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\} \quad | \quad |S| = n \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{odgovarajuća 2 elem.} \\ \text{sk. S uz } n \equiv n \end{array}\right)$

$y, y' \in S \Rightarrow y \neq y' \pmod{n}$

(translacija intervala $[0, n-1]$ na 2 ulova za $(n-1)/2$)

Svaki $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ kongruentan je nekom $y \in S$.

$$y_i = x_i \pmod{n} \quad y_i \in S \quad (1 \leq i \leq 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_i^2 = x_i^2 \pmod{n} \quad (1 \leq i \leq 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 \pmod{p} = 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2 = 2n$$

$$2 \neq 0; \text{ SP: } 2=0 \Rightarrow y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 = 0 \Rightarrow p \mid x_i \Rightarrow p^2 \mid (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \Rightarrow p \mid n \#$$

$$2 = 1 \quad (?)$$

$$(np)(nm) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2) \equiv I_1^2 + I_2^2 + I_3^2 + I_4^2 \quad (*)$$

$$I_1 = 0 \pmod{n^2} \Leftrightarrow I_1^2 = 0 \pmod{n^2}$$

$$I_2 = 0 \pmod{n^2} \Leftrightarrow I_2^2 = 0 \pmod{n^2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + x_3 y_4 - x_4 y_3 = x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_1 + x_3 x_4 - x_4 x_3 = 0 \pmod{n}}$$

$$I_k^2 = 0 \pmod{n^2} \quad k = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 \text{ deli strana} \Rightarrow n^2 \mid (np)(nm)$$

$$n < n < p; \quad np = \left(\frac{I_1}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{I_4}{n}\right)^2 \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 1 \quad \square \text{ED}$$

- Zadatak -

1.) Dokazati $\mathbb{Z}_p = (x+y)^p = x^p + y^p$, $(x-y)^p = x^p - y^p$ ($p \in \text{Prst}$)

Dokaz: Za $p \in \text{Prst}$ i $1 \leq x < p$, na osnovu male Fermatove teoreme važi $x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, tj. $x^{p-1} = 1$ u \mathbb{Z}_p .

Dakle, $\mathbb{Z}_p = x^p - x$. Odatle sledi:

$$(x+y)^p = x+y = x^p + y^p \quad \text{i} \quad (x-y)^p = x-y = x^p - y^p \quad \text{QED}$$

2.) Ako je $p \in \text{Prst}$ i $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p-1} = \frac{A}{B}$ ($A, B \in \mathbb{N}$), onda $p \mid A$ i $p \nmid B$.

Dokaz:

$$(1) \quad \mathbb{Z}_p = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{i} = 0, \quad \varphi(x) = x^{-1}, \quad \varphi \in \text{Sym}(\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p = \frac{A}{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p = A = 0 \Rightarrow p \mid A$$

(2) $(\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}) \quad i^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ (Male Fermatova teorema)

$$\Rightarrow i^{p-1} - 1 = 0$$

\Rightarrow Koreni polinoma $x^{p-1} - 1$ u \mathbb{Z}_p su $1, 2, \dots, p-1$.

$$x^{p-1} - 1 = (x-1)(x-2) \dots (x-(p-1))$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2 + \dots + (p-1) = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + \dots + (p-1)p = 0$$

$$S \equiv 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (p-2) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (p-3)(p-1) + \dots + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (p-1) = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot (p-1) = (-1)^{p-1} (-1)$$

$$\frac{A}{B} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p-1} = \frac{S}{(p-1)!}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p = S = 0 \Rightarrow S = 0 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow p \mid S \Rightarrow p \mid A, p \nmid B \quad \text{QED}$$

$$[p^2 \mid S]$$

3.) Odrediti komutativan monoid A od 5 elemenata, koji sadrži elemente $a, b \neq 1$ takve da je

$$a \neq b, \quad a^3 = a, \quad b^3 = b, \quad ab = 1.$$

Rešenje:

Opiši oblik elementa iz A : $a^\alpha b^\beta$, $a^\alpha b^\beta = a^\alpha b^\beta$

$$A = \{1, a, b, a^2, b^2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha > \beta: a^\alpha b^\beta &= a^{\alpha-1} a b^\beta \\ &= a^{\alpha-1} b^{\beta-1} \\ &= a^{\alpha-\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^\alpha b^\alpha = 1$$

$$f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & b & b^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & b^2 \\ a & a^2 & a & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad f_a^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & b^2 \\ a^2 & a & a^2 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & b^2 \\ b & 1 & a & b^2 & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad f_b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & b^2 \\ b^2 & b & 1 & b & b^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi: A \rightarrow S_5, \quad \varphi(x) = f_x$$

φ je izomorfizam

	1	a	a ²	b	b ²
1	1	a	a ²	b	b ²
a	a	a ²	a	1	b
a ²	a ²	a	a ²	a	1
b	b	1	a	b ²	b
b ²	b ²	b	1	b	b ²

\circ	f_1	f_a	f_a^2	f_b	f_b^2
f_1	f_1	f_a	f_a^2	f_b	f_b^2
f_a	f_a	f_a^2			
f_a^2	f_a^2				
f_b	f_b				
f_b^2	f_b^2				

4) Neka su q i r kongruencija grupe G kojim redom odgovaraju normalne podgrupe K i H . Tada važi

(a) $q \circ r$ je kongruencija grupe G kojoj odgovara normalna podgrupa $K \cap H$

(b) $q \circ r$ je kongruencija grupe G kojoj odgovara normalna podgrupa KH

Dokaz:

$$(a) \quad K = \{x \in G \mid x \sim_q 1\}, \quad H = \{x \in G \mid x \sim_r 1\}$$

$$K \triangleleft G, \quad H \triangleleft G$$

$q \cap r$ je relacija ekvivalencije

$$G = (G, \cdot, 1)$$

$$(x, y) \in q \cap r \wedge (a, b) \in q \cap r \Rightarrow (x, y) \in q \wedge (x, y) \in r \wedge (a, b) \in q \wedge (a, b) \in r$$
$$\Rightarrow (xa, yb) \in q \wedge (xa, yb) \in r \Rightarrow (xa, yb) \in q \cap r$$

$$P = \{x \in G \mid x \sim_{q \cap r} 1\} \quad P \triangleleft G$$

$$x \in P \Leftrightarrow x \sim_{q \cap r} 1 \Leftrightarrow x \sim_q 1 \wedge x \sim_r 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in K \wedge x \in H \Leftrightarrow x \in K \cap H$$
$$\Rightarrow P = K \cap H$$

(b) $q \circ r$ je relacija ekvivalencije ako je $q \circ r = r \circ q$

$$(r) (\forall x \in G) (x, x) \in q \wedge (x, x) \in r \Rightarrow (x, x) \in q \circ r$$

$$(s) \quad q^{-1} \subseteq q \wedge r^{-1} \subseteq r \Rightarrow (q \circ r)^{-1} = r^{-1} \circ q^{-1} \subseteq r \circ q = q \circ r$$

$$(t) \quad q \circ q \subseteq q \wedge r \circ r \subseteq r \Rightarrow (q \circ r) \circ (q \circ r) = (q \circ q) \circ (r \circ r) \subseteq q \circ r$$

$$(x, y) \in q \circ r \wedge (a, b) \in q \circ r$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists z, c \in G) (x, z) \in q \wedge (z, y) \in r \wedge (a, c) \in q \wedge (c, b) \in r$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists z, c) (xa, zc) \in q \wedge (zc, yb) \in r$$

$$\Rightarrow (xa, yb) \in q \circ r$$

$\Rightarrow q \circ r$ je kongruencija

$$S = \{x \in G \mid (x, 1) \in q \circ r\}, \quad S \triangleleft G$$

$$x \in S \Leftrightarrow (\exists y \in G) (x, y) \in q \wedge (y, 1) \in r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) (x \sim_q y \wedge y \sim_r 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) (xy^{-1} \sim_q 1 \wedge y \in H)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) (xy^{-1} \in K \wedge y \in H)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists y) (y \in H \wedge x \in Ky)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in KH$$

$$\Rightarrow S = KH$$

5.) Neka je G grupa. Tada važi:

$$(1) \quad K \triangleleft G \wedge H < G \Rightarrow KH = HK, \quad KH < G$$

$$(2) \quad K \triangleleft G \wedge H \triangleleft G \Rightarrow KH \triangleleft G$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad x \in KH &\Rightarrow (\exists k \in K)(\exists h \in H) x = kh \\ &\Rightarrow (\exists k' \in K)(\exists h' \in H) x = h'k' \quad , \text{ jer je } hK = Kh \\ &\Rightarrow x \in HK\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $KH \subseteq HK$. Analogno $HK \subseteq KH$, pa je $KH = HK$.

$$(i) \quad 1 \in KH, \quad \emptyset \neq KH \subseteq G$$

$$\begin{aligned}(ii) \quad x, y \in KH &\Rightarrow (\exists k_1, k_2 \in K)(\exists h_1, h_2 \in H)(x = k_1 h_1 \wedge y = k_2 h_2) \\ &\Rightarrow xy = k_1 h_1 k_2 h_2 \\ &\Rightarrow xy = k_1 h_1 h_2 k_2' \quad , \text{ za neko } k_2' \in K \text{ (zbog } K \triangleleft G) \\ &\Rightarrow xy = k_1 h_3 k_2' \quad , \quad \text{ gde je } h_3 = h_1 h_2 \in H \\ &\Rightarrow xy = k_1 k_2'' h_3 \quad , \quad \text{ za neko } k_2'' \in K \\ &\Rightarrow xy = k_3 h_3 \quad , \quad \text{ gde je } k_3 = k_1 k_2'' \\ &\Rightarrow xy \in KH\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(iii) \quad x \in KH &\Rightarrow (\exists h \in H)(\exists k \in H) x = kh \\ &\Rightarrow x^{-1} = h^{-1} k^{-1} \\ &\Rightarrow x^{-1} \in HK \quad , \quad \text{ jer } h^{-1} \in H, k^{-1} \in K \\ &\Rightarrow x^{-1} \in KH \quad , \quad \text{ jer je } HK = KH\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $KH \triangleleft G$.

$$(2) \quad \sigma_x: G \rightarrow G, \quad \sigma_x(g) = x^{-1} g x, \quad \sigma_x \in \text{Inn}(G)$$

$$\sigma_x(K) = K, \quad \sigma_x(H) = H \quad \text{ za sve } x \in G$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x(KH) &= \sigma_x(K) \cdot \sigma_x(H) \quad , \quad \text{ jer je } \sigma_x \text{ automorfizam} \\ &= KH\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $KH \triangleleft G$.

QED

PrsteniA - prsten $x \in A$ je nilpotentan akko $(\exists n) x^n = 0$ $x \in A$ je idempotentan akko je $x^2 = x$

- Zadaci -

1.) Neka je A prsten takav da $(\forall x \in A)(\exists n = n(x) \in \mathbb{N}) x^n = x$ (a) Dokazati: $(\forall a, b \in A)(\exists r \in \mathbb{N}) a^r = a \wedge b^r = b$

(b) Da li se (a) generalizuje na konačan broj elemenata?

(c) a nilpotentan $\Rightarrow a = 0$ (d) Ako A ima nedeljive mule $\Rightarrow A \ni 1$.

Dokaz:

(a) $a^n = a, b^m = b$ (" $a^{n-1} = 1$ ", " $b^{m-1} = 1$ ")

$$r = (n-1)(m-1) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r = a^{(n-1)(m-1) + 1} = a$$

$$a^{(n-1)k+1} = a, \forall k$$

dokaz indukcijom po k

$k=1: a^{n-1+1} = a$

$a^{(n-1)(k+1)+1} = a^{(n-1)k + n-1 + 1} = a \Rightarrow \text{qed}$

$b^r = b$ ($b^{k(m-1)+1} = b$ - analogno)

(b) (homework)

(c) $a^m = 0$ za neko $m, a^n = a$ za neko n

$a = a^n = (a^m)^n = a^{n^k} = a^{n^k}, \forall k$

$(\exists k) n^k > m$

$a = a^{(n^k - m) + m} = a^{n^k - m} a^m = a^{n^k - m} 0 = 0$

(d) pp: $a \in A$ nije delitelj 0

$ax = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$xa = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$e = a^{n-1}, n$ takvo da je $a^n = a$

$x^p = x, \quad ex = x \quad (\forall x \in A)$

$(xe - x)a = (x^{p-1} - x)a = x^{p-1}a - xa = xa - xa = 0 \Rightarrow xe - x = 0$

$a(ex - x) = 0 \Rightarrow ex - x = 0 \quad \text{QED}$

Ideali prstena

A - prsten, \sim relacija ekv. koja je kongruencija u odn. +, .

$I = \{a \in A \mid a \sim 0\}$

- kongr u odn. na + $\Rightarrow I$ je aditivna podgrupa (1)

- " " " na . $\Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} a \sim b \\ c \sim d \end{matrix} \right\} ac \sim bd$

$x \in I \Rightarrow x \sim 0$
 $a \sim b \Rightarrow ax \sim bx = 0$ } $x \sim 0 \Leftrightarrow ax \sim 0 \wedge xa \sim 0$

$x \in I, a \in A \Rightarrow ax, xa \in I \quad (2)$

$I \subseteq A \wedge (1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow I$ je ideal

def. $I \subseteq A$ je (levi, desni) obostrani ideal akko:

1° I je aditivna podgrupa

2° $AI \subseteq I, IA \subseteq I$

$I \subseteq A$ ideal $\rightarrow \sim$ kongruencija

$a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a - b \in I \quad (a - b \sim 0)$

$A/\sim = A/I$ količinski (faktor) prsten po idealu I

$= \{a + I \mid a \in A\}$

$(a + I)(b + I) = ab + I$

$\Leftrightarrow a \sim 0 \wedge b \sim 0 \Rightarrow ab \sim 0$

Homomorfizmi prstena

$h: A \rightarrow B, \quad \left. \begin{matrix} h(a+a') = h(a) + h(a') \\ h(a \cdot a') = h(a) \cdot h(a') \end{matrix} \right\} \text{Ker } h = \{a \in A \mid h(a) = 0\}$

- Zadaci -

1) Naci sve ideale prstena \mathbb{Z}

Rešenje:



$I \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$, I je podgrupa $\Rightarrow I = n\mathbb{Z}$
 $n\mathbb{Z} \cdot \mathbb{Z} \subseteq n\mathbb{Z}$: $I = n\mathbb{Z} = (n)$ je ideal

Svaka podgrupa od \mathbb{Z} je ideal.

[A - komutativan prsten : $(a) = aA$ - najmanji ideal koji sadrži a]

$\mathbb{Z}/(n) \cong \mathbb{Z}_n$

$m + n\mathbb{Z} = (kn+r) + n\mathbb{Z} = r + n\mathbb{Z}$, $r = \text{rest}(m, n)$
 $m + n\mathbb{Z} \mapsto r$ izomorfizam

- 2) (a) $\text{Ker } h \subseteq A$ je ideal (obostrani)
- (b) Da li je $\text{Im } h \subseteq B$ ideal?

Rešenje:

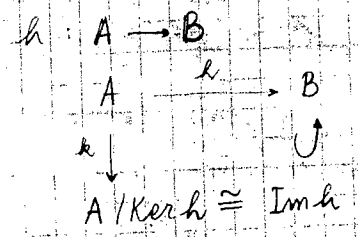
(a) $x \in \text{Ker } h, a \in A \Rightarrow h(ax) = h(a) \cdot h(x) = 0 \Rightarrow ax \in \text{Ker } h$
 $xa \in \text{Ker } h$

(b) $\text{Im } h = \{ h(a) \mid a \in A \}$ je podprsten
 $b \in B, b \cdot h(a) = h(a)$? ne mora biti
 h je NA $\Rightarrow \text{Im } h \subseteq B$ nije ideal

Primer: $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

[$I \subseteq A$ je ideal
 $\Rightarrow I$ je podprsten]

Teorema o homomorfizmu



A, B prsten $\Rightarrow A \times B$ prsten (koordinatno def. operacije)

$A \times \{0\} \subseteq A \times B, A \times \{0\} \cong A$

1) $A \times \{0\}$ je ideal

$(a, b) \in A \times B, (c, 0) \in A \times \{0\}$

$(a, b) \cdot (c, 0) = (ac, b \cdot 0) = (ac, 0) \in A \times \{0\}$

$$A \times B / A \times \{0\} \cong B$$

$$A \times B / A \times \{0\} \cong \text{Im } \varphi, \quad \varphi: A \times B \rightarrow B, \quad \varphi(a, b) = b \quad \text{epimorf.}$$

$$\text{Ker } \varphi = \{(a, b) \mid b = 0\} = A \times \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \times B / \text{Ker } \varphi \cong \text{Im } \varphi = B$$

$$A \times B / \{0\} \times B \cong A$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}_6$$

2) Neka je A prsten karakteristike p i $I_m = \{x \in A \mid mx = 0\}$

(a) I_m je ideal u A ($m \in \mathbb{N}$)

(b) $n \mid m \Rightarrow I_n \subset I_m$.

(c) $I_m = I_d$, gde je $d = M(m, p)$

(d) $p = ab$, $M(a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow A \cong I_a \times I_b$.

Dokaz:

(a) (i) $I_m \subset (A, +, 0)$

$$\varphi: A \rightarrow A, \quad \varphi(x) = mx, \quad \text{Ker } \varphi = I_m$$

φ je homomorfizam Ab. grupa

(ii) $A I_m \subset I_m$, $I_m A \subset I_m$

$$m(ax) = ax + \dots + ax = a(mx) = 0$$

$$m(xa) = 0$$

(b) $n \mid m$: $x \in I_n \Rightarrow nx = 0 \Rightarrow mx = k \cdot nx = 0 \Rightarrow x \in I_m$

(c) (b) $\Rightarrow I_d \subset I_m$, jer $d \mid m$

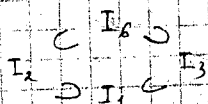
$$d = \text{NZD}(m, p) \Rightarrow d = km + lp \quad (k, l \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{aligned} mx = 0 \Rightarrow dx &= (km + lp)x \\ &= kmx + lpx \\ &= lpx = 0, \text{ jer je char } A = p \end{aligned}$$

$$I_m \subset I_d$$

Ideale rina koliko i delitelja karakteristike p .

$$p = 6: I_1, I_2, I_3, I_6 \quad (I_1 = \{0\}, I_6 = A)$$



$$(d) \quad p = a \cdot b, \quad M(a, b) = 1 \\ \Rightarrow (\exists k, l \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad ka + lb = 1$$

$I_a, I_b \subset A$ ideali

$$I_a \cap I_b = ?$$

$$x \in I_a \cap I_b \Rightarrow ax = 0 \wedge bx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \cdot x = (ka + lb)x = kax + lbx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_a \cap I_b = \{0\} \quad \text{jednoznačnost reprezentacije}$$

$$x \in A \Rightarrow x = yz, \quad ay = 0, \quad bz = 0$$

$$\varphi: I_a \times I_b \rightarrow A, \quad (x, y) \mapsto xy \quad (*)$$

$$\varphi((x, y) + (x', y')) = \varphi(x+x', y+y')$$

$$= (x+x')(y+y')$$

$$= xy + xy' + x'y + x'y'$$

$$\varphi(x, y) + \varphi(x', y') = xy + x'y'$$

$$(*) \quad xy \in I_a \cap I_b = \{0\}$$

$$\varphi: I_a \times I_b \rightarrow A, \quad \varphi(x, y) = x+y$$

φ je izomorfizam (homework)

3) Neka $A \neq 0$ prsten. Dokaži da su sledeći uslovi ekv.:

(a) A je telo ($A^* = A \setminus \{0\}$)

(b) Jedini ideali prstena A su trivijalni (0 i A).

(c) $B \neq 0$, $h: A \rightarrow B$ homomorfizam $h \neq 0 \Rightarrow h$ je 1-1

Dokaz:

(a) \Rightarrow (b) $I \subset A$ ideal, $I \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists a \in I) a \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a^{-1} \in A$$

$$b \in A : b = aa^{-1}b = \underbrace{a^{-1}}_I \underbrace{(ab)}_A \in I \quad \Rightarrow I = A$$

$$I \neq 0 \Rightarrow I = A$$

(b) \Rightarrow (c) $h: A \rightarrow B$

$$\text{Ker } h = I \text{ ideal u } A \Rightarrow \text{Ker } h = 0 \vee \text{Ker } h = A$$

$$\text{Ker } h = A \Rightarrow h = 0 \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } h = \{0\} \Rightarrow h \text{ je } 1-1$$

(c) \Rightarrow (a) SP: $a \neq 0$, $I = (a) \Rightarrow I \neq 0, A^*$ inače je a invertibilan.

$$h: A \rightarrow A/I, \quad h(x) = x + I, \quad I \neq 0, \quad A/I \neq 0$$

$$(c) \Rightarrow h \text{ je } 1-1, \quad h(a) = a + I = I, \quad h(0) = 0 + I = I$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \# \quad \Rightarrow a \text{ je invertibilan}$$

*) $(a) = A \Leftrightarrow a$ je invertibilan

$$(\Leftarrow): ab = 1 \Rightarrow x = abx = a(bx) \quad A = (a)$$

$$(\Rightarrow): (\exists b) ab = 1 \Rightarrow a \text{ je invertibilan} \quad \text{qed}$$

def. Ako je A komutativan prsten, tada je ideal $I \subsetneq A$ maksimalan akko za svaki ideal J , $I \subsetneq J$, važi $J = A$.

4.) Ako je A komutativan prsten sa 1, onda A ima maksimalni ideal.

Dokaz: Koristi se Axiom of choice (tj. Zornova lema).

16. 05. 1987.

$$1.) \quad AC: \quad X_\alpha \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \prod X_\alpha \neq \emptyset \quad (\alpha \in A)$$

$$f \in \prod X_\alpha \Rightarrow f: A \rightarrow \bigcup X_\alpha, \quad f(\alpha) \in X_\alpha$$

$$\text{Zornova lema} \Leftrightarrow AC$$

(X, \subseteq) , svaki lanac ima majorantu $\Rightarrow X$ ima maksimalan element

$\mathcal{P} = \{\text{svi pravi ideali u } A\}$, (\mathcal{P}, \subseteq) uređen skup

I_α - lanac pravih ideala $\Rightarrow \bigcup I_\alpha$ je pravi ideal?

$$\bigcup I_\alpha \in \mathcal{P}$$

1° $\bigcup I_\alpha$ je ideal

$$r \in \bigcup I_\alpha, \quad a \in A \Rightarrow xr \in I_\alpha \text{ za neko } \alpha \Rightarrow ar \in I_\alpha \text{ za neko } \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow ar, ra \in \bigcup I_\alpha$$

2° $\bigcup I_\alpha \neq A$

$$\text{SP: } \bigcup I_\alpha = A \Rightarrow 1 \in \bigcup I_\alpha \Rightarrow 1 \in I_\alpha \text{ za neko } \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot 1 = a \in I_\alpha \Rightarrow I_\alpha = A \quad (1 \in I \Leftrightarrow I = A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cup I_i \in \mathcal{P}$$

Familija \mathcal{P} zadovoljava uslov Zornove leme *)

$$*) \quad \mathcal{P} \ni (0) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists m \in \mathcal{P}, I \in \mathcal{P}, m \subseteq I \Rightarrow m = I$$

$$(\text{ili: } m \subseteq I \subseteq A \Rightarrow I = A \vee I = m) \quad \text{QED}$$

Prosti ideali komutativnog prstena

A - komut. prsten sa 1

$I \subseteq A$ je prost ideal \Leftrightarrow

$$ab \in I \Rightarrow a \in I \vee b \in I$$

2.) Ako je I maksimalan, onda je I prost.

Dokaz:

\mathfrak{m} - max. ideal, $ab \in \mathfrak{m}$

$$a \notin \mathfrak{m}: \quad \mathfrak{J} = \mathfrak{m} + (b)$$

$$\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathfrak{m} + (b) \subseteq A$$

Zbir ideala:

$$I + J = \{a + b \mid a \in I, b \in J\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1^\circ \mathfrak{m} + (b) = \mathfrak{m} \Leftrightarrow b \in \mathfrak{m}, \text{ ili}$$

$$2^\circ \mathfrak{m} + (b) = A$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = m + xb \quad | a \Rightarrow a = \underbrace{em}_{\in \mathfrak{m}} + \underbrace{xab}_{\in \mathfrak{m}} \in \mathfrak{m} \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow b \in \mathfrak{m} \quad \text{QED}$$

3.) Naci sve proste i maksimalne ideale prstena \mathbb{Z} .

Rešenje: $I \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ ideal $\Rightarrow I = (a)$ glavni ideal

\mathbb{Z} je glavnoidealski prsten

$$(a) = a\mathbb{Z} = \{ax \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Neka je (a) prost.

$$xy \in (a) \Rightarrow x \in (a) \text{ ili } y \in (a)$$

$$(z \in (a) \Leftrightarrow z = ab \Leftrightarrow a | z)$$

$$a | xy \Rightarrow a | x \vee a | y \Leftrightarrow a \in \text{Prst}$$

$$(a) \text{ je prost} \Leftrightarrow a \text{ je prost broj}$$

(0), (2), (3), (5), (7), ... su prosti ideali

[Skup svih prostih ideala zove se spekter

$\text{Spec } A = \{ \text{skup svih prostih ideala prstena } A \}$]

$$(0) \in \text{Spec } A \Leftrightarrow (xy \in (0) \Rightarrow x \in (0) \vee y \in (0))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (xy = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0)$$

$\Leftrightarrow A$ je oblast celih

$(0) \in \text{Spec } A \Leftrightarrow A$ je oblast celih

Svaki ideal (p) ($p \in \text{Prst}$) je max.

$$(p) \subseteq I \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \quad \wedge \quad I \neq \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow I = (p) \quad (?)$$

$$(p) \subseteq (a) \Leftrightarrow p \in (a) \Rightarrow a | p \quad [I \subseteq J \Leftrightarrow J \text{ "deli" } I]$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \vee a = p$$

$$a = 1 \Leftrightarrow I = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a \neq 1 \Rightarrow a = p \Rightarrow (p) = I \quad \text{QED}$$

Svaki prost ideal u \mathbb{Z} je i max, osim (0), jer je $(0) \subseteq (a)$

$\text{Spec } m A = \{ \text{skup svih max ideala} \}$

$\text{Spec } m A \subseteq \text{Spec } A$ i ne mora da važi =

4.) $K[x]$ je glavnoidealiski.

$I \subseteq K[x]$ prost $\Rightarrow I = (f)$, f je nerastavljiv polinom

$\mathbb{C}[x]$: $(x-a)$ je prost ideal

$\mathbb{R}[x]$: $(x-a)$, (x^2+px+q) ($p^2-4q < 0$)

5.) Ako je $I \subseteq A$ ideal, dokazati

(a) I je prost ako i samo ako A/I je oblast celih.

(b) I je max ako i samo ako A/I je polje.

Dokaz:

$$\mathbb{Z}/(0) \cong \mathbb{Z} \quad (a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a-b \in (0) \Leftrightarrow a-b=0)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/(p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$$

$$(a) \Rightarrow (a+I)(b+I) = I (= 0+I)$$

$$\Rightarrow ab + I = I$$

$$\Rightarrow ab \in I \Rightarrow a \in I \vee b \in I \Rightarrow a + I = I \vee b + I = I$$

(\Leftarrow): analogno

(b) (\Rightarrow): I je \max , $a \notin I$

$a + I \neq I$ ($a + I$ je ideal u A)

$$(a) + I \neq I \Rightarrow (a) + I = A$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = a \cdot b + x \quad (x \in I)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + I = (a + I)(b + I)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + I \text{ ima inverz} \quad \text{QED}$$

def. Presjek svih prostih ideala je nilradikal.

$$\bigcap_{P \in \text{Spec} A} P = \text{nil } A$$

$$\bigcap_{M \in \text{Spec} A} M = J(A) \quad \text{-- Džekobsonov radikal}$$

$$\text{nil } \mathbb{Z} = (0) \quad J(\mathbb{Z}) = (0)$$

$$(a \in (p) \Leftrightarrow p|a \quad \forall p \text{ prost} \Leftrightarrow a = 0)$$

1) $\text{Nil } A = \{ \text{skup svih nilpotentnih elemenata} \}$

Dokaz

$$I = \{ \text{skup svih nilpotentata} \}$$

I je ideal

$$a, b \in I \Rightarrow a^n = 0, b^m = 0 \Rightarrow (a+b)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} a^i b^{k-i} = 0$$

$$i \geq n \vee (i < n \wedge k-i \geq m)$$

$$k = m+n \Rightarrow a+b \in I$$

$$x \in A, a \in I \Rightarrow (xa)^n = x^n a^n = 0 \quad (A \text{ je komutativan})$$

$$I \subseteq \text{nil } A$$

$$a \in I \Rightarrow a^n = 0 \Rightarrow (\forall P \in \text{Spec } A) a^n \in P$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in P \quad (\text{indukcijom po } n)$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_k \in P \Rightarrow (\exists j) a_j \in P, \text{ za } P\text{-prost ideal})$$

$$\Rightarrow I \subseteq P, \forall P \in \text{Spec } A \Rightarrow I \subseteq \text{nil } A$$

$$\text{nil } A \subseteq I$$

SP: $a \in \text{nil } A$, $a \notin I$

$$S = \{a, a^2, a^3, \dots\} \neq \emptyset$$

Konstruisademo $P \in \text{Spec } A$, $P \cap S = \emptyset$

$\mathcal{F} = \{I \mid I \text{ je ideal, } I \cap S = \emptyset\}$, (\mathcal{F}, \subseteq) je uređen skup

$\mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset$, jer $(0) \in \mathcal{F}$ ($(0) \cap S = \emptyset$)

$$I_\alpha \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup I_\alpha \in \mathcal{F}$$

$\bigcup I_\alpha$ je ideal

SP: $\bigcup I_\alpha \cap S \ni a^k \Rightarrow a^k \in I_\alpha$ za neko α #

$$\Rightarrow \bigcup I_\alpha \in \mathcal{F}$$

Zornova lema \Rightarrow Postoji max element u familiji \mathcal{F} .

$$P \in \mathcal{F}, P \cap S = \emptyset$$

P je prost

$$xy \in P \Rightarrow x \in P \vee y \in P$$

$$x, y \notin P : I = P + (x), J = P + (y), P \not\subseteq I, P \not\subseteq J$$

$$\Rightarrow I, J \notin \mathcal{F} \text{ jer je } P \text{ max u } \mathcal{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow I \cap S \neq \emptyset, J \cap S \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow a^n \in I \wedge a^m \in J$$

$$a^{n+m} = a^n a^m \in I \cdot J = (P + (x))(P + (y)) = P + (xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow (P + (xy)) \cap S \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow xy \notin P$$

Postoji prost ideal P za koji važi $(\forall k \in \mathbb{N}) a^k \notin P$

$$a \in \bigcap_{I \in \text{Spec } A} I \subseteq P \Rightarrow a \in P \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in I$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nil } A = I \quad \text{QED}$$

2.) (primeniti, april 27)

Neka je $A = \{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$ (prsten). Naći $\bigcap \{P \mid P \text{ je prost u } A\}$.

Rešuje:

1° $\text{nil } A = \bigcap \{P \mid P \text{ je prost u } A\} = \{ \text{skup svih nilpotentnih} \}$
 $f \in A$ je nilpotentan $\Leftrightarrow (\exists n) f^n = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (\exists n)(\forall x) (f(x))^n = 0(x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ za me x
 $\Rightarrow f = 0$

$\text{nil } A = \{0\}$
 2° $x \in R - \{x\}$, $m_x = \{f \in A \mid f(x) = 0\}$ je ideal
 $f \in m_x, g \in A \Rightarrow (fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow fg \in m_x$

m_x je prost
 $f, g \in m_x \Rightarrow (fg)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \vee g(x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f \in m_x \vee g \in m_x$

$\bigcap \{P \mid P \text{ je prost}\} \subseteq \bigcap_{x \in R} m_x = \{0\}$

m_x je maksimalan

$f \sim g \Leftrightarrow f - g \in m_x$
 $\Leftrightarrow (f - g)(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)$

$f \sim \mapsto f(x)$, $A/m_x \xrightarrow{\varphi} R$

Ovo presl. je izomorfizam.

$\varphi(f \sim) = \varphi(g \sim) \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow f \sim g \Rightarrow f \sim = g \sim$

$a \in R$, $f = a$ (const.) $\Rightarrow \varphi(f \sim) = a$ (NA)

$A/m_x \cong R$ polje $\Rightarrow m_x$ je max.

Prsten polinoma

A - komut. prsten sa 1, $A[x]$ je komut. sa 1

$A[x] \supseteq A$,

$A[x_1, \dots, x_n] \supseteq A$, za $n > 1$ nema deljenja!

$A[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ nije glavnoidealski

1.) Dokazati da je $I = (2, x)$ u $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ maksimalan, a (x) prost i nije max. Naci $\mathbb{Z}[x]/I$.

Dokaz:

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

$$I \ni 2f + xg = 2n + xg$$

$$f \sim g \pmod{I} \Leftrightarrow f - g \in I \Leftrightarrow (f - g)(0) \in 2\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow f(0) \equiv g(0) \pmod{2}$$

$$(f \in I \Leftrightarrow f(0) \in 2\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2, \quad \varphi(f) = \text{rest}(f(0), 2)$$

$$\varphi \text{ je kompozicija homomorf. } \mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$f \mapsto f(0) \mapsto \text{rest}(f(0), 2)$$

$$\text{Ker } \varphi \ni f \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0 \pmod{2} \Leftrightarrow f(0) \in 2\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow f \in I$$

$$\text{Ker } \varphi = I$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (\varphi \text{ je NA})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}[x] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & \mathbb{Z}[x]/I & \end{array} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x]/I \text{ je polje}$$

$$\Rightarrow I \text{ je maksimalan}$$

$$(x) \subseteq (2, x) \Rightarrow (x) \text{ nije max, ali je prost}$$

$$fg \in (x) \Rightarrow x \mid fg \Rightarrow (fg)(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0)g(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \mid f \vee x \mid g$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in (x) \vee g \in (x)$$

$$(0) \subsetneq (x) \subsetneq (2, x) \quad \text{dužina lanca prostih ideala je 3}$$

$$\text{u } \mathbb{Z}: (0) \subseteq (p) \quad \text{dužina lanca 2}$$

2.) (homomorfizam) Ako je $h: A \rightarrow B$ homomorfizam prstena i(a) $P \subseteq B$ prost, onda je $h^{-1}(P)$ takođe prost u A (b) Ako je $m \subseteq B$ max, da li je $h^{-1}(m)$ max?

Rešenje:

$$(a) \quad ab \in h^{-1}(P) \Rightarrow h(ab) = h(a)h(b) \in P$$

$$\Rightarrow h(a) \in P \vee h(b) \in P$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in h^{-1}(P) \vee b \in h^{-1}(P)$$

- Zadatak -

1.) (april 85.)

$S \subseteq A$, gde je A komut. prsten sa 1, je multiplikativni skup akho:

1° $1 \in S$

2° $a, b \in S \Rightarrow ab \in S$

Neka je $\mathcal{F} = \{I \mid I \text{ je ideal u } A, I \cap S = \emptyset\}$ familija uređena sa \subseteq

(a) Dokazati da \mathcal{F} ima max element P .(b) Dokazati da je P prost ideal.

- Teorija polja -

Polje racionalna oblasti celih:

 A - komut. prsten sa 1, bez delitelja 0

$$A \subset K = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a, b \in A, b \neq 0 \right\} \quad (\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q})$$

 $K[x] \subset K(x)$ - polje racionalnih f-ja $K[x_1, \dots, x_n] \subset K(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ (Sva polja su karakteristike 0.)2.) Neka je K polje, i $F, G \in K[x, y]$, dva relativno prosta polinoma. Dokazati da sistem jedna:

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = 0 \\ G(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

ima najviše konačno mnogo rešenja u K^2 .Dokaz: $K[x, y] \subset \frac{K(x)[y]}{L} = L[y]$ - euklidski prsten

$$F(x, y) = f_0(x) + f_1(x)y + \dots + f_n(x)y^n$$

$$G(x, y) = g_0(x) + g_1(x)y + \dots + g_n(x)y^n$$

 F, G su relativno prosti $\Rightarrow F, G$ su rel. prosti u $L[y]$ SP: $H(y) = a_0(x) + a_1(x)y + \dots + a_k(x)y^k \in L[y]$, $a_i \in K(x) = L$

$$H \mid F \wedge H \mid G \text{ u } L[y] \Rightarrow H = \frac{H(x, y)}{a(x)} \quad (\text{svotupjem na svim elementima})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(x,y) \in K[x,y], \quad a, \omega \in K[x] \\ F = H \tilde{F} \text{ u } L[y] \Rightarrow Fa = H \cdot \tilde{F} \text{ u } K[x,y] \\ \Rightarrow F = \tilde{H} \cdot \tilde{F}' \text{ u } K[x,y] \quad (\text{jer } a \nmid H \text{ pa } a \mid \tilde{F}) \\ \tilde{H} \mid F \wedge \tilde{H} \nmid G \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\exists A, B \in L[y]) \quad FA + GB = 1 \\ \Rightarrow F\tilde{A} + G\tilde{B} = c(x), \quad \text{gde su } \tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in K[x,y] \\ (\text{može se na zajednički imenilac}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \in K^2 \text{ - rešenje } \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} F(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ G(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow c(x_0) = 0$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \text{ rešenje } \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x_0 \text{ je koran pol. } C \\ y_0 \text{ " " " " } D \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{QED}$$

(Analogno: $Z[x] \subset \mathbb{Q}[x]$, jer u $Z[x]$ ne važi Euklidov algoritam)

$K \subset L$ (K, L - polja)

3.) Ako je $h: K \rightarrow L$ homomorfizam polja, $h \neq 0$, onda je h 1-1.

Dokaz:

$$\text{Ker } h \subset K \text{ ideal u } K \quad (\{0\}, K)$$

$$\text{Ker } h = K \Rightarrow h = 0 \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } h = 0 \Rightarrow h \text{ je 1-1} \quad \text{QED}$$

Svaki homomorfizam polja može se shvatiti kao inkluzija $K \hookrightarrow L$

$\Rightarrow L$ je proširenje od K , L/K

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{kula proširenja})$$

L/K je konačno proširenje akko je $\dim_K L < \infty$.

$\dim_K L = [L:K]$ stepen proširenja

$$[\mathbb{C}:\mathbb{R}] = 2, \quad [\mathbb{R}:\mathbb{Q}] = \infty \quad (2^{\aleph_0})$$

L/K je konačno generisano akko je $L = K(a_1, \dots, a_n)$, $a_i \in L/K$

a_1, \dots, a_n su generatori

$$\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \quad L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})/\mathbb{Q}$$

$n=1$: jedno rešenje (trivijno)

Ako je $K \subseteq L \subseteq M$ tada konačni rešenja, onda je i M/K konačno

$$[M:K] = [M:L] \cdot [L:K]$$

4.) (Teorema): Ako je $f(x) \in K[x]$ nerastavljiv polinom $\deg f = n$,

L/K rešenje takvo da $a \in L$, $f(a) = 0$, onda je

$K(a) = K[a]$ konačno rešenje i $[K(a):K] = n$.

f se naziva minimalni polinom za a .

$\sqrt{2} = \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, koren polinoma $x^2 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

$x^2 - 2$ je nerastavljiv nad \mathbb{Q}

($p=2$ - Eisenstein-ov kriterijum,

analogno: $x^n - 2$ je nerastavljiv nad \mathbb{Q} za svako $n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}):\mathbb{Q}] = 2$$

$$(\forall n) [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{2}):\mathbb{Q}] = n$$

K -polje $\Rightarrow \text{Aut } K$ je grupa automorfizama

L/K rešenja,

$$G = \{g \in \text{Aut } L \mid (\forall a \in K) g(a) = a\} \subseteq \text{Aut } K$$

G je grupa Galois: $G = \text{Gal}(L/K)$;

5.) Nadi: $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})$.

Rešenje:

$$g: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, g \in \text{Aut } \mathbb{C}, g(a) = a \text{ za svako } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(a+bi) = a + b \cdot g(i) \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$i^2 + 1 = 0 \quad |g$$

$$g(i^2) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (g(i))^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow g(i) \text{ je koren jedn. } x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(i) \in \{i, -i\}$$

$$g(i) = i \Rightarrow g = \text{id}$$

$$g(i) = -i \Rightarrow g(z) = \bar{z}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(i) = i \Rightarrow g = \text{id} \\ g(i) = -i \Rightarrow g(z) = \bar{z} \end{array} \right\} \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) = \{\text{id}, \text{conj}\} \cong \mathbb{C}_2$$

-Zadaci-

1) Ako je rješavanje konačno, onda je konačno generisano.
Obrat ne važi.

Dokaz:

 $\dim_K L = n; \quad [e_1, \dots, e_n]$ baza L nad K .

$$L = Ke_1 + \dots + Ke_n \subseteq K(e_1, \dots, e_n) \quad \left. \vphantom{L = Ke_1 + \dots + Ke_n} \right\} (=)$$

$$e_i \in L, K \subseteq L \Rightarrow K(e_1, \dots, e_n) \subseteq L$$

$$\left([Q(\sqrt{2}) : Q] = 2, \quad Q(\sqrt{2}) = Q + Q\sqrt{2} \quad (\text{racionalizacija imenioca}) \right)$$

$$\frac{f(\sqrt{2})}{g(\sqrt{2})} = \frac{a+b\sqrt{2}}{c+d\sqrt{2}} = a' + b'\sqrt{2}$$

$$C = R(i), \quad i: x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (\text{nerastavljivo nad } R)$$

$$C = R + Ri, \quad [1, i] \text{ baza}$$

$$Q(\sqrt{2})/Q: \quad \frac{f(\sqrt{2})}{g(\sqrt{2})} = \quad \left. \vphantom{Q(\sqrt{2})/Q} \right)$$

v) $R(x)/R$ je konačno gen, ali nije konačno, x je transcendentan.
 $1, x, x^2, \dots$ je LN

$a \in L$ je algebarski nad K ako postoji polinom $f \in K[x]$,
t.d. je $f(a) = 0$.

U suprotnom, a je transcendentan.

$\pi, e \in R/Q$ transc.

Rješavanje L/K je algebarsko ako je svaki $a \in L$
algebarski nad K .

2.) Konačno generisano algebarsko rješavanje je konačno
i to prosto (teorema o primitivnom elementu)

$$Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = Q(\xi), \quad \xi \text{ postoji, } \xi \text{ je primitivni element}$$

$$\xi = c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_n a_n, \quad c_i \in K, \quad L = K(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = Q(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}), \quad \xi \text{ nije jedinstveno}$$

$a \in L$, a algebarski nad K

\Rightarrow Polinom najmanjeg stepena $\mu_a \in K[x]$, $\mu_a(a) = 0$, je 30
minimalni polinom μ_a je nerast $[K(a) : K] = \deg \mu_a(x)$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \subset \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{stepen } 2 & & 2 \\ x^2 - 2 & & x^2 - 3 \end{array}$$

Da li je $x^2 - 3 \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})[x]$ nerastavljiv? Jeste.

SP. $x^2 - 3$ je rastavljiv nad $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})[x]$:

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \mathbb{Q} + \mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{2} \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow 3 = a^2 + 2b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \#$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2 \cdot 2 = 4, \quad \deg_{\mathbb{Q}} \xi = 4$$

3) Dokazati:

(a) Ako dva elementa ciklične grupe nisu kvadrati, njihov proizvod jeste.

(b) Za malo $p \in \text{Präst}$ jedan od elementa skupa $\{2, 3, 6\}$ je potpun kvadrat u \mathbb{Z}_p .

(c) Polinom $x^4 - 10x^2 + 1$ je nerastavljiv nad \mathbb{Q} , a rastavljiv nad \mathbb{Z}_p za malo $p \in \text{Präst}$.

Dokaz:

(a) $G = \langle a \rangle$, a^k je kvadrat $\Leftrightarrow k$ je paran
 a^k, a^l nisu kvadrati $\Rightarrow k, l$ su neparni
 $\Rightarrow a^k \cdot a^l = a^{k+l}$ je kvadrat

(b) $6 = 2 \cdot 3$, \mathbb{Z}_p^* je ciklična grupa reda $p-1$

(i) 2 je kvadrat OK

(ii) 3 " " OK

(iii) 2 i 3 nisu kvadrati $\stackrel{(a)}{\Rightarrow}$ 6 je kvadrat

(c) $x^4 - 10x^2 + 1 = (x - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$ nad \mathbb{R}

$$= (x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x - 1)(x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 1)$$

$$= (x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 1)$$

$$= (x^2 + 5 + 2\sqrt{6})(x^2 + 5 - 2\sqrt{6})$$

jedine 3 moguće faktori-
 cije na kvadratne fakt.

i nadi stepen tog proširenja

b) Odrediti bar jedan polinom sa koef. iz \mathbb{Q} kome je F korensko polje.

Dokaz:

(a) $F \subset \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5})$

$$\frac{x_1\sqrt{2} + y_1\sqrt{3} + z_1\sqrt{5}}{x_2\sqrt{2} + y_2\sqrt{3} + z_2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{x_1 + y_1\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + z_1\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}{x_2 + y_2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + z_2\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$F \subset \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\right)$$

$$F = \text{Im } h, \quad h: \mathbb{Q}(x, y) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad h(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad h(y) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

h je monomorfizam, jer je $\mathbb{Q}(x, y)$ polje

$$h: \mathbb{Q}(x, y) \cong \text{Im } h \quad (?) = \text{neporodno proveravanje}^*$$

(b) $F = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta), \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

(\subseteq): true

(\supseteq): $\alpha, \beta \in F, F$ polje $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta) \subset F$

(*) $x, y \in F \Rightarrow x+y \in F, x \cdot y \in F$

$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^{-1} \in F$

Primitivni element: $\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \quad \mathbb{Q}(\gamma) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)$

$$\gamma^2 = \frac{3}{2} + 2\alpha\beta + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma^2 - 4 = \sqrt{15} \quad \Rightarrow (\gamma^2 - 4)^2 = 15$$

$p(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$ zadovoljava γ

p nema racionalnih korena

$$x^4 - 8x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + px + q)(x^2 + p'x + q')$$

(Koreni: $\pm \sqrt{4 \pm \sqrt{15}}$ ($= x_{1,2,3,4}$))

$$(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$\Rightarrow p$ je nerastavljiv, p je minimalni za γ

$$\Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}(\gamma) : \mathbb{Q}] = \text{st } p = 4$$

α i β se izražavaju preko γ

$$\gamma = \alpha + \beta \quad ; \quad (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma - \frac{1}{\gamma}) \\ \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma + \frac{1}{\gamma}) \end{cases}$$

ZADACI

1. Ako je $N \triangleleft G$, $H < G$, dokazati:

- a) $N \cap H \triangleleft G$, b) $NH < G$.

Dokaz:

b) $1 \in NH$, $\phi \neq NH \subseteq G$

$x = n_1 h_1, y = n_2 h_2 \in NH$ ($n_i \in N, h_i \in H, i = 1, 2$)

$\Rightarrow xy = n_1 h_1 n_2 h_2$

$N \triangleleft G \Rightarrow (\exists n'_2 \in N) h_1 n_2 = n'_2 h_1$

$\Rightarrow xy = n_1 n'_2 h_1 h_2 \in NH$

$x = nh \in NH \Rightarrow x^{-1} = h^{-1} n^{-1} = n' h^{-1} = n' h^{-1} \in NH$, za neko $n' \in N$

2. Dokazati: (a) $(\mathbb{R}, +) \cong (\mathbb{C}, +) / (\mathbb{R}, +)$;

(b) $(\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) \cong (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) / \mathbb{C}_2$

(c) $(\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) \cong (\mathbb{C}, +) / (\mathbb{Z}, +)$.

Dokaz:

(a) $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(z) = \text{Im } z, f(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{R}, \text{Ker } f = \mathbb{R}$

$f(z_1 + z_2) = \text{Im}(z_1 + z_2) = \text{Im } z_1 + \text{Im } z_2 = f(z_1) + f(z_2)$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, +) / (\mathbb{R}, +) \cong (\mathbb{R}, +)$

$(\mathbb{C}, +) \xrightarrow{f} (\mathbb{R}, +)$

$k \downarrow \nearrow \tau$
 $(\mathbb{C}, +) / (\mathbb{R}, +)$

(b) $\varphi: \mathbb{Q}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^*, \varphi(x) = |x|$

$\varphi(xy) = |xy| = |x||y| = \varphi(x)\varphi(y)$

$\text{Ker } \varphi = \{x \in \mathbb{Q}^* \mid \varphi(x) = 1\} = \{-1, 1\} = \mathbb{C}_2$

$(\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) \xrightarrow{\varphi} (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot)$

$\varphi(\mathbb{Q}^*) = \mathbb{Q}^+ \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) / \mathbb{C}_2 \cong (\mathbb{Q}^+, \cdot)$

$k \downarrow \nearrow \tau$
 $(\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) / \mathbb{C}_2$

3. Ako je $C = \langle a, a^n = 1 \rangle$ ciklična grupa reda n , onda je

$\text{Aut } C \cong (\Phi_n, 1)$

gde je $\Phi_n = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq k < n, (k, n) = 1\}$, a \cdot umnoženje po mod n .

Dokaz:

Neka je $f \in \text{Aut } C$. Tada za neko $x \in C$, postoji $i \in \mathbb{N}$,

$0 \leq i < n$, tako da je $x = a^i$, pa je $f(x) = f(a^i) = f(a)^i$.

Dakle, f je jednoručno određeno pomoću slike generatora.

elementa $f(a)$. Kako je f automorfizam, sledi $\text{red}(a) = \text{red}(f(a))$, a kako $f(a) \in C$, sledi $f(a) = a^k$ za neko $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $1 \leq k < n$. Dakle, $\text{red}(a) = \text{red}(a^k)$, a to je moguće samo ako je $(k, n) = 1$. Zaista, ako je $n = kl$, za neko $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $1 < l < n$, onda je $f(a)^l = (a^k)^l = a^{kl} = a^n = 1$, pa je $\text{red}(f(a)) = \text{red}(a^k) \leq l < n$, što je u suprotnosti sa prethodnim.

Prema tome, za neko $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $1 \leq k < n$, $(k, n) = 1$ određuje tačno jedan automorfizam $f_k \in \text{Aut } C$, $f_k(a) = a^k$, pa je preslikavanje $k \mapsto f_k$ skupa Φ_n u $\text{Aut } C$ bijekcija. Kako je za ne $k_1, k_2 \in \Phi_n$

$$\begin{aligned} (f_{k_1} \circ f_{k_2})(a) &= f_{k_1}(a^{k_2}) = a^{k_1 k_2} = a^{k_1 \cdot n \cdot k_2} \\ &= f_{k_1 \cdot n \cdot k_2}(a) \end{aligned}$$

to preslikavanje je i homomorfizam, dakle izomorfizam. QED

Posledica: $|\text{Aut } C_n| = \varphi(n)$, gde je φ Euler-ova funkcija

$$p \in \text{Prst} \Rightarrow |\text{Aut } C_p| = p-1$$

4. Dokazati: (a) $(\forall i \in I) H_i \in \text{Inv}(G) \Rightarrow \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i \in \text{Inv}(G)$.

(b) $(\forall i \in I) H_i \in \text{Inv}(G) \Rightarrow \langle \bigcup_{i \in I} H_i \rangle \in \text{Inv}(G)$.

(c) $(\exists_1 H)(H < G \wedge |H| = n) \Rightarrow H \in \text{Char}(G)$.

(d) Dve podgrupe ciklične grupe su potpuno inv.

(e) $Z(G)$ nije nikad potpuno inv. podgrupa u G .

Dokaz:

$$(a) f \in \text{End } G : f\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} H_i\right) \subseteq \bigcap_{i \in I} f(H_i) \subseteq \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$$

$$(b) \langle \bigcup_{i \in I} H_i \rangle = \{ h_1^{s_1} \dots h_n^{s_n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, s_1, \dots, s_n \in \mathbb{Z}, h_k \in H_{i_k}, k = \overline{1, n} \}$$

$$f \in \text{End } G, \quad x = h_1^{s_1} \dots h_n^{s_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(h_1^{s_1} \dots h_n^{s_n}) = f(h_1)^{s_1} \dots f(h_n)^{s_n}, \quad f(h_k) \in f(H_{i_k}) \subseteq H_{i_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \in \langle \bigcup_{i \in I} H_i \rangle \Rightarrow f(\langle \bigcup_{i \in I} H_i \rangle) \subseteq \langle \bigcup_{i \in I} H_i \rangle$$

$$(c) |H| = n, f \in \text{Aut } G \Rightarrow f(H) < G, |f(H)| = n \Rightarrow f(H) = H \quad 35$$

(d) $C = \langle a \rangle$; $H = \langle a^k \rangle < C$; $f \in \text{End } C$

$\Rightarrow f(a) \in C \Rightarrow (\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}) f(a) = a^m$

$f(a^k) = f(a)^k = (a^m)^k = a^{mk} = (a^k)^m \in H \Rightarrow f(H) \subseteq H$

(e) Neka je $G = \{A \in M_2(K) \mid \det A \neq 0\}$ (K je polje). Neka

preslikavanje $f: G \rightarrow K \setminus \{0\}$ zadovoljava uslov

$f(AB) = f(A) \cdot f(B)$ ($A, B \in G$).

Preslikavanje $\psi: G \rightarrow G$, $\psi(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & f(A) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ je jedan endomorfizam grupe G . Zentar grupe G je oblika

$Z(G) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in K, a \neq 0 \right\}$

Neka je $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \in Z(G)$. Tada je $\psi(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & f(A) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

pa $\psi(A) \notin Z(G)$, jer $f(A) \neq 0$. Dakle, $Z(G) \not\subseteq \text{Inv}(G)$. QED

5. Dokazati: $\text{Aut } S_3 \cong S_3$

Dokaz: $S_3 \cong D_3 = \langle a, b \mid a^3 = 1, b^2 = 1, ab = ba^2 \rangle = \{1, a, a^2, b, ba, ba^2\}$

$f \in \text{Aut } S_3$ red $f(a) = \text{red}(a) = 3 \Rightarrow f(a) \in \{a, a^2\}$

red $f(b) = \text{red}(b) = 2 \Rightarrow f(b) \in \{b, ba, ba^2\}$

$(ba)^2 = baba = bba^2a = b^2a^3 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{red}(ba)^2 = 2$

$(ba^2)^2 = ab \cdot ba^2 = a^3 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{red}(ba^2) = 2$

$\Rightarrow |\text{Aut } S_3| = |\{a, a^2\} \times \{b, ba, ba^2\}| = 6$

Kako je $\text{Aut } S_3$ nekomutativna^{*}, sledi $\text{Aut } S_3 \cong S_3$,

jer je to jedina nekomutativna (do na izomorfizam) grupa reda 6

^{*} $f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & ba & ba^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a & ba^2 & b & ba \end{pmatrix}$, $f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & b & ba & ba^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a & ba^2 & ba & b \end{pmatrix}$

$(f_1 \circ f_2)(b) = ba \neq b = (f_2 \circ f_1)(b) \Rightarrow f_1 \circ f_2 \neq f_2 \circ f_1$

6. Ako su f, g disjunktne permutacije skupa X , onda je $fg = gf$.

Dokaz: $x \in X$

1° $f(x) = x \Rightarrow (g \circ f)(x) = g(x)$ i $(f \circ g)(x) = g(x)$

SP. $(f \circ g)(x) \neq g(x) \Leftrightarrow f(g(x)) \neq g(x) \Rightarrow g(g(x)) = g(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = x$

$$\Rightarrow (fg)(x) = f(x) = x \quad \wedge \quad (gf)(x) = g(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow (fg)(x) = (gf)(x)$$

$$2^\circ \quad f(x) \neq x \Rightarrow g(x) = x \quad (fg)(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{SP: } (gf)(x) \neq f(x) \Leftrightarrow g(f(x)) \neq f(x) \Rightarrow f(f(x)) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = x \quad \#$$

$$\Rightarrow (gf)(x) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (fg)(x) = (gf)(x) \quad \text{QED}$$

7. Slodote permutacije predstaviti kao proizvod disjunktivnih ciklusa.

$$a) \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b) \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 9 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rešenje:

$$a) \quad C_1 = \{1, f(1), f^2(1), \dots\} = \{1, 2, 4\} = C_2 = C_4$$

$$C_3 = \{3, f(3), f^2(3), \dots\} = \{3, 5\} = C_5$$

$$\Rightarrow f = (124)(35)$$

$$b) \quad C_1 = \{1, g(1), g^2(1), \dots\} = \{1, 4, 7\} = C_4 = C_7$$

$$C_2 = \{2, 5, 9, 6\} = C_5 = C_6 = C_9$$

$$C_3 = \{3, 8\} = C_8$$

$$g = (147)(2596)(38) \quad (= (2596)(147)(38) = \dots)$$

8. Neka je G konačna grupa reda n , i neka je $k \in \mathbb{N}$ takav da je $\text{NZD}(k, n) = 1$. Dokazati da je preslikavanje $f: G \rightarrow G$ definisano sa $f(x) = x^k$ ($x \in G$), bijektivno.

Dokaz:

Kako je $\text{NZD}(k, n) = 1$, prema Bézoutovu stavu postoje $m, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, takvi da je $km + nl = 1$. Za $x \in G$ imamo:

$$x = x^{km+nl} = x^{km} = (x^m)^k = f(x^m), \quad \text{pa je preslikavanje}$$

f NA, jer $x^m \in G$.

Neka su $x, y \in G$. Tada važi:

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x^k = y^k \Rightarrow x^{km} = y^{km}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{km+nl} = y^{km+nl}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y, \quad \text{pa je } f \text{ 1-1.} \quad \text{QED}$$

9. Ako je G konačna grupa i $G/Z(G)$ ciklična, onda je G Abelova.

Dokaz: Neka je $G/Z(G) = \langle aZ(G) \rangle$, za neko $a \in G$ i neka je $\text{red}(aZ(G)) = n$ (tj. $G/Z(G) \cong C_n$). Tada je

$$G/Z(G) = \{ Z(G), aZ(G), \dots, a^{n-1}Z(G) \},$$

pa je $G = Z(G) \cup aZ(G) \cup \dots \cup a^{n-1}Z(G)$, pri čemu je unija disjunktna. Neka su $x, y \in G$. Tada postoje $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq k_1, k_2 < n$, $z_1, z_2 \in Z(G)$, takvi da je

$$x = a^{k_1} z_1, \quad y = a^{k_2} z_2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sledi: } xy &= a^{k_1} z_1 \cdot a^{k_2} z_2 = a^{k_1+k_2} z_1 z_2 = a^{k_1+k_2} z_2 z_1 \\ &= a^{k_2+k_1} z_2 z_1 = a^{k_2} z_2 a^{k_1} z_1 = yx, \end{aligned}$$

pa je grupa G komutativna.

QED

10. Da li postoji nekomutativna grupa reda 81 koja ima centar reda 27?

Rešenje: Ako bi G postojala, onda bi bilo $|G : Z(G)| = 3$, i zato $G/Z(G) \cong C_3$, pa bi na osnovu zadatka 9. grupa G bila Abelova što je suprotno pretpostavci. Dakle, G ne postoji.

11. Neka je $n \geq 3$.

a) Odrediti centar $Z(D_{2n})$ dijedarske grupe D_{2n} .

b) Dokazati da je $D_{2n}/Z(D_{2n}) \cong D_n$.

Rešenje:

$$a) \text{ Kako je } D_{2n} = \langle \rho, \sigma; \rho^{2n} = 1, \sigma^2 = 1, \rho\sigma = \sigma\rho^{2n-1} \rangle$$

$$= \{ 1, \sigma, \rho, \rho^2, \dots, \rho^{2n-1}, \sigma\rho, \sigma\rho^2, \dots, \sigma\rho^{2n-1} \}, \text{ sledi da ako}$$

$$x \in Z(D_{2n}), \text{ onda je } x = \sigma^i \rho^j \text{ za neko } i \in \{0, 1\}, j \in \{0, \dots, 2n-1\}.$$

$$1^\circ \text{ slučaj: } x = \sigma \rho^j \quad (0 \leq j \leq 2n-1)$$

$$\text{Neka je } a = \rho^m \in D_{2n} \quad (0 \leq m \leq 2n-1). \text{ Tada je } ax = xa.$$

tj. $\rho^m \sigma \rho^i = \sigma \rho^i \rho^m$, odn. $\rho^m \sigma = \sigma \rho^m$.
 Kako je $\rho^m \sigma = \rho^{m-1} \rho \sigma = \rho^{m-1} \sigma \rho^{2n-1} = \dots = \sigma \rho^{m(2n-1)} = \sigma \rho^{-m}$,
 sledi $\sigma \rho^m = \sigma \rho^m$, pa je $\rho^{2m} = 1$, tj. $m=0$, pa

$x \in Z(D_{2n})$ ne može biti oblika $\sigma \rho^i$
 2° slučaj: $x = \rho^k$ ($0 \leq k < 2n$).
 Neka je $a = \sigma^i \rho^j$ ($i \in \{0,1\}$, $j \in \{0,1, \dots, 2n-1\}$). Tada imamo

$$ax = xa \Leftrightarrow \sigma^i \rho^j \rho^k = \rho^k \sigma^i \rho^j \Leftrightarrow \sigma^i \rho^k = \rho^k \sigma^i \quad (*)$$

Za $i=0$, (*) je tačno, a za $i=1$, treba da je $\sigma \rho^k = \rho^k \sigma$.
 Kako je $\rho^k \sigma = \sigma \rho^{-k}$, sledi $\sigma \rho^k = \sigma \rho^{-k}$, tj. $\rho^{2k} = 1$,
 pa je $2n = 0 \pmod{2n}$, i zato $k \in \{0, n\}$

Dakle, $Z(D_{2n}) = \{1, \rho^n\} \cong C_2$

b) Primetimo da je $|D_{2n}/Z(D_{2n})| = |D_{2n}/Z(D_{2n})| = \frac{4n}{2} = 2n$
 $= |D_n|$. Kako je $D_{2n}/Z(D_{2n}) = \{x Z(D_{2n}) \mid x \in D_{2n}\}$ i
 zbog $\rho^k Z(D_{2n}) = \{\rho^k, \rho^{n+k}\} = \rho^{n+k} Z(D_{2n})$ (za $0 \leq k < n-1$)
 i $\sigma \rho^k Z(D_{2n}) = \{\sigma \rho^k, \sigma \rho^{k+n}\} = \sigma \rho^{n+k} Z(D_{2n})$ ($k = \overline{0, n-1}$)

sledi: $D_{2n}/Z(D_{2n}) = \{Z, \sigma Z, \rho Z, \rho^2 Z, \dots, \rho^{n-1} Z, \sigma \rho Z, \sigma \rho^2 Z, \dots, \sigma \rho^{n-1} Z\}$,
 gde je $Z = Z(D_{2n})$.

Preslikavanje $f: D_{2n}/Z(D_{2n}) \rightarrow D_n$ ($D_n = \langle a, b, a^n=1, b^2=1, ab=ba^{n-1} \rangle$)

definisano sa $f(\sigma^i \rho^j Z) = b^i a^j$ ($i \in \{0,1\}$, $j \in \{0,1, \dots, n-1\}$)
 je izomorfizam što se lako proverava. QED

12. Dokazati da je jedina grupa reda 15 ciklična grupa C_{15} .

Dokaz: $(G, \cdot, 1)$ grupa, $|G| = 15 = 3 \cdot 5$
 I Sylow - teorema: $(\exists P, Q) P < G, Q < G, |P|=3, |Q|=5$
 $|G:Q| = 15/5 = 3$, 3 je najmanji prost broj koji deli 15
 $\Rightarrow Q \triangleleft G$; $P = \{1, a, a^2\} = \langle a \rangle, Q = \{1, b, b^2, b^3, b^4\} = \langle b \rangle$
 $b^a = a^{-1} b a \in Q \Rightarrow (\exists i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}) b^a = b^i$
 $b^a = b^i \Rightarrow (b^a)^a = (b^i)^a \Rightarrow b^{a^2} = (b^i)^a \Rightarrow b^{a^2} = b^{i^2}$
 $\Rightarrow b^{a^3} = b^{i^3}, \dots, b^{a^4} = b^1 = b \Rightarrow b^{i^4} = b^1$ QED

$$\Rightarrow i^3 = 1 \text{ (mod 5)} \Rightarrow i \in \{1, 6, 11, \dots\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^a = b \Rightarrow a^{-1}ba = b \Rightarrow ba = ab \Rightarrow G \text{ je Abelova}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = C_5 \cong C_3 \times C_5 \quad \text{QED}$$

13. Dokazati da neka grupa reda 30 sadrži bar jednu ^{pravu} normalnu podgrupu, tj. da nije prosta.

Dokaz: Neka je G grupa reda 30. Ako je G Abelova, svaka njezina prava podgrupa (na primjer S_2 - podgrupa reda 2) je normalna. Neka je zato G neabelova.

Prema I Sylow-jevom teoremu postoje S_3 i S_5 - podgrupe P, Q grupe G , respektivno, pri čemu je $|P|=3, |Q|=5$, i zato $P = \langle a, a^3=1 \rangle \cong C_3, Q = \langle b, b^5=1 \rangle \cong C_5$. Neka je $H = \langle P \cup Q \rangle$. Kako je $P < H, Q < H, H < G$, sledi $3 | |H|, 5 | |H|, |H| | 30$, pa je $|H| \in \{15, 30\}$. Međutim, u H nema elementa reda 2 (jer ga nema ni u P i Q), a kako $2 | |G|$, prema Cauchy-jevom lemi u G postoji element reda 2. Dakle, $H \neq G$, pa je $|H|=15$. Na osnovu toga je $|G:H|=2$, pa kako je 2 najmanji prost broj koji deli $|G|=30$, sledi da je $H \triangleleft G$. Dakle, G nije prosta. QED

14. Neka je G grupa i $H \triangleleft G$, takva da je $H \cong C_2$. Dokazati: ako je G/H ciklična grupa, onda je G Abelova grupa.

Dokaz: Neka je $H = \langle a, a^2=1 \rangle$. Dokazujemo da je $H < Z(G)$. Zaista, za $x \in G$ imamo: $x \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot x$ i $x \cdot a = a \cdot x$, jer ako bi bilo $x \cdot a = 1 \cdot x$, sledilo bi $a=1$, što nije tačno (kako je $H \triangleleft G$ važi $(\forall x \in G)(\forall h \in H)(\exists h' \in H) xh = h'x$). Dakle, svi elementi iz H komutiraju sa svim elementima iz G , pa je $H \subseteq Z(G)$ i zato $H < Z(G)$. Analogno, kao

u zadatku 9, iz pretpostavke da je G/H ciklična grupa, dokazuje se da je G Abelova grupa. QED

Upotrebi rezultata u zad. 9:

Ako je G grupa, $H < Z(G)$ i G/H ciklična, onda je G Abelova.

15. Dokazati da je prvi izvod grupe normalna podgrupa u G

Dokazati, zatim, da je G Abelova ako je $G' = \{1\}$.

Dokaz: $[a, b] = aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ ($a, b \in G$)

$$G' = \langle \{[a, b] \mid a, b \in G\} \rangle = \{[a_1, b_1], [a_2, b_2], \dots, [a_n, b_n] \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, a_i, b_i \in G\}$$

$$\sigma_x([a, b]) = \sigma_x(aba^{-1}b^{-1}) = \sigma_x(a)\sigma_x(b)\sigma_x(a)^{-1}\sigma_x(b)^{-1} = [\sigma_x(a), \sigma_x(b)] \quad (x \in G)$$

$$g \in G' \Rightarrow g = [a_1, b_1] \dots [a_n, b_n] \Rightarrow \sigma_x(g) = [\sigma_x(a_1), \sigma_x(b_1)] \dots [\sigma_x(a_n), \sigma_x(b_n)] \quad (x \in G)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_x(g) \in G' \Rightarrow \sigma_x(G') \subseteq G' \Rightarrow G' \triangleleft G$$

$$(\forall a, b \in G) ab = ba \Leftrightarrow (\forall a, b \in G) aba^{-1}b^{-1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\forall a, b \in G) [a, b] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G' = \{1\}$$

QED

16. Neka je G grupa i $H < G$, $|G/H| = n$. Dokazati da postoji homomorfizam $\varphi: G \rightarrow \text{Sym } X$, takav da je $\text{Ker } \varphi$ maksimalna normalna podgrupa u G među onima koje su sadržane u H .

Dokaz:

Kako je $|G/H| = n$, postoje različiti elementi $g_1, \dots, g_n \in G$, takvi da je $G/H = \{Hg_1, \dots, Hg_n\}$, pri čemu $i \neq j$ povlači

$Hg_i \cap Hg_j = \emptyset$. Posmatrajmo preslikavanje $\varphi: G \rightarrow \text{Sym } G/H$,

definisano sa

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} Hg_1 & & Hg_n \\ Hg_1 x & & Hg_n x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Kako je } \varphi(x)\varphi(y)(Hg_i) = \varphi(y)(\varphi(x)(Hg_i)) = Hg_i xy = \varphi(xy)(Hg_i)$$

(leva notacija), presl. φ je homomorfizam. Dokazujemo da

je $\text{Ker } \varphi \subseteq H$.

$$x \in \text{Ker } \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \tau_{G/H} \Rightarrow (\forall i) \varphi(x)(Hg_i) = Hg_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall i) Hg_i x = Hg_i \Rightarrow (\forall i) x \in Hg_i \Rightarrow x \in H \cdot 1 = H$$

↓

Dokazujemo: $\text{core}(H) \subseteq \text{Ker } \varphi$ ($\text{core}(H)$ je maksimalna normalna podgrupa u G , sadržana u H).

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \text{core}(H) &\Rightarrow x \in \bigcap_{g \in G} \sigma_g(H) \Rightarrow (\forall g \in G) x \in g^{-1}Hg \\ &\Rightarrow (\forall g \in G) gx \in Hg \\ &\Rightarrow (\forall i) \varphi(x)(Hg_i) = Hg_i x = Hg_i, \text{ jer } g_i x \in H, \text{ a } H Hg_i = Hg_i \\ &\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 1_{G/H} \Rightarrow x \in \text{Ker } \varphi \end{aligned}$$

Primitivno da je $\text{Sym } X \cong S_n$, zbog $|X| = |G/H| = n$, pa je, dakle, grupa G homomorfna sa S_n . QED

17. Dokazati da su permutacije $p, q \in S_n$ konjugovane u grupi S_n ako se mogu rastaviti na jednak broj disjunktivnih ciklusa i među tim ciklusima se može uspostaviti bijektivno preslikavanje tako da su odgovarajući ciklusi iste dužine.

Dokaz: Dokazujemo, prvo, da za proizvoljnu permutaciju $f \in S_n$ i ciklus $(a_1 \dots a_k)$ važi:

$$f^{-1}(a_1 \dots a_k) f = (f^{-1}(a_1) \dots f^{-1}(a_k)), \quad (1)$$

što je ekvivalentno sa: $(a_1 \dots a_k) f = f(f^{-1}(a_1) \dots f^{-1}(a_k))$. (1')

Obeležimo levu stranu u (1') sa L , a desnu sa D .

Ako je $x = f^{-1}(a_i)$ za neko i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, onda je

$$L(x) = a_{i+1} \quad \text{i} \quad D(x) = a_{i+1} \quad (\text{ako je } i = k, \text{ onda } a_{k+1} = a_1)$$

pa je $L(x) = D(x)$. Ako $x \notin \{f^{-1}(a_1), \dots, f^{-1}(a_k)\}$, onda je

opet $L(x) = f(x) = D(x)$, jer $f(x) \notin \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$. Dakle, važi (1'), a time i (1).

(\Rightarrow): Pretpostavimo da su p i q konjugovane permutacije. Tada postoji $f \in S_n$ tako da je $f^{-1} p f = q$. Neka je

$$p = (i_1^{(1)} \dots i_{k_1}^{(1)}) \dots (i_1^{(2)} \dots i_{k_2}^{(2)}) \quad (2)$$

proizvod disjunktivnih ciklusa. Neposredno iz (1) sledi da je

$$f^{-1} p f = (f^{-1}(i_1^{(1)}) \dots f^{-1}(i_{k_1}^{(1)})) \dots (f^{-1}(i_1^{(2)}) \dots f^{-1}(i_{k_2}^{(2)})) = q.$$

Kako je rastav permutacije q na proizvod disjunktivnih ciklusa jedinstven do na raspored ciklusa, sledi da supravo bi-kecija f uspostavlja ^{traženom} korespondenciju između ciklusa permutacije p i permutacije q .

(\Leftarrow): Neka važi: (2) i neka je

$$q = (j_1^{(1)} \dots j_{k_1}^{(1)}) \dots (j_1^{(s)} \dots j_{k_s}^{(s)})$$

proizvod disjunktivnih ciklusa. Ako postoji bijekcija između ciklusa delokupacije permutacija p i q , onda je to preslikavanje $f: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$, definirano sa

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} j_m^{(s)}, & \text{ako je } x = i_m^{(s)} \\ x, & \text{ako } x \notin \{i_m^{(s)} \mid 1 \leq s \leq s, 1 \leq m \leq k_s\} \end{cases}$$

Neposredno se dokazuje da f zaista jeste bijekcija, tj. $f \in S_n$.

ta važi: $p = (f^{-1}(j_1^{(1)}) \dots f^{-1}(j_{k_1}^{(1)})) \dots (f^{-1}(j_1^{(s)}) \dots f^{-1}(j_{k_s}^{(s)}))$,

a je prema (1) $p = f^{-1} q f$, tj. p i q su konjugovane. \square

Primer: $n=10$

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 & 10 & 6 & 2 & 3 & 9 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 & 9 & 7 & 2 & 10 & 6 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p = (1 \ 7 \ 3)(2 \ 5 \ 6)(4 \ 10)(8 \ 9),$$

$$q = (1 \ 3)(2 \ 8 \ 6)(4 \ 9)(5 \ 7 \ 10) = (2 \ 8 \ 6)(5 \ 7 \ 10)(1 \ 3)(4 \ 9).$$

$$f^{-1} q f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 10 & 8 & 4 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Provera: $f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 4 & 1 & 10 & 8 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$q f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 & 10 & 6 & 2 & 3 & 9 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = p$$

Dakle, p i q su konjugovane.

Dokazati:

$$G/Z(G) \cong \text{Inn } G$$

Dokaz:

$$\varphi: G \rightarrow \text{Aut } G, \quad \varphi(x) = \sigma_x, \quad \sigma_x(g) = x^{-1} g x \quad (g \in G)$$

$$(\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y))(g) = \varphi(y)(\varphi(x)(g)) = y^{-1} x^{-1} g x y = (xy)^{-1} g xy = \sigma_{xy}(g) = \varphi(xy)(g)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(xy) = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y)$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi = \varphi(G) = \text{Inn } G$$

$$x \in \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) = \text{id} \Leftrightarrow (\forall g \in G) \sigma_x(g) = g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall g \in G) x^{-1}gx = g \Leftrightarrow x \in Z(G) \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} x \in \text{Ker } \varphi \\ \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) = \text{id} \\ \Leftrightarrow (\forall g \in G) \sigma_x(g) = g \\ \Leftrightarrow (\forall g \in G) x^{-1}gx = g \\ \Leftrightarrow x \in Z(G) \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{Ker } \varphi = Z(G)$$

$$G/\text{Ker } \varphi \cong \text{Im } \varphi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G/Z(G) \cong \text{Inn } G \quad \text{QED}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \text{Aut } G \\ k \downarrow \text{NA} & & \uparrow \tau^{-1} \\ G/Z(G) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Inn } G \end{array}$$

19. Neka je G grupa u kojoj je preslikavanje $f(x) = x^{-1}$ unutrašnji automorfizam, tj. $f \in \text{Inn } G$.

(1) Dokazati da su u grupi G svi elementi reda 2.

(2) Dokazati da ako je G konačna, onda je $|G| = 2^n$ za neko n .

Dokaz: (1) Ako $f \in \text{Inn } G$, onda postoji $y \in G$, takvo da za sve $x \in G$ važi $f(x) = y^{-1}xy$. Stavljajući $x=y$ dobijamo $f(y) = y$, pa kako je $f(y) = y^{-1}$, sledi $y = y^{-1}$, tj. $y^2 = 1$. Dalje, za $a, b \in G$ važi $ab a^{-1}b^{-1} = ab f(a) f(b) = ab f(ab) = ab (ab)^{-1} = 1$, pa je G Abelova. Iz $y^{-1}xy = x^{-1}$ dobijamo $x = x^{-1}$, pa je $x^2 = 1$ za sve $x \in G$.

(2) Ako je p prost, $p > 2$ i $p \mid |G|$, onda, na osnovu Cauchy-jeve leme, postoji element $g \in G$ reda p , što je suprotno činjenici iz (1). Dakle, red grupe G deljiv je samo dvostrukom, pa postoji $n \in \mathbb{N}$, takav da je $|G| = 2^n$ QED

20. Neka je $G = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}_n \right\}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$).

(a) Dokazati da je (G, \cdot) grupa i nabi njen red.

(b) Ako je $n=3$, opisati G .

Rešenje:

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \pm b + a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in G, \quad E \in G \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & \mp a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in G \Rightarrow (G, \cdot) \text{ je grupa}$$

Ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in G$ ($a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$), onda je $A^2 = E$, pa je $\text{red}(A) = 2$.

Ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in G$, onda je $A^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & ka \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Kako je $\text{char } \mathbb{Z}_n = n$, sledi $A^n = 1$ i $\text{red}(A) = n$. Dakle, $2 \mid |G|$ i $n \mid |G|$,

pa je $G \supseteq \{E, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\} = S$.

Možda ako $A = \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in G$, onda $a \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$, pa $A \in S$, te

je $G = S$. Prema tome, $|G| = 1 + n + n-1 = 2n$.

(b) Za $n=3$ je $|G| = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$, pa kako je G nekomutativna

($\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$) sledi $G \cong D_3 (\cong S_3)$, jer su

jedine dve grupe reda 6 grupa C_6 (komutativna) i $D_3 (\cong S_3)$.

Dakle, $G = \langle A, B; A^3 = 1, B^2 = 1, AB = BA^2 \rangle$

gde je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

21. Neka je G konačna komutativna grupa neparnog reda. Dokazati da je sa $f(x) = x^2$ ($x \in G$) definisan jedan automorfizam grupe G .

Dokaz:

$$f(xy) = (xy)^2 = xyxy = x^2y^2 = f(x)f(y) \quad (x, y \in G)$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2y^{-2} = 1 \Rightarrow (xy^{-1})^2 = 1$$

G je neparnog reda pa nijedan element nije reda 2.

Otuda je $xy^{-1} = 1$, pa je $x = y$. Dakle, f je 1-1, a zbog

konacnosti skupa G , f je i NA. Sledi $f \in \text{Aut } G$. QED

22. Dokazati: (a) $Z(A \times B) = Z(A) \times Z(B)$

(b) $(A \times B)' = A' \times B'$

(c) Ako su A i B konačne Abelove grupe uzajamno

prostih redova, onda je: $\text{Aut}(A \times B) \cong \text{Aut } A \times \text{Aut } B$.

Dokaz:

(a) $(a, b) \in Z(A \times B) \Leftrightarrow (\forall (x, y) \in A \times B) (a, b)(x, y) = (x, y)(a, b)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x \in A) (\forall y \in B) (ax, by) = (xa, yb)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x \in A) (\forall y \in B) (ax = xa \wedge by = yb)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \in Z(A) \wedge b \in Z(B) \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \in Z(A) \times Z(B) \quad \text{QED}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad [(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2)] &= (a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2)(a_1, b_1)^{-1}(a_2, b_2)^{-1} \\
 &= (a_1 a_2 a_1^{-1} a_2, b_1 b_2 b_1^{-1} b_2^{-1}) \\
 &= ([a_1, a_2], [b_1, b_2])
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad |A| = m, |B| = n, (m, n) = 1$$

1° A i B su ciklične: $A = C_m, B = C_n$

$$\text{Aut}(A \times B) = \text{Aut}(C_m \times C_n) \cong \text{Aut } C_{mn} \cong (\Phi(mn), mn)$$

$$\cong (\Phi(m), m) \times (\Phi(n), n)$$

⊙ Zad. 3

$$\cong \text{Aut } C_m \times \text{Aut } C_n = \text{Aut } A \times \text{Aut } B \quad (\text{dalje?})$$

23. Neka je A prsten karakteristike p , $p = mn$, $(m, n) = 1$.

$$I_m = \{x \in A \mid mx = 0\}, \quad I_n = \{x \in A \mid nx = 0\}. \quad \text{Dokazati:}$$

$$A \cong I_m \times I_n$$

Dokaz: I_m i I_n su ideali, $I_m \cap I_n = \{0\}$

$$x \in I_m \cap I_n \Rightarrow mx = 0 \wedge nx = 0$$

$$(\exists k, l \in \mathbb{Z}) km + ln = 1$$

$$x = 1 \cdot x = (km + ln)x = kmx + lnx = k \cdot 0 + l \cdot 0 = 0$$

$\varphi: I_m \times I_n \rightarrow A$, $\varphi(x, y) = x + y$ ($x \in I_m, y \in I_n$) je izomorfizam

$$\varphi((x, y) + (a, b)) = \varphi(x+a, y+b) = x+a+y+b = x+y+a+b$$

$$= \varphi(x, y) + \varphi(a, b) \quad (x, a \in I_m; y, b \in I_n)$$

$$\varphi(x, y) \cdot \varphi(a, b) = (x+y)(a+b) = xa + xb + ya + yb = xa + yb$$

$$= \varphi(xa, yb) = \varphi((x, y)(a, b))$$

jer je: $xb \in I_m, xb \in I_n \Rightarrow xb = 0$ (I_m je ideal)

Analogno $ya = 0$

$$\varphi(x, y) = \varphi(a, b) \Rightarrow x+y = a+b$$

$$\Rightarrow n(x+y) = n(a+b)$$

$$\Rightarrow nx + ny = na + nb$$

$$\Rightarrow n(x-a) = 0, \quad x-a \in I_m, \quad x-a \in I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow x-a \in I_m \cap I_n = \{0\} \Rightarrow x=a, \quad \text{Analogno: } y=b$$

(1-1)

$$a \in A; (\exists k, l \in \mathbb{Z}) km + ln = 1$$

$$a = 1 \cdot a = (km + ln)a = kma + lna, \quad y = kma, \quad x = lna$$

$$mx = mlna = lpa = 0 \Rightarrow x \in I_m = \dots; \quad ny = 0 \Rightarrow y \in I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a = x + y = \varphi(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in I_m \times I_n \quad (NA)$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ je izomorfizam QED

24. Neka je A komutativan prsten sa jedinicom 1. Skup $S \subseteq A$ je multiplikativan skup ako važi:

$$1^\circ 1 \in S, \quad 2^\circ a \in S, b \in S \Rightarrow ab \in S.$$

Neka je $\mathcal{F} = \{I \subseteq A \mid I \text{ je ideal u } A, I \cap S = \emptyset\}$ familija uređena inkluzijom.

(a) Dokazati da familija \mathcal{F} ima maksimalan element P .

(b) " da je P prost ideal

Dokaz:

$$(a) \quad 1^\circ (0) \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset$$

$$2^\circ \mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \text{ lanac (u odnosu na } \subseteq) \Rightarrow \bigcup \mathcal{L} \in \mathcal{F}.$$

$$\bigcup \mathcal{L} \text{ je ideal; } (\forall I \in \mathcal{L}) I \cap S = \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{L}} I \cap S = \emptyset$$

$$(\forall I \in \mathcal{L}) I \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{L}$$

Svaki lanac nepravne uređene familije ima majorantu, pa prema Zorn-ovoj lemi postoji maksimalan element P fam. \mathcal{F} .

$$(b) \quad a \notin P \wedge b \notin P; \quad I = (a) + P, \quad J = (b) + P$$

$$P \subseteq I, \quad P \subseteq J \Rightarrow I, J \notin \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow I \cap S \neq \emptyset, \quad J \cap S \neq \emptyset$$

$$(\exists x, y \in S) \quad x \in I, \quad y \in J; \quad xy \in S \quad (2^\circ)$$

$$I \cdot J = ((a) + P)((b) + P) = (a)(b) + P = (ab) + P \ni xy$$

$$\Rightarrow I \cdot J = (ab) + P \notin \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow (ab) + P \neq P \Rightarrow ab \notin P$$

$$[(a \notin P \wedge b \notin P) \Rightarrow ab \notin P] \Leftrightarrow [ab \notin P \Rightarrow (a \notin P \vee b \notin P)] \Leftrightarrow P \text{ je prost. QED}$$

25. Neka je A prsten i $Z(A) = \{a \in A \mid (\forall x \in A) ax = xa\}$; njegov centar. Dokazati: ako za sve $x \in A$, $x^2 - x \in Z(A)$, onda je A komutativan prsten.

Dokaz: $a, b \in A \setminus Z(A)$, $-a \in A \setminus Z(A)$

$$a^2 - a \in Z(A), \quad (-a)^2 - (-a) = a^2 + a \in Z(A)$$

$$(a^2 - a)b = b(a^2 - a) \Leftrightarrow a^2b - ab = ba^2 - ba \Leftrightarrow ab - ba = a^2b - ba^2$$

$$(a^2 + a)b = b(a^2 + a) \Leftrightarrow a^2b + ab = ba^2 + ba \Leftrightarrow ab - ba = -(a^2b - ba^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(ab - ba) = 0 \Rightarrow ab - ba = 0, \forall \text{ char } A \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = ba, \forall A \text{ je polje (?) } \Rightarrow A \text{ je komutativan QED}$$

26. Ako je G nekomutativna grupa, onda

(a) $\text{Aut } G$ nije ciklična, (b) $|\text{Inn } G| \geq 4$.

Dokaz

G je nekomutativna $\Rightarrow G/Z(G)$ nije ciklična

$G/Z(G) \cong \text{Inn } G \Rightarrow \text{Inn } G$ nije ciklična $\Rightarrow \text{Aut } G$ nije ciklična (a)

(Sve podgrupe ciklične grupe su ciklične.)

Sp: $|\text{Inn } G| < 4 \Rightarrow |\text{Inn } G| \in \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow \text{Inn } G$ je ciklična $\# \Rightarrow$ QED

27. Dokazati da je u prostoru $R[x]$ svaki prost ideal istovremeno i maksimalan, tj. $\text{Spec } R[x] = \text{Specm } R[x]$.

Dokaz

Prost. $R[x]$ je glavnoidealisti, pa ako je I prost ideal, onda je $I = (p)$, gde je $p \in R[x]$ nerastavljiv nad R .

Neka je $a \notin (p)$. Tada $a + (p) \neq (p) = 0$, gde je 0 - nula oblasti celih $R[x]/(p)$ ($R[x]/(p)$ je oblast celih, jer je (p) prost ideal). Kako $p \nmid a$, sledi $(a, p) = 1$,

pa prema Bezuvovom stavu postoje polinomi $m, n \in R[x]$, takvi da je $a(x)m(x) + p(x)n(x) = 1$.

$$\text{Tada je } (a + (p))(m + (p)) = am + (p) = am + pn + (p) = 1 + (p) \text{ (jer } pn \in (p)), \text{ pa je } m + (p) = (a + (p))^{-1}$$

Dakle, $R[x]/(p)$ je polje, pa je (p) maksimalan ideal,

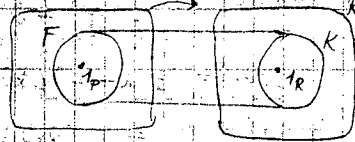
tj. $\text{Spec } R[x] \subseteq \text{Specm } R[x]$, pa kako važi i obrnuta inkluzija

sledi $\text{Spec } R[x] = \text{Specm } R[x]$ QED

28. Neka su P i R prsteni sa 1, F podpolje prstena P koje ima istu jedinicu kao i prsten P i $f: P \rightarrow R$ homomorfizam takav da $f(1) = 1$. Dokazati da R sadrži podpolje izomorfnu sa F .

Dokaz:

Neka je $K = f(F)$. Kako je F polje, ono je i komutativan prsten sa jedinicom, pa je to i K , jer komutativni prsteni sa 1 čine algebarski varijetet, pa su zatvoreni za homomorfizme. Neka je $y \in K^* = K \setminus \{0\}$. Tada postoji $x \in F^* = F \setminus \{0\}$ ($f(x) = y$), takav da je $f(x) = y$. Kako je F polje, postoji $a \in F$, takav da je $xa = ax = 1$. Tada je, za $b = f(a)$: $by = yb = 1$, pa je $b = y^{-1}$. Dakle, svi elementi iz K imaju inverz, pa je K polje. Svaki homomorfizam polja je istovremeno i monomorfizam, pa kako je f preslikava F na K , sledi: $K \cong F$. — QED



29. Dokazati da je $x^4 - 3$ nerastavljiv nad $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ i opisati grupu Galoa G tog polinoma nad $\mathbb{Q}(i)$.

Rešenje:

$$x^4 - 3 = (x^2 - \sqrt{3})(x^2 + \sqrt{3}) \quad (1)$$

$$= (x - \sqrt[4]{3})(x + \sqrt[4]{3})(x - i\sqrt[4]{3})(x + i\sqrt[4]{3}) \quad (2)$$

$$= x^4 + 2\sqrt{3}x^2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{3}x^2$$

$$= (x^2 + \sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}x)^2$$

$$= (x^2 - \sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}x + \sqrt{3})(x^2 + \sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}x + \sqrt{3}) \quad (3)$$

$$= (x^2 - \sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}x)^2$$

$$= (x^2 - i\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}x - \sqrt{3})(x^2 + i\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}x - \sqrt{3}) \quad (4)$$

Nijedna od mogućih faktORIZACIJA (1) - (4) polinoma $f(x) = x^4 - 3$ nije nad $\mathbb{Q}(i)$, pa je on nerastavljiv nad $\mathbb{Q}(i)$.

Korenisko polje polinoma f je $K_f = \mathbb{Q}(i)(\sqrt[4]{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(i, \sqrt[4]{3})$. Kako je f nerastavljiv nad $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ ($i \neq f(\sqrt[4]{3}) = 0$), sledi da je f minimalni polinom za $\sqrt[4]{3}$, pa je $|K_f / \mathbb{Q}(i)| = \text{st} f = 4$. 42

Dakle, $|\text{Gal}(f)| = 4$, pa je $\text{Gal}(f) = C_4$ ili $\text{Gal}(f) = C_2^2 = V$.

30. Nadi korensko polje K_f polinoma $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Rješenje:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)(x^2 - x + 1) = 3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$K_f = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta) = \mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{3})$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{3}), \quad (2) \quad i\sqrt{3} = \alpha - \beta \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_f = \mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{3})$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 3 \text{ je nerastavljiv nad } \mathbb{Q}, \quad g(i\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ je minimalni polinom za } i\sqrt{3}; \quad \text{st } g = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow |K_f : \mathbb{Q}| = 2 \Rightarrow |\text{Gal}(K_f/\mathbb{Q})| = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Gal}(K_f/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2$$

31. Ako u grupi G postoji element $x \in G$ koji ima tačno još jedan konjugat, onda G ima pravu normalnu podgrupu.

Dokaz:

$$\text{conj}(x) = \{x, y\} \quad (x \neq y), \quad H = \{1, x, y\}, \quad \text{conj}(x) = \text{conj}(y)$$

$$(\forall g \in G) \quad g^{-1}xg \in \text{conj}(x), \quad g^{-1}yg \in \text{conj}(y) \Rightarrow H \triangleleft G$$

$$G = H \Rightarrow G = C_3 = \{1, a, a^2\}, \quad \text{conj}(a) \cap \text{conj}(a^2) = \emptyset \neq$$

$$\Rightarrow H \neq G \Rightarrow H \text{ je prava normalna podgrupa} \quad \text{QED}$$

32. Opisati sve grupe reda $2p$ ($p \in \text{Prst}$).

Rješenje:

$$P < G, \quad |P| = 2, \quad P = \langle a; a^2 = 1 \rangle = C_2$$

$$Q < G, \quad |Q| = p, \quad Q = \langle b; b^p = 1 \rangle = C_p$$

I Sylow. t.

$$|G : Q| = 2p/p = 2 \Rightarrow Q \triangleleft G$$

$$1^\circ \quad G \text{ je komutativna} \Rightarrow G = C_{2p} \cong C_2 \times C_p \quad (2a \quad p > 2)$$

$$|G| = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \Rightarrow G = C_2^2 \vee G = C_4$$

2° G je nekomutativna

$$b^a = a^{-1}ba \in Q = \{1, b, \dots, b^{p-1}\}, \quad b^a = b^i \quad (1 \leq i \leq p-1)$$

$$b^{a^2} = b^{i^2} \Rightarrow b^i = b^{i^2} \Rightarrow i^2 = 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow i \in \{1, p-1\}$$

$$(i) \quad i=1 \Rightarrow a^{-1}ba = b \Rightarrow ab=ba \Rightarrow G \text{ je komutativna (v. 1°)}$$

$$(ii) \quad i=p-1 \Rightarrow b^a = b^{p-1} \quad G = \langle a, b, a^2=1, b^p=1, ba = ab^{p-1} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow G = D_p$$

Za $p > 2$ postoje tačno 2 neizomorfne grupe reda $2p$.

33. Neka je $A = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ Abelova grupa. Dokazati da je A homomorfna slika grupe \mathbb{Z}^n .

Dokaz:

$$A = \{ m_1 a_1 + \dots + m_n a_n \mid m_i \in \mathbb{Z}, i = \overline{1, n} \}$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow A, \quad f(m_1, \dots, m_n) = m_1 a_1 + \dots + m_n a_n \quad (m_i \in \mathbb{Z}, i = \overline{1, n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(m_1 + k_1, \dots, m_n + k_n) &= (m_1 + k_1)a_1 + \dots + (m_n + k_n)a_n \\ &= (m_1 a_1 + \dots + m_n a_n) + (k_1 a_1 + \dots + k_n a_n) \\ &= f(m_1, \dots, m_n) + f(k_1, \dots, k_n); \quad f \text{ je NA} \quad \text{QED} \end{aligned}$$

34. Neka je K Boole-ov prsten, tj. neka važi $x^2 = x$ ($x \in K$).

Dokazati da je K komutativan prsten karakteristike 2.

Dokaz:

$$(x+x)^2 = x+x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x^2 + x^2 = x+x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Char } K = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y)^2 = x+y &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + xy + yx + y^2 = x+y \Leftrightarrow xy = -yx \\ 2yx = 0 &\Rightarrow yx = -yx \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow xy = yx \quad \text{QED}$$

35. Jednačina $x^p - 1 = 0$ ima koron $\neq 1$ u \mathbb{Z}_q akho $p \mid (q-1)$ ($p, q \in \text{Prst}$).

Dokaz:

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad a^p = 1 \Rightarrow \text{red}(a) = p \text{ u grupi } (\mathbb{Z}_q \setminus \{0\}, \cdot, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid (q-1) \quad (\text{Lagrange})$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad p \mid (q-1) \xrightarrow{(\text{Cauchy})} (\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_q \setminus \{0\}) \text{red}(a) = p, \quad a^p = 1 \quad \text{QED}$$

36. Neka je K oblast celih u kojoj su svi ideali glavni.

Dokazati da je u K svaki prost nemula ideal maksimalan.

Dokaz:

Neka je $(x) \neq 0$ prost ideal u K i (y) ideal takav da $(x) \subset (y) \subseteq K$ ($(y) \neq (x)$). Nako $x \in (y)$, postoji $u \in K$, tako da je $x = uy$. Ideal (x) je prost, pa $u \in (x)$ ili $y \in (x)$.

Kako je $(y) \neq (x)$, sledi $y \notin (x)$, pa $u \in (x)$. Zato postoji $v \in K$, takvo da je $u = xv$. Dakle, $-x = xv - y$, tj:
 $x(1-vy) = 0$. Kako je K oblast celih i $x \neq 0$, sledi $1-vy = 0$
 pa je $1 = vy \in (y)$ i otuda $(y) = K$. Dakle, (x) je max. aED

37. Neka je K polje i $p \in K[x]$. Dokazati da je ideal (p) maksimalan u $K[x]$ akko je p nevodljiv nad K .

Dokaz: (\Rightarrow) : Ako je (p) maksimalan ideal, onda je on i prost, pa je p nevastavljiv nad K .

(\Leftarrow) : $K[x]$ je oblast celih u kojoj su svi ideali glavni, pa ako je p nevastavljiv polinom nad K , onda je ideal (p) prost, te je na osnovu zad. 36 on i maksimalan. QED

Primer: Ideal (x^2+1) je maksimalan u $\mathbb{R}[x]$, a (x^2-2) u $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

38. Opisati sve grupe reda 385 i dokazati da u svakoj od njih postoji element reda 77.

Dokaz: Neka je G grupa, $|G| = 385$. Kako je $385 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$, postoje $P, Q, R \triangleleft G$, redom S_5, S_7 i S_{11} - podgrupe grupe G .

Kako je $s_7 = 1 \pmod{7}$ i $s_7 \mid 385$, neposredno sledi $s_5 = 1$, pa je $Q \triangleleft G$. Na isti način: $s_{11} = 1 \pmod{11}$ i $s_{11} \mid 385$, povlači $s_{11} = 1$, pa je i $R \triangleleft G$.

Neka je $P = \langle a; a^5 = 1 \rangle \cong C_5$, $Q = \langle b; b^7 = 1 \rangle \cong C_7$ i $R = \langle c; c^{11} = 1 \rangle \cong C_{11}$ (sve grupe prostog reda su ciklične). Posmatrajmo konjugovane kao desno podgrupe R na skup Q . Imamo $b^c = b^i$ za neko i , $1 \leq i \leq 6$ (jer je $Q \triangleleft G$), pa je $b^{c^{11}} = b^{i^{11}}$, tj:

$i^{11} = 1 \pmod{7}$. Neposredno se proverava da je jedino rešenje ove jednačine (tj jednačine $x^{11} - 1 = 0$ u polju \mathbb{Z}_7) jednako 1. Dakle, $b^c = b$, pa je $bc = cb$.

Kako je, na osnovu prethodnog, $(bc)^k = b^k c^k$, sledi:

$$\text{red}(bc) = \text{NZS}(\text{red}(b), \text{red}(c)) = \text{NZS}(7, 11) = 77$$

Dalje razlikujemo slučajeve.

A. $P \triangleleft G$: Kako je još $Q \triangleleft G$, $R \triangleleft G$, $P \cap Q = Q \cap R = R \cap P = \{1\}$,

$$|PQR| = \frac{|P| \cdot |Q| \cdot |R|}{|P \cap Q|} = \frac{|P| \cdot |Q| \cdot |R|}{|P \cap Q|} = \frac{|P| \cdot |Q| \cdot |R|}{|Q \cap R|} = \frac{|P| \cdot |Q| \cdot |R|}{|R \cap P|} = |P| \cdot |Q| \cdot |R| = 385 = |G|,$$

sledi $PQR = G$, pa je G unutrašnji, a time i spoljašnji direktni proizvod svojih podgrupa $P \cong C_5$, $Q \cong C_7$, $R \cong C_{11}$, tj.

$$G \cong C_5 \times C_7 \times C_{11} \cong C_{385}$$

B. $P \not\triangleleft G$: Kako je $Q \triangleleft G$, biće $b^a = b^i$, za neko $i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$.

Dalje je $b = b^1 = b^{a^5} = b^{i^5}$, pa je $i^5 = 1 \pmod{7}$. Proverom sledi $i=1$, pa je $b^a = b$, tj. $ba = ab$.

Analogno je $c^a = c^j$, za neko $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$, gde je $j^5 = 1 \pmod{11}$. Neponednuom proverom sledi $j \in \{2, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ (za $j=1$ dobija se da je G komutativna, što je obrateno u A.)

Kako su 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 rešenja iste jednačine $x^5 = 1$ u Z_{11} , sledi da su grupe $G_j = \langle a, b, c; a^5 = b^7 = c^{11} = 1, ab = ba, bc = cb, c^a = c^j \rangle$ za $j \in \{2, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ međusobno izomorfne.

Kesime: Postoje 2 neizomorfne grupe reda 385: C_{385} i

$$G = \langle a, b, c; a^5 = b^7 = c^{11} = 1, ab = ba, bc = cb, c^a = c^2 \rangle$$

39. Dokazati da grupa reda $p^2 q^2$ ($p, q \in \text{Prost}$) nije prosta.

Dokaz: Neka je G grupa reda $p^2 q^2$. Ako je $p=q$, sledi $|G|=p^4$.

Kako za svaku grupu reda p^n , postoji podgrupa reda p^{n-1} , sledi da postoji $H < G$, $|H|=p^3$. Tada je $|G:H|=p$, pa je $H \triangleleft G$.

Neka je $p < q$, i neka je $P = S_p$, a $Q = S_q$ - podgrupe grupe G .

Tada je $|P|=p^2$, $|Q|=q^2$. Kako je $s_q = 1 \pmod{q}$ i

$$s_q \mid p^2 q^2, \text{ sledi } s_q \mid p^2, \text{ tj. } s_q \in \{1, p, p^2\}$$

Ako je $s_q = 1$, a kako su ove S_q -podgrupe grupe G konjugovane, sledi $Q \triangleleft G$. Ako je $s_q = p$, zbog $s_q = |G:N(Q)| \nmid 4$

$N(Q) < G$, $p < q$, sledi $N(Q) < G$. Ako $s_q = p^2$ (... kao u kvadratu.) 41.

40. Dokazati Prvu teoremu o izomorfizmu grupa: Ako je G grupa, $H < G$, $F < G$, onda je $H \cap F < F$ i

$$HF/H \cong F/(H \cap F) \quad (*)$$

Dokaz:

$$\sigma_x(H \cap F) = \sigma_x(H) \cap \sigma_x(F) = H \cap F \quad \text{za } x \in F \Rightarrow H \cap F < F$$

Neka je $k: G \rightarrow G/H$ kanonski homomorfizam i $k_1 = k|_F$ (tj. $k_1: F \rightarrow G/H$, $k_1(x) = k(x)$ za $x \in F$). Tada je:

$$\text{Ker } k_1 = \{x \in F \mid f(x) = H\} = \{x \in F \mid Hx = H\} = H \cap F. \quad (1)$$

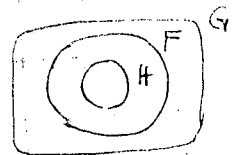
Dokazujemo da je $\text{Im } k_1 = HF/H$.

Zaista, ako je $y \in \text{Im } k_1$, onda je $y = k_1(x) = Hx$ za neko $x \in F$, pa je $y \in HF/H$, jer je $Hx = Hhx$ ($h \in H$). Ako je $y \in HF/H$, onda je $y = Hhx$, za neko $h \in H$, $x \in F$, pa je

$$y = Hhx = Hx = k_1(x) \in \text{Im } k_1. \quad \text{Dakle, važi (1), pa je na}$$

omoru Teoreme o razlaganju homomorfizma $F/\text{Ker } k_1 \cong$

$\text{Im } k_1$, tj. važi (*). QED



Druga teorema o izomorfizmu grupa:

Ako je G grupa, $H < G$, $F < G$, $H < F$, onda je $F/H < G/H$ i

$$(G/H)/(F/H) \cong G/F$$

I. Teorema o izomorfizmu prstena

Ako je $f: K \rightarrow A$ homomorfizam prstena K i A , onda je

$$K/\text{Ker } f \cong \text{Im } f$$

II. Teorema o izomorfizmu prstena

Ako je A prsten, $I, J \subseteq A$ ideali, onda je

$$(I+J)/J \cong I/(I \cap J)$$

III. ToIP

Ako je A prsten, $J \subseteq I$ ideali u A , onda je I/J ideal u A/J i

$$(A/J)/(I/J) \cong A/I$$

41. Odrediti grupu Galoa G polinoma $f(x) = x^4 - 10x + 1$ nad \mathbb{Q} .

Rešenje: $f(x) = x^4 - 10x + 1 = x^4 - 10x + 25 - 24 = (x^2 - 5)^2 - (2\sqrt{6})^2$
 $= (x^2 - 5 - 2\sqrt{6})(x^2 - 5 + 2\sqrt{6})$

Kako je $5 \pm 2\sqrt{6} = (\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{3})^2$, sledi

$$f(x) = (x - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}),$$

pa je korensko polje K_f polinoma f . $K_f = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. Dakle,

$$|G| = |K_f : \mathbb{Q}| = |K_f : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})| \cdot |\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) : \mathbb{Q}| = 4. \text{ Neka je } \varphi \in G,$$

tj. $\varphi \in \text{Aut } K_f$ i $\varphi|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{id}$. Tada je

$$k = \varphi(k) = \varphi(\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k}) = \varphi(\sqrt{k})^2, \text{ za } k \in \{2, 3\},$$

pa je $\varphi(\sqrt{2}) = \pm\sqrt{2}$ i $\varphi(\sqrt{3}) = \pm\sqrt{3}$. Tada imamo $G = \{I, \varphi_1,$

$\varphi_2, \varphi_1\varphi_2\}$, gde je I identičko pred. polja K_f ,

$$\varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}, \varphi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}, \varphi_1\varphi_2 = \varphi_2\varphi_1.$$

Dakle, $G \cong \mathbb{C}_2 \times \mathbb{C}_2 \cong V$