

5. Dokazati da je $H = \{(1, b) \mid b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ sa operacijom $*$ podgrupa grupe G (rad. 4).

$$H \subseteq G$$

1°) $(1, b), (1, c) \in H$

$$(1, b) * (1, c) = (1-1, 1 \cdot c + b) = (1, b+c) \in H$$

2°) Asoci. važi

3°) $(1, 0)$ je neutralni element u $(G, *)$ i
lako $(1, 0) \in H \Rightarrow (1, 0)$ je neutralni element u $(H, *)$

4°) $(1, b) \xrightarrow{\text{rad. 4.}} \left(\frac{1}{1}, -\frac{b}{1}\right) = (1, -b) \in H$

$$(1, b) * (1, -b) = (1, 0)$$

$(H, *)$ jeste podgrupa grupe $(G, *)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1, a) * (1, b) = (1, b+a) \\ (1, b) * (1, a) = (1, a+b) \end{array} \right\} H \text{ je Abelova grupa}$$

6. G -grupa, $H \subseteq G$. Tada je $H \leq G \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow \forall a, b \in H \quad ab^{-1} \in H$

D Aho $H \leq G$.

$$a, b \in H$$

$$a \in H$$

$$b \in H \xrightarrow{\text{H je grupa}} b^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a \in H & * & b^{-1} \in H \\ \in H & \in H & \text{H je} \\ & & \text{grupa} \end{matrix} \in H$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \left. \begin{matrix} a \in H \\ a \in H \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} a * a^{-1} \in H \\ \boxed{e \in H} \end{matrix}$$

3°) Vari

$$\left. \begin{matrix} e \in H \\ b \in H \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} e * b^{-1} \in H \\ \boxed{b^{-1} \in H} \end{matrix}$$

4°) Vari

$$a, b \in H \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} a * b \in H$$

$$\begin{matrix} \underline{a \in H} \\ b \in H \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \underline{b^{-1} \in H}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a * \underbrace{(b^{-1})^{-1}}_b \in H \\ \boxed{a * b \in H} \end{matrix}$$

1°) Vari

$$\boxed{H \leq G}$$

Prethodni zad.

$$(1, b), (1, c) \rightarrow (1, -c) \text{ je inv.} \quad \begin{matrix} (1, b) * (1, -c) = \\ = (1, -c + b) \in H \end{matrix}$$

Prinjeni podgrupa:

$$1) n\mathbb{Z} = \{n\mathbb{Z} \mid z \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm n, \pm 2n, \pm 3n, \dots\}$$

$$n\mathbb{Z} \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$nz_1, nz_2 \in n\mathbb{Z}$$

$$nz_1 + (-nz_2) = n(z_1 - z_2) \in n\mathbb{Z}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$

$$2) D(n, \mathbb{R}) \leq GL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

↓
diagonalna regularna
matrica $n \times n$ nad \mathbb{R}

↘
reg. matrice
 $n \times n$ nad \mathbb{R}

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Vježbe

1. Neka je G grupa i $C(G) = \{g \in G \mid g^x = xg, \forall x \in G\}$
centralizator grupe G

Dokazati da je $C(G)$ podgrupa grupe G .

$$a, b \in C(G)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ax = xa \\ bx = xb \end{array} \right\} \forall x \in G$$

$$bx = xb \mid b^{-1}$$

$$b^{-1} \mid bxb^{-1} = x$$

$$xb^{-1} = b^{-1}x$$

\Downarrow

$$b^{-1} \in C(G)$$

$$ab^{-1} \stackrel{?}{\in} C(G)$$

$$(\forall x \in G) \quad ab^{-1}x \stackrel{?}{=} xab^{-1}$$

$$ab^{-1}x = \underbrace{a}x\underbrace{b^{-1}} = x\underbrace{a}b^{-1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$ab^{-1} \in C(G)$$

(Zad) Sve podgrupe grupe $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ su oblika $n\mathbb{Z}$,
 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(Q) $H \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$, $H \neq \emptyset$

1) Ako je $H = \{0\}$ tada je $H = 0 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$

2) Ako je $H \neq \{0\}$ tada $\exists a > 0, a \in H$
(ako je $a < 0, a \in H$ tada je $-a > 0, -a \in H$)

$$S = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \in H, a > 0\}$$

Neka je $m = \min S$ (postoji minimum skupa S
jer $S \neq \emptyset$ i svaki
neprazni podskup prirodnih
brojeva ima minimalni
element).

Pokazat ćemo da je

$$m\mathbb{Z} = H.$$

Kada je $m \in H$ tada $m\mathbb{Z} = \{mk \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq H$

jer je H grupa $\left(\begin{array}{l} mk = \underbrace{m + \dots + m}_{k > 0} \in H \\ mk = \underbrace{(-m) + \dots + (-m)}_{-k > 0} \in H \end{array} \right)$

Dalje, $\boxed{m\mathbb{Z} \subseteq H}$.

Neka je $x \in H \Rightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Z}, r \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$

td. $x = mq + r$ (po algoritmu djeljenja)

tada $r = x - mq \in H$ (jer $x \in H, mq \in H$)

Kada je $r \in H$ i $r \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$ i $m = \min S$

$$\Rightarrow r = 0$$

Dalje, $x = mq$ tj. $x \in m\mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{H \subseteq m\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\textcircled{7a} \quad G = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, ac \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$H = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} : b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

a) Dokazati da je G sa operacijom množenja matrica grupa.

b) Dokazati da je H podgrupa grupe G .

$\textcircled{7b}$ a) (sami)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & -\frac{b}{ac} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b1.} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ 0 & c_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -y+x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in H.$$

Korisćen je zadatak:

* G grupa, $H \subseteq G, H \neq \emptyset$

$$H \subseteq G \iff \forall a, b \in H \quad ab^{-1} \in H$$

$\textcircled{8}$ Neka su H i K podgrupe grupe G , (G, \cdot) . Dokazati da je $H \cup K$ podgrupom grupe G ako i samo ako $H \subseteq K$ ili $K \subseteq H$.

(\Leftarrow) Ako je $H \subseteq K$ ili $K \subseteq H$ tada je $H \cup K = K$ ili $H \cup K = H$, a $H, K \subseteq G$.

(\Rightarrow) Pretpostavimo suprotno, da $H \not\subseteq K$ i $K \not\subseteq H$.

$$\exists h \in H \setminus K \quad \text{ i } \quad \exists k \in K \setminus H$$

$$h, k \in H \cup K \quad (H \cup K \leq G)$$

$$h \cdot k \in H \cup K$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1^\circ \quad h \cdot k \in H \\ 2^\circ \quad h \cdot k \in K \end{array} \right\}$$

$$1^\circ \quad h \cdot k = h_1 \in H$$

$$k = \underbrace{h^{-1}}_{\in H} \underbrace{h_1}_{\in H} \in H \quad \Downarrow$$

$$2^\circ \quad h \cdot k = k_1 \in K$$

$$h = \underbrace{k_1}_{\in K} \underbrace{k^{-1}}_{\in K} \in K \quad \Downarrow$$