

6. Neka su $A, B \leq G$ takve da je $AB = G$,
 $A \cap B = \{e\}$ i svaki element iz A komutira
sa svakim elementom iz B . Dokazati da je
 $G \cong A \times B$.

$$\forall a \in A, \forall b \in B \quad a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

$$(\forall g \in G)(\exists a \in A)(\exists b \in B) \quad g = a \cdot b$$

Dokazaćemo da su a i b jedinstveni. U suprotnom
postojali bi a_1, b_1 i a_2, b_2 t.d. $g = a_1 b_1 = a_2 b_2$.

$$a_1 \cdot b_1 = a_2 \cdot b_2$$

$$\underbrace{a_2^{-1} \cdot a_1}_{\in A} = \underbrace{b_2 \cdot b_1^{-1}}_B = e \quad \text{zbog} \quad A \cap B = \{e\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = a_2, b_1 = b_2$$

$$G \stackrel{?}{=} A \times B$$

$$\phi: G \rightarrow A \times B$$

$$\phi(x) = (a, b) \quad x \in G, x = a \cdot b$$

ϕ je dobro definirano zbog jedinstvenosti predstavljanja $x = a \cdot b, a \in A, b \in B$

ϕ je homomorfizam:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(xy) &= \phi(a_1 \cdot b_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot b_2) = \phi(\underbrace{(a_1 \cdot a_2)}_{\in A} \cdot \underbrace{(b_1 \cdot b_2)}_{\in B}) = \\ &= (a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(x) = (a_1, b_1), \phi(y) = (a_2, b_2)$$

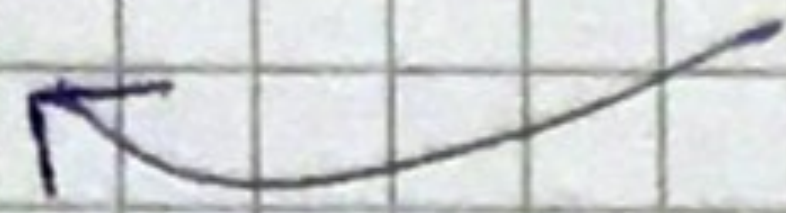
$$\phi(x) \phi(y) = (a_1, b_1) \circ (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker } \phi &= \{x \in G \mid \phi(x) = (e, e)\} = \\ &= \{x \in G \mid x = e \cdot e = e\} = \{e\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Im } \phi = A \times B \quad \text{jer ako } x = a \cdot b \in G \text{ tada } x \xrightarrow{\phi} (a, b)$$

Osnt.

$$\Rightarrow G/\{e\} \cong A \times B$$

$$G/\{e\} \cong G \quad f(x) = x$$


7. Neka su $A, B \trianglelefteq G$ t.d. $AB = G$ i $A \cap B = \{e\}$.
Dokazati da je $G \cong A \times B$.

$$a \in A, b \in B$$

$$\underbrace{ab} \in B \quad \underbrace{a^{-1}b^{-1}} \in B$$

$$\underbrace{ab} \in A \quad \underbrace{a^{-1}b^{-1}} \in A$$

$$ab a^{-1} b^{-1} \in A \cap B = \{e\}$$

$$ab a^{-1} b^{-1} = e \quad | \cdot b$$

$$ab a^{-1} = b \quad | \cdot a$$

$$ab = ba$$

\Rightarrow Svaki element iz A komutira sa svakim elementom iz B , (rad. G) $\Rightarrow G \cong A \times B$

$$\textcircled{8.} \quad \underline{A \cong C, B \cong D \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} A \times B \cong C \times D}$$

$$A \cong C \Rightarrow \exists f_1: A \xrightarrow{\text{izom.}} C$$

$$B \cong D \Rightarrow \exists f_2: B \xrightarrow{\text{izom.}} D$$

$$f: A \times B \rightarrow C \times D$$

$$f(a, b) = (f_1(a), f_2(b))$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ A & B \\ \in C & \in D \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f((a_1, b_1) \otimes (a_2, b_2)) &= f(a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2) = \\
 &= (f_1(a_1 a_2), f_2(b_1 b_2)) = (f_1(a_1) \cdot f_1(a_2), f_2(b_1) \cdot f_2(b_2)) = \\
 &= (f_1(a_1), f_2(b_1)) \otimes (f_1(a_2), f_2(b_2)) = \\
 &= f(a_1, b_1) \otimes f(a_2, b_2) \Rightarrow f \text{ je homomorfizam}
 \end{aligned}$$

"1-1":

$$f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_2, y_2)$$

$$(f_1(x_1), f_2(y_1)) = (f_1(x_2), f_2(y_2))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow f_1(x_1) = f_1(x_2) &\xrightarrow{f_1 \text{ je izom.}} x_1 = x_2 \\
 \Rightarrow f_2(y_1) = f_2(y_2) &\xrightarrow{f_2 \text{ je izom.}} y_1 = y_2
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f_1(x_1) = f_1(x_2) \\ \Rightarrow f_2(y_1) = f_2(y_2) \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$$

"na":

$$f: A \times B \rightarrow C \times D$$

$$\text{Neka je } (c, d) \in C \times D$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ C & D \end{matrix}$

$$c \in C \Rightarrow \exists a \in A \quad f_1(a) = c$$

$$d \in D \Rightarrow \exists b \in B \quad f_2(b) = d$$

$$f(a, b) = (f_1(a), f_2(b)) = (c, d) \Rightarrow f \text{ je "na"}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ je izomorfizam}$$

Prsten

Na skupu R su definirane dvije operacije $+$ i \cdot .
Vaze svojstva:

- 1) $(R, +)$ je Abelova gr.
- 2) (R, \cdot) je polugrupa
- 3) $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$
 $(a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c$

Prsten sa jedinicom alio (R, \cdot) ima jedinicu e .
Alio je \cdot komutativna onda je to komutativni prsten.
Ja prsten sa jedinicom kažemo da je tijelo alio
 $\forall x \in R \setminus \{0\}$ vaze da $\exists x^{-1}$ t.d. $x \cdot x^{-1} = x^{-1} \cdot x = 1$.
Komutativno tijelo je polje. (F)

1. Ispitati da li su sljedeće strukture prsteni:

a) $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$

b) $(2\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$

c) $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$

d) $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$

e) $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +, \cdot)$

a) I) $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ je Abelova grupa

II) $(\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) \rightarrow$ 1) zatvorenost unti, 2) asocij, 3) $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$, 4) Ne unti, 5) \neq

III) Vazi distributivnost.

\Rightarrow Komutativan prsten sa jedinicom.

b) I) $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ jeste Abelova gr.

II) (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)

1) Zapravost \checkmark $2k \cdot 2l = 2 \cdot (2kl)$

2) Asoc. \checkmark

3) Nema neutralni element $1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$

4) Nema inverzni

5) Vazi kom.

III) Vazi distributivnost

\Rightarrow Komutativan prsten

c) $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$

I) $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ Abelova

II) (\mathbb{R}, \cdot)

1), 2), 3) \checkmark

4) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \exists \frac{1}{x}$

5) \checkmark

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$ je polje

d), e) slicno

Primeri.

$$\mathbb{Z}_m = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \dots, \overline{m-1}\}$$

I) $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +_m)$ - Abelova gr.

II) $(\mathbb{Z}_m, \cdot_m) \rightarrow$ zatvorenost \checkmark
 \rightarrow asocijativnost \checkmark
 \rightarrow neutralni je $\bar{1}$

III) Distributivnost \checkmark

$(\mathbb{Z}_m, +_m, \cdot_m)$ - prsten (komutativan, sa jedinicom)

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \setminus \{\bar{0}\}$$

$$\bar{2} \cdot \bar{3} = \bar{6} = \bar{0}$$

Tvrdenje: $(\mathbb{Z}_p, +_p, \cdot_p)$ je polje $\Leftrightarrow p$ je prost

1. Neka je $(R, +, \cdot)$ prsten sa jedinicom, u kojem vazi da je $(x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2$
 $\forall x, y \in R$. Dokazati da je R komutativan
i da $(\forall x \in R) 2x = 0$ tj. $x+x=0$.

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

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

$$-x^2/x^2 + xy + yx + y^2 = x^2 + y^2 / -y^2$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}) \quad xy + yx = 0$$

$$y = 1, \forall x \quad x \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot x = 0$$

$$x + x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -x$$

$$2x = 0$$

$$xy + yx = 0$$

$$xy = -yx = yx$$

$$xy = yx \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ je komutativan}$$

2. Ispitati da li je sljedeći skup, sa standardnim operacijama $+$ i \cdot prsten.

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

I) $(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}), +)$ je Abelova grupa

$$1) (a + b\sqrt{2}) + (c + d\sqrt{2}) = \underbrace{(a+c)}_{\in \mathbb{Q}} + \underbrace{(b+d)\sqrt{2}}_{\in \mathbb{Q}}$$

2) Asoc. se prenosi iz $(\mathbb{R}, +)$

3) Neutralni je $0 = 0 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

4) $a + b\sqrt{2} \rightarrow -a - b\sqrt{2}$ je inv.

5) Komutativnost se prenosi iz $(\mathbb{R}, +)$

II) $(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}), \cdot)$

$$1) Zatvorenost: (a + b\sqrt{2})(c + d\sqrt{2}) =$$

$$= (ac + 2bd) + \sqrt{2}(bc + ad)$$

2) Asoc. iz (\mathbb{R}, \cdot)

3) Neutralni $1 = 1 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

$$4) (a + b\sqrt{2})(x + y\sqrt{2}) = 1$$

$$x + y\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{a + b\sqrt{2}}, \quad a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0$$

$$x + y\sqrt{2} = \frac{a - b\sqrt{2}}{a^2 - 2b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2 - 2b^2}\sqrt{2}$$

5) Kom. iz (\mathbb{R}, \cdot)

$(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ je točka zbrajanem \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ je Abelova grupa

III) Dist. iz $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}), +, \cdot)$ je polje

$$\textcircled{3} S = \left\{ \frac{a}{p^n} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, p \text{ - fiksni prost broj} \right\}$$

Dokazati da je S podprsten prstena racionalnih brojeva.

Javno je da je $S \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$.

I) $(S, +)$ - Abelova?

$$1) \frac{a}{p^{n_1}} + \frac{b}{p^{n_2}} = \frac{ap^{n_2} + bp^{n_1}}{p^{n_1+n_2}} \left[\begin{array}{l} n_1 + n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ ap^{n_2} + bp^{n_1} \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

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2) Asoc. se prenosi iz $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$

$$3) 0 = \frac{0}{p^1} \in S$$

$$4) \frac{a}{p^n} \in S \rightarrow \text{inverz je } -\frac{a}{p^n} \in S \text{ jer } (-a) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5) Kom. iz $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$

II) (S, \cdot)

$$1) \frac{a}{p^{n_1}}, \frac{b}{p^{n_2}} \in S$$

$$\frac{a}{p^{n_1}} \cdot \frac{b}{p^{n_2}} = \frac{ab}{p^{n_1+n_2}} \in S \left[\begin{array}{l} ab \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n_1 + n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{array} \right]$$

2) Asoc. iz (\mathbb{Q}, \cdot)

$$3) a=1, n=0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{p^n} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \in S \text{ jedinica}$$

$$4) q \in S, q \text{ je prost br. i } q \neq p$$

$$\downarrow \text{inverz}$$

$$\frac{1}{q} \in S?$$

$$\frac{a}{p^n} = \frac{1}{q} \Rightarrow qa = p^n$$

$\underbrace{q a}_{\text{djeljivo sa } q} = \underbrace{p^n}_{\text{nije djeljivo sa } q}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \notin S$$

III) Dist. il $(\mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot)$

$\Rightarrow (S, +, \cdot)$ je komutativan prsten sa jedinicom

4. Neka je R prsten sa jedinicom u kojem
 $(\forall x \in R) x^3 = x$. Dokazati da je
 $(\forall x \in R) 6x = 0$.

$$x \in R$$

$$x+x \in R$$

$$(x+x)^3 = x+x$$

$$(x+x)^3 = (x+x)(x+x)(x+x) = \\ = (x^2+x^2+x^2+x^2)(x+x) = \underbrace{x^3+x^3+x^3+\dots+x^3}_8 =$$

$$= \underbrace{x+x+\dots+x}_8$$

Imamo da je:

$$\underbrace{x+\dots+x}_8 = x+x / -x / -x$$

$$\underbrace{x+\dots+x}_6 = 0$$

$$6x = 0$$

5. Odrediti sve homomorfizme prstenova $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$.

Def. $f: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$

$(R_1, +, \cdot)$, (R_2, \oplus, \odot) - prsteni

$$(\forall x, y \in R_1) \quad f(x+y) = f(x) \oplus f(y) \\ f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \odot f(y)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ je homomorfizam

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(n) = n \cdot f(1) \quad (\text{od ranije})$$

$$f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$x = y = 1$$

$$f(1) = f(1) \cdot f(1)$$

$$f(1) = (f(1))^2$$

$$a = a^2$$

$$a^2 - a = 0$$

$$a(a-1) = 0$$

$$a = 0 \vee a = 1$$

$$\downarrow \\ \underline{\underline{f(x) = 0}}$$

$$\downarrow \\ \underline{\underline{f(x) = x}}$$