

Ödev Soruları (2) Cevapları

(1) G Abelyon grubu olsun.

$$H \leq G \Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in H \text{ için } xy^{-1} \in H$$

$$x \in H \Rightarrow x \in G, x^2 = e$$

$$y \in H \Rightarrow y \in G, y^2 = e \text{ olup}$$

$$xy^{-1} \in H \Leftrightarrow xy^{-1} \in G, (xy^{-1})^2 = e \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

$x, y \in G$ ve G grubu old. dan $xy^{-1} \in G$ dir.

$$(xy^{-1})^2 = x^2(y^{-1})^2 (\because G \text{ Abelyon})$$

$$= e(y^2)^{-1} = ee^{-1} = e \text{ olup } xy^{-1} \in H \text{ 'tir. Yani } H \leq G \text{ dir.}$$

(2) $H \leq G \Leftrightarrow$ (i) $\forall p, q \in H$ için $pq^{-1} \in H$

(ii) $\forall p \in H$ için $p^{-1} \in H$

$$\text{(i)} p \in H \Rightarrow p \in G, \forall x \in G \text{ için } f(xp) = f(x)$$

$$q \in H \Rightarrow q \in G, \forall x \in G \text{ için } f(xq) = f(x) \text{ olup}$$

$$f(xpq) = f(xp) (\because q \in H)$$

$$= f(x) (\because p \in H) \text{ old. dan } pq \in H \text{ 'tir.}$$

$$\text{(ii)} f(x) = f(xp^{-1}) = f(xp) (\because p \in H) \text{ olup } p^{-1} \in H \text{ 'tir.}$$

Yani $H \leq G$ dir.

(3) $H_1 \leq G \Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in H_1$ için $xy^{-1} \in H_1$

$$(xy^{-1})^n = x^n(y^{-1})^n (\because G \text{ Abelyon})$$

$$= x^n(y^n)^{-1} = ee^{-1} = e \text{ olup } xy^{-1} \in H_1 \text{ dir. Yani } H_1 \leq G \text{ dir.}$$

$H_2 \leq G \Leftrightarrow \forall x^n, y^n \in H_2$ için $x^n(y^n)^{-1} \in H_2$

$$x^n(y^n)^{-1} = x^n(y^{-1})^n$$

$$= (x^{-1}y^{-1})^n (\because G \text{ Abelyon}) \text{ olup } xy^{-1} \in G \text{ old. dañ}$$

$H_2 \leq G$ dir.

④ (a) $H_1 \subseteq \mathbb{C}^*$ (?)

$$z = x + iy \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{d.h.p.} \quad \bar{z} \in H_1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right) \left(\frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \geq 0$$

Olmalıdır. Fakat $\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right) \left(\frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \leq 0$ olsadır $\bar{z} \notin H_1$ dir.

Yani $H_1 \not\subseteq \mathbb{C}^*$ dir.

$$\begin{aligned} & (b) \text{(i)} \forall z_1, z_2 \in H_2 \text{ için } z_1 z_2 \stackrel{?}{\in} H_2 \\ & \text{(ii)} H_2 \subseteq H \text{ için } z^* \in H_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d.h.p.} \\ \text{d.h.p.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow H_2 \subseteq \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$(i) \quad z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2 \quad \text{d.h.}$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2) \quad \text{d.h.p.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2)^2 + (x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2)^2 &= x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2 + y_1^2 y_2^2 + x_1^2 y_2^2 + 2x_1 y_2 x_2 y_1 + y_1^2 x_2^2 \\ &= \underbrace{x_1^2}_{x^2} \underbrace{(x_2^2 + y_2^2)}_{y^2} + \underbrace{y_1^2}_{x^2} \underbrace{(y_2^2 + x_2^2)}_{y^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

old. don $z_1 z_2 \in H_2$ dir.

$$(ii) \quad z = x + iy \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \bar{z} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{d.h.p.}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 1$$

old. don $\bar{z} \in H_2$ dir.

Yani $H_2 \subseteq \mathbb{C}^*$ dir.

⑤ $H \subseteq G \Rightarrow \forall A, B \in H \text{ için } AB^{-1} \stackrel{?}{\in} H$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} x' & 0 \\ 0 & y' \end{pmatrix} \in H \quad \text{d.h.}$$

$$AB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' & 0 \\ 0 & y' \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (x')^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (y')^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(x')^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & yy'^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in H$$

(3)

oldşurda $H \leq G$ dir.

- (6) (a) $\pi \leq \theta$ (Döru) (c) $\pi \rightarrow \theta \leq \theta^*$ (Yoklu) ($\pi \rightarrow \theta$ aşırmaz.)
 fore prop defi
 (b) $\theta \leq \alpha$ (Döru) (d) $\theta^* \leq \alpha^*$ (Döru)

(7) G Abelyon prop, $H \leq G$ olsun.

$$S(H) \leq G \Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in S(H) \text{ için } xy^{-1} \in S(H)$$

$$x \in S(H) \Rightarrow x \in G, x \neq e$$

$$y \in S(H) \Rightarrow y \in G, y \neq e \text{ olup } xy^{-1} \in G \text{ ve}$$

$$(xy^{-1})^2 = x^2(y^{-1})^2 (\because G \text{ Abelyon})$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{eH} \frac{(y^{-1})^2}{eH} \in H (\because H \leq G) \text{ oldşurda } xy^{-1} \in S(H) \text{ tr.}$$

- (8) $G = S_3$ ve $a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ olsun. $n=2$ icin

$$a^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = b^2 \text{ olup } a \neq b \text{ dir.}$$

- (9) strelaler $(s, 18) = 1 \Rightarrow s = 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17$

$$\langle \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{5} \rangle = \langle \bar{7} \rangle = \langle \bar{11} \rangle = \langle \bar{13} \rangle = \langle \bar{17} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{18} \text{ dir.}$$

Alt gruplar $d = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18$

$$H_1 = \langle \frac{18}{1} \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{18} \rangle = \{ \bar{0} \}$$

$$H_2 = \langle \frac{18}{2} \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{9} \rangle = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{9} \}$$

$$H_3 = \langle \frac{18}{3} \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{6} \rangle = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{6}, \bar{12} \}$$

$$H_4 = \langle \frac{18}{6} \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{3} \rangle = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{3}, \bar{6}, \bar{9}, \bar{12}, \bar{15} \}$$

$$H_5 = \langle \frac{18}{9} \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{2} \rangle = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{2}, \bar{4}, \bar{6}, \bar{8}, \bar{10}, \bar{12}, \bar{14}, \bar{16} \}$$

$$H_6 = \langle \frac{18}{18} \bar{1} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{18} \text{ dir.}$$

(4)

$$\textcircled{10} \quad A = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\langle I \rangle = I = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= A$$

oldugundan A devirildir.

$$\textcircled{11} \quad n = \langle g \rangle, |G| = 28 \quad \phi(28) = \phi(7 \cdot 2^2) = 6 \cdot 2 = 12$$

$$\text{Höreuler} \quad (S, 28) = \perp \Rightarrow S = 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g \rangle &= \langle g^3 \rangle = \langle g^5 \rangle = \langle g^9 \rangle = \langle g^{11} \rangle = \langle g^{13} \rangle = \langle g^{15} \rangle = \langle g^{17} \rangle = \langle g^{19} \rangle \\ &= \langle g^{23} \rangle = \langle g^{25} \rangle = \langle g^{27} \rangle = G \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Alt Gruplar} \quad d = 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28$$

$$H_1 = \langle g^{\frac{28}{1}} \rangle = \langle g^{28} \rangle = \{e\}$$

$$H_2 = \langle g^{\frac{28}{2}} \rangle = \langle g^{14} \rangle = \{e, g^{14}\}$$

$$H_3 = \langle g^{\frac{28}{4}} \rangle = \langle g^7 \rangle = \{e, g^7, g^{14}\}$$

$$H_4 = \langle g^{\frac{28}{7}} \rangle = \langle g^4 \rangle = \{e, g^4, g^8, g^{12}, g^{16}, g^{20}, g^{24}\}$$

$$H_5 = \langle g^{\frac{28}{14}} \rangle = \langle g^2 \rangle = \{e, g^2, g^4, \dots, g^{26}\}$$

$$H_6 = \langle g^{\frac{28}{28}} \rangle = \langle g \rangle = G \quad \text{dir.}$$

(5)

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \langle A \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\langle B \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ dir.}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow m(A) = 2$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow m(B) = 2 \text{ olup}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ dir. } (AB)^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

olzer $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ olmadipinder $m(AB) = \infty$ dir.

\textcircled{15} G grup, $x \in G$ olur. $H = \langle x \rangle$ o.ü $x \in U \subseteq H$ olzer $U \subseteq G$ olur.

Bu durumda $x \in U \Rightarrow x^2 \in U$

$x^3 \in U$ olup $x^n \in U$ olur. Yani $H \subseteq U$

olde edilir. Yani uslu re $H \subseteq U$ old.dan $U = H$ fir. Dolayısıyla H, G nm x ikişer en kucuk alt grubudur.

\textcircled{16} $m(a) = n \Rightarrow a^n = e$ olzer $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ varur.

$m(\bar{a}) = k$ olzer $k \in \mathbb{N}$ postelim.

$$m(\bar{a}) = k \Rightarrow (\bar{a})^k = e \Rightarrow (a^k)^{-1} = e \Rightarrow a^k = e \Rightarrow n | k$$

$$a^n = e \Rightarrow (a^n)^{-1} = e \Rightarrow (\bar{a})^n = e \Rightarrow k | n$$

olup $k = n$ dir.

(6)

$$(15) P_0 = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^n = 1 \} = \left\langle e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}} \right\rangle \text{ dir. Yani } P_n \text{ devamlıdır.}$$

$$(16) P_4 = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^4 = 1 \} = \{ 1, i, -i, -1 \} \text{ olup}$$

$$\langle i \rangle = \langle -i \rangle = P_4 \text{ tur.}$$

$$(17) H = 4\mathbb{Z}, G = \mathbb{Z} \text{ o. y } x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ iu m}$$

$$H+x = 4\mathbb{Z}+x = \{ 4k+x \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ 4k+0, 4k+1, 4k+2, 4k+3 \}$$

biriminden.

$$H = \langle 4 \rangle, G = \mathbb{Z}_{12} \text{ o. y } \overline{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_{12} \text{ iu m}$$

$$H+\overline{x} = \langle 4 \rangle + \overline{x} = \{ \langle 4 \rangle + \overline{0}, \langle 4 \rangle + \overline{1}, \langle 4 \rangle + \overline{2}, \langle 4 \rangle + \overline{3} \}$$

~~, 0, 4, 8, 12~~

biriminden.

$$H = \mathbb{Z}, G = \mathbb{R} \text{ o. y } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ iu m}$$

$$H+x = \mathbb{Z}+x = \{ n+x \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{R} \} \text{ biriminden.}$$

$$(21) m(g) = n \text{ o. y } n, m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ iu m } m = nt+k, 0 \leq k < m \text{ ol. sek. kite } \mathbb{Z} \text{ udu.}$$

$$m(g) = n \Rightarrow g^n = e \text{ ol. sek. en küçük pozitif tane sayi } n$$

olup

$$g^m = e \Rightarrow g^{nt+k} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^{nt})^k e$$

$$\Rightarrow g^k = e \Rightarrow k=0 \text{ dir. Yani } m = nt \text{ olup } n/m \text{ dir.}$$

$$(22) \quad |\mathcal{Z}_{24}| = 24 \text{ o.g}$$

irreduzibel $(\mathcal{Z}_{24}) = 1 \Rightarrow S = 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23$

$$\langle \bar{1} \rangle = \langle \bar{5} \rangle = \langle \bar{7} \rangle = \langle \bar{11} \rangle = \langle \bar{13} \rangle = \langle \bar{17} \rangle = \langle \bar{19} \rangle = \langle \bar{23} \rangle = \mathcal{Z}_{24}$$

Alt prupor

$$\Delta = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24$$

$$H_1 = \left\langle \frac{24}{1} I \right\rangle = \langle \bar{24} \rangle = \{\bar{0}\}$$

$$H_2 = \left\langle \frac{24}{2} I \right\rangle = \langle \bar{12} \rangle = \{\bar{0}, \bar{12}\}$$

$$H_3 = \left\langle \frac{24}{3} I \right\rangle = \langle \bar{8} \rangle = \{\bar{0}, \bar{8}, \bar{16}\}$$

$$H_4 = \left\langle \frac{24}{4} I \right\rangle = \langle \bar{6} \rangle$$

$$H_5 = \left\langle \frac{24}{6} I \right\rangle = \langle \bar{4} \rangle \quad \dots \text{brummindekr.}$$

(24) (a) n axial o.l.n. $n \geq 2$ o.l.d.n. e.g. o.t.z.k g.e.h u.o.d.r.

$H = \langle g \rangle$ verset $m(g) = |H| = k$ o.g Lgrage perepi

$k | n$ dir. n axial o.l.d.n. $k = l$ ueye $k = n$ dimakidr.

$k = l$ olomaz. O halde $k = n$ o.l.u.p. $|H| = |G|$ o.l.u. $H \leq G$

o.l.d.n. $H = G$ dir. Yoir G deviridr.

(b) $\mathcal{Z}_4 = \langle \bar{1} \rangle$ o.l.u.p. $|\mathcal{Z}_4| = 4$ axial neptidr.