

Örnek 3 Çiftlikleri

① $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ için $\phi(x+y) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$ (?)

(i) x, y tek, y çift ise $x+y$ tek olup

$$\phi(x+y) = -1 = -1 \cdot 1 = \phi(x)\phi(y) \text{ dir.}$$

(ii) x, y tek ise $x+y$ çift olup

$$\phi(x+y) = 1 = (-1)(-1) = \phi(x)\phi(y) \text{ dir.}$$

(iii) x, y çift ise $x+y$ çift olup

$$\phi(x+y) = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = \phi(x)\phi(y) \text{ dir.}$$

Buğayla ϕ bir homomorfizmdir.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gek } \phi &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \phi(x) = 1\} \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \text{ çift tamsayı}\} \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = 2\mathbb{Z} \text{ dir.} \end{aligned}$$

② $f: G \rightarrow H$ homomorfizm olsun.

$m(g) = k \Rightarrow g^k = e$ olup $m(f(g)) = n$ dersek $k = n$ olmalıdır.

$$g^k = e \Rightarrow f(g^k) = f(e) = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{f(gg \dots g)}_{k\text{-tane}} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{f(g)f(g) \dots f(g)}_{k\text{-tane}} = e \text{ (}\because f \text{ homo)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f(g))^k = e \Rightarrow n \mid k$$

$$(f(g))^n = e \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(g)f(g) \dots f(g)}_{n\text{-tane}} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{f(gg \dots g)}_{n\text{-tane}} = e = f(e) \text{ (}\because f \text{ homo)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(g^n) = f(e)$$

$$\Rightarrow g^n = e \text{ (}\because f \text{ izom)} \Rightarrow k \mid n \text{ olup } k = n \text{ dir.}$$

③ (i) $f: G \rightarrow H, g: H \rightarrow G$

$$g(h_1 h_2) \stackrel{?}{=} g(h_1) g(h_2)$$

f örten old. da $f(g) = h$ olcek $g \in G$ olup

$$\begin{aligned}
g(h_1 h_2) &= g(f(g_1) f(g_2)) \\
&= g(f(g_1 g_2)) \quad (\because f \text{ homo}) \\
&= (g \circ f)(g_1 g_2) \\
&= (g \circ f)(g_1) (g \circ f)(g_2) \quad (\because g \circ f \text{ homo}) \\
&= g(f(g_1)) g(f(g_2)) \\
&= g(h_1) g(h_2) \quad \text{dir. Yani } g \text{ homomorfizmdir.}
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) $f(g_1 g_2) \stackrel{?}{=} f(g_1) f(g_2)$

~~$(f \circ g)(h_1 h_2) = (f \circ g)(h_1) (f \circ g)(h_2) \Rightarrow f(g(h_1 h_2)) = f(g(h_1)) f(g(h_2))$~~

$(g \circ f)(g_1 g_2) = (g \circ f)(g_1) (g \circ f)(g_2)$ ($\because g \circ f$ homo.) olup

$$\begin{aligned}
g(f(g_1 g_2)) &= g(f(g_1) f(g_2)) \\
&= g(f(g_1) f(g_2)) \quad (\because g \text{ homo.}) \text{ dir. } g \text{ izt old. da}
\end{aligned}$$

$g(f(g_1 g_2)) = g(f(g_1) f(g_2)) \Rightarrow f(g_1 g_2) = f(g_1) f(g_2)$ olup f homomorfizmdir.

④ (G, \circ) nin grup olması grup aks. sıfatılarak gösterilir. (ödev)

$$f: G \rightarrow G$$

$a \mapsto a^{-1}$ fonk. tanımlarsak f izt-örten olup

$$f(ab) = (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1} a^{-1} = a \circ b = f(a) \circ f(b) \text{ old. da } f \text{ homomorfizmdir.}$$

Dolayısıyla f izomorfizm olup $(G, \cdot) \cong (G, \circ)$ dir.

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \phi(ab) \stackrel{?}{=} \phi(a) \circ \phi(b) \text{ (?)}$$

$$I_{ab} \stackrel{?}{=} I_a \circ I_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in G \text{ i\u00fcm } (I_a \circ I_b)(x) &= I_a(I_b(x)) \\ &= I_a(bx b^{-1}) \\ &= a(bx b^{-1})a^{-1} \\ &= (ab)x(ab)^{-1} = I_{ab}(x) \text{ olup } I_a \circ I_b = I_{ab} \end{aligned}$$

dir. y\u00f6ri $\phi(a) \circ \phi(b) = \phi(ab)$ dir. Boylece ϕ homomorfizmdir.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker } \phi &= \{ a \in G \mid \phi(a) = e_H \} \\ &= \{ a \in G \mid I_a = I_e \} \\ &= \{ a \in G \mid \forall x \in G \text{ i\u00fcm } I_a(x) = I_e(x) \} \\ &= \{ a \in G \mid \forall x \in G \text{ i\u00fcm } axa^{-1} = x \} = Z(G) \text{ dir.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \phi(\alpha_{a,b} \circ \alpha_{c,d}) \stackrel{?}{=} \phi(\alpha_{a,b}) \circ \phi(\alpha_{c,d})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_{a,b} \circ \alpha_{c,d})(x) &= \alpha_{a,b}(\alpha_{c,d}(x)) \\ &= \alpha_{a,b}(cx+d) \\ &= a(cx+d)+b = acx+ad+b \\ &= \alpha_{ac, ad+b}(x) \Rightarrow \alpha_{a,b} \circ \alpha_{c,d} = \alpha_{ac, ad+b} \end{aligned}$$

Olup $\phi(\alpha_{a,b} \circ \alpha_{c,d}) = \phi(\alpha_{ac, ad+b}) = \alpha_{ac, 0}$ ve

$$\phi(\alpha_{a,b}) \circ \phi(\alpha_{c,d}) = \alpha_{a,0} \circ \alpha_{c,0} = \alpha_{ac,0} \text{ oldu\u00f4ndan}$$

ϕ homo. dir.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker } \phi &= \{ \alpha_{a,b} \mid \phi(\alpha_{a,b}) = e_G \} \\ &= \{ \alpha_{a,b} \mid \alpha_{a,0} = \alpha_{1,0} \} \text{ (G nm birimi } \alpha_{1,0}) \\ &= \{ \alpha_{a,b} \mid a=1, b \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ \alpha_{1,b} \mid b \in \mathbb{R} \} \text{ dir.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(G) = \{ \phi(\alpha_{a,b}) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0 \} = \{ \alpha_{a,0} \mid a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0 \} \text{ dir.}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f: G \rightarrow G \\ x \mapsto x^{-1} \text{ izomorfizm olsun.}$$

$\forall a, b \in G$ için $ab = ba$ (?)

f örten old. den $\forall a \in G$ için $f(x) = a$ olacak x eni vardır.

$$\begin{aligned} ab &= f(x)f(y) \\ &= f(xy) \quad (\because f \text{ homo.}) \\ &= (xy)^{-1} \\ &= y^{-1}x^{-1} = f(y)f(x) = ba \text{ olup } G \text{ Abelyandır.} \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{8} \quad (S, *)$ 'in grup olduğu grup aksiyomları ile gösterilir. (ödev)

$f: S \rightarrow G$ \downarrow örten old. den f nm homo. olduğunu göstermek yeterlidir.

$$f(x * y) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) \circ f(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x * y &= f^{-1}(f(x) \circ f(y)) \Rightarrow f(x * y) = f f^{-1}(f(x) \circ f(y)) \\ &= f(x) \circ f(y) \text{ old. den } f \end{aligned}$$

homo. dir.

$\textcircled{9} \quad G$ Abelyan olsun.

$$f(G) = \{ f(x) \mid x \in G \} \text{ o.ğ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall f(x), f(y) \in f(G) \text{ için } f(x)f(y) &= f(xy) \quad (\because f \text{ homo.}) \\ &= f(yx) \quad (\because G \text{ Abelyan}) \\ &= f(y)f(x) \text{ olup } f(G) \text{ Abelyandır.} \end{aligned}$$

$G = \langle g \rangle$ olsun

$$f(G) = \{ f(x) \mid x \in G \}$$

$$= \{ f(g^n) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$= \{ \underbrace{f(g \dots g)}_{n \text{ tane}} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ \underbrace{f(g) + f(g) + \dots + f(g)}_{n \text{ tane}} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \langle f(g) \rangle \text{ dir.}$$

(11) G Abelyan grup olar.

$$f(xy) = (xy)^n = x^n y^n = f(x)f(y) \text{ olup } f \text{ homo. dir.}$$

(12) $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_{30} \rightarrow G \quad |G|=5, G=\langle g \rangle$

$$[x]_{30} \mapsto g^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker \phi &= \{ [x]_{30} \mid \phi([x]_{30}) = e_G \} \\ &= \{ [x]_{30} \mid g^x = e_G \} \\ &= \{ [x]_{30} \mid x = 5k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{10}, \bar{15}, \bar{20}, \bar{25} \} \end{aligned}$$

(13) $\phi: \mathbb{Z}_{30} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{20}$ homo.

$$\ker \phi = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{10}, \bar{20} \}, \phi(\bar{23}) = \bar{9} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\phi(\bar{13}) = \phi(\bar{10} + \bar{3}) = \underbrace{\phi(\bar{10})}_0 + \phi(\bar{3}) = \phi(\bar{3})$$

$$\phi(\bar{23}) = \phi(\bar{20} + \bar{3}) = \underbrace{\phi(\bar{20})}_0 + \phi(\bar{3}) \Rightarrow \phi(\bar{3}) = \bar{9} \text{ ve } \phi(\bar{13}) = \bar{9} \text{ olur}$$

(14) (a) $\mathbb{Z}_g \in A(?) \quad \mathbb{Z}_g: G \rightarrow G$

$$x \mapsto gxg^{-1}$$

dir $\mathbb{Z}_g(x) = \mathbb{Z}_g(y) \Rightarrow gxg^{-1} = gyg^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(gxg^{-1})g = g^{-1}(gyg^{-1})g \Rightarrow x = y \text{ olup } \mathbb{Z}_g \text{ dir.}$$

örten $\mathbb{Z}_g \forall y \in G \text{ için } \exists x = g^{-1}yg \in G \ni \mathbb{Z}_g(x) = gxg^{-1} = g(g^{-1}yg)g^{-1} = y$
 olup \mathbb{Z}_g örten dir.

homo
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_g(xy) &= g(xy)g^{-1} \\ &= g(xg^{-1}y)g^{-1} = (gxg^{-1})(gyg^{-1}) = \mathbb{Z}_g(x)\mathbb{Z}_g(y) \end{aligned}$$

olup \mathbb{Z}_g homo. dir. Böylece \mathbb{Z}_g in. olup $\mathbb{Z}_g \in A$ dir.

(b) $\phi: G \rightarrow A$

$$g \mapsto \phi(g) = zg \quad \text{o.d.}$$

$$\ker \phi = \{ g \in G \mid \overbrace{\phi(g)} = e_A \}$$

$$= \{ g \in G \mid \forall x \in G \text{ i\u00fcm } zg(x) = I(x) \}$$

$$= \{ g \in G \mid \forall x \in G \text{ i\u00fcm } gxg^{-1} = x \}$$

$$= \{ g \in G \mid \forall x \in G \text{ i\u00fcm } gx = xg \} = Z(G) = \text{mer}(G) \text{ dir.}$$

(15)

izomorfizm \Rightarrow homomorfizm \Leftarrow (dm: $f: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$
 $x \mapsto ax$ homo. fakat izo-degi)

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \cong \mathbb{R} \text{ dir. \u00c7\u00fcnk\u00fc } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$x \mapsto a^x \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

fonksiyonu bir izomorfizmdir.

 $\mathbb{R}^+ \not\cong \mathbb{Q}^*$ dir. \u00c7\u00fcnk\u00fc \mathbb{R}^+ da mertebesi 4 olan eleman sayisi ∞ iken($\because m(0) = 0, m(1) = 1, m(2) = \infty, \dots$) \mathbb{Q}^* da mertebesi 4 olan elemansayisi 2 dir. ($m(i) = 4$
 $m(-i) = 4$ dir.)