

Elementa  $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$  sta konjugirana, ko je  $\bar{\sigma} = \alpha \pi \alpha^{-1}$  za nek  $\alpha \in S_n$ .

To je natanko tedaj, ko imata enako ciklično strukturo.

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Naj bo  $\sigma \in A_n$  in  $C(\sigma)$  centralizator  $\sigma$  v  $S_n$ .

Pokaži naslednje trditve:

1) Če  $C(\sigma) \subseteq A_n$ , potem konjugacijski razred  $\bar{\sigma}$  v  $S_n$  razpade v 2 enako velika razreda v  $A_n$ .

2) Če  $C(\sigma) \not\subseteq A_n$ , potem konjugacijski razred  $\bar{\sigma}$  v  $S_n$  sovpada z razredom v  $A_n$ .

konjugacijski razred = orbita =  $\{\alpha \sigma \alpha^{-1}; \alpha \in S_n\}$

Vemo:  $\sigma_1$  in  $\sigma_2$  sta konjugirana  $\Leftrightarrow \sigma_1$  in  $\sigma_2$  imata enako zgradbo disjunktne cikle

1) Naj bo  $C(\sigma) \subseteq A_n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{St}(\sigma) &= \{g \in S_n; g \circ \sigma = \sigma\} = \{g \in S_n; g \bar{\sigma} g^{-1} = \sigma\} = \\ &= \{g \in S_n; g \sigma = \sigma g\} = C(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{S_n}(\sigma) = C_{A_n}(\sigma) =: C(\sigma)$$

$$|S_n \cdot \sigma| = [S_n : C(\sigma)] = \frac{|S_n|}{|C(\sigma)|}$$

$$|A_n \cdot \sigma| = [A_n : C(\sigma)] = \frac{|A_n|}{|C(\sigma)|} = \frac{|S_n|}{2|C(\sigma)|} = \frac{1}{2} |S_n \cdot \sigma|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_n \cdot \sigma| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |S_n \cdot \sigma|$$

$\Rightarrow$  Razpade v dva enaka velika razreda.

2) Naj bo  $\tau \in S_n \setminus A_n$ , da je  $\tau\sigma = \sigma\tau$ .

$$\sigma = \tau\sigma\tau^{-1}$$

$$\underline{S_n \cdot \sigma} \subseteq \underline{A_n \cdot \sigma}$$

Naj bo  $\sigma\sigma\sigma^{-1} \in S_n \cdot \sigma$ .

Če je  $\sigma \in A_n$ , potem je  $\sigma\sigma\sigma^{-1} \in A_n$ .

Če je  $\sigma \notin A_n$ , potem velja:

$$\sigma\sigma\sigma^{-1} = \sigma\tau\sigma\tau^{-1}\sigma^{-1} = \underbrace{(\sigma\tau)}_{\text{soda}} \sigma \underbrace{(\sigma\tau)^{-1}}_{\text{soda}} \in A_n$$

$$\underline{A_n \cdot \sigma} \subseteq \underline{S_n \cdot \sigma}$$

Vedno velja.

$\Rightarrow$  Razreda sta enaka.

Opisi konjugirane razrede grupe  $Q$  in  $D_8$ .

$$\mp) Q = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$$

Vsak element iz centra je svoj konjugirani razred.

$$Z(Q) = \{1, -1\}$$

$\Rightarrow \{1\}, \{-1\}$  sta konj. razreda

$i: C(i) = \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$ , ker imamo že 4 elemente

$$\Rightarrow |Q \cdot i| = [Q : C(i)] = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$1 \cdot i \cdot 1^{-1} = i \in Q \cdot i$$

$$j \cdot i \cdot j^{-1} = -(ij)j^{-1} = -i(jj^{-1}) = -i \in Q \cdot i$$

$$\Rightarrow Q \cdot i = \{i, -i\}$$

12 simetrije:

$$Q \cdot j = \{j, -j\}$$

$$Q \cdot k = \{k, -k\}$$

$$\text{II) } D_8 = \{\underline{\text{id}}, \underline{r}, \underline{r^2}, \underline{r^3}, z, zr, zr^2, zr^3\}$$

$$Z(D_8) = \{\text{id}, r^2\}$$

$\Rightarrow \{\text{id}\}, \{r^2\}$  sta konj. razreda

$$r: C(r) = \{\text{id}, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow |D_8 \cdot r| = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$r \in D_8 \cdot r$$

$$zr z^{-1} = zr z = z z r^3 = r^3 \in D_8 \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow D_8 \cdot r = \{r, r^3\}$$

$$\Sigma: C(\Sigma) = \{\text{id}, \Sigma, \tau^2, \Sigma\tau^2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow |D_\Sigma \cdot \Sigma| = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\Sigma \in D_\Sigma \cdot \Sigma$$

$$\tau \Sigma \tau^{-1} = \tau \Sigma \tau^3 = \tau \tau \Sigma = \tau^2 \Sigma = \Sigma \tau^2 \in D_\Sigma \cdot \Sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow D_\Sigma \cdot \Sigma = \{\Sigma, \Sigma\tau^2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_\Sigma \cdot \Sigma\tau = \{\Sigma\tau, \Sigma\tau^3\}$$

Konjugirani razred je en element.  $\Leftrightarrow$  Ta element je v centru.

Naj bo  $g = (1\ 6\ 9)(2\ 10)(3\ 4\ 5\ 7\ 8) \in S_{10}$ . Opisi orbite in stabilizatorje za nenavno delovanje grupe  $\Theta = \langle g \rangle$  na množici  $X = \{1, \dots, 10\}$ .

Nenavno delovanje:  $h \cdot x = h(x)$ ,  $h \in \Theta$ ,  $x \in X$

$$\text{red}(g) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 30$$

$$|\Theta| = 30$$

$$\Theta \cdot 1 = \{h(1); h \in \Theta\} = \{1, 6, 9\}$$

$$\Theta \cdot 2 = \{h(2); h \in \Theta\} = \{2, 10\}$$

$$\Theta \cdot 3 = \{h(3); h \in \Theta\} = \{3, 4, 5, 7, 8\}$$

$$\Theta_1 = \{h \in \Theta; h(1) = 1\}$$

$$3 = |\Theta \cdot 1| = [\Theta : \Theta_1] = \frac{|\Theta|}{|\Theta_1|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Gamma_1| = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_1 = \{g^3, g^6, \dots, g^{30} = \text{id}\} = \Gamma_6 = \Gamma_9$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \{\text{id}, g^2, g^4, \dots, g^{20}\} = \dots$$

$$|\Gamma_2| = 15$$

$$\Gamma_3 = \{\text{id}, g^5, g^{10}, \dots, g^{25}\} = \dots$$

$$|\Gamma_3| = 6$$

$x$  in  $y$  v isti orbiti  $\Rightarrow \Gamma_x$  in  $\Gamma_y$  sta konjugirana

$h\Gamma_x h^{-1} = \Gamma_x$ , če je  $\Gamma$  Abelova

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$$\Gamma \leq \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$\Gamma$  deluje na  $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$A \in \Gamma \text{ in } v \in V: A \cdot v = Av$$

Opisi orbite delovanja, če:

a)  $\Gamma = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$

b)  $\Gamma = \text{O}_n(\mathbb{R})$

c)  $\Gamma =$  diagonalne obrnljive matrice

d)  $\Gamma =$  zgornje trikotne obrnljive matrice

V točkah (c) in (d) poišči stabilizator vektorja  $w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$a) A \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{O}$$

$\Rightarrow \{0\}$  je orbita.

Naj bosta  $v, u$  nenulna vektorja.

Dopolnimo ju do baz.

Med tema vektorsjema obstaja prehodna matrika  $P$ , da je  $P \cdot u = v$ .

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$  je orbita.

b)  $\{0\}$  je orbita.

Če sta  $v$  in  $u$  v isti orbiti, imata enako normo.

Dopolnimo  $\frac{v}{\|v\|}$  in  $\frac{u}{\|u\|}$  do ortonormiranih baz.

Poten obstaja ortogonalna matrika  $P$ , da je  $A \cdot \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ , torej tudi  $A \cdot u = \|u\| \cdot A \cdot \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \|u\| \cdot \frac{v}{\|v\|} = v$ .

$\Rightarrow u$  in  $v$  sta v isti orbiti  $\Leftrightarrow \|u\| = \|v\|$

$\Rightarrow$  Imamo  $\|\mathbb{R}^+\|$  orbit.

c)  $\{0\}$  je orbita.

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Av = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 v_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$Av$  ima ničle na istih komponentah kot  $v$ .

$\exists v =$  vektorji, ki imajo ničle na istih komponentah kot  $n$

$\Rightarrow$  Imamo  $2^n$  orbit.

$$d) A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}v_1 + a_{12}v_2 \\ a_{22}v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{11}, a_{22} \neq 0$$

Če  $v_n = 0$ , potem je  $a_{nn} v_n = (Av)_n = 0$ .

$$v_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow (Av)_n = 0$$

Če je  $v_n = 0$  in  $v_{n-1} = 0$ , potem je  $(Av)_n = 0$  in  $(Av)_{n-1} = 0$ .

$$v_{n-1} = 0 \text{ in } v_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow (Av)_{n-1} = 0 \text{ in } (Av)_n = 0$$

Orbite so določene s številom nenulnih komponent na zadnjih mestih.

$$\mathcal{W}_k = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^n ; v_k \neq 0, v_{k+1} = \dots = v_n = 0 \}$$

$k = 1, \dots, n$

$$\mathcal{U}_0 = \{0\}$$

Imamo  $n+1$  orbit.

Recimo, da je  $u, v \in \mathcal{U}_k$ . Iščemo  $A$ , da je  $u = Av$ .

$k$ -ta vrstica:

$$(Av)_k = \cancel{a_{k1}v_1} + \dots + a_{kk}v_k + \dots + a_{kn}v_n = u_k$$

$$a_{kk} = \frac{u_k}{v_k}$$

$$(Av)_{k-1} = a_{k-1, k-1}v_{k-1} + a_{k-1, k}v_k = u_{k-1}$$

## BURNSIDEOVA LEMA

$G$  končna

$G$  deluje na  $X$

$$\text{št. orbit} = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |g^x|$$

$$g^x = \{x \in X; g \cdot x = x\}$$

$G$  korala  $n$  različnih barv

Poišči število ogrlic, ki jih lahko sestavimo.

Ogrlki sta enaki, če se da eno preslikati v drugo z rotacijo ali zrcaljenjem.

$$G = D_{2 \cdot 6} = \{id, r, r^2, r^3, r^4, r^5, z, rz, r^2z, r^3z, r^4z, r^5z\}$$

$g$	št. neuplnih točk
id	$n^6$
$r, r^5$	$n$
$r^2, r^4$	$n^2$
$r^3$	$n^3$
$z, r^2z, r^4z$	$n^3$
$rz, r^3z, r^5z$	$n^4$

$$\frac{1}{12} (n^6 + 3n^4 + 4n^3 + 2n^2 + 2n)$$

6 koralc, natančno dve rdeči, ostale modre ali zelene

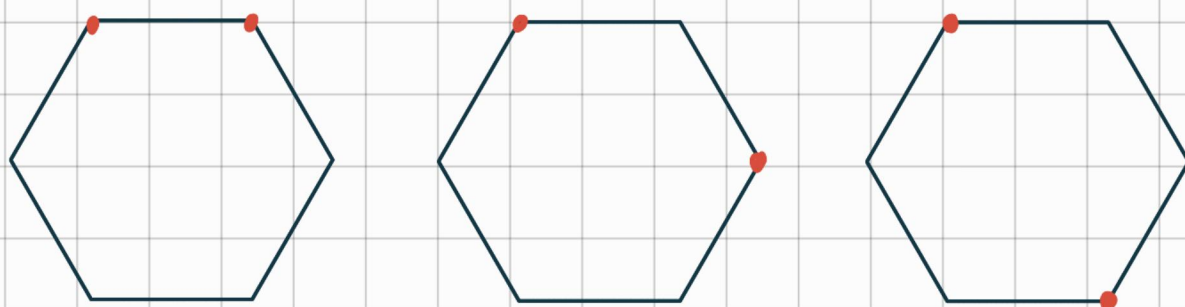
$g$	št. neuplnih točk
id	$\binom{6}{2} \cdot 2^4$
$r, r^5$	0
$r^2, r^4$	0
$r^3$	$3 \cdot 2^2$
$z, r^2z, r^4z$	$3 \cdot 2^2$
$rz, r^3z, r^5z$	$2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2^3$

$$\frac{1}{12} ((\binom{6}{2}) \cdot 2^4 + 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 4 + (2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2^3) \cdot 3)$$

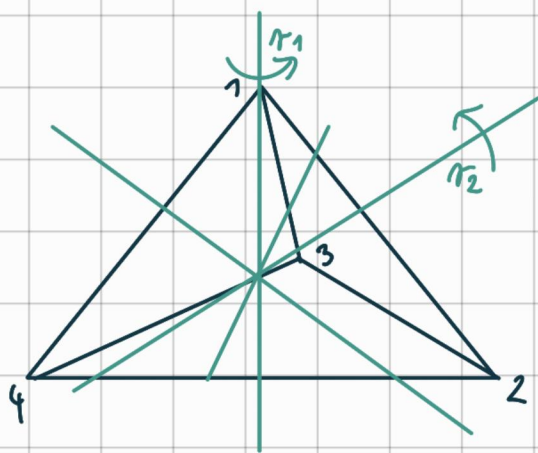
6 koralc, natančno dve rdeči, ostale modre

$g$	št. regijunih točk
id	$\binom{6}{2}$
$\pi, \pi^5$	0
$\pi^2, \pi^4$	0
$\pi^3$	3
$\pi^2, \pi^2, \pi^4$	3
$\pi^2, \pi^3, \pi^5$	1+2

$$\frac{1}{12} (3 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4 + (1+2) \cdot 3) = 3$$



Na koliko načinov se da poleknati lica pravilnega tetraedra z rdečo, modro in zeleno tabo, da je natanko eno lice modro?



rotacije:  $4 \times \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$

$$\pi_1 \sim 120^\circ$$

$$\pi_1^2 \sim 240^\circ$$

$$\pi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (243)$$

$$\pi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi_2 \pi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (13)(24) \\ \Sigma_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (12)(34) \\ \Sigma_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (14)(23) \end{aligned}$$

To je  $A_4$ .

$g$	št. regionalnih točk
1 id	$4 \cdot 2^3$
8 $(ijk)$	2
3 $(ij)(kl)$	0

$$\frac{1}{12} (4 \cdot 2^3 + 8 \cdot 2) = \frac{48}{12} = 4$$

Na koliko načinov se da položiti robove pravilnega tetraedra  
2 rdečo in modro?

DN

Grupa simetrij kocke je  $S_4$ , grupa vseh permutacij  
na diagonalah.

IZREKI SYLOWA

$$|G| = t \cdot p^s, \quad p \nmid t, \quad p \text{ praštevilo}$$

$p$ -podgrupa Sylowa je podgrupa moči  $p^s$ .

$n_p = \text{št. } p\text{-podgrup Sylowa}$

$$n_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$n_p \mid |G|$$

$$n_p \mid t$$

$n_p = 1 \Leftrightarrow p$ -podgrupa Sylowa je edinka

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Pokaži, da ima  $S_4$  4 3-podgrupe Sylowa.

Pokaži, da je vsaka 2-podgrupa Sylowa grupe  $S_4$  izomorfna  $D_8$ . Navedi vse 2-podgrupe Sylowa in elemente, s pomočjo katerih so konjugirane.

$$|S_4| = 24 = 3 \cdot 2^3$$

3-podgrupa Sylowa ima moč 3.

2-podgrupa Sylowa ima moč 8.

$$n_3 \mid 8, \quad n_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 \in \{1, 4\}$$

$$n_2 \mid 3, \quad n_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \in \{1, 3\}$$

Vse 3-podgrupe Sylowa so:

$$P_1 = \langle (123) \rangle$$

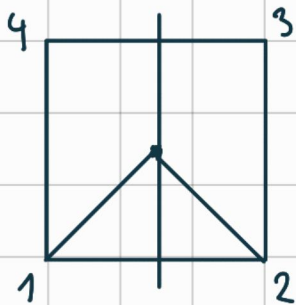
$$P_2 = \langle (124) \rangle$$

$$P_3 = \langle (134) \rangle$$

$$P_4 = \langle (234) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 = 4$$

Vse 2-podgrupe Sylowa so:

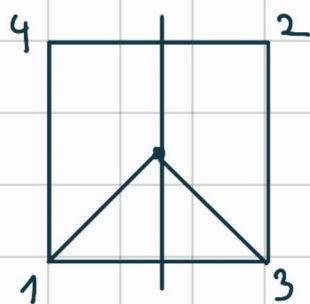


$$H_1 = \{ (1\ 2\ 3\ 4), (1\ 3)(2\ 4), (1\ 4\ 3\ 2), (1\ 2)(3\ 4), (1\ 4)(2\ 3), (1\ 3), (2\ 4), \text{id} \} \cong D_8$$

To je 2-podgrupa Sylowa. Vemo, da ni edina:

$$\frac{4!}{4} = 3! = 6 \quad 4\text{-cilov}$$

$\Rightarrow$  3 podgrupe



Ta menjava je konjugirane 2 elementom (2 3).

Imamo pa še eno konjugacijo ...

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Enostavna grupa nima lastnih netrivialnih edink.

Pokaži, da poljubna grupa reda  $n$  ni enostavna, če:

- a)  $n = 88$
- b)  $n = 30$
- c)  $n = 48$
- d)  $n = 36$

a)  $n = 88 = 2^3 \cdot 11$

$$p_1 = 11 \Rightarrow n_{11} = 1 \pmod{11}, \quad n_{11} | 8$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{11} = 1 \Leftrightarrow p_1 \text{ je edinka}$$

b)  $n = 30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$

$$p_1 = 2 \Rightarrow n_2 = 1 \pmod{2}, \quad n_2 | 15$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \in \{1, 3, 5, 15\}$$

$$p_2 = 3 \Rightarrow n_3 = 1 \pmod{3}, \quad n_3 | 10$$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 \in \{1, 10\}$$

$$p_3 = 5 \Rightarrow n_5 = 1 \pmod{5}, \quad n_5 | 6$$

$$\Rightarrow n_5 \in \{1, 6\}$$

Predpostavimo, da imamo 6 podgrup reda 5.

$$H_i = \{e, a, a^2, a^3, a^4\} = \langle a^i \rangle \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$H_j = \{e, b, b^2, b^3, b^4\} = \langle b^j \rangle \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$H_i \neq H_j \Rightarrow H_i \cap H_j = \{e\}$$

Dobimo 24 elementov reda 5.

Če je  $n_3 = 10$ , imamo 10 podskupov reda 3, torej vsaj 20 elementov reda 3.

$$20 + 24 > 30$$

Torej  $n_3 = 1$  ali  $n_5 = 1$ .

Torej obstaja edinka.

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$$H \leq G$$

$$N_G(H) = \text{normalizator} = \{g \in G; gHg^{-1} = H\}$$

$$C_G(H) = \text{centralizator} = \{g \in G; ghg^{-1} = h \quad \forall h \in H\}$$

Pokaži:  $N_G(H)/C_G(H) \cong$  podgrupi  $\text{Aut}(H)$

Vedno:  $C_G(H) \leq N_G(H)$

$$\varphi: N_G(H) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(H)$$

$$\varphi(g) := \varphi_g, \quad \varphi_g(h) = ghg^{-1}$$

$$\ker \varphi = \{g \in N_G(H); \varphi(g) = 1\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi_g(h) = h \Leftrightarrow ghg^{-1} = h \Leftrightarrow g \in C_G(H)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_G(H) \triangleleft N_G(H)$$

$$\Rightarrow N_G(H)/C_G(H) \cong \text{im } \varphi \leq \text{Aut}(H)$$

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$$G := H^*$$

$$H = \{ \underset{\text{red: } 1}{+1}, \underset{2}{-1}, \underset{4}{+i}, \underset{4}{-i} \} \leq G \quad \stackrel{=}{=} \langle H \rangle$$

Dokazi:  $N_G(H)$ ,  $C_G(H)$

Pokaži:  $N_G(H)/C_G(H) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \text{Aut}(H)$

$$N_G(H) = \{ g \in G ; g i g^{-1} \in H \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet) \quad & g i g^{-1} = 1 \\ & g i = g \\ & i = 1 \end{aligned}$$

—X—

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet) \quad & g i g^{-1} = -1 \\ & g i = -g \\ & i = -1 \end{aligned}$$

—X—

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet) \quad & g i g^{-1} = i \\ & g i = i g \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+bi+cj+dk)i = i(a+bi+cj+dk)$$

...

$$g = a+bi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet) \quad & g i g^{-1} = -i \\ & g i = -i g \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+bi+cj+dk)i = -i(a+bi+cj+dk)$$

$$ai - b - ck + dij = -ai + b - ck + dij$$

$$g = cj + dk$$

$$N_0(H) = \{a+bi; a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a^2+b^2 \neq 0\} \\ \cup \{cj+dk; c, d \in \mathbb{R}, c^2+d^2 \neq 0\} \leq H^*$$

$$C_0(H) = \{a+bi; a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a^2+b^2 \neq 0\}$$

$$\text{Aut}(H) = \{\text{id}, (i \mapsto -i)\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$g \mapsto \varphi_g, \quad \varphi_g(h) = ghg^{-1}$$

$$g \mapsto \text{id}_H \Leftrightarrow g \in C_0(H)$$

$$g = cj + dk \Rightarrow \varphi_g = f$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$  je surjektiven

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Pokaži, da grupa reda 48 ne more biti enostavna.

$$48 = 2^4 \cdot 3$$

2-podgrupa Sylowca ima red  $2^4 = 16$ .

3-podgrupa Sylowca ima red 3.

$$n_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \quad n_2 | 3$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \in \{1, 3\}$$

Predpostavimo, da je  $n_2 = 3$ .

Naj kosta  $H, K$  podgrupi reda 16.

$$|H \cap K| \mid 16 \Rightarrow |H \cap K| = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$$

$$|HK| = \frac{|H| \cdot |K|}{|H \cap K|} = \frac{16 \cdot 16}{|H \cap K|} \leq 48$$

$$\Rightarrow |H \cap K| = 8$$

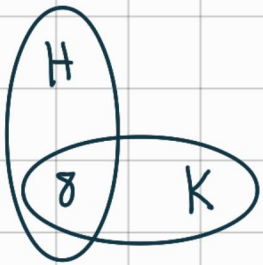
$$N_G(H \cap K) \leq 6$$

$$|H| = 16$$

$$|H \cap K| = 8$$

$$H \cap K \triangleleft H, K$$

$$\Rightarrow N_G(H \cap K) \cong H, K$$



$$\Rightarrow |N_G(H \cap K)| \geq 24$$

$$N_G(H \cap K) \leq 6 \Rightarrow |N_G(H \cap K)| \in \{24, 48\}$$

i)  $|N_G(H \cap K)| = 24$ :

$N_G(H \cap K)$  je edinka.

$\Rightarrow$  Grupa ni enostavna.

ii)  $|N_G(H \cap K)| = 48$ :

$$N_G(H \cap K) = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow H \cap K \triangleleft G$$

$\Rightarrow$  Grupa ni enostavna.

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Pokaži, da grupa reda 36 ne more biti enostavna.

$$36 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2$$

2-podgrupa Sylowa ima red  $2^2 = 4$ .

3-podgrupa Sylowa ima red  $3^2 = 9$ .

$$n_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$n_2 \mid 9$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \in \{1, 3, 9\}$$

$$n_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$n_3 \mid 4$$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 \in \{1, 4\}$$

Če je  $n_3 = 1$ , je to edinka, torej grupa ni enostavna.

Predpostavimo, da je  $n_3 = 4$ .

Naj bosta  $H, K$  različni podgrupi reda 9.

$$|H \cap K| \mid 9 \Rightarrow |H \cap K| \in \{1, 3, 9\}$$

$$36 \geq |HK| = \frac{|H| \cdot |K|}{|H \cap K|} = \frac{9 \cdot 9}{|H \cap K|} \Rightarrow |H \cap K| \geq \frac{81}{36} \geq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow |H \cap K| = 3$$

$$H, K \leq N_G(H \cap K) \Rightarrow |N_G(H \cap K)| \geq 6 + 6 + 3 = 15$$

$$N_G(H \cap K) \leq G \Rightarrow |N_G(H \cap K)| \in \{18, 36\}$$

- $|N_G(H \cap K)| = 36$ :

$$N_G(H \cap K) = G$$

$$\Rightarrow H \cap K \triangleleft G$$

$\Rightarrow$  Grupa ni enostavna.

- $|N_G(H \cap K)| = 18$ :

$$N_G(H \cap K) \triangleleft G \quad ?$$

$\Rightarrow$  Grupa ni enostavna.

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Naj bo  $G$  končna grupa,  $H < G$ ,  $[G:H] = m$ . Pokaži, da če  $|G| \nmid m!$ ,  $G$  ne more biti enostavna.

Primer:  $H$  je indeksa 3, če  $|G| \nmid 6$ , torej  $G$  ne more biti enostavna.

Primer:  $|G| = 48$

$H = 2$ -podgrupa Sylowa

$[H:G] = 3$

$\Rightarrow G$  ni enostavna

$$G \cdot H = \{gH; g \in G\}$$

$$|G \cdot H| = m$$

$G$  deluje na  $G \cdot H$ :

$$g \cdot hH = ghH$$

$\varphi: G \rightarrow \text{Sym}(G \cdot H)$  homomorfizem

$$\varphi(g)(hH) = ghH$$

$$G/\ker \varphi \cong \text{im } \varphi \subseteq \text{Sym}(G \cdot H)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker \varphi \triangleleft G$$

$$|\text{im } \varphi| \mid m!$$

||

$$|G/\ker \varphi|$$

$$\Rightarrow |G| = |\text{im } \varphi| \cdot |\ker \varphi|$$

•  $|\ker \varphi| = 1$ :

$$|G| \mid m!$$

~~—~~

•  $\ker \varphi = G$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi(g)(hH) = hH \quad \forall g, h$$

$$\varphi_g = \begin{pmatrix} H & h, H \dots \\ \mathfrak{g}H & \end{pmatrix} \neq \text{id}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\text{im } \varphi| \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker \varphi \triangleleft \mathfrak{G}, \quad \ker \varphi \neq \{1\}, \quad \ker \varphi \neq \mathfrak{G}$$

---

Naj bo  $|\mathfrak{G}| = 3 \cdot 2^k$ ,  $k \geq 2$ . Pokaži, da  $\mathfrak{G}$  ni enostavna.

$H = 2$ -podgrupa Sylowa

$$|H| = 2^k$$

$$[\mathfrak{G} : H] = 3$$

$$k \geq 2, \quad |\mathfrak{G}| \geq 12, \quad |\mathfrak{G}| \neq 6$$

$\Rightarrow$  Po prejšnji nalogi  $\mathfrak{G}$  ni enostavna.

---

Naj bo  $|\mathfrak{G}| = 2^m$ , kjer je  $m$  liho. Pokaži, da ima  $\mathfrak{G}$  podgrupo indeksa 2 in zato ne more biti enostavna.

$\varphi: \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$  surjektivni homomorfizem

$$\Rightarrow \ker \varphi \triangleleft \mathfrak{G} \Rightarrow |\mathfrak{G} : \ker \varphi| = 2$$

$\mathfrak{G}$  deluje na  $\mathfrak{G}$  s konjugiranjem /  $\varphi_g(h) = gh$

Po Cayleyevem izreku ima  $\mathfrak{G}$  element reda 2.

$$\varphi: \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Sym}(\mathfrak{G})$$

$$\varphi_g(h) = gh$$

$$\varphi_a(h) = ah$$

$$\varphi_a(ah) = h$$

Ali je lahko  $ah = h \Leftrightarrow a = 1$ ? Ne.

$\varphi_a$  je produkt transpozicij, nima fiksne točke.

$\Rightarrow$  ima  $m$  transpozicij.

$s(\varphi_a) = -1$  ker  $s(\varphi_a) = (-1)^m$  in je  $m$  liho

$$\Theta \xrightarrow{f} \text{Sym}(\Theta) \xrightarrow{\text{sign}} \{-1, 1\}$$

$f := s \circ \varphi$  je homomorfizem.

$$\varphi_a \rightarrow -1$$

$$\text{id} \rightarrow 1$$

$\Rightarrow f$  je surjektiv.

$$\Rightarrow \ker f \triangleleft \Theta, |\Theta : \ker f| = 2$$

Naj bo  $p$  praštevilo. Koliko različnih  $p$ -podgrup Sylowa ima  $S_p$ ?

$$|S_p| = p \cdot (p-1)!$$

$p$ -podgrupa Sylowa ima red  $p$ .

$$n_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$n_p \mid (p-1)!$$

$$\Rightarrow n_p \in \{1\} \cup \{k^{p+1} ; (k^{p+1}) \mid (p-1)!\}$$

Vsaka  $p$ -podgrupa Sylowa je izomorfna  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ .

$S_p$  ima  $(p-1)!$   $p$ -cilov.

$C_p$  ima  $p-1$  elementov  $(a, a^2, \dots)$  reda  $p$ .

$\Rightarrow S_p$  ima  $\frac{(p-1)!}{p-1} = (p-2)!$   $p$ -podgrup Sylowa.

---

Koliko  $p$ -podgrup Sylowa ima  $A_5$ ?

$$|A_5| = \frac{5!}{2} = 60 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

a)  $p=2$ :

$$n_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$n_2 \mid 15$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \in \{1, 3, 5, 15\}$$

Naj bo sta  $H, K$  različni podgrupi reda 4.

$$|H \cap K| \in \{1, 2\}$$

???

b)  $p=3$ :

$$n_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$n_3 \mid 20$$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 \in \{1, 4, 10, 20\}$$

Naj bo sta  $H, K$  različni podgrupi reda 3.

$$|H \cap K| = 1$$

???

c)  $p=5$ :

$$n_5 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$n_5 \mid 12$$

$$\Rightarrow n_5 \in \{1, 6\}$$

Naj bo sta  $H, K$  različni podgrupi reda 5.

$$|H \cap K| = 1$$

???