

Ejercicio 8. Sea G un grupo con neutro e . Supongamos que existen elementos $a, b \in G$, tales que: $a \neq e$, $b \neq e$, $a^7 = e$, $b^3 = e$ y $ab = ba^2$. Probar que:

a. G no es conmutativo.

b. $(ab)^2 = b^2a^6$.

c. $(ab)^3 = e$.

G grupo con neutro e

tenemos $a, b \in G$ tales que:

$$a \neq e$$

$$b \neq e$$

$$a^7 = e$$

$$b^3 = e$$

$$ab = ba^2$$

a) G no es conmutativo

Supongamos por absurdo que el grupo es conmutativo

$$\Rightarrow ab = ba$$

$$\Rightarrow ba^2 = ba$$

$$\Rightarrow baa = ba$$

$$\Rightarrow b^{-1}baa = b^{-1}ba$$

$$\Rightarrow aa = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{-1}aa = a^{-1}a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = e$$

Absurdo!

b) Queremos probar que $(ab)^2 = b^2a^6$

$$(ab)^2 = (ab)(ab)$$

$$= abab$$

$$= ba^2ba^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} ab = ba^2$$

$$= ba\underline{ab}a^2$$

$$= ba\underline{ba^2}a^2$$

$$= bba^2a^2a^2 = b^2a^6$$

c) Queremos ver que $(ab)^3 = e$

$$\begin{aligned}(ab)^3 &= (ab)^2 ab \\ &= b^2 a^2 ab \\ &= b^2 a^3 b \\ &= b^2 b \quad \downarrow \text{ porque } a^2 = e \\ &= b^3 \\ &= e\end{aligned}$$

Grupo de permutaciones

$n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$S_n = \{ f: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : f \text{ es una función biyectiva} \}$

→ si $n=2$:

* $\text{Id}: \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$

* $\tau: \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\} \quad \tau(1) = 2$
 $\tau(2) = 1$

→ notación: si $f \in S_n$, la escribimos como una matriz

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & \dots & f(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Id}}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\tau} \right\}$$

$$S_3 = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Id}}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

S_n es un grupo con la composición (el neutro es la identidad)

Ejercicio 4

g. $G = S_3$ el grupo de permutaciones de 3 elementos, y $H = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Id}}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$.

H es un subgrupo?

① cerrado bajo la operación?

alcanza con ver si $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in H$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in H \checkmark$$

② el neutro está en H?

el neutro de S_3 es $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ que es un elemento de H ✓

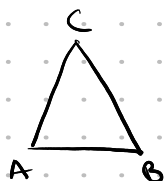
③ cerrado bajo inversos?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in H$$

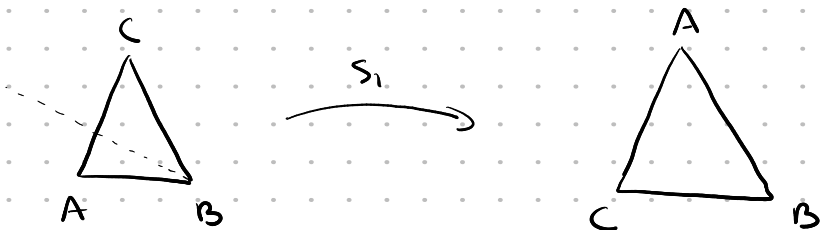
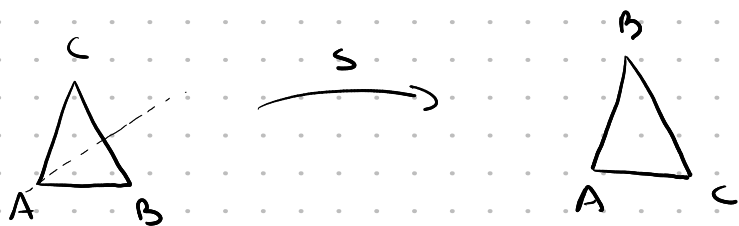
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Id}$$

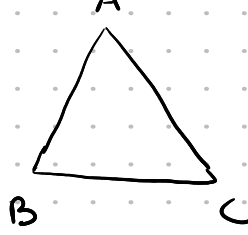
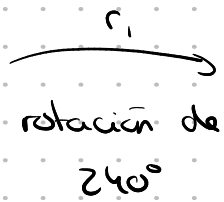
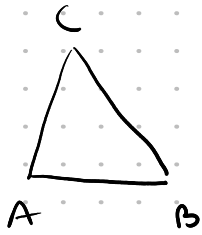
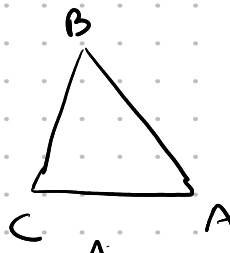
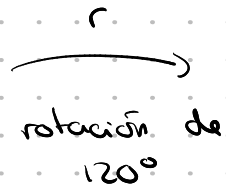
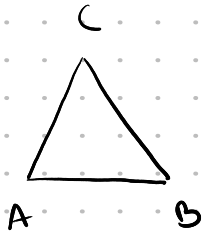
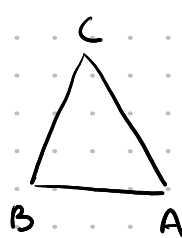
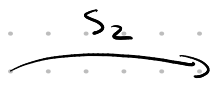
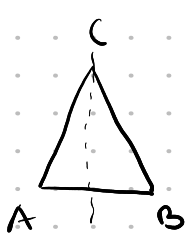
Grupos dihedrales

→ vamos a hablar de D_3

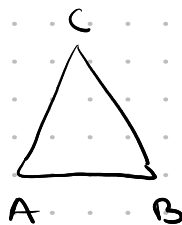
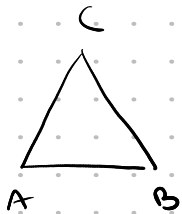


$D_3 =$ conjunto de transformaciones del plano que dejan al triángulo equilátero fijo.





$r_1 = r^2$

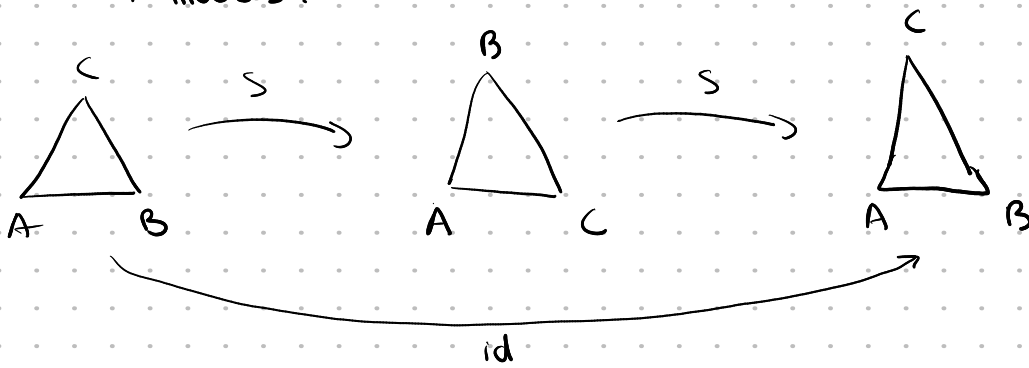


$D_3 = \{id, s, s_1, s_2, r, r_1\}$

$\rightarrow D_3$ es un grupo con la composición:

* neutro: id

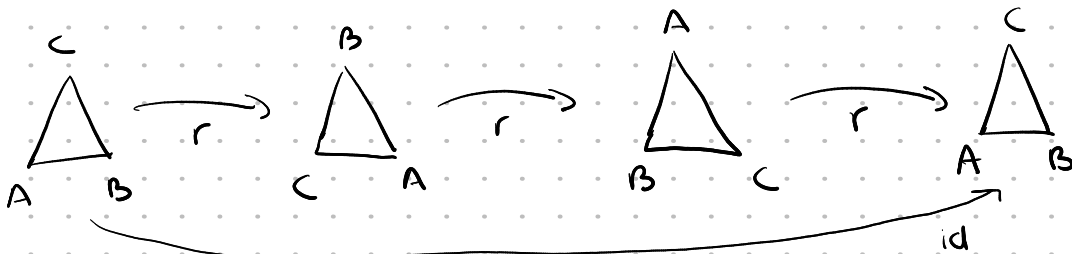
* inversos:



$s \circ s = id \Rightarrow s^{-1} = s$

analogamente: $s_1 \circ s_1 = id \Rightarrow s_1^{-1} = s_1$

$s_2 \circ s_2 = id \Rightarrow s_2^{-1} = s_2$



$$r^3 = \text{id} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow r^2 \circ r = \text{id} \\ \rightarrow r \circ r^2 = \text{id} \end{array}$$

entonces $r^{-1} = r \circ r = r^2$

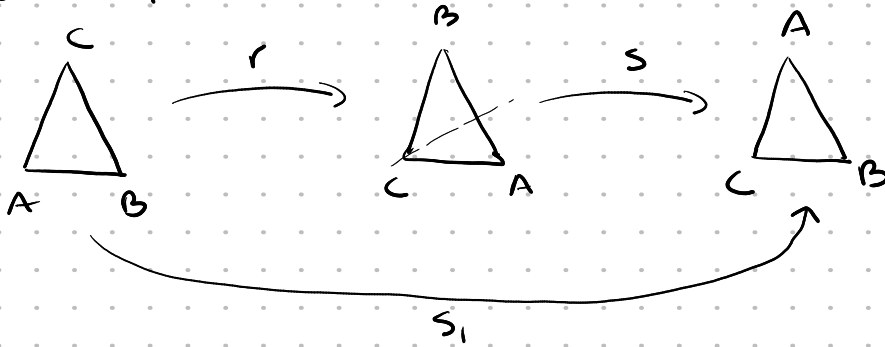
otra forma de escribir D_3 :

$$D_3 = \{ \text{id}, s, sr, sr^2, r, r^2 \}$$

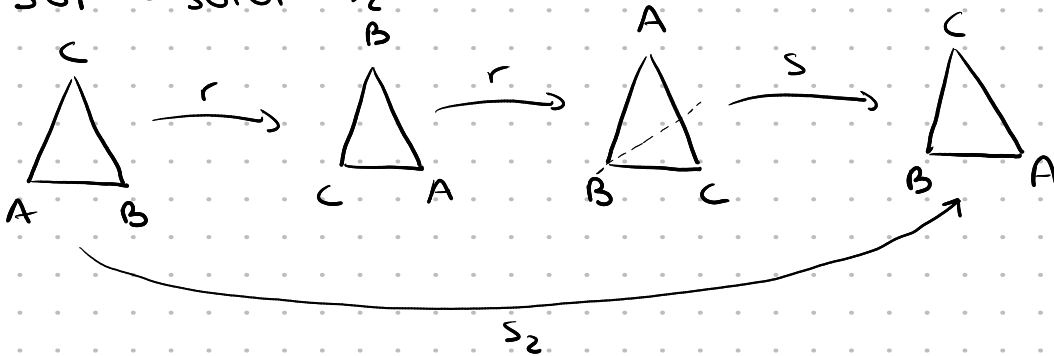


$$r^2 = r^{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$s \circ r = s_1$$

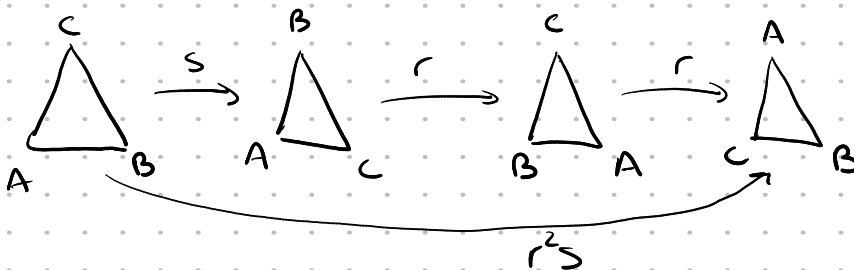
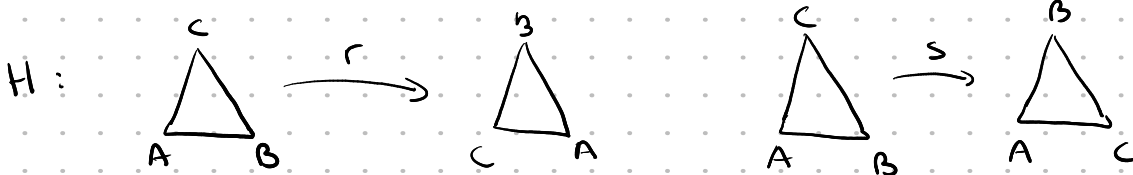


$$s \circ r^2 = s \circ r \circ r = s_2$$



Ejercicio 4

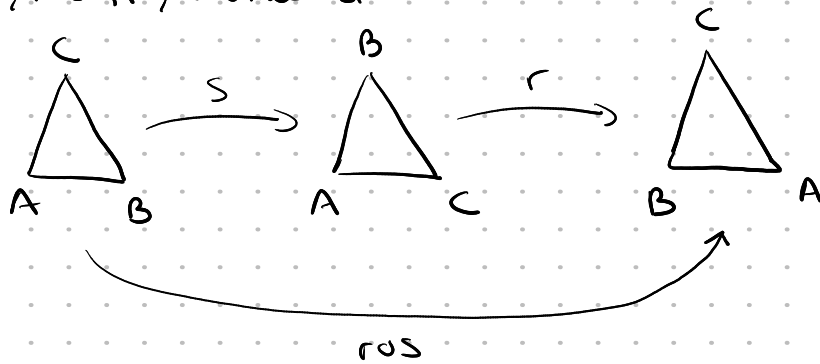
f. $G = D_3 = \{ \text{id}, r, r^2, s, sr, sr^2 \}$, el grupo dihedral de un triángulo equilátero, y $H = \{ \text{id}, r, r^2, s \}$.



H subgrupo?

① cerrado bajo la operación?

$s, r \in H$, veamos si $ros \in H$



$ros \notin H$ entonces H no es un subgrupo de D_3

Grupo de enteros modulo n

$n=3$

ser congruentes módulo 3 es una relación de equivalencia
podemos considerar las clases de equivalencia

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{0} &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x = 3k \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ &= \{\dots, -6, -3, 0, 3, 6, \dots\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{1} &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x = 3k + 1 \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ &= \{\dots, -2, 1, 4, 7, \dots\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{2} &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x = 3k + 2 \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ &= \{\dots, -1, 2, 5, 8, \dots\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}\}$$