

2.1

a) Pour une relation d'équivalence, il faut vérifier les 3 propriétés
reflexivité, symétrie et transitivité

(i) Reflexivité: $g \sim g$?

On a $g = e g e$ avec $e \in A \subseteq G, e \in B \subseteq G \Rightarrow g \sim g$

(ii) symétrie: $g \sim g' \Rightarrow g' \sim g$?

$g \sim g' \Rightarrow \exists a \in A, b \in B, g' = a g b \Rightarrow g = a^{-1} g' b^{-1}$ avec $a^{-1} \in A, b^{-1} \in B$
since $a \in A, b \in B$ et A, B groups.
 $= g' \sim g$

(iii) Transitivité: $g \sim g'$ et $g' \sim g'' \Rightarrow g \sim g''$?

$g' = a' g b', g'' = a'' g' b'' = \underbrace{a'' a'}_g g \underbrace{b' b''}_{b''} \Rightarrow g'' \sim g$
 $\in A \quad \in B$

b) $D_4 = \langle b, c \rangle$ avec $c^4 = b^2 = (bc)^2 = e$

$A = B = C_2 = \langle b \rangle = \{e, b\} < D_4$; autre sous-groupe $C_4 < D_4$

$D_4 = \{e, c, c^2, c^3, b, bc, bc^2, bc^3\}$, $cb = bc^3$: $(bc)^2 = bc bc = e \stackrel{b}{=} cbc = b$
 $\cdot c^3$
 $\Rightarrow cb = bc^3$

Rel. d'équivalence \leadsto Partition

Double co-ensembles: $A_i; B$

$A e A = A = \{e, b\}$

$A c A = \{c, c^3, bc, bc^3\}$

$A c^2 A = \{c^2, bc^2\}$

$e c e = c$

$e c b = cb = bc^3$

$b c e = bc$

$b c b = c^3$

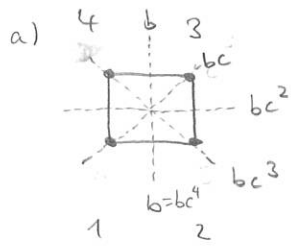
$e c^2 e = c^2$

$e c^2 b = c b c^2 = bc^6 = bc^2$

$b c^2 e = bc^2$

$b c^2 b = bc bc^3 = b \underbrace{cbc^2}_{=b} c^2 = c^2$

2.2 Conjugaison: $a \sim b$ si $a = gbg^{-1}$



$c \curvearrowright$

$$D_4 = \{ e, c, c^2, c^3, b, bc, bc^2, bc^3 \}, c^4 = b^2 = (bc)^2 = e$$

$$D_4 < S_4$$

$$c = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4), \quad b = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = (1\ 3)(2\ 4), \quad c^3 = (1\ 4\ 3\ 2)$$

$$bc = (2\ 4), \quad bc^2 = (1\ 4)(2\ 3), \quad bc^3 = (1\ 3)$$

Cycle structure:

c, c^3	4^1
b, c^2, bc^2	2^2
bc, bc^3	$2^1\ 1^2$
e	1^4

Mais: $\exists g \in D_4 < S_4: c^2 = gbg^{-1}$ ou $c^2 = gbc^2g^{-1}$

\Rightarrow Classes de conjugaison: $(e) = \{e\}$

$$(c) = \{c, c^3\}$$

$$(c^2) = \{c^2\}$$

$$(b) = \{b, bc^2\}$$

$$(bc) = \{bc, bc^3\}$$

b) $D_4 = \langle b, c \rangle, \quad c^4 = b^2 = (bc)^2 = e \Rightarrow$

$bc = c^3b$: $bc^2bc = e \Rightarrow cbc = b \Rightarrow bc = c^3b$
$bc^2 = c^2b$: $bc^2 = c^3bc = c^6b = c^2b$
$bc^3 = cb$: $bc^3 = c^2bc = c^5b = cb$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = bc^2b = bc^2b^{-1} : c^2 \sim c^2$$

$$c = bc^3b^{-2} : c \sim c^3$$

$$(c) = \{c, c^3\}$$

$$(b) = \{b, bc^2\}$$

$$(bc) = \{bc, bc^3\}$$

$$(c^2) = \{c^2\}$$

$$(e) = \{e\}$$

$$g^k g^{-1} : g = c^n \text{ ou } g = bc^n$$

$$c^n c^k c^{-n} = c^k$$

$$bc^n c^k c^{-n} b^{-1} = bc^k b^{-1}$$

$$= c^{3k}$$

$$bc^k = c^{2k} b$$

$$c^k \sim c^{3k}; \quad c \sim c^3$$

$$c^2 \sim c^6 = c^2$$

$$c^k b c^{-k} = b; \quad bc^k bc^{-k} b^{-1}$$

$$e b e = b$$

$$c b c^{-1} = c b c^3 = c^4 b c^2 = b c^2$$

$$c^2 b c^2 = b$$

$$c^3 b c = b c^2$$

$$bc b (bc)^{-1} = b \underbrace{c b c^{-1}}_b b^{-1} = b c^2$$

$$\underbrace{bc^2 b c^2}_b = b, \quad bc^3 \underbrace{bc}_b = c^2 b = b c^2$$

c) Géométriquement :

$c \sim c^3$: rotations par $\pi/2$ autour d'axes \vec{e}_2 et $-\vec{e}_2$

$$\text{et } b(\vec{e}_2) = -\vec{e}_2$$

De même : $c^2 \sim c^{-2} = c^2$

b : rot. par π autour \vec{e}_x } et $c(\vec{e}_x) = \vec{e}_y$
 bc^2 : " " " " \vec{e}_y

bc, bc^3 : rot. par π autour les diagonales \vec{e}_+, \vec{e}_- ↗

Pour tourner \vec{e}_+ sur \vec{e}_x il fallait une rotation par $\pi/4$ & D_4

2,3

$$A_n = \{ P \in S_n \mid \text{sign}(P) = 1 \} \quad \text{où } \text{sign}(P) = (-1)^{\# \text{ transpositions}} =$$

$$\text{sign}(P_1 \circ P_2) = \text{sign}(P_1) \cdot \text{sign}(P_2) \quad , \quad \text{sign}(P^{-1}) = \text{sign}(P)$$

Donc: (i) $P_1, P_2 \in A_n \Rightarrow P_1 \circ P_2 \in A_n$ (Fermeture)

$$(ii) \forall Q \in S_n, P \in A_n: Q^{-1} P Q \in A_n \quad \text{car } \text{sign}(Q^{-1} P Q) = \underbrace{\text{sign}(Q)}_{=1}^2 \underbrace{\text{sign}(P)}_{=1} = 1$$

a) Montrer que $A_n \trianglelefteq S_n$:

$$A_n \trianglelefteq S_n \Leftrightarrow \forall P \in A_n: Q P Q^{-1} \in A_n \quad \forall Q \in S_n$$

$$\text{sign}(Q P Q^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow Q P Q^{-1} \in A_n \quad \checkmark$$

b) S_n / A_n :

Lagrange: $|S_n| = |S_n : A_n| |A_n|$

$$e A_n = A_n$$

$$Q \in S_n, Q \notin A_n, \text{ c.à.d.}, \text{sign}(Q) = -1 : Q A_n$$

e.g.: $Q = (12)$

$$\lceil Q' \neq Q, \text{sign}(Q') = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^{-1} Q' = P \in A_n ; Q P = Q'$$

$$\Rightarrow Q' \in Q A_n \quad \rfloor$$

$$S_n = A_n \dot{\cup} Q A_n$$

$$\Rightarrow |S_n| = 2 |A_n|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_n| = \frac{n!}{2}$$

$$S_n / A_n \cong C_2 =$$

2.4

$$f: G \rightarrow G, f(g) = g^{-1}$$

f est bijectif \checkmark (l'élément inverse est unique)
 Γ $g_1 g_1 = e = g_1^{-1} g_1$; $g_2 g_2 = e = g_2^{-1} g_2$; $\frac{g_2}{e} g_1 = g_1 = g_2$

$$f \text{ homomorphisme? } f(g_1 g_2) = (g_1 g_2)^{-1} = g_2^{-1} g_1^{-1} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{G abélien}}}{=} g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1} = f(g_1) f(g_2) \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow f$ est un automorphisme.

$\text{Ker } f = \{e\} \Rightarrow$ isomorphisme

2.5

$$C_n = \langle c \rangle, D_n = \langle c, b \rangle, c^n = b^2 = (bc)^2 = e$$

$$C_n < D_n \checkmark$$

À montrer: $C_n \triangleleft D_n$

$$(\Rightarrow) \forall g \in D_n: g C_n = C_n g$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \forall g \in D_n: g C_n g^{-1} \in C_n$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \forall h \in C_n \forall g \in D_n: g h g^{-1} \in C_n$$

$$c^n c^k c^{-n} = c^k \in C_n \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} b c^n c^k (b c^n)^{-1} &= b c^k b \in C_n & \Gamma b c &= c^{n-1} b \\ &= c^{n-1} b c^{k-1} b \\ &= c^{(n-1)k} \in C_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n \triangleleft D_n$$

$$|C_n| = n = |D_n|/2 \Rightarrow e C_n = C_n = [e] = \{e, c, \dots, c^{n-1}\}$$

$$b C_n = [b] = \{b, b c, b c^2, \dots, b c^{n-1}\}$$

$$[b][b] = [b^2] = [e]$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n / C_n \cong C_2$$

2.6 $f_a: G \rightarrow G, g \mapsto aga^{-1}$

$I(G) = \{f_g\}$. Vérifier axiomes de groupe.

$G\phi$: $f_a f_b : g \mapsto a (bgb^{-1})a^{-1} = (ab)g(ab)^{-1} \Rightarrow f_a f_b = f_{ab} \in I(G) \checkmark$

$G1$: $f_a (f_b f_c) = (f_a f_b) f_c \checkmark$

$G2$: f_e est l'élément neutre \checkmark

$G3$: $(f_a)^{-1} = f_{a^{-1}} \checkmark$

$\Rightarrow I(G)$ est un groupe

Considérons le G -morphisme $\Theta: G \rightarrow I(G), \Theta(g) = f_g$, surjectif

$\text{Ker } \Theta = Z$ car $f_z : g \mapsto zgz^{-1} = g, \forall z \in Z$, c.a.d. $f_z = f_e = \text{Id}$

(Théorème d'isomorphisme)
 $\Rightarrow I(G) \cong G / \text{Ker } \Theta = G / Z$
||
 $\text{Im } (\Theta)$
||
 $\Theta(G)$