

$$N \triangleleft G \quad N \text{ normal subg.} \Leftrightarrow xN = Nx \quad \forall x \in G$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(g \in N \Leftrightarrow \underline{xgx^{-1}} \in N \quad \forall x \in G \right)$$

$$GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \supset SL(n, \mathbb{R}) \quad \therefore \forall A \in SL \rightarrow BAB^{-1} \in SL$$

$$\forall B \in GL$$

Prop 1.5 $N \triangleleft G$ $\alpha \text{ is } G/N \text{ is group.}$

$$\textcircled{!} G/N \ni A, B \quad A = \underline{aN}, B = \underline{bN}$$

$$AB = abN \quad \text{と証明する}$$

x Well-defined $\therefore A = a'N, B = b'N$ $\alpha \text{ is}$

$$AB = a'b'N \quad \text{実は } \underline{abN} = \underline{a'b'N}$$

$$\therefore aH = bH \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H$$

$$\text{よって } (ab)^{-1}(a'b') = b^{-1}a^{-1}a'b'$$

$$= \underbrace{b^{-1}a^{-1}a'}_{\uparrow N} \underbrace{bb^{-1}b'}_{\uparrow N} \in N \quad \text{,,}$$

x 冪群に於ては.

$$(AB)C = (ab)cN = a(bc)N = A(BC)$$

$$A^{-1} = a^{-1}N, \quad \text{単位元} = eN = N$$

Def 1.6 G/N 剰余群

例 $\mathbb{Z} \triangleright n\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ group

例 $[a, b] = aba^{-1}b^{-1}$

$$\langle \{[a, b] \mid a, b \in G\} \rangle = D(G) \triangleleft G$$

$G/D(G)$ Abelian group.

$$\therefore G/D(G) \ni A, B \quad A = aD(G), B = bD(G)$$

$$ABA^{-1}B^{-1} = \underbrace{[a, b]}_{\in D(G)} D(G) = D(G) \quad \therefore ABA^{-1}B^{-1} = e$$

\uparrow
 $G/D(G)$ の単位元

例 $N \triangleleft G$ G/N Abelian とする

$$G/N \ni \underbrace{aN}_A, \underbrace{bN}_B \rightarrow ABA^{-1}B^{-1} = \underbrace{[a, b]}_{\in N} N = N$$

$$\downarrow$$

$aba^{-1}b^{-1} \in N$

$$\therefore [a, b] \in N \implies D(G) \subset N$$

$$\therefore G/N \text{ Abelian} \implies D(G) \subset N$$

§ 1.4 $\begin{matrix} \cong & \cong \\ \text{isomorphism} & \text{homomorphism} \end{matrix}$

Def 1.7 G, G' groups $\varphi: G \rightarrow G'$

- (1) $\varphi(xy) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) \iff \varphi \in \text{homomorphism}$
 (2) (1) + bijjective $\iff \varphi \in \text{isomorphism}$
 $G \cong G' \iff \exists \varphi: G \rightarrow G' \text{ iso.}$

Ex 1) $N \triangleleft G \quad \pi: G \rightarrow G/N$
 $\varphi \downarrow \alpha \iff \downarrow \alpha N$

$\pi \in \text{homo.}$ $\pi \in \text{iso}$ $\iff \dots$

Lemma 1.6 $\varphi: G \rightarrow G'$ homo

$\text{Ker } \varphi \triangleleft G \quad (\text{Ker } \varphi = \{g \in G \mid \varphi(g) = e\})$

$\because \text{Ker } \varphi \ni y \rightarrow \varphi(xy x^{-1}) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y)\varphi(x)^{-1} = e$
 $\therefore xyx^{-1} \in \text{Ker } \varphi \therefore \text{Ker } \varphi \text{ is normal}$

Thm 1.7 $\varphi: G \rightarrow G'$ homo + onto \iff

$$G/\ker\varphi \cong G'$$

$$\textcircled{=} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} g: G/\ker\varphi & \rightarrow & G' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x \ker\varphi & \mapsto & \varphi(x) \end{array}$$

1. φ is iso \iff

\implies well-defined $x \ker\varphi = x' \ker\varphi \iff$

$$\implies x^{-1}x' \in \ker\varphi \implies \varphi(x^{-1})\varphi(x') = e \implies \varphi(x') = \varphi(x)$$

$$\text{homo} \quad \varphi(xy) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) = g(x)g(y)$$

$$x = x \ker\varphi, y = y \ker\varphi$$

$$1:1 \quad \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \iff \varphi(x) = \varphi(y)$$

$$\downarrow \text{homo}$$

$$\varphi(y^{-1}x) = e$$

$$\implies y^{-1}x \in \ker\varphi$$

$$\implies x \ker\varphi = y \ker\varphi \implies x = y$$

onto \implies easy. ,,

$$\text{Ex 1)} \quad \mathbb{K}^\times = \mathbb{K} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\varphi: GL(n; \mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^\times$$

$$\downarrow \varphi$$

$$A \mapsto \det A (\neq 0)$$

φ is homo, onto $\implies \ker\varphi = SL(n; \mathbb{K})$

$$\implies GL/SL \cong \mathbb{K}^\times$$

§ 1.5 Transformation group

Def 1.8 (G, X) G group, X set

$$\begin{aligned} G \times X &\rightarrow X \\ (g, x) &\mapsto gx \end{aligned}$$

G is X transformation group

$$(1) \quad (gh)x = g(hx)$$

$$(2) \quad ex = x \quad \lrcorner$$

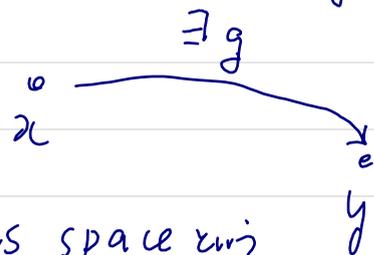
• $H_x = \{g \in G \mid gx = x\}$ isotropic group
 ($x \in X$) little e or group.

G is X effective = 作用する

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigcap_{x \in X} H_x = \{e\}$$

• $X \ni x, y$ is $x \sim y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists g \in G \text{ st } gx = y$

X/\sim の元は orbit



$\#$ is

$X/\sim = \{x\}$ is X is homogeneous space

G is X transitive = 作用する.

i.e. $\forall x, y \in X$ is $\exists g \in G \text{ st } gx = y$

(例) $(GL(n, \mathbb{K}), \mathbb{K}^n)$ は effective かつ transitive ではない。

$\therefore g x = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{K}^n$ かつ

$(g - E)x = 0 \quad \therefore (y, (g - E)x) = 0 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}^n$

$\therefore g - E = 0 \quad \therefore g = E \quad \therefore$ effective

$GL(n, \mathbb{K}) / \sim = \{ \mathbb{K}^n / \{0\}, \{0\} \}$ での \sim transitive ではない。

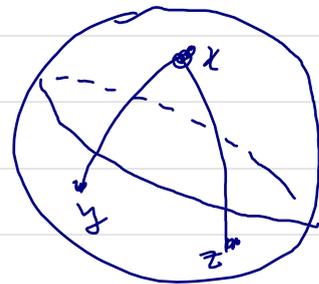
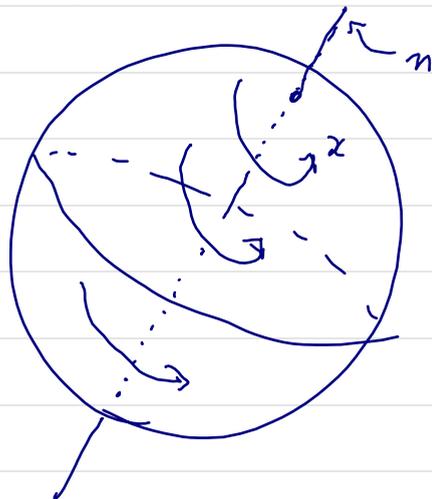
同様に $(O(n), S^{n-1})$ 各自 \sim ではない。

$S^{n-1} (\subset \mathbb{R}^n)$ 単位球 は transitive

$x \in S^{n-1}$

$H_x =$ 右図のように n を軸とした回転のこと

$H_x \cong O(n-1)$



標準元 Γ $H \subset G$ sub groups.

G/H は左剰余類集合

$(G, G/H)$
group set

$$G \times G/H \rightarrow G/H$$

$$(a, X) \mapsto aX$$

$\exists x \in X$ $\exists x \in H$

これは transitive 1-1 対応.

$$\therefore) G/H \ni X = aH, Y = bH \implies \exists x \in X, y \in Y \text{ s.t. } yx^{-1} \in H \implies yx^{-1}X = yH = Y \implies X \sim Y$$

$(G, G/H)$ が標準元 Γ による理由.

Def 1.9 $(G, X) \cong (G', X')$

\Leftrightarrow ① $\exists \varphi: G \rightarrow G'$ iso

② $\exists f: X \rightarrow X'$ bijective

s.t. $f(ax) = \varphi(a)f(x) \quad \forall a \in G \quad \forall x \in X$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & X' \\ a \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow \varphi(a) \\ x & \xrightarrow{f} & x' \end{array}$$

Thm 1.9 (G, X) transitive である。 \Rightarrow あるとき

$$(G, X) \cong (G, G/H_{x_0})$$

∴

① $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ iso

② $f : X \rightarrow G/H_{x_0}$ bijective

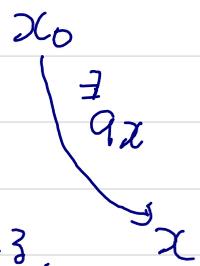
∴ Det 1.9 を証明するものが構成できる。 ∴ ∴

$\varphi = \text{identity}$

$$f : X \longrightarrow G/H_{x_0}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x = ax_0 & \longmapsto & \pi(a) \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi(a) \quad (x = ax_0)$$



f is well-defined かつ bijective である。

Well-defined ∴ $x = bx_0$ $a \neq b$ $ax_0 = bx_0$ ∴ $a^{-1}b \in H_{x_0}$
 ∴ $aH_{x_0} = bH_{x_0}$ ∴ $\pi(a) = \pi(b)$ ∴ f is well-defined

injective ∴ $f(a_1x_0) = f(a_2x_0)$ である。 同様に $a_1^{-1}a_2 \in H_{x_0}$
 ∴ $a_1x_0 = a_2x_0$ ∴ $x_1 = x_2$

surjective ∴ π is surjective である。 OK

homo ∴ $f(ax_0) = f(abx_0) = \pi(ab) = abH_{x_0} = a\pi(b) = a f(x)$

φ is identity である。 $f(ax) = \varphi(a)f(x)$,

§ 1.6 群の直積と半直積

Def 1.10 G_1, G_2 groups

$G_1 \times G_2$ に $(x_1, x_2) \cdot (y_1, y_2) = (x_1 y_1, x_2 y_2)$
と積を定め G_1 と G_2 の直積という。

$\{ (x, e_2) \mid x \in G_1 \} = N_1$ e_2 は G_2 の単位元.

$\{ (e_1, y) \mid y \in G_2 \} = N_2$ e_1 は G_1 の "

⇔ $N_1 \triangleleft G_1 \times G_2$ $N_2 \triangleleft G_1 \times G_2$

$N_1 N_2 = G_1 \times G_2$ \checkmark $G_1 \times G_2$ の単位元

$N_1 \cap N_2 = \{e_1, e_2\}$

Thm 1.10 $N_j \triangleleft G$ $j=1,2$

(1) $N_1 N_2 = G$ (2) $N_1 \cap N_2 = \{e\}$

⇔ $G \cong N_1 \times N_2$ \uparrow $\text{= かつ } xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = e$
かつ

⊕ $\varphi : N_1 \times N_2 \rightarrow G$
 $(x, y) \mapsto xy$

Injective: $xy = x'y'$ かつ $(y')^{-1}(x')^{-1}xy = e$

$\therefore \underbrace{xx^{-1}}_{N_1} \underbrace{yy^{-1}}_{N_2} = e \quad \therefore xx^{-1} = e = yy^{-1} \quad \therefore x = x', y = y'$

✓ surjective は ok

✓ homo は ok.