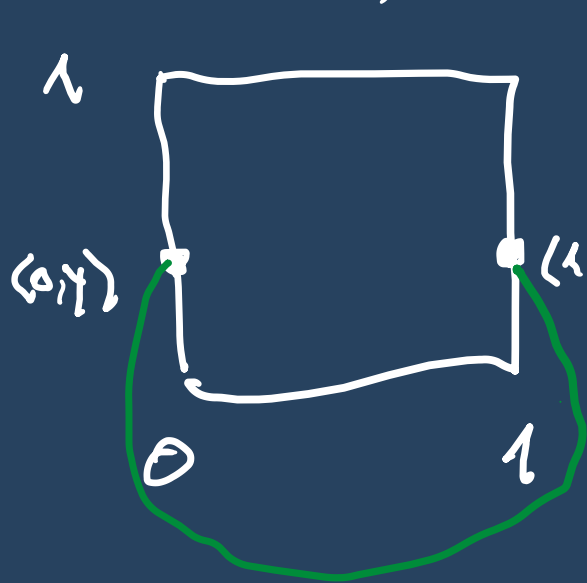


Relacje równoważności - c.d.



$$K = [0,1]^2$$

$$(x,y) \sim (x',y') \equiv f_r(x) = f_r(x') \wedge (y=y')$$

$$f_r(x) = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$$

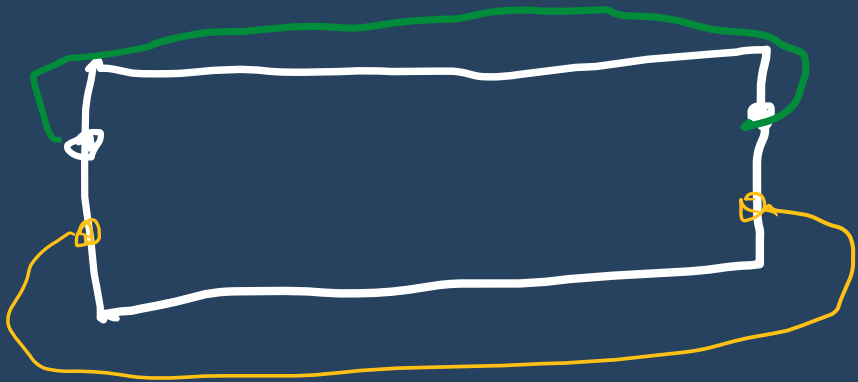
$$\bullet 0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow f_r(x) = x$$

$$\bullet f_r(1) = 0 : (0,y) \sim (1,y)$$

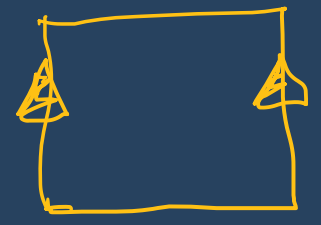
$$\bullet \varphi: K \rightarrow K : (x,y) \rightarrow (f_r(x), y)$$

$$P \sim_{\varphi} Q \equiv \exists_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi(P) = \varphi(Q) \equiv P \sim Q$$

} więc to
jest rel. równ.



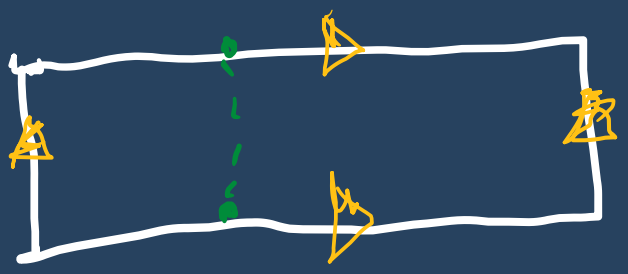
\cong



\Rightarrow



~~~~~



$\rightarrow$



$$(x, y) \sim (x', y') \equiv$$

$$f_v(x) = f_v(x') \wedge f_v(y) = f_v(y')$$

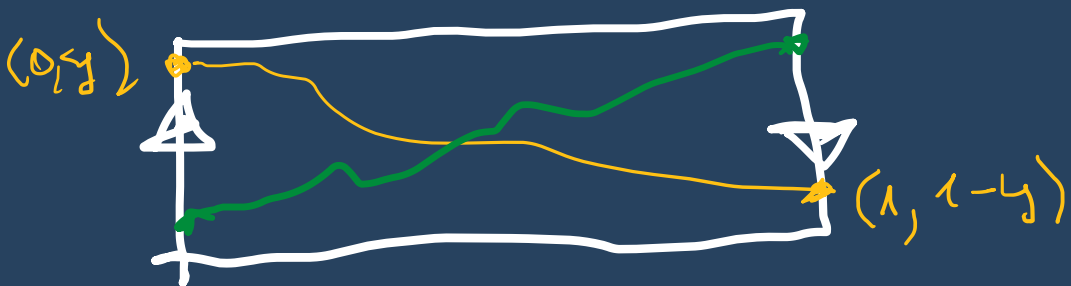
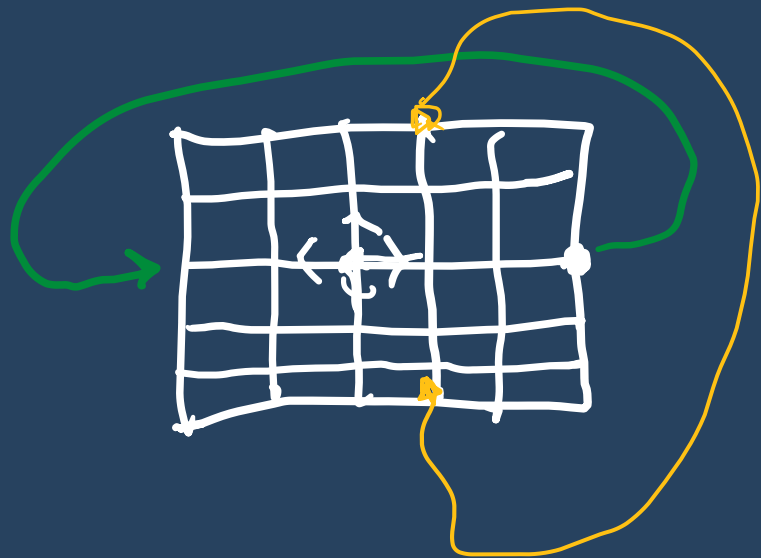


$\swarrow$   
TORUS

Przykład

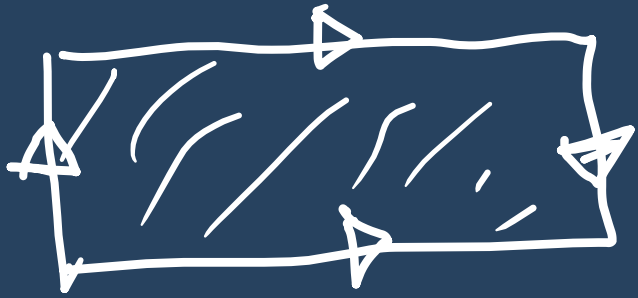
$$S = \{0, \dots, n-1\}^2$$

"świat gry"  $\cong$  dyskretny torus.



Wstępne Möbiusa

! powierzchnia jednostronna !



## Butelka Kleina

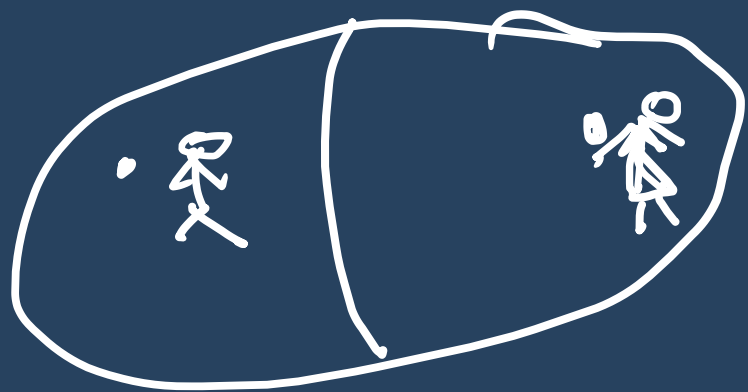
{ tego nie można zrobić  
w 3D ( $\mathbb{R}^3$ )

to istnieje w 4D  
 $\mathbb{R}^4$

PRZYKŁAD :

$Z =$  zbior ludzi

$x \sim_y z \equiv$  płeć monosdow  $(x) =$   
płci monow  $(y)$



$Z/\sim = \{ \text{Kobiety, mężczyźni} \}$

PRZYKŁAD.

$\Omega =$  zbiór 'animals'

$\varphi(x) =$  ile nog ma  $x$ .

$\omega \sim \eta \equiv \varphi(\omega) = \varphi(\eta)$

$[\text{pies}]_{\sim} = \{ \text{psy, kucyki, antylepan} \}$   $\varphi(\omega) = 4$

$[\text{skowale}]_{\sim} = \{ \text{ptaki, ludwie} \}$   $\varphi(\omega) = 2$

$\hat{\varphi}: \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{N} \times \{0, 1\}$

$\hat{\varphi}(\omega) = (\varphi(\omega), [\omega \text{ ma pióra}])$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $0, 1$

$\{ \omega \in \Omega : \varphi(\omega) = (2, 0) \}$   
 $= \text{LUDZIE}$ .

$\omega \in \hat{\varphi}$

# GRUPY ILORAZOWE

Przykład: na  $\mathbb{Z}$  zdefiniowana

$$x \sim y \equiv 5 \mid (x - y)$$

$$\equiv x - y \in \underbrace{\{5k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}}$$

$$\equiv x - y \in 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z} \quad 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

Co można powiedzieć

o  $5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ ?

$$\triangleright 0 \in 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\triangleright x \in 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -x \in 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\triangleright x, y \in 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x + y \in 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

$5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$  jest podgrupą grupy  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

Ustalamy grupę abelową  $G = (G, +)$

Ustalamy podgrupę  $H \subseteq G$ :

- $H \neq \emptyset$

- $x, y \in H \rightarrow x - y \in H$

[wn: •  $x \in H \rightarrow x - x \in H \rightarrow 0_G \in H$

•  $y \in H \rightarrow 0 - y \in H \rightarrow -y \in H$

•  $x, y \in H \rightarrow x, -y \in H \rightarrow x - (-y) \in H$   
 $\rightarrow x + y \in H.$



na  $G$  definitivem

$$(a \cdot b)^{-1} = b^{-1} a^{-1}$$

$$x \sim_H y \equiv x - y \in H$$

$$\bullet x \sim_H x \equiv x - x \in H \equiv 0 \in H \equiv \top$$

$$\bullet x \sim_H y \equiv x - y \in H \Rightarrow -(x - y) \in H$$

$$\equiv y - x \in H \Rightarrow y \sim_H x$$

$$\bullet \left. \begin{array}{l} x \sim_H y \\ y \sim_H z \end{array} \right\} \equiv \begin{cases} x - y \in H \\ y - z \in H \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x - y) + (y - z) \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow x - z \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \sim_H z$$

Wdh.  $\sim_H$  vel. vordr.

na  $G$ .

$$[x]_{\sim_H} = \{y \in G : x - y \in H\}$$

$$= \{y \in G : y - x \in H\} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$y \in [x]_{\sim_H} \equiv y - x \in H \equiv (\exists h \in H)(y - x = h)$$

$$\equiv (\exists h \in H)(y = h + x)$$

$$\equiv (\exists h \in H)(y = x + h)$$

$$\equiv y \in x + H$$

gdnice  $x + H = \{x + h : h \in H\} \subseteq G$

$$[x]_{\sim_H} = x + H$$



P.  $\mathbb{Z}, \sim_5$ :

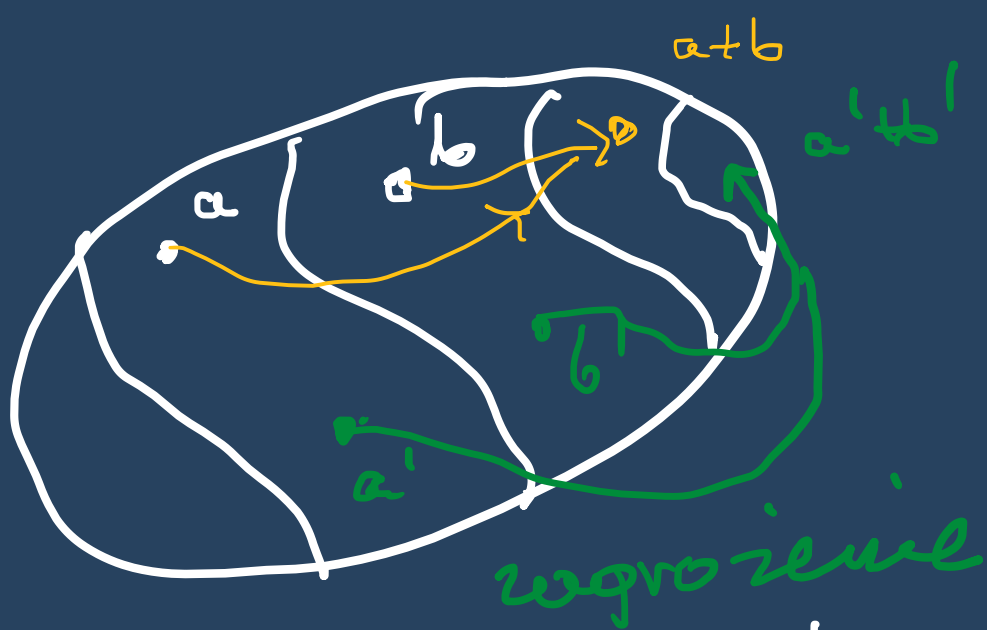
$$\mathbb{Z} / \sim_5 = \{ 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}, 1 + 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}, 2 + 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}, 3 + 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}, 4 + 5 \cdot \mathbb{Z} \}.$$



CEL:

chcemy na  $G / \sim_H$   
określić działanie:

$$[a]_{\sim_H} \oplus [b]_{\sim_H} = [a+b]_{\sim_H}$$



$$[a]_{\sim_H} = a + H$$

$$[a]_{\sim} \oplus [b]_{\sim} = [a+b]_{\sim} \quad (*)$$

FAKT:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} a \sim a' \\ b \sim b' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a+b \sim a'+b'$

[czyli: definicja (\*) jest poprawna]

D-d. Wskazanie  $a \sim a'$  i  $b \sim b'$ . Czyli  $a-a' \in H, b-b' \in H$ .

Stąd  $h_1, h_2 \in H$  t.je  $a-a' = h_1$   
 $b-b' = h_2$

wtedy  $a = a' + h_1$   
 $b = b' + h_2.$

CEL: chcemy pokazać  $a + b \sim a' + b'.$

$$(a + b) \sim (a' + b') \equiv (a + b) - (a' + b') \in H$$

$$\equiv (a - a') + (b - b') \in H \equiv h_1 + h_2 \in H \equiv \top$$

CZYM:  $[a]_{\sim} \oplus [b]_{\sim} = [a + b]_{\sim}$

JEST POPRAWNE.

MAMY STRUKTURĘ  $(G/\sim_H, \oplus)$

- $[a]_n \oplus [0]_n = [a+0]_n = [a]$

czyli:  $[0]_n (=H)$  jest elementem.

- $[a]_n \oplus [-a]_n =$  neutralny

$$= [a+(-a)]_n = [0]_n$$

mający element przeciwny

$$\bullet [a]_n = [-a]_n.$$

- $[a]_n \oplus ([b]_n \oplus [c]_n) = [a]_n \oplus [b+c]_n =$

$$= [a+(b+c)]_n = [(a+b)+c]_n = \dots =$$

$$([a]_n \oplus [b]_n) \oplus [c]_n$$

łączność

WNIOSEK :  $(G/\sim_H, \oplus)$  jest grupą.

OZNACZENIE :  $G/H = (G/\sim_H, \oplus)$   
grupa ilorazowa.

[algorytm : dzielnik normalna]

①  $\mathbb{Z} / (5 \cdot \mathbb{Z}) \cong_{120} \mathbb{C}_5 = (\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}, \oplus_5)$   
ogólniej  $\mathbb{C}_k = \mathbb{Z} / (k \cdot \mathbb{Z})$   
dob. modulo 5

$$\mathbb{C}_k = \mathbb{Z} / (k \cdot \mathbb{Z})$$

(P)

$$G = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(x, y) + (x', y') = (x+x', y+y')$$

$$H = \mathbb{Z} \times \{0\} (= \{(x, 0) : x \in \mathbb{Z}\})$$

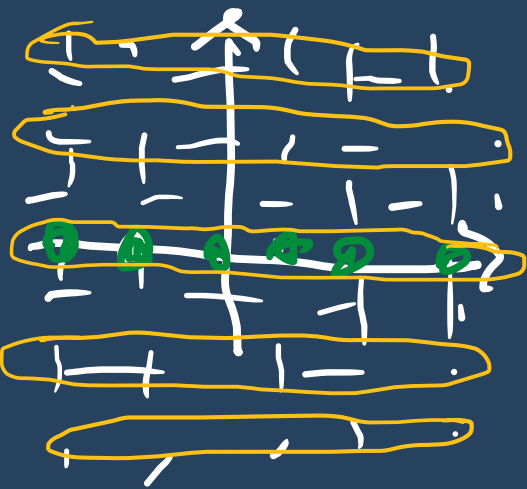
$$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} / H \simeq \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 / \sim_H = \{[0, y] : y \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

$$\hat{H} = (5\mathbb{Z}) \times (30\mathbb{Z})$$

(Z)

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 / \hat{H} \simeq \mathbb{C}_5 \times \mathbb{C}_3$$





$$\textcircled{P} \quad G = \mathbb{C}_{12} \cong (\{0, 1, \dots, 11\}, \oplus_{12})$$

$$H = \{0, 4, 8\} \triangleleft \mathbb{C}_{12}.$$

$$\mathbb{C}_{12}/\mathcal{N}_H = \left\{ \underbrace{\{0, 4, 8\}}_H, \underbrace{\{1, 5, 9\}}_{1+H}, \underbrace{\{2, 6, 10\}}_{2+H}, \underbrace{\{3, 7, 11\}}_{3+H} \right\}$$

$$4+H = \{4, 8, 0\} = H.$$

~~$$\mathbb{C}_{12}/\mathcal{N}_H$$~~

$$\mathbb{C}_{12}/H \stackrel{120}{\cong} \mathbb{C}_4$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad \mathbb{Z} / (k \cdot \mathbb{Z}) \underset{\cong}{\simeq} \mathbb{C}_k$$

DOJRZAKA "INTELEKTUALNIE"

DEFINICJA:

$$\mathbb{C}_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{Z} / (k \cdot \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_k \simeq (\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) / (k \cdot \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 + 1)$$

