



DSSSB TGT

PART (A+B)



MATHS

GROUP THEORY

Part -5



22/07/2024 04:30PM



$U(n); n > 1$ is group under
multiplication modulo? yes

$U(n); n > 1$ गुणन मॉड्यूलो के अंतर्गत समूह है?

Q. $G = u(12)$, Find identity and inverse of each element of $U(12)$

प्रश्न. $G=u(12)$, $U(12)$ के प्रत्येक तत्व की पहचान और व्युत्क्रम ज्ञात करें

Quaternion (Q_4) : $O(Q_4) = 8$ ✓

$$\{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k, i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} i \cdot j = k & \neq & j \cdot k = i & \neq & k \cdot i = j \\ j \cdot i = -k & \neq & k \cdot j = -i & \neq & i \cdot k = -j \end{array}$$

1. Closure $\rightarrow a, b \in Q_4$
 $a \times b \in Q_4$
 $j \cdot k = i \in Q_4$

2. Associative $\rightarrow$

III Identity $\rightarrow \boxed{a \times e = a} \quad \boxed{e = 1}$

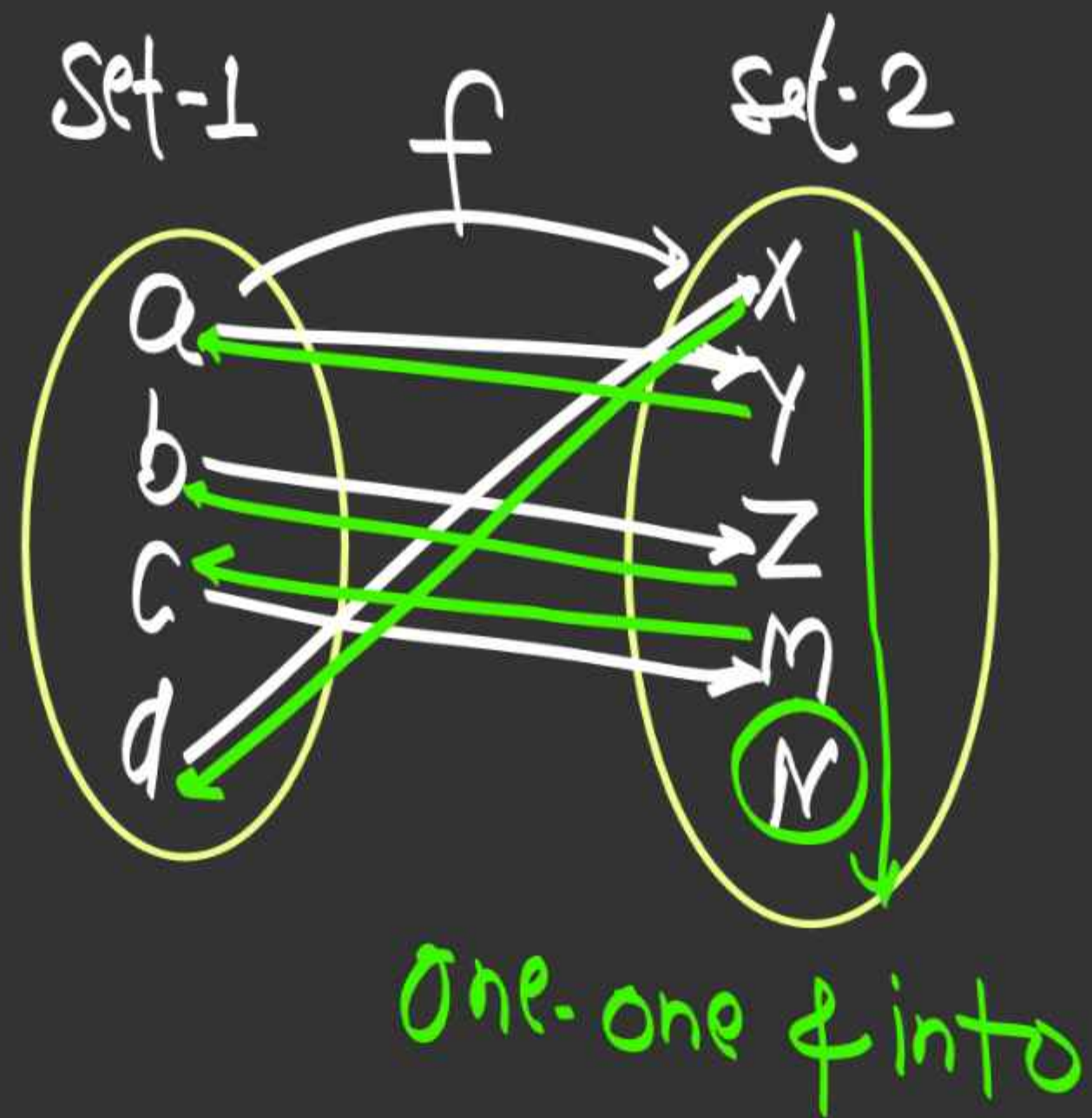
IV Inverse $\rightarrow a \times a^{-1} = e = 1$

$1 \times 1 = 1$	$1^{-1} = 1$
$-1 \times -1 = 1$	$-1^{-1} = -1$
$i \times -i = 1$	$i^{-1} = -i$

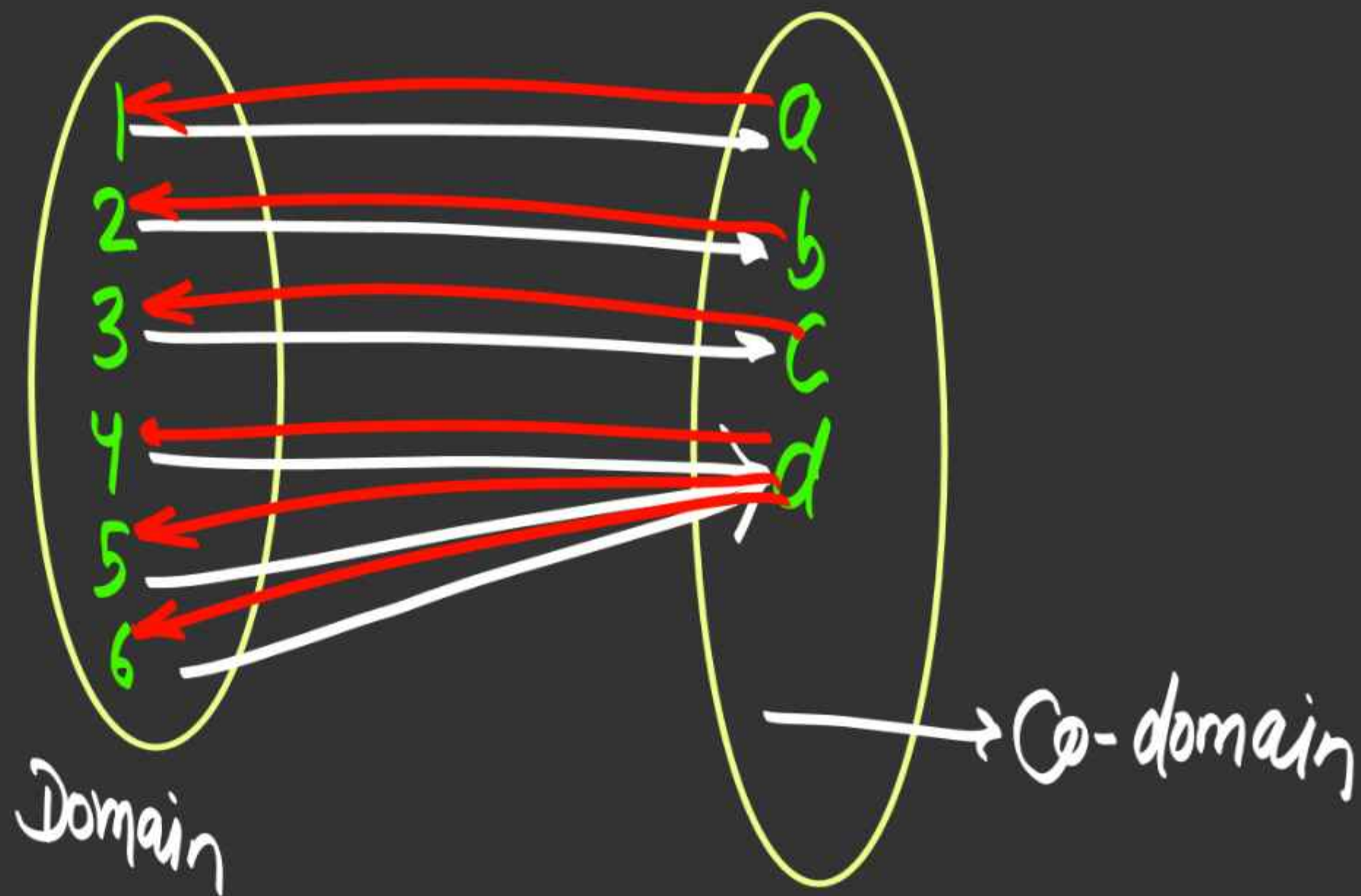
Klein's - (K₄)



one-one & onto
✓ one-one & into
onto
into



many-one & onto



$$O(S_n) \Rightarrow n!$$

**S_n – Set of all one-one & onto Mappings
From set containing n -elements to itself.**

S_n - सभी एक-एक और एक-पर मैपिंग का सेट,
 n -तत्वों वाले सेट से स्वयं तक। Symmetric

$$* O(S_4) = 4! \Rightarrow 24$$

Construct $S_2 \rightarrow$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$S_4 \Rightarrow \text{Order} = 24$$

➤ Q_4 (Quaternion group): is a group under multiplication modulo? yes

Q_4 (क्वाटर्नियन समूह): गुणन मॉड्यूलो के अंतर्गत एक समूह है?

➤ (K_4) क्लेन – चार समूह $\Rightarrow \{a, b, e, ab / a^2 = e, b^2 = e, ab = ba\}$ गुणन मॉड्यूलो के अंतर्गत समूह है? *yes*

(K_4) klein-four group $\Rightarrow \{a, b, e, ab / a^2 = e, b^2 = e, ab = ba\}$ is group under multiplication modulo? *yes*

➤ D_n is a group under Multiplication modulo? *yes*

D_n गुणन मॉड्यूलो के अंतर्गत एक समूह है?

Q. The..... presentation is by

$$V = \{a, b / a^2 = b^2 = (ab)^2 = 1\}$$

multiplication $\Rightarrow$
 $e=1$

..... प्रस्तुतिकरण इस प्रकार है

$$V = \{a, b / a^2 = b^2 = (ab)^2 = 1\} \rightarrow e$$

inverse

$$a^2 = 1$$

$$a \times a = 1$$

$$a^{-1} = a$$

$$b^{-1} = b$$

$$ab^{-1} = ab$$

- (a) Klein -four group क्लेन-फोर समूह
- (b) Permutation group क्रमचय समूह
- (c) Automorphism group ऑटोमोर्फिज्म समूह
- (d) None of above उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q. What is the order of Klein's four group?

क्लेन के चार समूह का क्रम क्या है?

(a) 4

(b) 1

(c) 3

(d) 8

$$O(K_4) = 4$$

Fix

a, b, e, ab

Q. Let S is a finite set of n symbols, then what is the order of permutation group S ?

$S_n \rightarrow$ permutation

मान लीजिए S , n प्रतीकों का एक परिमित समूह है, तो क्रमचय समूह S का क्रम क्या है?

(a) n

(b) $n + 1$

(c) 2^n

(d) $n!$

$\Rightarrow D_n$ is group under multiplication

Modulo? yes

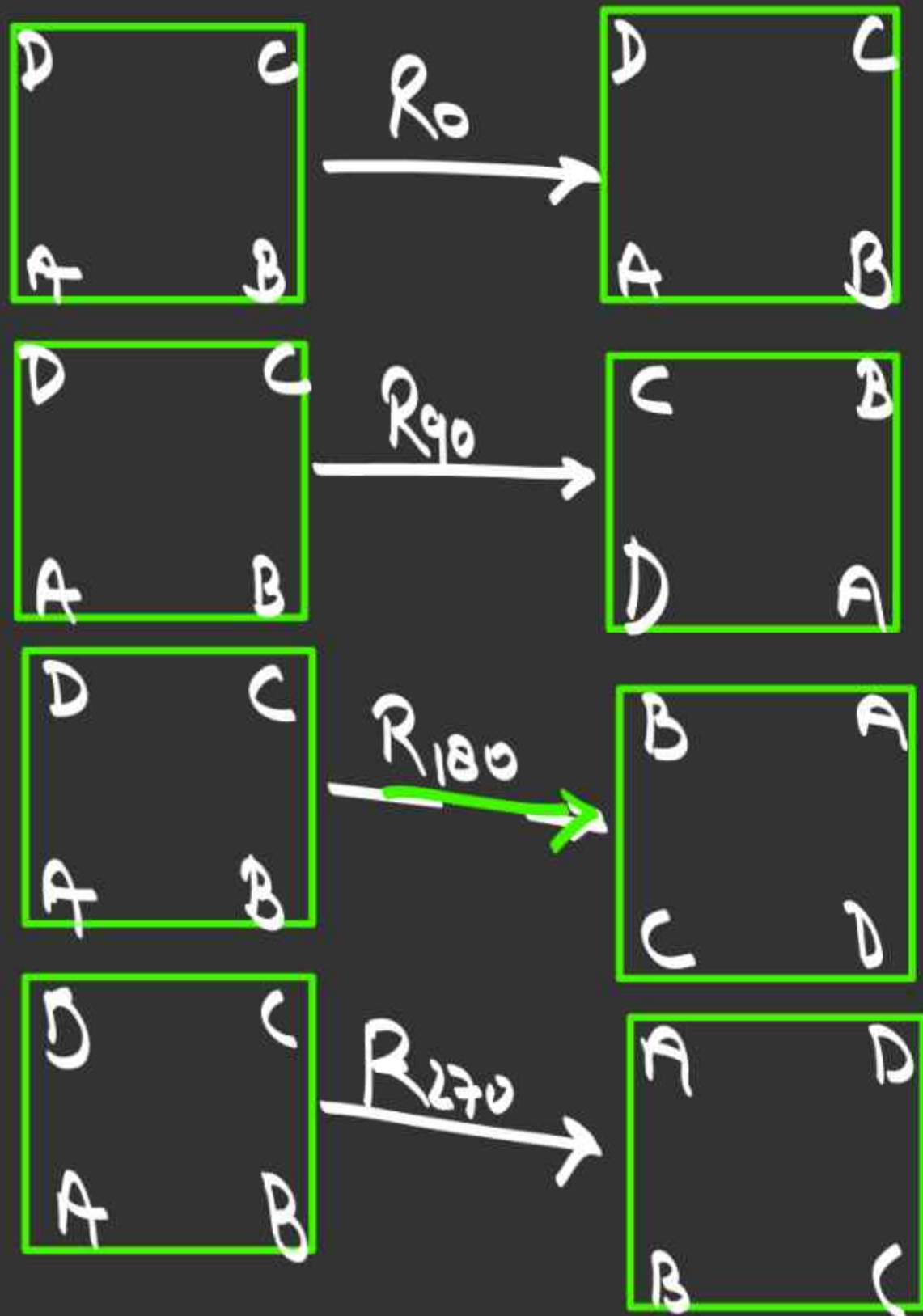
$$\text{Order}(D_n) = \underline{\underline{2 \times n}}$$

$$D_n = \{x^i y^j \mid x^2 = e, y^n = e, xy = y^{-1}x\}$$

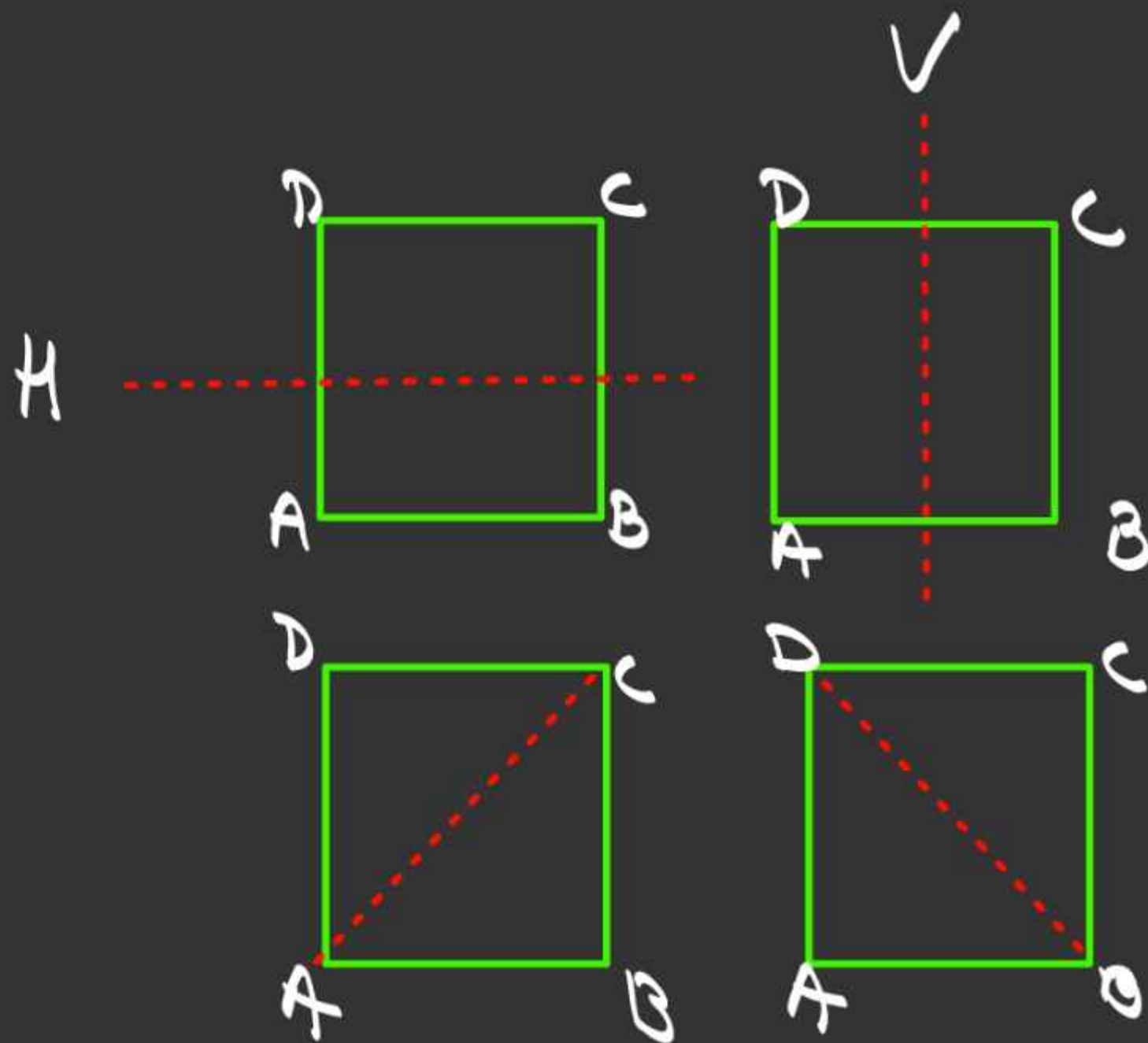
$\downarrow$ $\searrow$
Reflexion Rotation

Notes = [Identity element always be R_0 in
 D_n group]

Rotations



Reflexion



$$a = b^{-1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{a^{-1} = b}}$$

Q. Find identity and inverse of each element of D_4 ?

D_4 के प्रत्येक तत्व की पहचान और व्युत्क्रम ज्ञात करें?

$R_0 \rightarrow$ identity

$$D_4 = \{ R_0, R_{90}, R_{180}, R_{270}, \underbrace{H, V, D, D'}_{\text{Reflexion}} \}$$

Inverse →

$$R_0^{-1} = R_0$$

$$R_{180}^{-1} = R_{180}$$

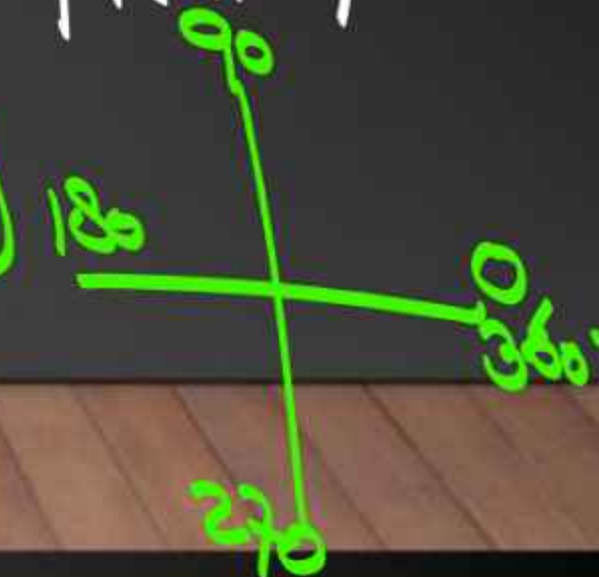
$$R_{90} R_{270} = R_{360}$$

$$R_{180} R_{180} = R_{360}$$

$$R_0 = R_{360}$$

$$R_{90}^{-1} = R_{270}$$

$$R_{270}^{-1} = R_{90}$$



$$O(D_3) \Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 3}{6} = 1$$

Q. Find identity and inverse of each element of D_3 ?

D_3 के प्रत्येक तत्व की पहचान और व्युत्क्रम ज्ञात करें?

$$D_3 = \{ R_0, R_{120}, R_{240}, \dots \}$$

$$R_0 \cdot R_0 = R_0 \Rightarrow R_0^{-1} = R_0$$

$$R_{120} R_{240} = R_{360} \quad R_{120}^{-1} = R_{240} \neq R_{240}^{-1} = R_{120}$$

$$D_5 \rightarrow \text{inverse} \quad O(D_5) = 10$$

$$D_5 \Rightarrow \{ \underline{R_0}, R_{72}, R_{144}, R_{216}, R_{288} \}$$

Inverse $\rightarrow R_0^{-1} = R_0$

$$R_{72} R_{288} = R_{360}$$

$$R_{72}^{-1} = R_{288}$$

$$R_{288}^{-1} = R_{72}$$

$$R_{144} R_{216} = R_{360} \Rightarrow R_{144}^{-1} = R_{216}$$

$$R_{216}^{-1} = R_{144}$$

$$\theta = \frac{360}{5} \Rightarrow 72$$