

Cálgebra 2 7/8/8

17

Grupos

1 — 2

P1 P2 P3 SUB Fech.
15-20 25-30 FINAL etc-S/1.

X um conjunto
(subconjunto de \mathbb{R}^n)

Uma $\varphi: X \rightarrow X$ é um movimento rígido se

1. φ é uma bijeção

2. $x, y \in X$

$$\text{dist}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) = \text{dist}(x, y)$$

Quais os movimentos rígidos de \mathbb{I} ?

(a) $\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{R}$, $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ fixado

$\varphi(x) := x + x_0$ é mov. rig.

① Exercício

Mostrar que os movr. rígidos de \mathbb{R} são todos da forma anterior

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \rightarrow \text{dist}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) &= |\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)| = \\ &= |x + x_0 - (y + x_0)| = |x - y| = \text{dist}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

Sug. : φ mov. ríg. de \mathbb{R} 18
 i) reponha $\varphi(0) = 0$, mostre que $\varphi(x) = x$
 ii) ou $\varphi(0) \neq 0$ defina $\psi(x) = \varphi(x) - \varphi(0)$ &
 mostre que ψ é mov. ríg.

$x = 1$ & $y = 2$ φ mov. rígido
 $\text{dist}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) = \text{dist}(x, y) = 1$
 daí $\varphi(1) = 1$ & $\varphi(2) = 2$

ou
 $\varphi(2) = 1$ & $\varphi(1) = 2$

φ é a reflexão no ponto $3/2$

② Encontre a fórmula de φ

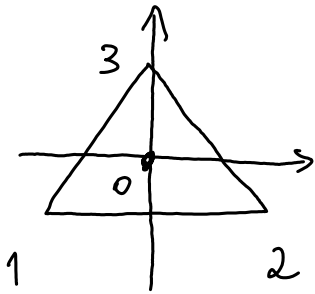
Chame este φ de φ_2 e a identidade de φ_1

\circ	φ_1	φ_2
φ_1	φ_1	φ_2
φ_2	φ_2	φ_1

Da tabela : $\varphi_1^2 = \varphi_1 \circ \varphi_1 = \varphi_1$

$\varphi_2^2 = \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_2 = \varphi_1$ (inversa

multiplicativa de φ_2 é φ_2)

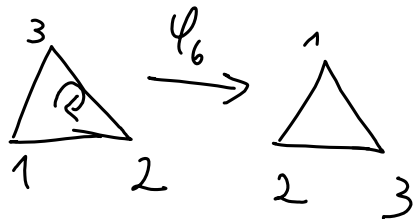
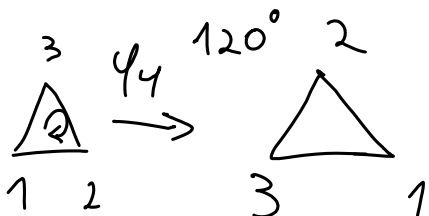
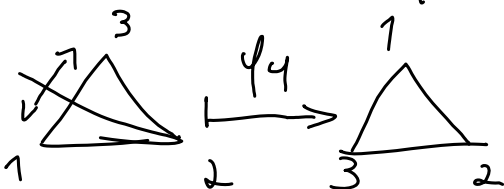
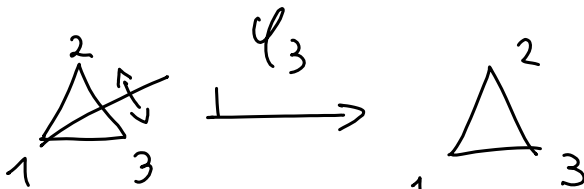
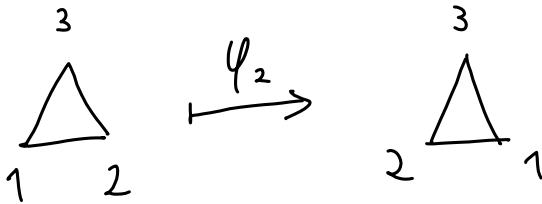
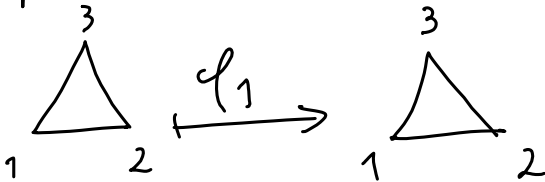


triângulo equilátero 19

$X = o$ triângulo
queremos $\varphi: X \rightarrow$ mov.
rígido

$\text{dist}(\varphi(1), \varphi(2)) = \text{dist}(1, 2)$ daí

φ deve * preservar vértices \rightarrow conclusão φ
permuta os vértices.



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$$\{1, 2, 3\} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \{1, 2, 3\}$$

encontra todas as permutações

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \varphi_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \varphi_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \varphi_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \varphi_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \varphi_6 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1 3 2

⊕ achar os elementos que satisfazem i) $\varphi^2 = \varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi_1$

ii) $\varphi^3 = \varphi \circ \varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi_1$

iii) $\varphi_2 \varphi_5 \varphi_2 = ?$

\cdot	φ_1	φ_2	φ_3	φ_4	φ_5	φ_6
φ_1	φ_1	φ_2	φ_3	φ_4	φ_5	φ_6
φ_2	φ_2	φ_1	φ_6	φ_5	φ_4	φ_3
φ_3	φ_3	φ_5	φ_1			
φ_4	φ_4		φ_1			
φ_5	φ_5				φ_6	
φ_6	φ_6					

iv) Mostre que todo φ é produto de

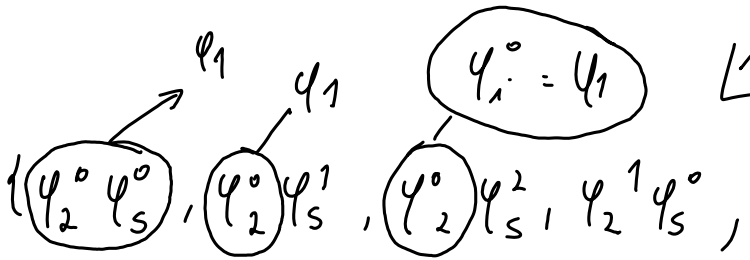
potências de φ_2 & φ_4 ou seja

$$\left\{ \varphi_2^i \circ \varphi_5^j \mid \begin{matrix} 0 \leq i \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq j \leq 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ é o conjunto de todos os } \varphi$$

=

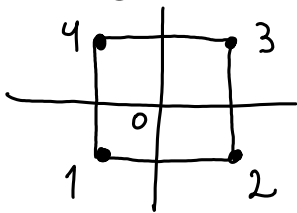
$$\varphi_5^2 = \varphi_6$$

=



111

$$\{\varphi_2^0 \varphi_5^0, \varphi_2^0 \varphi_5^1, \varphi_2^0 \varphi_5^2, \varphi_2^1 \varphi_5^0, \varphi_2^1 \varphi_5^1, \varphi_2^1 \varphi_5^2\} = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_5, \varphi_5^2, \varphi_2, \varphi_2 \varphi_5, \varphi_2 \varphi_5^2\}$$



(quem não os mov. rig?)
Se $\varphi(1) = 4$, então $\varphi(3) = ?$

$$\text{dist}(1, 3) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \text{dist}(\varphi(1), \varphi(3)) = \text{dist}(4, \varphi(3))$$

$$\text{dist}(4, \varphi(3)) = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \varphi(3) = 2$$

$$\varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varphi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{ref } x)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{ref } y \\ \varphi_3 = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ref } x \\ \varphi_4 = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{ref } / \\ \varphi_5 = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ref } / \\ \varphi_6 = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{G}_{90^\circ}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{G}_{180^\circ} \\ \varphi_7 = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{G}_{270^\circ} \\ \varphi_8 = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- i) fazer a tabuada
- ii) Escher or φ t q
 - a) $\varphi^2 = \varphi_1$
 - b) $\varphi^3 = \varphi_1$
 - c) $\varphi^4 = \varphi_1$
- iii) $\varphi_2 \varphi_6 \varphi_2 = ?$

$\{ \varphi_i^j \mid 0 \leq i \leq 1, 0 \leq j \leq 3 \}$ = conjunto de todos or φ
Geradores

$\{ \varphi_2, \varphi_6 \}$ é dito um conjunto de geradores

Tabuada

$$f: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{operação binária})$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x \cdot y$$

O DNA DA AULA

- ① Segunda-feira: três tabelas fitas
- ② O DNA da aula de hoje.