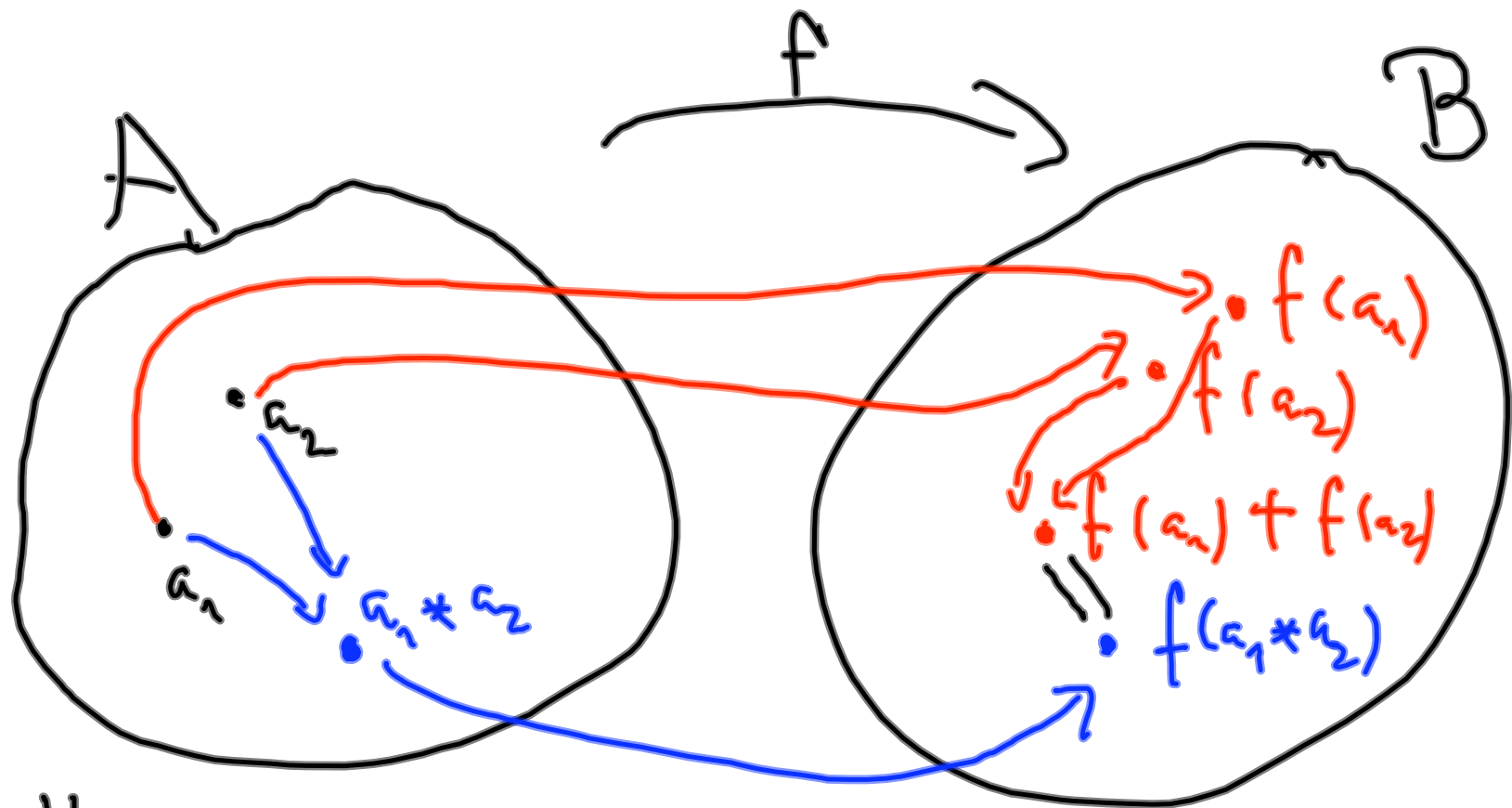


Definice: Buďte $(A, *)$ a $(B, †)$ dvě
pologrupy. Zobrazení $f: A \rightarrow B$
se nazývá homomorfismus polo-
grupy, jestliže $\forall a_1, a_2 \in A$ platí
$$f(a_1 * a_2) = f(a_1) † f(a_2).$$



$\forall a_1, a_2 \in A:$

$$\underline{f(a_1 * a_2)} = \underline{f(a_1) + f(a_2)}$$

Príklad:

$$g: (\mathbb{N}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot), \quad n \mapsto 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$L = g(n_1 + n_2) = 0$$

$$P = g(n_1) \cdot g(n_2) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow L = P \Rightarrow g$ je homomorfizmus preskupení pologrup

Homomorfismus monoid:

Prüfung:

$$h: (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, +, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot, 1), n \mapsto 1$$

$$h(0) \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

$$L = h(0) = 1 = \mathbb{P}$$

Homomorphisms groups

$$f(a^{-1}_A) = (f(a))^{-1}_B$$

Prüfung:

X $f: (\mathbb{R}, +, 0, -) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot, 1, ^{-1})$, $r \mapsto 5$
X $r \mapsto r+1$
 $r \mapsto 1$

$$\forall r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$L = f(r_1 + r_2) = 1$$

$$P = f(r_1) \cdot f(r_2) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow L = P$$

$\forall r \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$L = f(-r) = 1$$

$$P = (f(r))^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow L = P$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

\Rightarrow jde o hom. grup (f je hom. grup)

Tvzení: Budte $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$ hom.
 pologrup (monoid, grup). Pak je jejich
 kompozice $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ je opět
 hom. pologrup (monoid, grup).

Důkaz: $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ je zobrazení $(C, +)$

$$\forall a_1, a_2 \in A: \quad (g \circ f)(a_1 * a_2) \stackrel{?}{=} (g \circ f)(a_1) + (g \circ f)(a_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(g \circ f)(a_1 * a_2)} &= g(f(a_1 * a_2)) = g(\underbrace{f(a_1)} + \underbrace{f(a_2)}) = \\ &= g(f(a_1)) + g(f(a_2)) = \underline{(g \circ f)(a_1) + (g \circ f)(a_2)} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow jde o hom. pologrup

Twierzenie: Bądź to $(A, *, e_A, {}^{-1})$, $(B, +, e_B, {}^{-1})$ dwie grupy. Bądź $f: A \rightarrow B$ hom. pól grup $(A, *) \rightarrow (B, +)$. Pokaż f je hom. grup $(A, *, e_A, {}^{-1}) \rightarrow (B, +, e_B, {}^{-1})$.

Dokaz: ? $f(e_A) = e_B$

$$\forall a_1, a_2 \in A: f(a_1 * a_2) = f(a_1) + f(a_2)$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = e_A$$

$$\underline{f(e_A)} = f(e_A * e_A) = \underline{f(e_A) + f(e_A)} \quad | \quad \neq f(e_A)^{-1}$$

$$f(e_A) + f(e_A)^{-1} = f(e_A) + f(e_A) + f(e_A)^{-1}$$

$$e_B = f(e_A) + e_B = f(e_A)$$

$$\forall a \in A;$$

$$? f(a^{-1}_A) = (f(a))^{-1}_B$$

$$f(a) * f(a^{-1}) = e_B$$

$$\underline{e_B} = f(e_A) = f(a * a^{-1}) = \underline{f(a) * f(a^{-1})}$$

$a^{-1} * a$