%gag factor 7% Reflexive Generalized Inverse Mathematics Stack Exchange Prove the centralizer of an element in.

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Sep 26 2022 Definition G is a generalized inverse of A if and only if AGA=A.G is said to be reflexive if and only if GAG=G

I was trying to solve the problem If A is a matrix and G be it s generalized inverse then G is reflexive if and only if rank A =rank G Dec 7 2011 We have a group G where a is an element of G. Then we have a set $Z a = \{g\in G ga = ag\}$ called the centralizer of a

If I have an $x\in Z a $ how Dec 5 2018 Try checking if the element $ghg^{ 1}$ you thought of is in $C gag^{ 1} $ and then vice versa Sep 7 2024 This is an exercise in Weibel quot Homological Algebra quot chapter 6 on group cohomology. For reference this is on Page 183

So the question was asking us to Sep 20 2015 Your proof of the second part works perfectly moreover you can simply omit the reasoning $ gag^{ 1} ^2=\cdots=e$ since this is exactly what you ve done in part 1 Jan 3 2019 The stabilizer subgroup we defined above for this action on some set $A\subseteq G$ is the set of all $g\in G$ such that $gAg^{ 1} = A$ which is exactly the normalizer subgroup $N_G A $! Jul 1 2016 I am trying to prove that $gAg^{ 1} \subset A$ implies $gAg^{ 1} = A$ where A is a subset of some group G and g is a group element of G

This is stated without proof in Dummit and Foote Sep 27 2015 Let H is a Subgroup of G. Now if H is not normal if any element $ {g \in G}$ doesn t commute with H

Now we want to find if not all $ {g \in G}$ then which are the elements of G that commute with every element of H? they are normalizer of H. i.e. the elements of G that vote yes for H when asked to commute

Hence $ {N_G H =\ {g \in G gH=Hg }\}$ Now Centralizer of an element $ {a \in G Jul 9 2015 $1 $$ gag^{ 1} ^{ 1}=g^{ 1^{ 1}}a^{ 1}g^{ 1}=ga^{ 1}g^{ 1}$ $2 $ $ ga g^{ 1}g bg^{ 1}=g ab g^{ 1}$ I m stuck at this point Is it correct so far? is Feb 24 2020 Prove that the relation $a\sim b$ if $b=gag^{ 1}$ for some $g\in G$ is an equivalence relation on G

Prove that $\forall u v\in G$ $uv\sim vu$. So I ve proved 1. My confusion lies in the fact that they appear to be the same question. I m sure I must be wrong but my approach was to again show that $\sim$ is an equivalence relation.

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