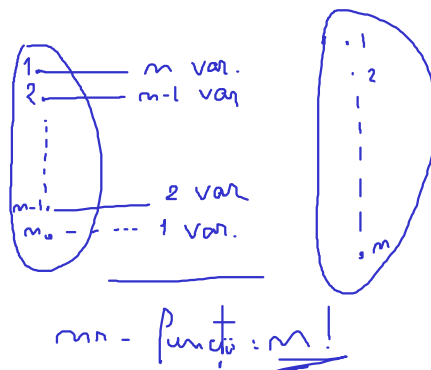


# Tutoriat 8 Grupul de permutări.

Grupul de permutări = necomutativ  
Ce e o permutare?

$$\sigma: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$\sigma$  e una dintre bijectii



$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

Definesc  $(S_n, \circ)$  grupul permutărilor cu  $n$  elemente cu compunerea uzuală.

$$\text{Fie } \sigma \in S_n, n \geq 2$$

Def: Fie  $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  a.t.  $i < j$  DAR  $\sigma(i) > \sigma(j)$ .

Spunem că perechea  $(i, j)$  s.m. INVERSIUNE.

Notatie:  $\text{inv}(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{nr. inversiunilor în } \sigma$

Def:  $\epsilon(\sigma) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)}{i - j}$  s.m. SEMNUL / SIGNATURA LUI  $\sigma$

Propozitie-Definitie:

$$\epsilon(\sigma) = (-1)^{\text{inv}(\sigma)} \in \{-1, 1\}$$

$\sigma$  pară dacă  $\epsilon(\sigma) = 1$   
 $\sigma$  impară dacă  $\epsilon(\sigma) = -1$

Def  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ . Permutarea:

$\tau_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (i, j) \in S_n$  definită așa:

$$\tau_{ij}(k) = \begin{cases} k, & k \neq i, k \neq j \\ j, & k = i \\ i, & k = j \end{cases}$$

s.m. TRANSPOZIȚII

$$\tau_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & i & \dots & j & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & j & \dots & i & \dots & n-1 & n \end{pmatrix}$$

Def:  $A_m = \{ \sigma \in S_m \mid E(\sigma) = 1 \}$  s.m. grupul altern de grad  $m$

Prop:  $E: (S_m, \cdot) \rightarrow (\{ -1, 1 \}, \cdot)$  morfism surjectiv

$$E(\sigma) = (-1)^{\text{inv}(\sigma)}$$

$$E(\sigma \circ \tau) = (-1)^{\text{inv}(\sigma) + \text{inv}(\tau)} \mid E(\sigma^2) = (-1)^{2 \text{inv}(\sigma)} = \left( (-1)^{\text{inv}(\sigma)} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{Ker}(E) = A_m \trianglelefteq S_m, \quad |A_m| = \frac{m!}{2}$$

Def: Fie  $\sigma \in S_m, m \geq 2, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$

$$\text{Multimea } \mathcal{O}_\sigma(k) := \{ \sigma^i(k) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \} \\ = \{ k, \sigma(k), \sigma^2(k), \dots, \sigma^{m-1}(k) \}$$

s.m. ORBITA LUI K

$$\text{Orbita} - \text{triviala} \iff \mathcal{O}_\sigma(k) = \{k\}$$

Propozitie  $\sigma \in S_m, m \geq 2, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$

Fie  $m := \text{cel mai mic nr. nat. a.r. } \sigma^m(k) = k$

$$\text{Atunci } \mathcal{O}_\sigma(k) = \{ k, \sigma(k), \sigma^2(k), \dots, \sigma^{m-1}(k) \}$$

$$\sigma^{m-1}(k) \cdot \sigma(k) = k$$

$$\text{Ex: } \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 7 & 8 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Orbitele

$$\mathcal{O}_\sigma(1) = \{ 3, 4, 1 \} = \{ 1, 3, 4 \} = \mathcal{O}_\sigma(3) = \mathcal{O}_\sigma(4)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_\sigma(2) = \{ 2 \} - \text{triviala}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_\sigma(5) = \{ 5, 7, 6, 8 \} = \{ 5, 6, 7, 8 \}$$

orbite netriviiale

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}_\sigma(1) \\ \underbrace{3 \xrightarrow{\sigma} 4 \xrightarrow{\sigma} 1 \xrightarrow{\sigma} 3}_{\mathcal{O}_\sigma(1)} \end{array}$$

Obs:  $\sigma \in S_m$ , toate orbitele sunt triviale  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & m \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & m \end{pmatrix}$$

Def  $\sigma \in S_m$  s.m. ciclu dac̃ are o singurã orbitã netriviialã  
iar Pungetea ciclului:  $\sigma \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \rho \mid \rho = | \mathcal{O}_\sigma |$

$$\text{ex: } \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{O}_\sigma(2) = \{ 2, 6, 4 \} \stackrel{\text{not}}{\underset{\text{imediat}}{=}} (2 \ 6 \ 4)$$

Def: Două cicluri  $\sigma, \tau \in S_m$  sunt DISJUNCTI dacă  $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$   
 + Prop:  $\sigma\tau = \tau\sigma$

Prop:  $2 \leq m \leq \infty$ ,  $\sigma = (i_1 i_2 \dots i_m) \in S_m$

a)  $\sigma^{-1} = (i_m i_{m-1} \dots i_2 i_1)$

b)  $\theta(\sigma) = m = |\sigma| \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sigma^m = e$   
 ↑  
 ordinul lui  $\sigma$

Teoremă:  $\sigma \in S_m, m \geq 2$ . Atunci  $\sigma$  se poate descompune ca produs de cicluri disjuncti. Scrierea e unică până la reordonare a acestora.

Ex:  $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 3 & 8 & 10 & 9 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 5 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sigma_1(1) = \{3, 10, 4, 9, 7, 6, 2, 8, 5, 1\}$

$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 2 & 10 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sigma_2(1) = \{1, 3, 4\} \quad \sigma_2(2) = \{2, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \quad \sigma_2(9) = \{9, 10\}$

$\tau = (1 \ 3 \ 4)(2 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8)(9 \ 10) \quad \theta(\tau) = [3, 5, 2] = 30$

ex produs permutări  
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\sigma(\tau(1)) = \sigma(3) = 1; \quad \sigma(\tau(2)) = \sigma(1) = 4$

Corolar 1:  $\sigma = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_n \in S_m, \tau_i \cap \tau_j = \emptyset$

Atunci  $\theta(\sigma) = [\ell(\tau_1), \ell(\tau_2), \dots, \ell(\tau_n)]$

Corolar 2:  $\forall \sigma \in S_m$  se poate scrie (nu neapărat unic) ca produs de transpozitii

$(i_1 i_2 \dots i_m) = (i_1 i_2)(i_2 i_3) \dots (i_{m-1} i_m)$

$S_m = \langle (1 \ 2), (1 \ 2 \dots m) \rangle$

# Exercițiu

$$1) \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Desc. în produs de cicli și transpoziții

$$\sigma = \underbrace{(1\ 3\ 6)}_{\tau_1} \underbrace{(2\ 4\ 5\ 7)}_{\tau_2} \text{ în cicli}$$

$$\sigma = (1\ 3)(3\ 6)\underbrace{(2\ 4)(4\ 5)(5\ 7)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

c)  $\theta(\sigma)$ ,  $\epsilon(\sigma)$ ,  $\sigma^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma^{2020}$

$$\theta(\sigma) = [\ell(\tau_1), \ell(\tau_2)] = [3, 4] = 12$$

$$\text{inv}(\sigma) = 2 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 = 11 \Rightarrow \epsilon(\sigma) = (-1)^{11} = -1 \rightarrow \text{impară}$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = ((1\ 3\ 6)(2\ 4\ 5\ 7))^{-1} = (2\ 4\ 5\ 7)^{-1}(1\ 3\ 6)^{-1} = (7\ 5\ 4\ 2)(6\ 3\ 1)$$

$$\sigma^{2020} = \sigma^{12 \cdot 168 + 4} = (\underbrace{\sigma^{12}}_e)^{168} \cdot \sigma^4 = \sigma^4 = ((1\ 3\ 6)(2\ 4\ 5\ 7))^4 = \underbrace{(1\ 3\ 6)}_{3+1}^4 \underbrace{(2\ 4\ 5\ 7)}_4^4 = (1\ 3\ 6) \cdot e = (1\ 3\ 6)$$

c) Găsiți toate  $x \in S_7$  a. i.  $\tau^2 = \sigma$

$$\epsilon(\sigma) = -1$$

$$\text{Dacă ar exista } x, \text{ atunci } \epsilon(x^2) = \epsilon(\sigma) \Rightarrow 1 \neq -1$$

Deci nu avem  $\tau$

$$\begin{cases} (i_1\ i_2 \dots i_{2k})^2 = (i_1\ i_3 \dots i_{2k-1})(i_2\ i_4 \dots i_{2k}) \\ (i_1 \dots i_{2k+1})^2 = (i_1\ i_3 \dots i_{2k-1}\ i_2 \dots i_{2k}) \end{cases}$$

## Exercițiul 2: Fie permutarea

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 7 & 9 & 1 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 6 & 13 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \in S_{13}$$

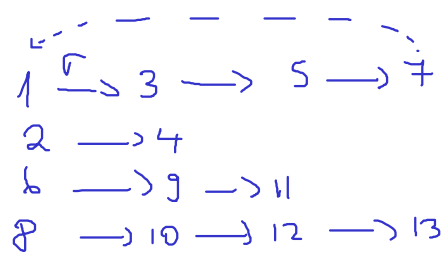
- (a) Descompuneți permutarea  $\sigma$  în produs de cicli disjuncti, în produs de transpoziții și determinați signatura permutării  $\sigma$ . (1 punct)
- (b) Determinați ordinul permutării  $\sigma$  și calculați  $\sigma^{28}$ . (1 punct)
- (c) Găsiți soluțiile ecuației  $x^2 = \sigma$  în grupul  $S_{13}$ . (0,5 puncte)

$$a) \sigma = \underbrace{(1\ 3\ 5\ 7)}_{\tau_1} \underbrace{(2\ 4)}_{\tau_2} \underbrace{(6\ 9\ 11)}_{\tau_3} \underbrace{(8\ 10\ 12\ 13)}_{\tau_4}$$

$$\sigma = (1\ 3)(3\ 5)(5\ 7)(2\ 4)(6\ 9)(9\ 11)(8\ 10)(10\ 12)(12\ 13)$$

$$\text{inv}(\sigma) = 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 2k+1 \Rightarrow \epsilon(\sigma) = -1$$

Altfel: nr transpoziții = 9  $\Rightarrow \sigma$  impară,  $\epsilon(\sigma) = -1$



$$b) \Theta(\nabla) = [\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_4] = [4, 2, 3, 4] = 12$$

$$\nabla^{28} = \nabla^{16 \cdot 2 + 4} = \nabla^4 = \underbrace{(1357)^4}_e \underbrace{(24)^4}_{\substack{(24)^2=e \\ (24)^4=e^2}} \underbrace{(6911)^4}_e \underbrace{(8101213)^4}_e = (6911)^{3+1} = (6911)$$

$$c) \underbrace{X^2}_{E(X^2)=1} = \nabla, \quad X \in S_{13} \quad \nabla X$$

$$E(\nabla) = -1$$