

Euler: $a, m \in \mathbb{N}^*, (a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$
 $a^{\varphi(m)} = 1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_m.$

Fermat: $p \text{ prim}, a \in \mathbb{N}, p \nmid a \Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
 $(a, p) = 1$

Ex. 1: $2020^{2020} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{31}$

$$2020^{2020} = 5^{2020} = 5^{67 \cdot 30 + 10} = (5^{30})^{67} \cdot 5^{10} = 5^{10} =$$

Fermat: $5^{30} = 1$

$$= 25^5 = 25^3 \cdot 25^2 = 1 \cdot 5 = 5$$

$$625 = 620 + 5 = 5$$

$$25^3 = 125^2$$

$2020^{2020} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{32}$

$$(2020, 32) = 4$$

$$2020^{2020} = (4 \cdot 505)^{2020} = 4^{2020} \cdot \underline{505^{2020}}$$

Euler

$$\varphi(32) = 32 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 16$$

$$m = p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k} \Rightarrow \varphi(m) = m \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right)$$

Euler: $505^{16} = 1$

$$2020^{2020} = 4^{2020} \cdot 505^{2020} = 4^{2020} \cdot 505^{16 \cdot 126 + 4} =$$

$$= 4^{2020} \cdot (505^{16})^{126} \cdot 505^4 = 4^{2020} \cdot 505^4 =$$

$$= 4^{2020} \cdot 25^4 = (2^2)^{2020} \cdot 25^4 = (2^5)^{\dots} \cdot 25^4 = 0.$$

$$\varphi(12) = 12 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 4; \quad \varphi(p) = p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) = p-1.$$

Ex 2: Fie G homomorfism en tabel de multiplicare:

\cdot	1	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1	1	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
a	a	b	c	1	e	f	g	d
b	b	c	1	a	f	g	d	e
c	c	1	a	b	g	d	e	f
d	d	g	f	e	1	c	b	a
e	e	d	g	f	a	1	c	b
f	f	e	d	g	b	a	1	c
g	g	f	e	d	c	b	a	1

- Arătați că G este grup metabelian, generat de $\{a, d\}$.
- Det. ordinul elem. din G .
- Det. subgrupurile lui G . Specificați care sunt normale.
- Arătați că $G/\langle b \rangle$ este izomorf cu $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +)$.

Rez:

• Elem. neutru: 1

• Elem. sim: $1 = ac = b^2 = ca = d^2 = e^2 = f^2 = g^2$

$$G = \langle a, d \rangle$$

$a, d \in G \Rightarrow \langle a, d \rangle$ subgrup în G .

$$G \leq \langle a, d \rangle$$

Putem să luăm fiecare $x \in G$ ca combinație de a și d

$$\langle a, d \rangle = \{1, a, d, a^2 = b, a^3 = c, ad = e, a^2d = f, a^3d = g\}$$

$$G = \{1, a, a^2, a^3, d, ad, a^2d, a^3d\} \cong D_4$$

Obs: Grupul Dierahl D_m (D_m). Vom nota D_m în urm. cat. poligenului regulat).

$$D_m = \langle h, \kappa \rangle \quad h = \text{simetrie}, h^2 = 1$$

$$\kappa = \text{rotatie de } \frac{2\pi}{m}, \kappa^m = 1.$$

$$b. \text{end}(b) = \text{end}(d) = \text{end}(e) = \text{end}(f) = \text{end}(g) = 2 \\ \text{end}(a) = \text{end}(c) = 4.$$

c. Subgrupurile lui $G : \{1\}, G.$

$$* \langle a \rangle = \{1, a, b, c\} = \langle c \rangle$$

$$* \langle b \rangle = \{1, b\}$$

$$\langle d \rangle = \{1, d\}$$

$$\langle e \rangle = \{1, e\}$$

$$\langle f \rangle = \{1, f\}$$

$$\langle g \rangle = \{1, g\}$$

$$* \langle b, d \rangle = \{1, b, d, bd = f\}$$

$$\langle b, f \rangle$$

$$* \langle b, e \rangle = \{1, b, e, g\} = \langle b, g \rangle.$$

Obs: Se poate obs. că $xb = bx, \forall x \in G.$

Dacă H este subgrup în G cu propriet. că $xh = hx$
 $\forall h \in H, x \in G$, atunci H este normal.

$$H = \langle a \rangle = \{1, a, b, c\}.$$

$$\begin{cases} aH = H = Ha \\ bH = Hb = H \text{ deoarece } xb = bx, \forall x \in G. \\ cH = H = Hc \end{cases}$$

$$dH = \{d, da, db, dc\} = \{d, g, f, e\}$$

$$Hd = \{d, ad, bd, cd\} = \{d, e, f, g\}.$$

$$eH = \{e, d, g, f\} = \{e, f, g, d\} = He$$

$$\text{Se arată că } fH = Hf \text{ și } gH = Hg.$$

Obs: Dacă G este grup finit și H subgrup în G cu
 $|G:H| = 2$, atunci H este normal.

$$|G:H| = \frac{|G|}{|H|} \quad (\text{Lagrange})$$

$$d. G/\langle b \rangle, \langle b \rangle = H. - \text{normal}$$

$$\text{Lagrange: } |G| = |H| \cdot |G:H|$$

$$8 = 2 \cdot |G:H| \Rightarrow |G:H| = 4 \Rightarrow |G/H| = 4.$$

$$H = \{1, b\}$$

$$G/H : \hat{1} = \hat{b}$$

$$G/H = \{ \hat{x} \mid x \in G \}, \quad \hat{x} = xH = Hx.$$

$$\hat{1} = \{1, b\} = H = \hat{b}$$

$$\hat{a} = aH = \{a, ab\} = \{a, c\} = \hat{c}$$

$$\hat{d} = dH = \{d, f\} = \hat{f}$$

$$\hat{e} = eH = \{e, g\} = \hat{g}$$

$$G/H = \{ \hat{1}, \hat{a}, \hat{d}, \hat{e} \}.$$

Altfel: $G = \{1, a, a^2, a^3, d, ad, a^2d, a^3d\}, b = a^2.$
 $H = \{1, a^2\}.$ $b \downarrow \nearrow \hat{1} \quad \hat{a} \hat{a} = \hat{1} \cdot \hat{a} = \hat{a} \quad \hat{d} \quad \hat{a} \hat{d}$

$$G/H = \{ \hat{1}, \hat{a}, \hat{d}, \hat{ad} \} = \{ \hat{1}, \hat{a}, \hat{d}, \hat{e} \}.$$

$$G/H \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +)$$

Obs: Un grup cu 4 elem. este izomorf cu $(\mathbb{Z}_4, +)$ sau cu $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +)$.

$$\text{ord}(\hat{a}) = \text{ord}(\hat{d}) = \text{ord}(\hat{e}) = 2. \Rightarrow G/H \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

$$\hat{a}^2 = \hat{b} = \hat{1}.$$

$$(G/H)_\sim = \{ xH \mid x \in G \}$$

$$\hat{x}$$

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow xy^{-1} \in H \Leftrightarrow x \in Hy. \quad (G/H)_\sim.$$

$(\mathbb{Z}_4, +) \rightarrow$ grup ciclic + are elem. de ordin 4.

$(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +) \rightarrow$ orice elem. \neq elem. neutru are ordin 2.

Ex. (homework): Fie G_1, G_2 două grupuri, 1_{G_1} = elem. neutru în G_1 , 1_{G_2} = elem. neutru în G_2 . Atunci $G_1 \times G_2$ este grup cu elem. neutru $(1_{G_1}, 1_{G_2})$. Mai mult, dacă $a \in G_1$, $\text{ord}(a) = m < \infty$, $b \in G_2$, $\text{ord}(b) = n < \infty$, atunci $\text{ord}((a, b)) = [m, n]$.

$$q = [m, n]$$

$$d = (m, n)$$

$$\Rightarrow p \cdot d = m \cdot n$$

$$m = d \cdot m'$$

$$n = d \cdot n'$$

$$(m', n') = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow p = d \cdot m' \cdot n'$$

$$(a, b)^p = (a^p, b^p) = (a^{d \cdot m' \cdot n'}, b^{d \cdot m' \cdot n'}) = ((a^m)^{n'}, (b^n)^{m'}) = (1_{G_1}, 1_{G_2}).$$

grup. că p este cel mai mic nr. nat. cu această proprietate.

Ex. 3: Det. ordinul lui $(\hat{3}, \hat{2})$ în $(\mathbb{Z}_{15} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}, +)$, $(\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12})$ și $(\mathbb{Z}_{15} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}, +)$.

Rez:

$$G \text{ grup, } \text{ord}(x) = m \Rightarrow \text{ord}(x^k) = \frac{m}{(m, k)} \leftarrow \text{cunoscut}$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{1}) = m \text{ în } (\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = \frac{m}{(m, k)} \text{ în } (\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ord}(\hat{3}) = 5 \\ \text{ord}(\hat{2}) = 4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{3}, \hat{2}) = 20$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}:$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ord}(\hat{3}) = 3 \left(= \frac{3}{3} \right) \\ \text{ord}(\hat{2}) = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{3}, \hat{2}) = 6.$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{15} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20} :$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ord}(\hat{3}) = \frac{15}{3} = 5 \\ \text{ord}(\hat{2}) = 10 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{3}, \hat{2}) = 10.$$

Ex. 4 : Det. elements de ord 10 dans $\mathbb{Z}_{15} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}$.

Res :

$$(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{15} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}$$

$$[\text{ord}(a), \text{ord}(b)] = 10$$

$$\text{ord}(a) \mid 15 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(a) \in \{1, 3, 5, 15\}.$$

$$\text{ord}(b) \mid 20 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(b) \in \{1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20\}.$$

$$(\text{ord}(a), \text{ord}(b)) \in \{(1, 10), (5, 10), (5, 2)\}$$

I. $\text{ord}(a) = 1 \Rightarrow a = \hat{0}$

$$\text{ord}(b) = 10 \Rightarrow b \in \{\hat{2}, \hat{6}, \hat{14}, \hat{18}\}$$

$$\text{ord}(b) = \frac{20}{(b, 20)} = 10 \Rightarrow (b, 20) = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2 \cdot c$$

$$(c, 10) = 1$$

$$(\hat{0}, \hat{2}), (\hat{0}, \hat{6}), (\hat{0}, \hat{14}), (\hat{0}, \hat{18})$$

II. $\text{ord}(a) = 5 = \frac{15}{(a, 15)} \Rightarrow (a, 15) = 3 \Rightarrow a \in \{\hat{3}, \hat{6}, \hat{9}, \hat{12}\}.$

$$a = 3k \\ (k, 5) = 1$$

$$\text{ord}(b) = 10 \Rightarrow b \in \{\hat{2}, \hat{6}, \hat{14}, \hat{18}\}$$

III. $\text{ord}(a) = 5 \Rightarrow a \in \{\hat{3}, \hat{6}, \hat{9}, \hat{12}\}.$

$$\text{ord}(b) = 2 = \frac{20}{(b, 20)} \Rightarrow (b, 20) = 10 \Rightarrow b = \hat{10}.$$

Obs : $\text{Im}(\mathbb{Z}_p^*, \cdot) \rightarrow \text{avec } \hat{a}^{p-1} = \hat{1}, \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*.$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ord}(a) \mid p-1, \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*.$