

Ex. 1: Fie $\sigma \in S_n$, $\sigma = \tau_1 \dots \tau_k$ descompunerea în cicli disjuncti. Atunci $\text{ord}(\sigma) = \text{cmmdc}$ al lungimilor ciclicilor din descompunerea sa.

Ideea de dem:

$$\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k \text{ disjuncti} \Rightarrow \tau_i \tau_j = \tau_j \tau_i$$

obs: (G, \cdot) grup, $a, b \in G$, $ab = ba \Rightarrow (ab)^m = a^m b^m$.

$$\sigma^t = \tau_1^t \dots \tau_k^t, \forall t.$$

$$m = [e_1, \dots, e_k], \quad e_i = \text{lungimea } \tau_i.$$

$$\sigma^m = e \quad (OK).$$

$$\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k \text{ disjuncte} \Rightarrow \tau_1^t, \dots, \tau_k^t \text{ disjuncte}$$

Ex. 2: Fie p un nr. prim. O permutatie $\sigma \in S_n$ ($n \geq p$) are ordinul $p \Leftrightarrow$ în descompunerea sa în cicli disjuncti apar doar cicli de lungime p .
Contraexemplu (p nu e prim).

Rez:

" \Leftarrow " Este adev. pt. orice $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{"} \Rightarrow \text{"} \quad \sigma = \tau_1 \dots \tau_k, \quad \text{ord}(\sigma) = p \\ & \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} & \tau_1^p \dots \tau_k^p = e \\ & \tau_1, \dots, \tau_k \text{ disj.} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \tau_i^p = e \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\tau_i) = p, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

Contraexemplu:

$$\sigma = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4)(5 \ 6)$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [4, 2] = 4.$$

Ex 3 : Se dau permutările :

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Desc. în cicli disjuncti permutările : $\sigma, \tau, \sigma^2, \sigma\tau, \tau\sigma, \tau^2\sigma$.
și det. ordinele lor.

Roz :

$$\sigma = (1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5), \quad \text{ord}(\sigma) = 5$$

$$\tau = (1 \ 5)(2 \ 3 \ 4), \quad \text{ord}(\tau) = 6.$$

$$\sigma = (1 \ 3)(3 \ 2)(2 \ 4)(4 \ 5)$$

$$\sigma^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 3 \ 4), \quad \text{ord}(\sigma^2) = 5$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma^2) = \frac{5}{(5, 2)} = 5.$$

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

$$\sigma\tau = (1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5)(1 \ 5)(2 \ 3 \ 4)$$

$$= (3 \ 5), \quad \text{ord}(\sigma\tau) = 2$$

$$\tau\sigma = (1 \ 4), \quad \text{ord}(\tau\sigma) = 2$$

$$\text{ord}(\tau^2\sigma) = 5$$

$$\tau^2\sigma = \tau \cdot (\tau\sigma) = (1 \ 5)(2 \ 3 \ 4)(1 \ 4) = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5)$$

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

$$\tau^2\sigma = (1 \ 5)(2 \ 3 \ 4)(1 \ 4) = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5)$$

$$= (1 \ 5)(2 \ 3 \ 4)(4 \ 1) = (1 \ 5)(2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 1) =$$

$$= (5 \ 1)(1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4) = (5 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4) = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5)$$

Ex. 4: Fie $\nabla = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)$ un m -ciclu. Arătați că
 pt. orice $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ avem că $\nabla^i(a_k) = a_{k+i}$ (unde
 $k+i$ e înțeles cu restul modulo m dacă $k+i > m$).

Rez: Prin inducție:

$$\nabla' = \nabla = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla(a_i) = a_{i+1} & 1 \leq i \leq m-1 \\ \nabla(a_m) = a_1 & (m+1 \equiv 1 \pmod{m}) \end{cases}$$

Pasul de ind.: $\nabla^i(a_k) = a_{k+i}$

$$\nabla^{i+1}(a_k) = \nabla(\nabla^i(a_k)) = \nabla(a_{k+i}) = a_{k+i+1}$$

Ex. 5: Fie $\nabla = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8)$. Pentru
 ce valori ale lui i ($1 \leq i \leq 8$), ∇^i este 8-ciclu?

Rez: $\nabla^8 = e$ ($\text{ord}(\nabla) = 8$)
 $\nabla' = \nabla$ 8-ciclu

$$\nabla^2 = (1 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7)(2 \ 4 \ 6 \ 8)$$

$$\nabla^3 = (1 \ 4 \ 7 \ 2 \ 5 \ 8 \ 3 \ 6)$$

$$\nabla^4 = (1 \ 5)(2 \ 6)(3 \ 7)(4 \ 8) \quad 8\text{-ciclu}$$

$$\nabla^5 = (1 \ 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 2 \ 7 \ 4) = (\nabla^3)^{-1}$$

Obs: $\nabla = (a_1 \dots a_m)$, $\nabla^{-1} = (a_m \ a_{m-1} \dots a_1)$
 $= (a_1 \ a_m \ a_{m-1} \dots a_2)$

$$\nabla^6 = (\nabla^2)^{-2} = (1 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3)(2 \ 8 \ 6 \ 4)$$

$$\nabla^7 = \nabla^{-1} = (1 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2)$$

$$\nabla^8 = e$$

$$\nabla^i \text{ 8-ciclu } \Leftrightarrow i \in \{1, 3, 5, 7\} \quad [(i, 8) = 1]$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = m$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma^k) = \frac{m}{(m, k)}$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma^8) = 8$$

$$\sigma^i \text{ este } 8\text{-ciclu} \Leftrightarrow \text{ord}(\sigma^i) = 8 \Leftrightarrow (i, 8) = 1.$$

Ex. 6: Ce ordine poate avea o permutare $\sigma \in S_5$?

Key: $\text{ord}(\sigma) \mid 5! \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\sigma) \mid 120.$

$\sigma \in S_5.$

Cum putem scrie σ ca produs de cicli disjuncti?
(după lungimile ciclilor)

$$\underbrace{5}_{5\text{-ciclu}} = \underbrace{4+1}_{4\text{-ciclu}} = \underbrace{3+2}_{\text{produs } 3\text{-ciclu} \cdot \text{transpozitie}} = \underbrace{3+1+1}_{3\text{-ciclu}} + \underbrace{1+1}_{\text{produs de } 2 \text{ transpozitii}} = \underbrace{2+2+1}_{\text{produs de } 2 \text{ transpozitii}} = \underbrace{2+1+1+1}_{\text{transpozitie}} = \underbrace{1+1+1+1+1}_e$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(\sigma) = 5$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(\sigma) = 4$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(\sigma) = [3, 2] = 6$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(\sigma) = 3$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(\sigma) = [2, 2] = 2$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(\sigma) = 2$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}(e) = 1$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

Ex. 7: Să se rezolve ecuațiile:

$$a. \quad X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b. \quad X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c. \quad X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d. \quad X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 6 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Def: $x^2 = \nabla$ descompunem ∇ în cicli disjuncti

a. $x^2 = (1 \ 3 \ 2) := \nabla$

$$\text{ord}(\nabla) = 3$$

$$\varepsilon(\nabla) = 1$$

$$\nabla = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m(\nabla) = \text{nr. inversiuni} = 2$$

$$\varepsilon(\nabla) = (-1)^{m(\nabla)} = (-1)^2 = 1.$$

$$\nabla \text{ ciclu de lungime } m = 3 \quad \varepsilon(\nabla) = (-1)^{m-1}$$

∇ permutare pară

$$\text{ord}(\nabla) = 3$$

x^2 permutare pară

$$\text{ord}(x^2) = 3 = \frac{\text{ord}(x)}{(\text{ord}(x), 2)}$$

$$(\varepsilon(\nabla^2) = \varepsilon(\nabla) \cdot \varepsilon(\nabla)).$$

$$\text{ord}(x) = 3$$

x ciclu de $\ell = 3$

$$x = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$x = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

b. $x^2 = \nabla$, $\nabla = (1 \ 4)(2 \ 3)$.

$$\text{ord}(\nabla) = [2, 2] = 2 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(x^2) = 2$$

$$\varepsilon(\nabla) = 1$$

$$\varepsilon(x^2) = 1$$

$$\text{ord}(x) = m \mid 4! \quad (m \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\})$$

$$\text{ord}(x^2) = \frac{m}{(m, 2)} = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \mid m \Rightarrow m \in \{2, 4\} \left. \vphantom{\frac{m}{(m, 2)} = 2} \right\} \Rightarrow m = 2 \text{ nu conv.}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 4.$$

x = ciclu de $\ell = 4$.

$$x^2 = (1 \ 4)(2 \ 3)$$

$$x = (1 \ 2 \ 4 \ 3) \text{ sau } x = (1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 2).$$

$$x = (1 \ - \ 4 \ -)$$

$$c. x^2 = \nabla, \quad \nabla = (1 \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 6 \ 2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon(\nabla) = -1 \\ \varepsilon(x^2) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{nu avem sol.}$$

$$d. x^2 = \nabla, \quad \nabla = (1 \ 7)(2 \ 8)(3 \ 6 \ 4 \ 5)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon(\nabla) = -1 \\ \varepsilon(x^2) = +1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{nu avem sol.}$$

$$e. x^2 = (1 \ 2)(3 \ 4)(5 \ 6 \ 7) = \nabla.$$

$$\varepsilon(\nabla) = 1$$

$$\text{ord}(\nabla) = [2, 2, 3] = 6 = \text{ord}(x^2)$$

$$\varepsilon(x^2) = 1$$

$$\text{ord}(x) = m$$

$$\text{ord}(x^2) = \frac{m}{(m, 2)} = 6 \Rightarrow 6 \mid m \Rightarrow m \in \{6, 12\},$$

$m=6$ nu conv.

$m=12$, x este produs de 4-ciclu cu 3-ciclu

$$y^2 = (1 \ 2)(3 \ 4) \stackrel{(b)}{\Rightarrow} y = (1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 4) \text{ sau } y = (1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$z^2 = (5 \ 6 \ 7) \stackrel{(a)}{\Rightarrow} z = (5 \ 7 \ 6)$$

$$z^3 = e$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z^2 = (5 \ 6 \ 7) \\ z^3 = e \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z = (z^2)^{-1} = (5 \ 7 \ 6)$$

$$x = yz$$

$$\tau = (1 \ 2)(5 \ 6 \ 7)$$

$$\text{ord}(\tau) = 6$$

Ex. 8: Det. dacă există un m -ciclu ∇ astfel încât

$\nabla^k = \tau$ pt. un nr. întreg k , unde:

a. $\tau = (1 \ 2)(3 \ 4)(5 \ 6)(7 \ 8)(9 \ 10)$, $m \geq 10$ ✓ $\nabla^5 = \tau$

b. $\tau = (1 \ 2)(3 \ 4 \ 5)$, $m \geq 5$.