17.11.2020 Subgrupul generat de a multime Det Fie (G.) grup sil + A C G. Subgrupul lui G generat de multimea A se moteazà cu < A > 51 reprezintà Prein definitie  $<\phi>= >1_G <$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_2 - a_2 - a_2 - a_m = A, m>1 > G$   $A>: def} a_1 a_2 - a_$ Print definite  $\langle \phi \rangle = | L_G |$ .

Obs 1)  $G = \langle G \rangle$ 2) Dacia  $A = | \alpha \rangle$   $\langle | \alpha \rangle \rangle = \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^k | keZ \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $\langle \alpha \rangle \leftarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 | \alpha^0 \rangle$   $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;  $(A_G = \alpha^0)$ ;

Teoremà Fie G un grup si A = G. Atunci < A> este un subgrup al lui G care continue pe A. Mai mult, continuet în orice subgrup al lui G care continue pe A. Mai mult, < A> = ( < A> = intersectia tuturor subgrupurilor lui G care-l contin pe A)

H=G Cor Fie (G.) un grup abelian (com) si  $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \in G$ . Atmini  $(A) = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\} \in A$ . Exc  $8Z \cap 4Z = 8Z$ ;  $2Z \cap 3Z = 6Z$ ;  $mZ \cap mZ = cmmmc(m, m)Z$ . Det Spunem cá grupul (G, ) et generat de submultimea A daca G=<A7. G
G=<A7. Grupul s.m. cidic daca (A) A = G cu IAI=1 a.i. G=<A7. G
s.m. finit generat daca (A) ACG cu IAI ~ a.i. G=<A7. 1)  $(\mathbb{Z}_{1}^{+})$  e ciclic;  $(\mathbb{Z}_{n_{1}}^{+})$  e ciclic 2) Un grup ciclic e abelieur 3) Un grup finit e evident finit generat. 4) Exc. (Q, +) un este grup finit generat.

(5m,0) -> grup 5m= } f:31,2,-,m/->31,2,-,m/f bijectie } |5m1=m! DC TES atunci T se mai serie (- (123--- M)  $G_{3} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1$  $(12) \circ (13) = (123) \circ (123) \circ (123) = (132) = (132)$  $(13) \circ (12) = (123) \circ (123) = (123) = (123) = (123)$   $(13) \circ (12) = (123) \circ (123) = (123) = (123)$   $(13) \circ (12) = (123) \circ (123) = (123)$ (12) H= (unde H=<(13)>= je,(13)) = j(12)qe,(12)0(13))=={(12),(132)} H(12)= { PO(12), (13)0(12)} = { (12), (123)}. Del Fie (G.) un grup 5'1 H < G. Pe G definin wrong banele red. bivare:

1) "= s(mod H)":  $x = s(y \pmod{H}) = x(y \in H) = x(y \in H) = x(y \in H) = x(y \in H) = x(y \in H)$ 2) "= s(mod H)":  $x = s(y \pmod{H}) = x(y \in H) = x($ 

Teoremà Fie (G.) un grup si HEG. Atunci cele 2 congruente modulo H (anterior definite) sunt relation de echivalentà pe G. Clasele de echivalentà ale = (mod H) sunt submoult mile lui G de forma zeH=}xy/yeH); clasele de echivalenta ale = (modit) sont submultimile lui G de forma Hx = } yx 1 ye Hy. Multimea factor a lui = s(mod H) (Tresp = (mod H)) se noteazá au (G/H)s (resp. (G/H)))

si |(G/H)|s| = |(G/H)|d|. Acert cardinal comum s.m indicele lui H EnG) si Obs 1 (GH) si (GIH) a pot fi diferite (chiar daca an acelasi cardinal).

De exemplu pt G=S3, H=×(13)> (GIH) = } (12) H, (13) H, (23) H) (G/H) = Exc! = } 1+(12), H(13), H(23) · (12) H= }(12),(132)  $(23) H = \frac{1}{2300} (23) 0 (13) = \frac{123}{231} (123)$  $[G:H] = 3(=\frac{6}{2} = \frac{161}{141})$ 2) Daçà Ge abelian atunci æH=Hx(A)xEG si prin wrmare (G/H) = (G/H)d.

3) Fie G=53, H=<(123)>=}e,(123),(132)7. Atmai(G/H)=(G/H) (123)0(123)0(123) Det Fie (G.) un grup si HEG. Daca (GIH) = (GIH) d ((4) xEG xH=Hx)
atunci H s.m. subgrup mormal al lui G si se noteaza cu (HZG.) Im aceantà situatie (H=G) notam multimea (G/H)s=G/H) cua G/H. Taoriema lui Lagrange Fie G un grup finit si H < G. Atunci 1G1 = 1141. [G:H] Im particular, lHI divide |G|.

Dem "=g(modH)" rel, de echiv. pe G => |G| = Z |C|. = |H|. |G/H)g|

G:H]

G:H] Fie (G.) Im grup si xEG un element al san.

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daca X #1 (4) M > 1.

wind MEIN\* | X = 1 \ daca (=) t > 1 a.i. x = 1.

Obs 1) (G,0) grup si  $x \in G$  ord(x)= $M \times OD$  =>)  $|X \times Z| = M$ . Z) (G,0) grup finit si  $x \in G$  => ord(x) < OD si ODD(X) | IGIG(Lagrang)