

4 probleme Algebra #13

2 standard 1 medie 1 gree

> Multipl. Functii. Cardinalul unei multimi

> Inductie

Dacă $m \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$ să se arate că $\exists a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$
 $a_j \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = 1, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

1) Verificarea $n=3$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} = 1$$

$$a_1 = 2 < 3 < 6$$

2) Pasul de inductie

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} = 1, \quad a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a_n} + \frac{1}{3a_n} + \frac{1}{6a_n} = 1$$

$$a_{n-1} < 2a_n < 3a_n < 6a_n$$

$$P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+2), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Verificare pt $n=4$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = 1$$

$P(3)$ adevarat

$P(4)$ adevarat

$P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+2)$ adevarat

> Structuri $\begin{cases} \text{Monoid} \\ \text{Group} \end{cases}$

$$f: G \rightarrow G$$

- asociativitate

- element neutru

- inversul unui element (catal)

$$M = \{ 10^k \mid k \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

(M, \cdot) - monoid
inmultirea obisnuita

$$(R, *) \quad x * y = x \cdot y + x + y = x \cdot y + x + y + 1 + 1$$

$$= x(y+1) + y + 1 - 1 = (x+1)(y+1) - 1$$

$$e=0 \quad (x+1)(y+1) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{y+1} - 1$$

$$y \in R \setminus \{-1\}$$

$\Rightarrow (R, *)$ monoid

Groups

1) $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$ $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

2) $(U(\mathbb{Z}_m), \cdot)$ $U(\mathbb{Z}_m) = \{ \bar{a} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, (a, m) = 1 \}$

3) (\mathbb{Z}_m, \cdot)

4) $(G_1, \cdot), (G_2, *)$

$((G_1 \times G_2), \cdot) \quad (a_1, b_1) \cdot (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 \cdot a_2, b_1 * b_2)$

'group

$(U(\mathbb{Z}_{37}), \cdot)$

$\overline{11} \cdot \overline{3} = \overline{1} \quad | \cdot (-4) \cdot \overline{2} = \overline{-4} \cdot \overline{2} = \overline{-8} = \overline{29} \quad \overline{30} \cdot \overline{33} = \overline{99} = \overline{3}$

$\overline{33} \cdot \overline{3} = \overline{99} = \overline{3}$

cu algoritmul lui Euclid

$$\frac{1}{111} \text{ in } (\mathbb{Z}_{2017}, +)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2017 : 111 \\ \underline{111} \\ 906 \\ \underline{888} \\ 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111 \overline{) 19} \\ \underline{95} \\ 16 \end{array}$$

$$2017 = 111 \cdot 18 + 19$$

$$111 = 5 \cdot 19 + 16$$

$$19 = 1 \cdot 16 + 3$$

$$16 = 5 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$3 = 3 \cdot 1 + 0$$

Se van cauta coeficientii

$$18 + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{5}}} = 18 + \frac{1}{6/5 + \frac{5}{8}} = 18 + \frac{6}{35} = \frac{636}{35}$$

$$\frac{2017}{111} - \frac{636}{35} = \frac{(-1)}{111 \cdot 35} = \frac{-1}{111 \cdot 35}$$

(1) (2)

$$(1) \quad 2017 + 35 - 636 \cdot 111 = -1$$

Inversul lui 2017

$$\frac{1}{2017} = -636 \cdot 111 + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 111 \cdot 636 = 1 \quad (2) \quad 111^{-1} = 636$$

Teoreme - Teorema lui Euler

$$(a, n) = 1, n \in \mathbb{N}^*, a \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow n \mid (a^{\varphi(n)} - 1)$$

- Mica Teoremă a lui Fermat

$$p \text{ prim}, a \in \mathbb{Z}, p \nmid a, \quad p \mid a^{p-1} - 1$$

- Th lui Wilson

$$p \text{ prim} \Rightarrow p \mid ((p-1)! + 1)$$

$$36! = 36! \cdot 35 \dots 2 \cdot 1 = (-1)(-2) \cdot 18 \cdot (2 \cdot 1) =$$

// fără centru, orbita, clase conjugate

Subgrup normal. Grup factor

- Th lui Lagrange $\mid G \mid = e$

dacă (G, \cdot) grup, $H \leq G \Rightarrow$

$$(\Rightarrow) \mid H \mid \mid \mid G \mid$$

Ordinul unui element (măscată)

Ex: $2^{16} + 1$ nr prim

$$1) g^{\text{ord } g} = 1$$

$$2) g^m = e \mid \Rightarrow \text{ord } g \mid m$$

$$3) \text{ord}(g) \mid |G|$$

$$4) \text{ord } g^k = \frac{\text{ord } g}{(\text{ord } g, k)}$$

$$5) \text{ord}(g_1, g_2) = \text{lcm}(\text{ord } g_1, \text{ord } g_2)$$

Găsim toate nr prime pt care p, q prime

$$pq \mid \frac{p^p (5^p - 2^p) (5^q - 2^q)}{5^p - 2^p}$$

$$\text{Idee } p \mid (5^p - 2^p) \quad q \sim 13$$

$$q \mid (5^q - 2^q)$$

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fundamentala
Teorema de ~~conjugare~~ de grupuri $(G_1, *)$, (G_2, \circ)

Exemplu de subgrup normal netrivial in S_n

$$\text{sgn}: S_n \rightarrow \{ \pm 1 \} \quad G_1 = (S_n, \circ), \quad G_2 = (\{ \pm 1 \}, \cdot)$$

$$\text{sgn}(1, 2) = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{surjectivă}$$

functia corectă

$$A_n = \{ \sigma \in S_n \mid \text{sgn}(\sigma) = 1 \} = \ker f$$

$$|A_n| = \frac{|S_n|}{|\{ \pm 1 \}|} = \frac{n!}{2}$$

Problema 1

$$G \leq (Sp, \circ)$$

o transpozitie este un ciclu de lungime 2 $\Rightarrow G = Sp$

$$(1, 2, \dots, p) \in G$$

$$(1, a) \in G, \quad \sigma \in G \Rightarrow \sigma^{a-1} \in G$$

Exercitiu

p prim
n c.n.

$$(p, n) = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma^n = \text{ciclu de lungime } p$$

inversul lui

Să arătăm că orice ciclu e produs de transpozitii

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