

20.10.2017

Grupuri de laze de resturi #3

$$n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Scriem } \overline{a} = \overline{b} \Leftrightarrow n | (a - b)$$

\equiv Relație de echivalență

a) reflexivă $a \equiv a \pmod{n}$

Dacă $n | (a - a) \Leftrightarrow n | 0$ adevarat

b) simetrică
 $a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow b \equiv a \pmod{n}$

c) tranzitivă

$$\begin{matrix} a \equiv b \pmod{n} \\ b \equiv c \pmod{n} \end{matrix} \left| \Rightarrow a \equiv c \pmod{n} \right.$$

$$\text{Dem } \begin{matrix} n | (a - b) \\ n | (b - c) \end{matrix} \left| \begin{matrix} (+) \\ (-) \end{matrix} \right. n | (a - c) \Rightarrow a \equiv c \pmod{n}$$

$$a) \bar{a} = \bar{a}$$

$$b) \bar{a} = \bar{b} \Leftrightarrow \bar{b} = \bar{a}$$

$$c) \begin{matrix} \bar{a} = \bar{b} \\ \bar{b} = \bar{c} \end{matrix} \Bigg| \Rightarrow \bar{a} = \bar{c}$$

Notation $\mathbb{Z}_m = \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$

$$0 \leq i < j \leq m-1 \Rightarrow \bar{i} \neq \bar{j}$$

~~RA~~

Parce $\bar{i} = \bar{j} \Leftrightarrow m \mid (j-i), m \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (j-i) \neq m$
 $|j-i| = m \cdot u$
 $u \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$2) |j-i| = |m| \cdot |u| \leq m-1 \Rightarrow m \leq m-1 \text{ contradictoire}$$

Obs 1)

$$0 \leq i < j \leq m-1 \Bigg| \Rightarrow \bar{i} \neq \bar{j}$$

~~$i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$~~

$$2) a \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} \text{ a.f. } \bar{a} = \bar{i}$$

Dem Th Impartition au rest $\Rightarrow a = m \cdot q + r$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \mid (a-r) \Leftrightarrow \bar{a} = \bar{r} \quad r \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Structura de grup pe \mathbb{Z}_m

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Definim $\overline{a} + \overline{b} = \overline{a+b}$

Este corectă definiția?

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{a} = \overline{a_1} \\ \overline{b} = \overline{b_1} \end{array} \quad \Big| \Rightarrow \quad \overline{a+b} = \overline{a_1+b_1} \quad \overline{a} + \overline{b} = \overline{a_1} + \overline{b_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{a} - \overline{a_1} = \overline{0} \Rightarrow m \mid (a - a_1) \quad \Big| \Rightarrow \quad m \mid (a - a_1 + b - b_1) \Rightarrow$$
$$\Rightarrow m \mid (b - b_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{a - a_1 + b - b_1} = \overline{0} \Rightarrow \overline{a} + \overline{b} = \overline{b_1} + \overline{a_1}$$

Prop: $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$ grup comutativ cu n elemente
- relativ pe \mathbb{Z}_m

$$\overline{a} + (\overline{b} + \overline{c}) = \overline{a} + \overline{b+c} \quad (\text{asociaativitate pe } \mathbb{Z})$$
$$= \overline{a+b+c}$$
$$= \overline{a+b} + \overline{c}$$

$$\overline{a} + \overline{0} = \overline{a}, \quad \forall \overline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_m$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a + \overline{-a} = \overline{-a} + a \in \overline{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{a} + \overline{b} = \overline{a+b} \\ \overline{b} + \overline{a} = \overline{b+a} \end{array} \quad \left| \Rightarrow \overline{a} + \overline{b} = \overline{b} + \overline{a} \right.$$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$ grup abelian

Teoremă $(G, +)$ grup comutativ $\Rightarrow (G, +) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$

$$(G, +) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_m, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$$

$$G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_{n_1}, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}_{n_2}, +) \times \dots \times (\mathbb{Z}_{n_m}, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

Explicatia termenilor

1). (G, \cdot) grup

Spre exemplu că (G, \cdot) este finit generat, dacă \exists o mulțime finită $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m\} \subseteq G$, (a.i.) el se poate ~~scrie~~ $\forall g \in G$ el se poate scrie $g = h_1 \cdot h_2 \cdot \dots \cdot h_m$, unde $h_i \in \{g_j\}$ pt $\forall j \in \overline{1, m}$

$(G_1, *)$, (G_2, \perp) - grupuri

Spre exemplu că G_1 este izomorf cu G_2 ($G_1 \cong G_2$)

dacă $\exists f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$, f bijectivă

$$f(g_1 \perp g_2) = f(g_1) \perp f(g_2)$$

construcție: $(G_1, *)$, (G_2, \perp) e

$(G_1 \times G_2, \circ)$ - grup

$$\text{Definim } (g_1, g_2) \circ (h_1, h_2) = (g_1 * h_1, g_2 \perp h_2)$$

(e_1, e_2) - elemente neutre

$$(g_1, g_2) \circ (h_1^{-1}, h_2^{-1}) = (e_1, e_2)$$

Definim o altă operație pe \mathbb{Z}_m

$$\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b} = \overline{a \cdot b} \quad - \text{demonstrată similară}$$

elementul neutru este $\overline{1}$

Obs $\overline{0}$ nu are invers $\overline{a} \cdot \overline{0} = \overline{0} \cdot \overline{a}, \forall \overline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_m$

e) (\mathbb{Z}_m, \cdot) - monoid

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

$$\text{Ex } U(\mathbb{Z}_2) = \{ \bar{1}, \bar{5}, \bar{7}, \bar{11} \} \quad \bar{1} \cdot \bar{1} = \bar{1}$$

$$\bar{5} \cdot \bar{5} = \bar{1}$$

$$\bar{7} \cdot \bar{7} = \bar{1}$$

$$\bar{11} \cdot \bar{11} = \bar{1}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{Z}_{m_i}, +) \quad | \quad |A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_4, +) \times$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}_4, +) \cong (U(\mathbb{Z}_8), \cdot)$$

Propositie $(U(\mathbb{Z}_m), \cdot)$ grup

// folosim lema de data treintă

$$\bar{a} \in U(\mathbb{Z}_m)$$

$$\bar{b} \in U(\mathbb{Z}_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \in U(\mathbb{Z}_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, m) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (b, m) = 1 \quad | \Rightarrow (a \cdot b, m) = 1$$

Demonstrat,

$$\overline{m \cdot a} = \overline{m \cdot b} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \bar{a} = \bar{b}, m, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (m, m) = 1 \\ (a, m) = 1 \\ (a, m) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \mid (ma - mb) \Rightarrow m \mid m(a - b) \Rightarrow m \mid (a - b) \quad (m, m) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m \mid (a - b) \quad \bar{a} = \bar{b}$$

Principiul includerii și excluderii (P&E)

A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m mulțimi nule

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i \right| = \sum_{j=1}^m |A_j| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots + (-1)^{m+1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

Câte elemente are $P(n)$

$$P(n) = \{ m \in \mathbb{N} \mid 0 \leq m \leq n-1 \mid (m, n) = 1 \} \quad \# = \phi(n)$$

$$2 \leq n = p_1^{a_1} \cdot p_2^{a_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_r^{a_r}, \quad p_i \neq p_j \quad \forall_{i \neq j}, 1 \leq i, j \leq r$$

$$|A \cap B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$A = \{ k \mid 0 \leq k \leq n-1, (k, n) = 1 \} \Rightarrow \exists p_i \nmid k$$

$$A_i = \{ k \in \mathbb{N} \mid 0 \leq k \leq n-1, p_i \mid k \} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, r$$

$$A = \bigcup_{j=1}^r A_j \text{ și aplicăm în formula (P&E)}$$

$$\phi(n) = n - \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{n}{p_j} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{n}{p_i p_j} - \sum_{i < j < k} \frac{n}{p_i p_j p_k} + \dots + (-1)^{r+1} n$$