

Definitie: (G, \cdot) grup. $H \subseteq G$, $H \neq \emptyset$.

H s.m. subgroup al lui G (se notează $H \leq G$) dacă:

$$1) \forall x, y \in H \Rightarrow x \cdot y \in H$$

$$2) \forall x \in H \Rightarrow x^{-1} \in H$$

Scop Teorema Lagrange: (G, \cdot) grup finit, $H \leq G$. Se are
ca $|H| \mid |G|$ (cardinal H divide cardinalul lui G)

Demonstrație: Dacă $H = G$ enunțul este evident alor

Pp. ca $H \subsetneq G$. Aleg $x_1 \in G \setminus H$.
 $\hookrightarrow G \setminus H \neq \emptyset$

Consider mulțimea $x_1 H = \{x_1 \cdot h \mid h \in H\}$

Demonstrăm că: 1) $|x_1 H| = |H|$

$$2) x_1 H \cap H = \emptyset$$

Dem 1): $f: H \rightarrow x_1 H$, $f(h) = x_1 \cdot h$

f surjectivă.

Arăt că f este inj.

$$h_1, h_2 \in H \text{ a.i. } f(h_1) = f(h_2) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} h_1 = h_2$$

$$x_1 \cdot h_1 = x_1 \cdot h_2$$

$$(\exists) x_1^{-1} \in G$$

$$h_1 = \underbrace{x_1^{-1} \cdot (x_1 \cdot h_1)}_{= e} = x_1^{-1} \cdot (x_1 \cdot h_2) = e \cdot h_2 = h_2$$

$$e \cdot h_1 = (x_1^{-1} \cdot x_1) \cdot h_1$$

$$e = (e)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ inj} \Rightarrow f \text{ bijectivă} \Rightarrow |H| = |x_1 H|$$

Dem 2): réduire la absurd

P. c. (∃) $y \in x_1 H \cap H$

$$y = x_1 \cdot h_1 = h_2 \quad h_1, h_2 \in H$$

$$| \cdot h_1^{-1}$$

$$x_1 = x_1 \cdot \underbrace{h_1 \cdot h_1^{-1}} = h_2 \cdot h_1^{-1}$$

$$x_1 \cdot e = x_1 \cdot h_2 \cdot h_1^{-1} \in H \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$h_1 \in H \Rightarrow h_1^{-1} \in H$$

→ \emptyset deoarece $x_1 \notin H$

$$|H \cup x_1 H| = |H| + |x_1 H| = 2|H|$$

$$H \cap x_1 H = \emptyset$$

Corol $H \cup x_1 H = G \Rightarrow |G| = 2|H|$ este multiplu de $|H|$

Corol $H \cup x_1 H \subsetneq G$ În acest caz aleg $x_2 \in G \setminus (H \cup x_1 H)$

$$H \cup x_1 H \cup x_2 H \subseteq G$$

Dem c. $|x_2 H| = |H|$ analog (1)

$$\text{Dem: } x_2 H \cap (H \cup x_1 H) = \emptyset$$

P. c. $x_2 H \cap (H \cup x_1 H) \neq \emptyset$

pt. contradictie \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} x_2 h_1 = h_1 \\ \text{sau} \\ x_2 h_1 = x_1 h_2 \end{cases}$
 $h_1, h_2 \in H$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x_2 = h_2 h_1^{-1} \in H$$

\emptyset

$$x_2 = x_1 h_2 h_1^{-1} \in x_1 H$$

\emptyset

$$|H \cup x_1 H \cup x_2 H| = 3|H|$$

$$|H \cup x_1 H| + |x_2 H| = 2|H| + |H| = 3|H|$$

$\Rightarrow |G| = 3|H|$ este multiplu de $|H|$

T. Lagrange: (G, \cdot) gr. finito, $H \leq G$. Se ne vuole la $|H|/|G|$

Dem. $g \in G$ $H = \{e, g, g^2, \dots, g^{d-1}\}$ 1) $H \leq G$
2) $|H| = d$

$i, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$
 $g^i \cdot g^j = g^{i+j} = g^0 = e$
 $0 \leq i+j \leq d-1$

$g^i = g^i \cdot g^j = g^{i+j} \in H$ $g^0 = e$

$i+j = d \Rightarrow g^{i+j} = g^d = g^0 = e$

$n = \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}, g \in \mathbb{Z}$

$0 \leq i < j \leq d-1 \Rightarrow g^i \neq g^j$

$\text{Se } g^i = g^j \Rightarrow g^{d-1} = e$

$\text{def. di } d$

oss. per il T. Lag. $\Rightarrow d = |H| \mid |G|$

$|G| = d \cdot m$

$$g^d = g^{dm} = (g^d)^m = e^m = e$$

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

Example:

$$G = (\mathbb{Z}_{100}, +)$$

ord $\overline{56} = ?$

def: $d \in \mathbb{N}^k$ e.i.

$$\overline{56}d = d \cdot \overline{56} = \overline{0}$$

$$100 \mid 56d$$

$$25 \mid 14d \Rightarrow 25 \mid d$$

$$\text{ord } \overline{56} = 25$$

$G_1 = \bigcup_{(G, \cdot)} (\mathbb{Z}_{100}) \rightarrow$ group con 40 elementi

$$\overline{3} \in G$$

ord $\overline{3}$ in G_1

• Cum se calculează ord \bar{V} , $\bar{V} \in S_n$ (ordinal unei permutări)

1) Se descompune \bar{V} în produs de cicli disjuncti.

(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) este un ciclu al lui \bar{V} .

Def - k s.m. lungimea ciclului (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)

$$\bar{V}(a_j) = \begin{cases} a_{j+1} & \forall j = \overline{1, k-1} \\ a_1 & j = k \end{cases}$$

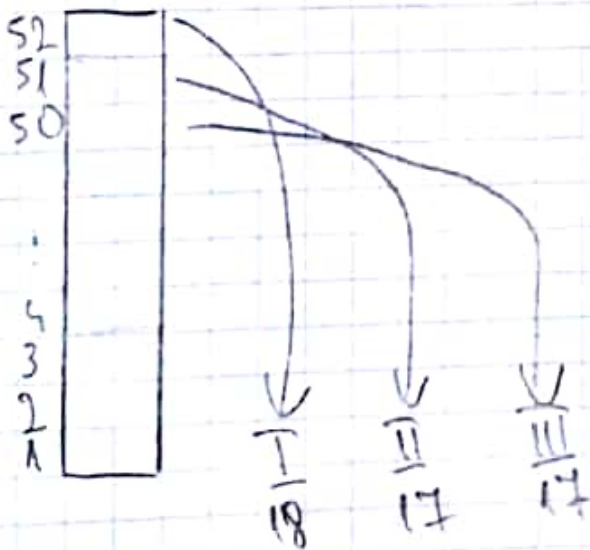
$$\text{ord}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) = k$$

$$\text{în } S_n \quad a_i \neq a_j \quad \forall i \neq j$$

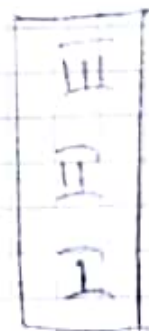
$$a_j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \quad \forall j = \overline{1, k}$$

2) ord \bar{V} = c.m.m.m.c al lungimilor ciclilor care apar în descompunerea lui \bar{V}

⇓
problema cu pachetul de curs (C₁?)



Nov^o Pachet



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18	52	35	17	51	34	16	50	33	15	49	32	14	48	31	13	47	30	12	46	29	11	45	28	10	44

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
27	9	43	26	8	42	25	7	41	24	6	40	23	5	39	22	4	38	21	3	37	20	2	36	19	1