

Curs 2

Definiție G mulțime, \circ operație pe G , G s.m. grup dacă

$$1) x \circ (y \circ z) = (x \circ y) \circ z, \forall x, y, z \in G$$

$$2) \exists e \in G \text{ a.t. } x \circ e = e \circ x = x$$

$$3) \forall x \in G \Rightarrow \exists x^{-1} \in G \text{ a.t. } x \circ x^{-1} = x^{-1} \circ x = e \text{ (} x^{-1} \text{ invers)}$$

Def: (G, \circ) grup

G s.m. comutativ dacă $x \circ y = y \circ x, \forall x, y \in G$

SCOPUL CURSULUI Teorema (Lagrange) (G, \circ) grup finit, $g \in G$
↓
ca elem. neutru e

$$\Rightarrow |G| = n$$

$|G|$ = cardinalul mulțimii G

Notatie: $g^{m \text{ ori}} = \underbrace{g \circ g \circ \dots \circ g}_{\text{de } m \text{ ori}}$

Is: dem în cazul în care G este comutativ

Lemma: f funcție $f: A \rightarrow B$, A, B mulțimi finite $|A| = |B|$

Sunt echivalente: 1) f bij

2) f inj

3) f surj

Dem: $1 \Rightarrow 2$ evident

\downarrow $2 \Rightarrow 3$

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$$

$$a_i \neq a_j \text{ pt } i \neq j$$

$$\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\} \subseteq B$$

↓
mulțime de n elemente

$$\Rightarrow (\forall) a \in B \Rightarrow \exists a_2 \in A \text{ a.t. } f(a_2) = a$$

$3 \Rightarrow 1$

(e suficient să arătăm că f inj)

Presupunem că f nu este inj.

$$\Rightarrow (\exists) i \neq j \text{ a.t. } f(a_i) = f(a_j) \Rightarrow \{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\} \mid \leq n-1$$

$1 \leq i \leq n$

Dacă inj lui f rezultă că $\{f(a_1), \dots, f(a_n)\}$ $\overbrace{\text{B}(n \text{ elem})}^{\text{contradicție}}$

ex: pt. n card A și B au ordine cardinal, inf.

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(n) = n+1$$

f inj

f + surj (0 nu este cuprins)

A - multime

A este infinită dacă există $(\exists) f: A \rightarrow A$, f inj care nu e log

Def: (G, \circ) grup $\left. \begin{array}{l} g_1 \circ g_2 = g_2 \circ g_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2$

Def: $\exists h \text{ a.t. } h \circ g = g \circ h = @$

$$g_1 = g_2 \circ g_1 = (h \circ g) \circ g_1 = h \circ (g \circ g_1) = h \circ (g_1 \circ g_2) = (h \circ g) \circ g_2 = g_1 \circ g_2 = g_2$$

Analog: $g_1 \circ g = g_2 \circ g = g_1 = g_2$

Dacă G comutativă $g_1 \circ g = g \circ g_2 \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2$ altfel nu merge

Defn Lagrange (G commutative)

$$G = \{g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_m\} \quad |G| = m \quad \begin{matrix} g \in G \\ \bigvee \\ g^m = e \end{matrix}$$

$$f: G \rightarrow G$$

$$f(h) = h \circ g$$

\rightarrow First \sim f inj ($f(h_1) = f(h_2) \Rightarrow h_1 = h_2$)

$$h_1 \circ g = h_2 \circ g \xrightarrow{\text{obs}} h_1 = h_2$$

G finite, f inj $\xrightarrow{\text{Lema}}$ f bij

$$\{f(g_1), f(g_2), \dots, f(g_m)\} = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m\}$$

G com

$$\Rightarrow f(g_1) \circ f(g_2) \circ \dots \circ f(g_m) = g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_m$$

$$(g_1 \circ g) \circ (g_2 \circ g) \circ \dots \circ (g_m \circ g) = g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_m$$

\downarrow commutativity

$$(g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_m) \circ g^m = g_1 \circ g_2 \circ \dots \circ g_m$$

In group pattern simplifies

$$\boxed{g^m = e}$$

Obs 2017²⁰¹⁷, ultimate 2 cube : 77

Examen

Def: \circ operation μ multimese M

(M, \circ) is monoidal monoid decd:

$$1) x \circ (y \circ z) = (x \circ y) \circ z, (\forall) x, y, z \in M$$

$$2) \exists e \in M \text{ a. } e \circ x = x \circ e = x, \forall x \in M$$

(id. a. neutral)
e-unic

Example:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \circ) \quad x \circ y = x \cdot y + x + y$$

monoidal l. $(x \circ y) \circ z = x \circ (y \circ z)$

ass. $(x \cdot y + x + y) \circ z = a \cdot z + a + z$
 set a

$$= (x \cdot y + x + y) \cdot z + x \cdot y + x + y + z = x \cdot y \cdot z + x \cdot z + y \cdot z + x \cdot y + x + y + z$$

$$x \circ (y \circ z) = x \circ (y \cdot z + y + z) = x \cdot (y \cdot z + y + z) + x + y \cdot z + y + z$$

$$= x \cdot y \cdot z + x \cdot y + x \cdot z + x + y \cdot z + y + z$$

2. ⑥

$$x \circ e = e \circ x = x$$

$$x \cdot e + x + e = x$$

$$e(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0$$

$$x \circ 0 = 0 \circ x = x \cdot 0 + x + 0 = x$$

3. \circ is commutative

$$x \circ y = y \circ x, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Are there elements invertible?

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t.}$$

$$x \circ y = 0 = x \cdot y + x + y + 1$$

$$1 = x \cdot y + x + y + 1 = (x+1)(y+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+1 = y+1 = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad x+1 = y+1 = -1$$

$$(x=0)$$

$$(x=-2)$$

definiții:

$$G = \{ \bar{a} \mid a \in \{0, 1, \dots, q-1\} \}$$

$$(\bar{a}, 100) = 1$$

al m.m. m.c.m. div. comun

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

$$\bar{a} = \bar{b} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} 100 \mid a - b$$

$$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{a \cdot b} \quad (\text{Ex. op. } \cdot) \\ \text{e lege def}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} = \bar{a}_1 \\ \bar{b} = \bar{b}_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \bar{a}_1 \cdot \bar{b}_1$$

alt. caracteristici:

Proprietăți: (M, \circ) monoid finit, comutativ cu proprietatea:

$$\textcircled{*} m \circ m_1 = m \circ m_2 \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$$

Atunci (M, \circ) grup.

$$g \in M$$

$$f: M \rightarrow M$$

$$f(m) = g \circ m$$

$$f(m_1) = f(m_2)$$

$$g \circ m_1 = g \circ m_2 \stackrel{\textcircled{*}}{\Rightarrow} m_1 = m_2 \quad \text{deci } \begin{cases} f. \text{ inj} \\ M \text{ finit} \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\Rightarrow} f. \text{ surj}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g \in M \\ f. \text{ surj} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists g_1 \in M \text{ a. i. } f(g_1) = e$$

$$(N^*, \cdot) \rightarrow \text{monoid}$$

1 - @

$$(G, \cdot) \text{ monoid}$$

$$\bar{a} \cdot (\bar{b} \cdot \bar{c}) = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) \cdot \bar{c}$$

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

$$|G| = 40$$

(G, \cdot) are prop. de simplificare

$$\overline{m} \cdot \overline{m}_1 = \overline{m} \cdot \overline{m}_2 \Rightarrow \overline{m}_1 = \overline{m}_2$$

$$\overline{m}, \overline{m}_1, \overline{m}_2 \in \{0, 1, \dots, 39\}$$

$$(\overline{m}, 100) = (\overline{m}_1, 100) = (\overline{m}_2, 100)$$

$$\overline{m} \overline{m}_1 = \overline{m} \overline{m}_2$$

$$100 \mid m(m_1 - m_2)$$

$$(\overline{m}, 100) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 100 \mid m_1 - m_2$$

$$\overline{m}_1 = \overline{m}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$$

$$\overline{2017}^{2017} = \overline{17}^{2017}$$

$$17 \in G \Rightarrow \overline{17}^{|G|} = \overline{1}$$

$$\overline{17}^{40} = \overline{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\overline{17}^{40})^{50} \cdot \overline{17}^{17} = \overline{1}^{50} \cdot \overline{17}^{17} = \overline{17}^{17}$$

$$\overline{17}^2 = 289 = \overline{11}$$

$$\overline{17}^4 = 121 = \overline{21}$$

$$\overline{17}^8 = 21^{-2} = \overline{41}$$

$$\overline{17}^{16} = 41^{-2} = \overline{81}$$

$$\overline{17}^{17} = 81 \cdot 17 = 79 \text{ (ul. 2 cifre) } \overline{2017}^{2017}$$

la curs 3: modulul de clasele de resturi

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

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

$$a_i \neq a_j \text{ pt } i \neq j$$

$$2^{23} = \overline{a_9 a_8 a_7 \dots a_1}$$

Cifra lipsă

$$\bar{a} = \bar{a} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{a} \Leftrightarrow \exists (a - b)$$

$$\bar{2}^6 = \bar{64} = \bar{1}$$

$$2^{-23} = (\bar{2}^6)^4 \cdot \bar{2}^5 = \bar{32} = \bar{5}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \overline{0+1+2+1 \dots +3+0+2+0}$$

$$n=9$$

$$2^{29} = 536870912$$