

Ex.1: Calculati nr. de permutări din S_4 , resp. S_5 , care se scriu ca produs de cicluri de lung. 2 disjuncte.

Rez.:

$$S_4: \tau = (i j) \text{ sau } \tau = (i j)(k l), \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ (1 2), (1 3), (1 4) \\ (2 3), (2 4), (3 4) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ (1 2)(3 4), (1 3)(2 4), (1 4)(2 3) \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{C_4^2 = 6} + 3 = \textcircled{9}$$

$$S_5: \tau = (i j) \text{ sau } \tau = (i j)(k l), \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$$

$$C_5^2 = 10$$

$$\frac{C_5^2 \cdot C_3^2}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 3}{2} = 15$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} (1 2)(3 4) = \\ (3 4)(1 2) \end{array} \right.$$

Obs: $\tau = (i j)(k l)(m n) \in S_6$

$$\frac{C_6^2 \cdot C_4^2 \cdot C_2^2}{3!}$$

Calculați nr. permutărilor de ordin 3 din S_5 , resp. S_6 .

$$S_5 : \sigma = (i \ j \ k) \leadsto \frac{A_5^3}{3}$$

$$\nabla_0 (1 \ 2 \ 3) \neq (1 \ 3 \ 2)$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3) = (2 \ 3 \ 1) = (3 \ 1 \ 2)$$

Obs: În general, nr. ciclilor de lungime k din S_m este:

$$\frac{A_m^k}{k}$$

$$\text{Exc. } \frac{A_m^2}{2} = C_m^2$$

Ex. 2: Det. $m \in \mathbb{N}$ a. \bar{i} . $S_{\bar{i}}$ contine un elem. de ordin m .

Def: $\sigma \in S_{\bar{i}}$, $\sigma = c_1 c_2 \dots c_k$ produs de cicluri disj.,
 $\text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$, $\text{ord}(\sigma) = [l_1, \dots, l_k]$.

$$l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_k \leq 7 \quad (= 7 \text{ dac\u0103 includeti si ciclul } (i))$$

Var. 1: $7 = 6+1 = 5+2 = 5+1+1 = 4+3 = 4+2+1 = 4+1+1+1$
 $= 3+3+1 = 3+2+1+1 = 3+1+1+1+1 = 2+2+2+1 = 2+2+1+1+1 =$
 $= 2+1+\dots+1 = 1+1+\dots+1$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) \in \{7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}.$$

$$\text{Obs: } \text{ord}(\sigma) \mid |S_{\bar{i}}| = 7! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot 7$$

Var. 2: $\sigma = c_1 \dots c_k$ desc. \bar{i} in cicluri disj., $\text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$.

Pp. $l_i \geq 2$, $\forall i$.

$$2k \leq l_1 + \dots + l_k \leq 7 \Rightarrow k \leq 3 \quad (\text{nr. maxim de cicluri disj. din desc. lui } \sigma \text{ este } 3)$$

$$k=0, \sigma = e \rightarrow \text{ord}(\sigma) = 1$$

$$k=1, \sigma \text{ este ciclu} \rightarrow \text{ord}(\sigma) \in \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$k=2, \quad \nabla = c_1 \circ c_2, \quad 4 \leq l_1 + l_2 \leq 7, \quad 2 \leq l_1 \leq l_2$$

$$(l_1, l_2) \in \{ (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 3), (3, 4) \}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 6 & 4 & 10 & 3 & 12 \end{array}$$

$$k=3, \quad \nabla = c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot c_3, \quad 6 \leq l_1 + l_2 + l_3 \leq 7, \quad 2 \leq l_1 \leq l_2 \leq l_3$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) \in \{ (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 3) \}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$$

Ex.: $S_m = \langle \{ (i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq m \} \rangle$. Ar. că S_m este generat de:

a. $(1, 2), (1, 3), \dots, (1, m) \xrightarrow{\text{ind.}} (i, j) = (1, i)(1, j)(1, i)$

b. $(1, 2), (2, 3), \dots, (m-1, m) \rightarrow \text{fol. pct. a.}$

c. $(1, 2), (1, 2 \dots m) \rightarrow \text{fol. pct. b}$
 (o transp. și un m -ciclu)
 $(1, 2 \dots m)(1, 2)(1, 2 \dots m)^{-1}$?

Ex. 3: Rez. ecuația $\tau^2 = \tau$ în S_8 , unde $\tau = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6)(7\ 8)$
Rez: $\tau^2 = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6)(7\ 8)$

$\tau = c_1 \cdot c_2 \dots c_k$ produs de cicluri disj., $\text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$,
 $\tau^2 = c_1^2 \cdot c_2^2 \dots c_k^2 = \tau$

$\begin{cases} 2 \mid l_i \rightarrow c_i^2 = \text{produs de } 2 \text{ } l_i/2\text{-cicluri} \\ 2 \nmid l_i \rightarrow c_i^2 = l_i\text{-ciclu (! } l_i \text{ impar)} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \tau = c_1 \cdot c_2$, c_1, c_2 - 4-cicluri

$$c_1^2 \cdot c_2^2 = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6)(7\ 8)$$

$$\begin{matrix} c_1^2 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1\ 2)(3\ 4) \\ (5\ 6)(7\ 8) \end{matrix} \right\} & \text{sau} & \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1\ 2)(5\ 6) \\ (3\ 4)(7\ 8) \end{matrix} \right\} & \text{sau} & \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1\ 2)(7\ 8) \\ (3\ 4)(5\ 6) \end{matrix} \right\} \end{matrix}$$

$$c_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} (1\ 2)(3\ 4) \\ (1\ 2)(4\ 3) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4) \text{ sau } (1\ 4\ 2\ 3)$$

$$c_2^2 = (5\ 6)(7\ 8) \Rightarrow c_2 = (5\ 7\ 6\ 8) \text{ sau } (5\ 8\ 6\ 7)$$

Ex. 4: a. fie $\tau = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6)(7\ 8)(9\ 10) \in S_m, m \geq 10$.
 b. $\tau = (1\ 2)(3\ 4\ 5) \in S_m, m \geq 5$. $\textcircled{*}$ Această cerință.

Rez: τ m-ciclu

τ^k $\begin{cases} k|m \rightarrow \tau^k \text{ produs de } k \text{ } \frac{m}{k} \text{-cicli} \\ (k,m)=1 \rightarrow \tau^k \text{ m-ciclu} \\ (k,m)=d>1 \rightarrow \tau^k = (\tau^d)^{k_1} \rightarrow \text{produs de } d \text{ } \frac{m}{d} \text{-cicli} \end{cases}$

a. $\tau^k = \tau = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6)(7\ 8)(9\ 10)$
 produs de 5 2-cicli

$(k,m)=5 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{5}=2 \Rightarrow m=10, k=5$

b. Sol. este $\tau = (1\ 3\ 5\ 7\ 9\ 2\ 4\ 6\ 8\ 10)$

Nu este unică.

$\tau^5 = \tau$ în S_{10} . Câte sol. sunt? $4! \cdot 2^4$
 \downarrow
 gradinea transp. $\rightarrow (i\ j) \text{ sau } (j\ i)$

Ex. 5: Rez. ecuația $z^2 = \sigma$, unde:

a. $\sigma = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6\ 7)(8\ 9\ 10\ 11) \in S_{11}$

b. $\sigma = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6\ 7)(8\ 9\ 10) \in S_{10}$.

Rez: a. $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$ nu avem sol.

b. $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = 1$.

$z^2 = \sigma$, $z = c_1 \dots c_k$ desc. în cicli disj.

$z^2 = c_1^2 \dots c_k^2$

$\text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$

$\begin{cases} 2 \mid l_i \rightarrow c_i^2 \text{ este prod. de } 2 \text{ } l_i/2 \text{-cicli} \\ 2 \nmid l_i \rightarrow c_i^2 \text{ este } l_i \text{-ciclu} \end{cases}$

$\sigma = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6\ 7)(8\ 9\ 10)$

$\underbrace{(1\ 2)}_{c_1^2}, c_1 \text{ 2-ciclu}$

Avem următoarele cazuri:

1. $z = c_1 \cdot c_2$, c_1 4-ciclu, c_2 6-ciclu

II. $z = c_1 \cdot c_3 \cdot c_4$, c_1 4-ciclu, c_3, c_4 3-cicli

$$C_1^2 = (1\ 2)(3\ 4) \rightarrow C_1 = (1\ 3\ 2\ 4) \text{ sau } (1\ 4\ 2\ 3)$$

$$C_2^2 = (5\ 6\ 7)(8\ 9\ 10)$$

$$C_2 = (5\ 8\ 6\ 9\ 7\ 10) \text{ sau } (5\ 9\ 6\ 10\ 7\ 8) \text{ sau } (5\ 10\ 6\ 8\ 7\ 9)$$

$$C_3^2 = (5\ 6\ 7) \rightarrow C_3 = (5\ 7\ 6)$$

$$C_4^2 = (8\ 9\ 10) \rightarrow C_4 = (8\ 10\ 9)$$

$$\text{I. } 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ sol.}$$

$$\text{II. } 2 \text{ sol.}$$

Algoritmul lui Euclid.

$$a, b \in \mathbb{N}, (a, b) = \underline{d}, \underline{d = ma + mb}, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Aplicatie: $(a, b) = 1, 1 = ma + mb, m$ este inversul lui a modulo b . $(576, 385) = 1$ - Tema.

$$\text{Exemplu: } (576, 342) = 18 \quad \text{TR}$$

$$576 = 342 \cdot 1 + 234$$

$$342 = 234 \cdot 1 + 108$$

$$234 = 108 \cdot 2 + 18$$

$$108 = 18 \cdot 6 \quad \text{rest } 0$$

$$(576, 342) = 18$$

$$18 = 234 - 108 \cdot 2$$

$$= 234 - (342 - 234 \cdot 1) \cdot 2$$

$$= 234 \cdot 3 - 342 \cdot 2$$

$$= (576 - 342 \cdot 1) \cdot 3 - 342 \cdot 2 = 576 \cdot 3 - 342 \cdot 5$$