Diskretne strukture UNI Vaje 11

- 1. S pomočjo malega Fermatovega izreka pokaži, da
 - (a) 23 deli $a^{154} 1$ za vse $a \in \mathbb{N}$, za katere je $\gcd(a, 23) = 1$.
 - (b) 17 deli $a^{80} 1$ za vse $a \in \mathbb{N}$, za katere je $\gcd(a, 17) = 1$.

a)
$$P = 23 \implies a^{23} \equiv a \pmod{23}$$
 |: a (labro, run gcd(a,23)=1)
 $a^{22} \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$

$$a^{154} = a^{7.22} = (a^{22})^7 \equiv 1^7 = 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$a^{154} \equiv 1 \pmod{23} \implies a^{154} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{23} \implies 23 \text{ deli } a^{154} - 1 \equiv 0$$

$$P = 17 \quad \text{at} \equiv a \pmod{17} \quad | : a \quad \gcd(a, 17) = 1$$

$$a^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17} \quad | \land 5$$

$$(a^{16})^5 \equiv 1^5 \pmod{17}$$

$$a^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$$

$$a^{80} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{17} \quad \text{at} \quad a^{20} - 1$$

Fernatu mali izur: $P \in \mathbb{P} \implies \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Z} : \alpha^P \equiv \alpha \pmod{p}$

Euleziev izruz
$$a_1 m \text{ tryi} \implies a^{\text{le(n)}} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

- 2. (a) Koliko je ostanek števila $((5^9)^{13})^{17}$ pri deljenju z 11?
 - (b) Koliko je ostanek števila $5^{9^{13^{17}}}$ pri deljenju z 11?

a)
$$((5^9)^{13})^{17} = 5^{9 \cdot 13 \cdot 17} = 5^{1989} = 5^{1980} \cdot 5^9 = (5^{10})^{198} \cdot 5^9 =$$

$$= 1^{198} \cdot 5^9 = 5^9 = (5^3)^3 = 125^3 = 121 \cdot 198$$

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$$= 1^{198} \cdot 5^9 = 121 \cdot 198$$

$$\frac{\left(\left(5^{9}\right)^{13}\right)^{17}}{5^{9}^{13}^{17}} = 5 \binom{9^{\left(13^{17}\right)}}{9^{\left(13^{17}\right)}} \equiv ? \pmod{M}$$

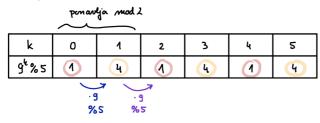
$$\frac{\left(\left(5^{9}\right)^{13}\right)^{17}}{12} = 9 \pmod{M}$$

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$$\frac{\left(9^{\left(13^{17}\right)}\right)^{17}}{12} = 9 \pmod{M}$$

$$\frac{\left(9^{\left(13^{17}\right$$



$$\Rightarrow$$
 13⁴⁷% 2 = ? = 1 (hu je 13 liho) Slučajno isto hot pri a). Rezultata sta lahho razdična. Ken je 13⁴⁷% 2=1, je 9^(13⁴⁷)% 5 = 4 in zato 5^{(9^(13¹⁷))}% 11 = 9.

$$\frac{\text{Za wojo}}{\text{M}}$$
: a) $((7^3)^{17})^{23}$ % $10 = ?$

Resitw: a)
$$\frac{7}{2}$$
 b) $17^{23}\%$ $2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ $3^{(47^{23})}\%$ $4 = 3 \Rightarrow$ $7^{3^{17^{23}}}\%$ $10 = 3$

- 3. Reši enačbe:
 - (a) $11x \equiv 242 \pmod{21}$,
 - (b) $5x \equiv 270 \pmod{25}$,
- (a) $11x \equiv 242 \pmod{21}$ 240 + 32 = 240 + 24 + 41

11
$$x \equiv 11 \pmod{21}$$
 |: 11 $\gcd(11, 21) = 1$
 $x \equiv 1 \pmod{21}$

Resilve N 2: ..., -41, -20, 1, 22, 43, ... Resilve N 22 = {0,1,...,20}: 1

(b) $5x \equiv 270 \pmod{25}$ $5x \equiv 20 \pmod{25} \mid :5 \pmod{25}$ $x \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$

Resilve 10 21: ..., -6, -1, 4, 9, 14, Resilve 10 225: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24

- (c) $((6^7)^8)^9 \equiv x \pmod{13}$,
- (d) $6^{7^{8^9}} \equiv x \pmod{13}$.

 $ax \equiv ay \pmod{n} / : a \gcd(a,n)=1$ $x \equiv y \pmod{n}$

$$ax \equiv ay \pmod{an} \mid : a$$

 $x \equiv y \pmod{n}$

 $6x \equiv 6 \pmod{9}$ |: 3 $2x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ |: 2 $\gcd(3,2)=1$ $x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

(c) $((6^7)^8)^9 \equiv x \pmod{13}$

$$x = 6^{7.8.9} = 6^{4.3.2.3.7} = (6^{12})^{42} = 1^{42} = 1 \pmod{13} \implies x \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$$

(d) $6^{7^{8^9}} \equiv x \pmod{13} = 6$

789% 12 = ? = 1

~>> X = 6 (mod 13)

	¥	٥	1	2	3	4	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	6%13	۲	6	10	8	9	2	12	7	3	5	4	11	
			6 .	ر د		- 1	- د	- 10	- 8	- 9	-2			
				613										
		83	%2=?	= 0										
	k	0	1	2	3	4								
	74%12	1	7	1	7	1								
	· 7 · 7 49%12													
%12														

4. Dani sta permutaciji

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{in} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) Zapiši α in β kot produkt disjunktnih ciklov.
- (b) Zapiši permutacijo $\alpha * \beta * \alpha^{-1}$.
- (c) Poišči najmanjše število k, za katerega je $\alpha^k = \mathrm{id}$.
- (d) Poišči najmanjše število k, za katerega je $\beta^k = \mathrm{id}$.
- (a) Zapiši α in β kot produkt disjunktnih ciklov.

$$\Delta = (435)(2)(4867)$$

$$\Delta = (48)(27)(36)(45)$$

(b) Zapiši permutacijo $\alpha * \beta * \alpha^{-1}$.

$$\mathcal{L}*\mathcal{J}*\mathcal{L}^{-1} = \overline{(1\ 3\ 5)(2)(4\ 8\ 6\ 7)}*(1\ 8)(2\ 7)(3\ 6)(4\ 5)*(7\ 6\ 8\ 4)(2)(5\ 3\ 1) = (1\ 8)(2\ 6)(3\ 7)(4\ 5) \neq \mathcal{J}$$

(c) Poišči najmanjše število k, za katerega je $\alpha^k = \mathrm{id}$.

rud permutacije
$$d = najmonyŝi $2 \in IN \setminus \{0\}$, za hatorya je $d^k = id$$$

circlicina struntura d: 3+1+4 $lcm(3, 1, 4) = 12 \Rightarrow \underline{rud(d) = 12}$ $\Rightarrow d^1, d^2, \dots, d^{10} \neq id$ in $d^{12} = id$

v splosnem d*3 + 3 =d

(množenje permutacij vi Tronutativno)

(d) Poišči najmanjše število k, za katerega je $\beta^k = \mathrm{id}$.

citl. structura 13: 2+2+2+2

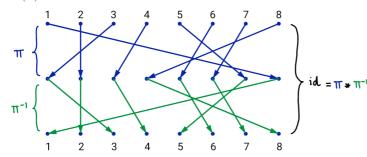
5. Dana je permutacija

$$\pi = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 7 & 5 & 6 & 4 \end{array}\right).$$

- (a) Določi π^{-1} .
- (b) Zapiši π kot produkt disjunktnih ciklov.
- (c) Zapiši π kot produkt samih transpozicij.
- (d) Določi π^2 in π^{2018} .

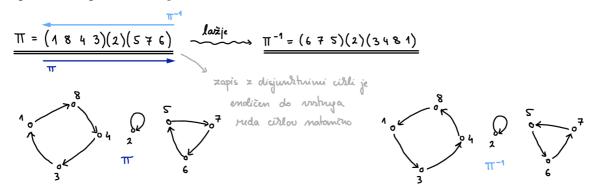


(a) Določi π^{-1} .



 $\Pi^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(b) Zapiši π kot produkt disjunktnih ciklov.



(c) Zapiši π kot produkt samih transpozicij.

$$\frac{\Pi = (18)(14)(13)(57)(56)}{\text{ta zopis ni enolizen, to ni edina provilna rusitu}} 5 \text{ thomspozicij} \rightarrow \text{liha}$$

(d) Določi π^2 in π^{2018} .

$$\Pi^{2} = \Pi * \Pi = (1843)(2)(576) * (1843)(2)(576) = (14)(83)(2)(567)$$

$$(2-circl)^{m} = (2-circl)^{m} = (2-circl)^{m}$$

$$\Pi^{2018} = \Pi^{*} \dots *\Pi = ((1843)(2)(576))^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)^{2018}(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(576)^{2018} = (1843)^{2018}(2)(57$$

 $\Pi^{2020} = (1843)^{2020\%4} (2)(576)^{2020\%3} = (1843)^{6} (2)(576)^{4} = (1)(8)(4)(3)(2)(576)$

6. Za n > 3 definiramo permutacije $\pi_n \in S_n$ kot produkt ciklov

$$\pi_n = (1 \ 2 \ n)(1 \ 3 \ n) \cdots (1 \ n-1 \ n).$$

- (a) Zapiši permutacije π_4 , π_5 in π_6 .
- (b) Izračunaj $\pi_n(1)$, $\pi_n(n)$, $\pi_n^{-1}(1)$ in $\pi_n^{-1}(n)$.
- (c) Določi ciklično strukturo in parnost permutacije π_n .
- (a) Zapiši permutacije π_4 , π_5 in π_6 .

$$\Pi_{4} = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 3 \ 4) = (1 \ 2)(3 \ 4)
\Pi_{5} = (1 \ 2 \ 5)(1 \ 3 \ 5)(1 \ 4 \ 5) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(3 \ 5)
\Pi_{6} = (1 \ 2 \ 6)(1 \ 3 \ 6)(1 \ 4 \ 6)(1 \ 5 \ 6) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(3 \ 5 \ 6)$$

$$\Pi_{7} = (1 \ 2 \ 7)(1 \ 3 \ 7)(1 \ 4 \ 7)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 5 \ 7)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 6 \ 7) = (1 \ 2 \$$

(b) Izračunaj $\pi_n(1), \, \pi_n(n), \, \pi_n^{-1}(1) \text{ in } \pi_n^{-1}(n).$

$$\Pi_{m} = (12 m)(13 m)(14 m) --- (1 n-2 m)(1 m-1 m)$$
wi we 2

$$\pi_m(1) = 2 \qquad \pi_m(n) = 3$$

$$\Pi_{m} = (1 \ 2 \ m)(1 \ 3 \ m)(1 \ 4 \ m) --- (1 \ n-2 \ m)(1 \ m-1 \ m)$$
3. We see $n-2$

$$\Pi_{m}^{-1}(1) = m-2$$
 $\Pi_{n}^{-1}(m) = m-1$
 $\Pi_{n}(m-1) = n$

(c) Določi ciklično strukturo in parnost permutacije π_n .

$$m \text{ sodo} \Rightarrow \text{ TT}_{m} = (1 \text{ 2 4 6 } \cdots \text{ 2k-2})(3 \text{ 5 7 9 } \cdots \text{ 2k-1 2k})$$

$$= (1 \text{ 2 4 6 } \cdots \text{ m-2})(3 \text{ 5 7 } \cdots \text{ m-1 n}) \longrightarrow \text{ cihlična struhhna} : \frac{\underline{m} + \underline{m}}{\underline{2}}$$

$$\text{ Zapis 2 disjunktuimi cihli}$$

$$(1 \text{ 2 } n)(1 \text{ 3 } n) \cdots (1 \text{ } n-1 \text{ } n) \text{ mi 2apis 2 disjunktuimi cihli}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{soda}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3+3+\cdots+3 \text{ mi cihlična struhhna Tt}_{n}$$

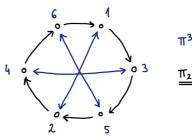
$$n$$
 liho $\Rightarrow TTm = (1246 \cdots m-1 m357 \cdots m-2) \longrightarrow cirlièna strubbura : \underline{m}
 $m-1$ transposicij $\Rightarrow \underline{soda}$$

7. Poišči vsaj dve permutaciji $\pi \in S_6$, za kateri je

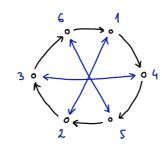
$$\pi^3 = \underbrace{(1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6)}_{\text{cillians structure}}.$$

cirlière strurture za II: 2+2+2, 4+2, 6

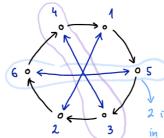
$$(m-cirel)^{2}$$
 raxpade ma $\gcd(2, n)$ cirlor dolzine
$$\frac{M}{\gcd(2, n)}$$



$$\pi^3 = (4 \ 2)(3 \ 4)(5 \ 6)$$
 $\underline{\pi_2 = (4 \ 3 \ 5 \ 2 \ 4 \ 6)}$



$$\underline{\Pi_3 = (1 \ 4 \ 5 \ 2 \ 3 \ 6)} \qquad \Pi_3(4) = 4 \prod_1 \Pi_2(4) = 3 \Rightarrow \Pi_3 + \Pi_2$$



$$\underline{\Pi_4 = (1 \ 5 \ 3 \ 2 \ 6 \ 4)} \qquad \Pi_4(1) = 5 \implies \Pi_4 \neq \Pi_{2_1} \Pi_3$$

2 izbini tnanspozicije (3,4) ali (5,6))
in 2 izbini arstruja ruda izbrane tnanspozicije
2 izbini arstruja ruda prvostale transpozicije