EXAMEN SCRIS STRUCTURI ALGEBRICE IN INFORMATICA

- NUME : NADU 1=> a=b=4, PRENUME: TOMA
- Nr. de permutari de ordin 4 din grupul de permutari 58. $\frac{H_8^4}{4} = \frac{8!}{4!} = \frac{2}{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5} = 420 \text{ de permutario de ordin 4}$ $\dim S_8$

Fie $\sigma \in S_8$. $\sigma = C_{i_1} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot C_{i_k}$ desc. lui σ in persons de cicli disjuncti ; $k = \overline{1,7}$; $i_k = \overline{2,8}$; $i_1 + \cdot \cdot + i_k \neq 8$; Cik - ciche disj. de lungime ix.

 $cond(t) = [i_1, ..., i_k] = 4 = 2^2 = [4,1] = [4,2] = [4,4] = [4,2]$

I. K=1, in=4 => 0=C4 => 420 permutari

1. K=2, i1=4, i2=2 => U = C4·C2

 $\frac{A_8}{u}$. $\frac{A_{(8-4)}}{2} = 420$. $\frac{4!}{2!} = 420$. $\frac{x \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{x} = 2520$ permutari

III. k=2, $i_1=i_2=u$ => $\sigma=C_4\cdot C_4$ CONTINUARE PE PAGINA 11 $\frac{48^4}{4} \cdot \frac{4^4}{4} = 420 \cdot \frac{44^6}{2} = 420 \cdot 6 = 1260$ permutari

GRUPA 141

3. J=(1234)(5678)(910111213141516)ES16

Pp. cā f tesis a.l. t3=0. Fie t=Cir...Cik

olesc. îm perodus de cicli diej. a lui t; k=1,15; ik=2,16;

int...tik = 16; Cik - ciclu de lungime ik

t3 cicli Cir...Cik

comuta

Dim unicitatea discompunerii => ij //3, $\forall j=1,k$ (alt fel, descampunerea lui \forall ar contine 3 cicli de lungime ij/3)

RUPA 141

3.
$$C_8^3 = (9 \times 10 \times 11 \times 12 \times 13 \times 14 \times 16) = 7(C_8^3)^3 = (9 \times 10 \times 12 \times 13 \times 14 \times 15 \times 16)^3$$
 $= C_8^3 = C_8^8 \cdot C_8 = e \cdot C_8 = C_8 = 7(8 = (9 \times 16 \times 13 \times 14 \times 15 \times 16)^3$
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$$(8,5)=1$$
 = $a(5)$
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Calculate
$$4^8$$
 (4): $4^8(4) = 0$ (4) = $18^{48} = 8^{48}$ (5) = $1(5)$

$$\begin{cases} 8^{48} = 0(8) | L.C.R. \\ 8^{48} = 1(5) | (8,5) = 1 \end{cases} = 16(40) \text{ (solution unical a sistemului)}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{40}{8} = 5 \Rightarrow N_1 \times_1 (8) = 5 \times_1 (8) = 1 (8) \Rightarrow x_1 = 5(8)$$

$$N_2 = \frac{40}{5} = 8 \Rightarrow N_2 X_2(5) = 40 X_2(5) = 1(5) \Rightarrow X_2 = 2(5)$$

Agadon,
$$48^{48} = 40 \times +16$$
 $(49) = 4^{16} (49) = (4^3)^5 \cdot 4 (49) = 64^5 \cdot 4 (49)$

$$= 23^{5} \cdot 4(49) = 4 \quad (49) = 4^{6}(49) = (43)^{5} \cdot 4(49) = 64^{5} \cdot 4(49)$$

$$= 23^{5} \cdot 4(49) = (23^{2})^{2} \cdot 23 \cdot 4(41) = 629^{2} \cdot 92(41) = 37^{2} \cdot 10(41)$$

$$= 1369 \cdot 10(41) = 37 \cdot (41) = 37 \cdot (41) = 37^{2} \cdot 10(41)$$

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$$= 1369.10(41) = 37($$

S.
$$X = mim(4, 4) = 4 = 7 A = {4,5,6,7,8}$$

b)
$$ex \times gy \Rightarrow exp(x) = exp_2(y) \Rightarrow exp_2(y) = exp_2(y)$$

e)
$$\times py = 7$$
 $\exp_2(x) = \exp_2(y)$
 $y pz = 9$ $\exp_2(y) = \exp_2(y)$ $= \exp_2(x) = \exp_2(x) =$

6. Now. elem. de ordin 9 dim grupul
$$(Z_{3^{4}}, +) \times (Z_{3^{4}}, +)$$
.

 $\{(k, \ell) \in (Z_{3^{4}}, +) \times (Z_{3^{4}}, +) \mid ord((k, \ell)) = 9\}$
 $ord((k, \ell)) = [ord(k), ord(\ell)] = 9 = 3^{2}$

Lagrange => $\{ord(k) \mid 3^{4} \mid = \}$ $\{ord(k) = 3^{2} = 9\}$
 $\{ord(\ell) \mid 3^{4} \mid = \}$ $\{ord(\ell) = 3^{2} = 9\}$
 $3^{2} = 9 = [1, 9] = [3, 9] = [9, 9] = [9, 3] = [9, 1]$

 $(ond(k), ond(\ell)) \in \{(1,9), (3,9), (9,9), (9,3), (9,1)\}$

ord
$$(k) = \frac{34}{(34,k)} \in \{1,3,9\}, k = \overline{1,80}$$
:

3 casturi:

a) and
$$(k) = 1 = 7 k = 0$$

b) and
$$(k) = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3^4}{(3^4,k)} = 3 \Rightarrow (3^4,k) = 27$$

$$k = 27 \times (3,3) = 1 \Rightarrow k = 27$$

c) and
$$(k^2) = 9 = 3\frac{3^4}{(3^4,k)} = 9 = 3(3^4,k) = 9 | -3k \in \{9,18,36, k=9x, (x,3)=1\} | 45,63,72$$

Amalog ord(ê)= 34 (34,0) € 21,3,93, ê = Z34

- 6. At sadar, avem 6 numere pentru and (k) = 9,

 1 numar pentru and (k) = 3 si (mumar pentru and (k) = 0.

 6. $1+6\cdot 2+6\cdot 6+1\cdot 6+1\cdot 6=60$ elemente

 de and $(Z_{3'},+)\times (Z_{3'},+)$
- 8. $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x + 4(1+4), & x < -4 \\ 4x^2 + 2 \cdot 4(4-1)x + 4^3 2 \cdot 4^2 + 4 + 4, & x > -4 \end{cases}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x + 20, & x < -4 \\ 4x^2 + 24x + 40, & x > -4 \end{cases}$
 - $I \cdot x \in (-\infty, -4) = f$ functive de gradul I = f imj. x < -4 = f + f(x) < f(x) < f(x) = f
 - II. $x \in [-4, \infty) = f$ functive de gradul al II-lea $= f \text{ inj. } (=) [-4, \infty) \subseteq A \text{ san } [-4, \infty) \subseteq B, \text{ unde}$ $A = (-\infty; -\frac{b}{2a}] \text{ si } B = [-\frac{b}{2a}, \infty)$
 - $\alpha = 4$, b = 24, c = 40 $\Delta = 24^{2} 4^{2} \cdot 40 = -64 = 7 \frac{\Delta}{40} = -\frac{-64}{16} = 4$ $-\frac{b}{20} = -\frac{24}{8} = -3$ $= 7 \cdot (-3, 4)$
 - Cum [4,00) \$ [-4,00) \$ [-4,00) \$ (-0,-3] => f mu e imj.

8.
$$\alpha = 4 > 0 = 7 \quad f(x) = f(-3) = 7 \quad f(x) = 7 \quad f(-4, \infty) = [a_1 \infty)$$
 $f(x) = f(x) = f(-3) = 7 \quad f(x) = 7 \quad f(-4, \infty) = [a_1 \infty)$
 $f(x) = f(x) = f(x) = 7 \quad f(x) = 7$

I.
$$x \in (-\infty, -4)$$
 => $-8 \le 4x + 20 \le 8$ $f(x) \in [-8, 8]$

$$-28 \le 4x \le -12 \Rightarrow -7 \le x \le -3 = x \in [-7, -3]$$

don $x \in (-\infty, -4) \Rightarrow x \in [-7, -4)$

a)
$$x^{2}+6x+1270$$
 | => $x \in 12 \cap [4,\infty) = [4,\infty)$

b)
$$x^{2}+6x+8\leq0$$

 $\Delta=36-32=4$ => $x\in[-4,-2]\cap[-4,\infty)=[-4,-2]$
 $x_{1,2}=\frac{-6\pm2}{2}<-2$

8

dim a)
$$\beta$$
 b) => $\times \in [-4,\infty) \cap [-4,-2] = [-4,-2]$
dim $I \in I = > \times \in [-7,-4) \cup [-4,-2] = [-7,-2]$
 $+^{-1}[[-3,8]] = [-7,-2]$

10.
$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \pmod{g} \\ x = 5 \pmod{0} \\ x = 6 \pmod{0} \end{cases}$$

$$(9, 0, 11) = 1 \quad \text{LETIA} \quad \text{CHINESON}$$

(mod m) not. (m)

$$N_1 = \frac{N}{9} = \frac{990}{9} = 10$$
; $N_2 = \frac{N}{10} = \frac{990}{10} = 99$; $N_3 = \frac{N}{11} = \frac{990}{11} = 30$

$$N_{4} \times_{1} = 1(9) = 100 \times_{4} = 1(9) = 20 \times_{1} = 1(9) = 20 \times_{1} = 100 \times_{$$

$$N_{2} \times_{2} = 1(10) \Rightarrow 99 \times_{2} = 1(10) \Rightarrow 9 \times_{2} = 1(10) \Rightarrow \times_{2} = 9(10)$$

$$N_3 \times_3 = 1(11) \Rightarrow 90 \times_3 = 1(11) \Rightarrow 2 \times_3 = 1(11) \Rightarrow 2 \times_3 = 6(11)$$

Solutia unica modulo 990 este x(990),

x = 4.110.5+5.99.9+6.90.6=9895

9895 = 985 (990)

XEZ => XE { 985+ y.990 | YEZ}

7. a) Fix
$$f: (-\infty, 1] \rightarrow [1, \infty)$$
, $f(x) = x + f(x) = -x + 3$

$$x \le 1 \Rightarrow -x \Rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow -x + 3 \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow imf = [2, \infty)$$

$$imf \neq [1, \infty) \Rightarrow f \text{ mu este } 3wij.$$

$$f \text{ functive of gradul } I \Rightarrow f \text{ inj.}$$
b) Fix $g: [1, \infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, 1]$, $g(x) = -x^2 + ax - 15$

b) Fix $g: [1,\infty) \rightarrow (-\infty,1]$, $g(x)=-x^2+ax-15$ g functive de gradul al II-lea =) g inj. door

pe $(-\infty, -\frac{b}{2a}]$ sau pe $[-\frac{b}{2a}, \infty)$. a=-1; b=8; c=-15

$$\Delta = 8^{2} - 4.15 = 4 = 7 - \frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{4}{-4} = 1$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{8}{-2} = 4$$

$$= 7 \cdot (4, 1)$$

Cum g inj. door pe $(-\infty, 4]$ saup pe $(-\infty)$,

ion $(1,\infty) \not\subseteq (-\infty, 4]$ si $(-\infty) \not\subseteq (-\infty, 4)$ surj.

=> g surj.

2. $\overline{N} \cdot k=3$, $i_1=4$, $i_2=i_3=2 \Rightarrow \sigma=C_4 \cdot C_{2(4)} \cdot C_{2(2)}$

$$\frac{A_8^4}{4} \cdot \frac{A_4^2}{2} \cdot \frac{A_2^2}{2} = 420 \cdot \frac{4!^6}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = 420 \cdot \frac{6}{2} = 420$$

dim I, II, III si IV => 420+2520+1260+1260=5460

permutari de ordin 4 in Sg