



Gajendra Purohit

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## TOPIC -: GROUP THEORY

### LECTURE No. 01

#### Basic definition related to group theory

Lecture Index:- i) Euler's function & Sum of relative Prime

no.

ii) Congruent Modulo & its theorem

iii) No. of Positive Divisors

iv) Sum of positive divisors

## 1. Euler's $\phi$ function :-

A mapping  $\phi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined by  $\phi(n) = |\{x \in \mathbb{N} ; 1 \leq x \leq n; \gcd(x, n) = 1\}|$

Example :  $\phi(6) = |\{1, 5\}| = 2$

$$\phi(9) = |\{1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8\}| = 6$$

### Some shortcuts to find Euler's Phi Function

If  $p$  is a prime number and  $a$  is a positive integer then

$$\phi(p^a) = (p^a - p^{a-1})$$

$$x \neq y \quad \underline{\phi(x) \neq \phi(y)}$$

$$\phi(100) = \phi(2^2 \times 5^2)$$

$$= \phi(2^2) \phi(5^2)$$

$$= (2^2 - 2^1)(5^2 - 5^1)$$

$$= (4 - 2)(25 - 5)$$

$$= 2 \times 20 = \underline{40}$$

- If  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  are prime numbers and  $a, b, \dots, z$  are the positive integers

$$\phi(p_1^a \cdot p_2^b \cdots p_n^z) = (p_1^a - p_1^{a-1})(p_2^b - p_2^{b-1}) \cdots (p_n^z - p_n^{z-1})$$

- $\phi(m \cdot n) = \phi(m) \cdot \phi(n)$ ; iff  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$

- Sum of relative prime numbers :-** Sum of all positive integers (including unity)

which are less than and co-prime to it.

or

$S = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : 1 \leq x \leq n; \gcd(x, n) = 1\}$ , Sum of all elements of set S

$$1 + 3 + 7 + 9 = 20$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2} \phi(n)$$

$$= \frac{10}{2} \phi(10)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum \phi(5 \times 2) \\
 &= 5 \phi(5) \phi(2) \\
 &= 5 \times 4 \times 1 = 20
 \end{aligned}$$

12

(A) 48

(B) 96

(C) 12

(D) 24

$$\frac{12}{2} \neq 12$$

$$6 \neq (2^2 \times 3)$$

$$6 (2^2 - 4) (3^1 - 3^0)$$

$$(2^2 \times 2 = 2^4)$$

2 Number of positive divisors,  $\tau(n)$  :- let  $n > 1$ ,  $n$  be a positive integer,

$n = p_1^a \cdot p_2^b \cdot p_3^c \dots p_n^z$ , where  $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_n$  are prime number, then number of positive divisors of  $n$  is denoted by  $\tau(n) = \tau(p_1^a \cdot p_2^b \cdot p_3^c \dots p_n^z) = \frac{(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)\dots}{(z+1)}$ .

$$\tau(60) = \tau(2^2 \times 3^1 \times 5^1)$$

$$(3+1)(1+1)(2+1)$$
  
$$4 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$24$$

$$10$$
  
$$1, 2, 5, 10$$

$$\tau(10)$$

$$\tau(2^2 \times 5^1)$$

$$(1+1)(1+1) = 4$$

$\frac{1}{T}(3000)$

- A) 27  
B) 12  
C) 16  
D) 32

$T(3^1 \times 2^3 \times 5^3)$

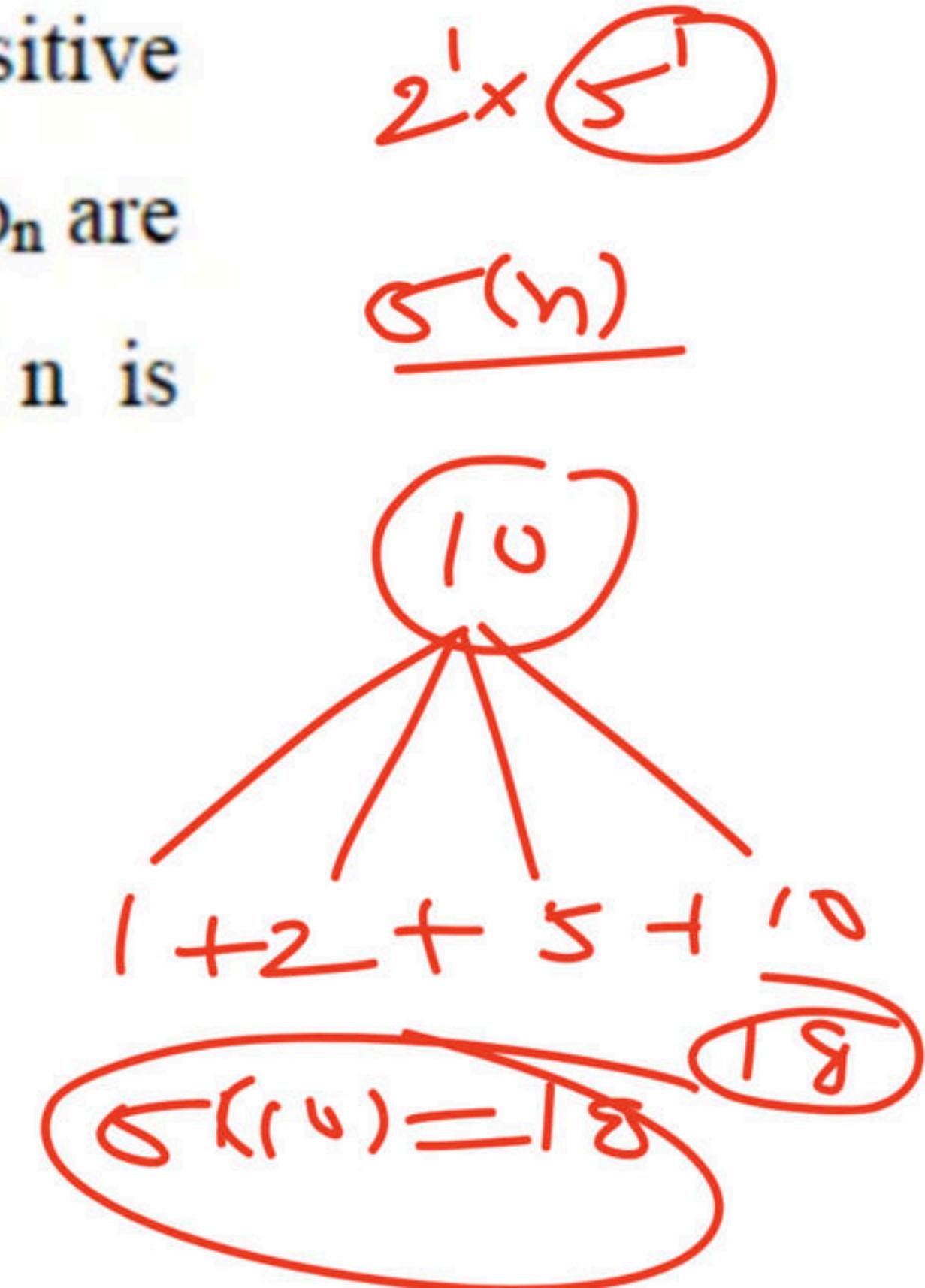
$(1+1)(2+1)(3+1)$

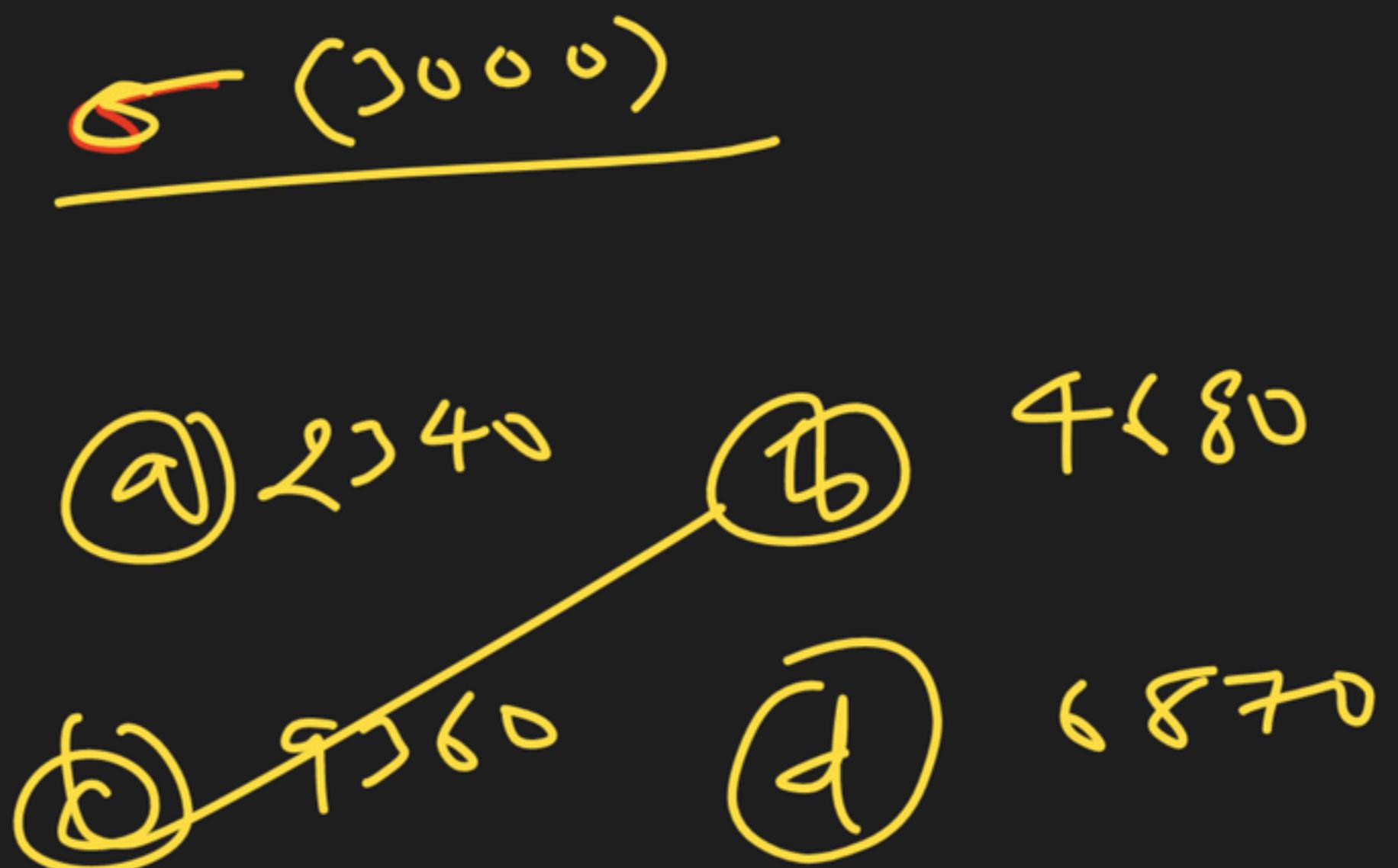
$$2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32$$

3. Sum of positive divisors,  $\sigma(n)$  :- let  $n > 1$ ,  $n$  be a positive integer,  $n = p_1^a \cdot p_2^b \cdot p_3^c \cdots p_n^z$ , where  $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_n$  are prime numbers, then sum of positive divisors of  $n$  is denoted by  $\sigma(n)$ .

$$\sigma(n) = \left( \frac{p_1^{a+1}-1}{p_1-1} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{p_2^{b+1}-1}{p_2-1} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{p_3^{c+1}-1}{p_3-1} \right) \cdots \left( \frac{p_n^{z+1}-1}{p_n-1} \right).$$

$$\sigma(10) = \frac{(2^2-1)}{2-1} \cdot \frac{(5^2-1)}{(5-1)} = \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{24}{4} = 18$$





$\left( \begin{matrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$

$\frac{8}{2} \times \frac{15}{1} \times \frac{24}{4}$

4. **Congruent modulo** :- let  $n$  be a fixed positive integer,  
two integer  $a$  and  $b$  are congruent modulo  $n$  if  $n \mid (a-b)$   
and it is denoted by  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$

i.e.  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  if  $n \mid (a-b)$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = nk \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow a = b + nk$$

**Note :**  $a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow b \equiv a \pmod{n}$

## Some special theorem

- **Fermat's Theorem:-** If  $p$  is a prime number,  $a$  is integer and  $p \nmid a$  [ $p$  does not divide  $a$ ], then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

**Example :**  $2^{10} \pmod{11} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$  [∴  $11 \nmid 2$ ]

- **Euler's theorem:-** If  $n \geq 1$  and  $\gcd(a,n) = 1$ , then  $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ .

- **Wilson's Theorem:-** If  $p$  is a prime number, then
$$(p - 1)! \equiv (-1) \pmod{p}.$$

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**Q.1** Which of the following statements involving Euler's function  $\phi$  is/are true?

- (a)  $\phi(n)$  is even as many times as it is odd
- (b)  $\phi(n)$  is odd for only two values of  $n$
- (c)  $\phi(n)$  is even when  $n > 2$
- (d)  $\phi(n)$  is odd when  $n = 2$  or  $n$  is odd

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(1) &= 1 \\ \phi(2) &= 1 \\ \phi(3) &= 2 \\ \phi(4) &= 2 \\ \phi(5) &= 4\end{aligned}$$

Q.2. Find the total number of divisors of number 38808

excluding 1 and the number itself.

(a) 72

(c) 70

(b) 71

(d) 74

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow (38808) &= \uparrow (2^4 3^2 7^2 11) \\ &= (1+1)(2+1)(2+1)(1+1) \\ &= 4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \\ &= \cancel{3} \cancel{2} - 2 \\ &= \cancel{\cancel{3}} \cancel{\cancel{2}} \end{aligned}$$

**Q.3.** The remainder when  $\sum_{r=1}^{100} r!$  is divided by 12 is

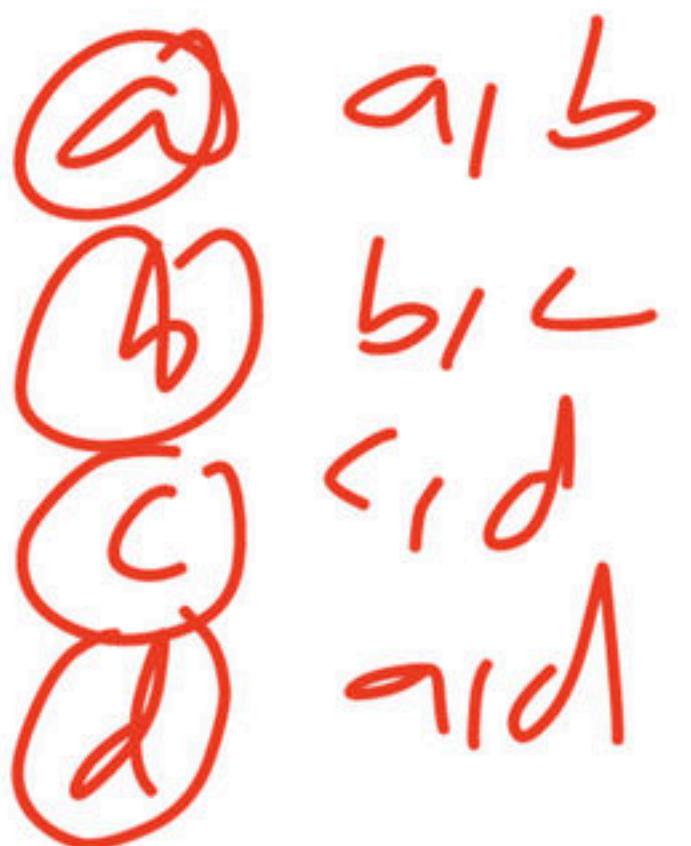
- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

**Q.4.** Remainder when the sum  $1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + 4^5 + \dots + 99^5 + 100^5$  is divided by 4 is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

Q.5. For Euler's  $\phi$  function ( $\phi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ ),  $\phi(n)$  is

- (a) Always even number
- (b) Neither one-one nor onto
- (c)  $\phi(1000) = 400$
- (d) None of the above



**Q.6.** Find the Sum of positive divisors of 50 is.

- (a) 31
- (b) 20
- (c) 06
- (d) 93

$$\sigma(50) = \sigma(2^1 \times 5^2)$$

$$\frac{(2^2 - 1)}{(2 - 1)} \quad \frac{(5^2 - 1)}{(5 - 1)}$$

$$= 11 \quad \frac{(125 - 1)}{4}$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{124}{4} = 3 \times 31 = 93$$

**Q.7.** Find the number of divisors of  $N = 2520$  (excluding unity)

.....

- (a) 41
- (c) 45

(b) 42

(d) 47

$$\tau(N) = \tau(2^5 3^3 7^1)$$

$$(3+1)(1+1)(3+1)(1+1)$$

481

48

Q.8 let S be the set of all positive integers (including unity) which are less than 3969 and co-prime to it. What is the sum of all the elements of S?

(a) ~~6001125~~

(b) ~~6001128~~

(c) ~~6001130~~

(d) ~~6001344~~

$$n = 3969$$

$$S = \frac{2965}{2} \times \phi(3965)$$

Ⓐ 6501125 Ⓑ 6501128

Ⓒ 6501222 Ⓑ 6501130

$$= \frac{3965}{2} \times 7842$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(3965) &= \phi(5^2 \times 7^2 \times 11) \\ &= (5^2 - 5)(7^2 - 7) \\ &= 78 \times 42\end{aligned}$$

**Q.9.** The number of positive divisors of 50,000 is

- (a) 20
- (b) 30
- (c) 40
- (d) 50



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### Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
- 📍 Lives in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India
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