

# Seminar

18 Dec 2024

ex 1

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 2 & 9 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^{-2024} = ?$$

c) Det permutărilor  $z \in S_{10}$  a.c.  $z^2 = \sigma$

d) Fie  $p \in S_{10}$  ord( $p$ ) = 10. Poate fi  $p$  perm. pară?

e) ( $\exists$ ) perm de ordin 35 în  $S_{10}$ ? Dar de ordin 30?

ex 2

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 14 & 11 & 17 & 18 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 9 & 12 & 15 & 7 & 4 & 10 & 13 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)

$$\sigma = (\underline{1} \ 3 \ 8 \ 6 \ 17 \ 13 \ 15 \ 4 \ 14 \ 7 \ 18 \ 16 \ 10) \ (2 \ 5 \ 11 \ 9)$$

(12)

b) Transpoziții:

$$\sigma = (1 \ 3) (3 \ 8) (8 \ 6) (6 \ 17) (17 \ 13) (13 \ 15) (15 \ 4) \\ (4 \ 14) (14 \ 7) (7 \ 18) (18 \ 16) (16 \ 10) (2 \ 5) \\ (5 \ 11) (11 \ 9)$$

c) ordinel permutărilor

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [13, 4] = 13 \cdot 4 = 52$$

$$d) \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1)^{12+3} = (-1)^{15} = -1 \Rightarrow \text{permutare impară}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 14 & 11 & 17 & 18 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 9 & 12 & 15 & 7 & 4 & 10 & 13 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

e)

$$\sigma^{-1}(\sigma(i)) = i$$

$$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 8 & 14 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{ord onăm})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ 10 & 9 & 8 & 15 & 2 & 8 & 14 & 3 & 11 & 16 & 5 & 12 & 17 & 4 & 13 & 18 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

f)

$\sigma^{-1}$  în produs de cicluri disjuncte

$$= (1 \ 10 \ 16 \ 19 \ 7 \ 14 \ 4 \ 15 \ 13 \ 17 \ 6 \ 8 \ 3)$$

$$(2 \ 9 \ 11 \ 5)$$

g)

$$\sigma^{-2024} = (\sigma^{-1})^{2024} = (\sigma^{2024})^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{2024} &= (\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2)^{2024} = \sigma_1^{2024} \cdot \sigma_2^{2024} = \sigma_1^{13 \cdot 156 + 4} \cdot (\sigma_2)^{4 \cdot 506} \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \quad (\text{comută}) \\ &= \sigma_1^{-4} = (\sigma^{-1})^4 \\ &= (\sigma^4)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$2024 = 13 \cdot 155 + 9$$

$$= 13 \cdot 156 - 4$$

$$\operatorname{ord}(\sigma_1) = 13$$

$$\operatorname{ord}(\sigma_2) = 4 \Rightarrow \sigma_2^4 = e \in S_{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4)^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (1 \ 3) (2 \ 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4)^3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (1 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Pl 1** Fie  $\sigma = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$  un ciclu de lungime  $m \in S_n$   
 $n, \quad 1 \leq h < m$

$$\sigma^h(a_i) = a_{i+h} \quad (\forall) \quad i = \overline{1, m} \quad \text{a. i. pt. } i+h > m$$

$i+h$  se înlocuiește cu restul modulo  $m$

$$\sigma_1 = (1 \ 3 \ 8 \ 6 \ 17 \ 13 \ 15 \ 4 \ 14 \ 7 \ 18 \ 16 \ 10)$$

$$\sigma_1^4 = (1 \ 17 \ 14 \ 10 \ 6 \ 4 \ 16 \ 9 \ 15 \ 18 \ 3 \ 13 \ 7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &\rightarrow a_5 \rightarrow a_9 \rightarrow a_{13} \rightarrow a_4 \rightarrow a_8 \rightarrow a_{12} \rightarrow a_3 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow a_7 \rightarrow a_{11} \rightarrow a_2 \rightarrow a_6 \rightarrow a_{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sigma_1^4)^{-1} = (1 \ 7 \ 13 \ 3 \ 18 \ 15 \ 8 \ 16 \ 4 \ 6 \ 10 \ 14 \ 17)$$

$Z^2 = \sigma$  (Nu are sol. deoarece  $Z^2$  e permutare pară  
 $\sigma$  e permutare impar.)

$$\varepsilon(Z^2) = \text{par}$$

$$\varepsilon(\sigma) = \text{impar}$$

!

la permutări

- produs de cicluri disjuncte
- transpoziții
- ordin
- semnatura

Exemplu

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1 \ 3 \ 5) (2 \ 4 \ 6)$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6)^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1 \ 4) (2 \ 5) (3 \ 6)$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6)^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1 \ 5 \ 3) (2 \ 6 \ 4)$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6)^5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1 \ 6 \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2)$$

$$\sigma^6 = e \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sigma \cdot \sigma^5 = e \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma^5 = \sigma^{-1}$$

Prob 2

Fie  $\sigma$  un  $m$ -ciclul ( $=$  ciclul de lungime  $m$ ) și  
 $1 \leq h < m$

Dacă  $(h, m) = 1$  atunci  $\sigma^h$  este un  $m$ -ciclul

Dacă  $h \mid m$  atunci  $\sigma^h$  este un produs de  
 $h$  cicluri disjuncte, fiecare având  
lungime  $m/h$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^4 &= \sigma^{2 \cdot 2} = (\sigma^2)^2 = \left( (1\ 3\ 5)(2\ 4\ 6) \right)^2 \\ &= (1\ 3\ 5)^2 (2\ 4\ 6)^2 \\ &= (1\ 5\ 3)(2\ 6\ 4)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{24}^{16} \quad (16, 24) = 8$$

$$(\sigma_{24}^8)^2 \rightarrow (8 \text{ cicluri disjuncte de lungime } 3)^2$$

$(3, 2)$  prime

$$\sigma_{24}^{20} \quad (24, 20) = 4$$

$$(\sigma_{24}^4)^5$$

ex 1

b)  $\text{ord}(p) = 10$

comme

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = \sigma_{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma_{i_n} \quad (\text{unica descomp. în cicluri disj.}) \\ 10 = \text{ord}(p) = [\text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}) \dots \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n})] \\ \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}) + \dots + \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n}) \leq 10 \quad (\text{pentru fiecare de ordin}^{\wedge}) \\ 1 < \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}), \dots, \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n}) \\ \\ 10 = [1, 2, 2, 5] \quad \Rightarrow \quad [2, 2, 5] = 6 \\ \quad = [1, 1, 1, 2, 5] \quad \quad [2, 5] = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

Sol:

Fie  $p = (1 \ 2) (3 \ 4) (5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9)$

$$\text{sgn}(p) = (-1)^{1+1+4} = 1 \Rightarrow p \text{ este pară}$$

descomp. de cicluri disj.  $\Rightarrow \text{ord}(p) = [2, 2, 5] = 10$

$\Rightarrow$  (f) permutări pară din  $S_{10}$  având ordinul 10

5)

$$\rho = \sigma_{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma_{i_n} \quad (\text{unica descomp. în cicli disj.})$$

$$35 = \text{ord}(\rho) = [\text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}) \dots \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n})]$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}) + \dots + \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n}) \leq 10 \quad (\text{pentru fiecare ciclu de ordine})$$

$$1 < \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}), \dots, \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n})$$

n micim aici nu exista permutări de ordine

$$35 \text{ este } 5+7=12 \quad (35 = [5, 7])$$

$$3) \quad z^3 = \sigma$$

$$z = \sigma_{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma_{i_n}$$

$$\text{ord}(z) = [\text{ord}(\sigma_{i_1}) \dots \text{ord}(\sigma_{i_n})]$$

$$z^3 = \sigma = (\underline{1 \ 2 \ 9}) \ (3 \ 5 \ 10 \ 8 \ 6) \ (4 \ 7) \ (0)$$

Pn. în (3) z nu a n.

$$\Rightarrow z^3 = \sigma_{i_1}^3 \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma_{i_n}^3$$

In marea lui  $\tau^3$  apare un ciclu de lungime 3

$\Rightarrow$  in marea lui  $\tau$  exista cel putin ciclu  $\sigma_i$  de  
313

lungime  $l : 3$

I)  $l = 3 \rightarrow \sigma_i^3 = e \Rightarrow$  avem 3 el fixate de  $\tau^3$

$\times_0$  in (0)

II)  $l = 6 \rightarrow \sigma_i^3$  este produs de 3 cicli disj de lung 2

(0)  $\times$  unitate  
descomp. de  
cicli disj

3)  $l = 9 \rightarrow \sigma_i^3$  este produs de 3 cicli disj de

lung 3  $\times_0$  (0)