

# Seminar 12

16 Dec 2024

ex 1

**P<sub>1</sub>** Fix  $(G, \cdot)$  un grup și  $x \in G$   $\text{ord}(x) = n < \infty$

Atunci  $\text{ord}(x^h) = \frac{n}{(n, h)}$

Calculati:  $\text{ord}(\overline{31})$  în  $(\mathbb{Z}_{100}, +)$

$\text{ord}(\overline{96})$  în  $(\mathbb{Z}_{100}, +)$

$\text{ord}(\overline{32})$  în  $U(\mathbb{Z}_{101}, \cdot)$

$\text{ord}(\overline{81})$  în  $U(\mathbb{Z}_{101}, \cdot)$

Sol:

$(\mathbb{Z}_{100}, +)$

$$\overline{31} = \underbrace{\widehat{1} + \widehat{1} + \dots + \widehat{1}}_{31 \text{ ori}}$$

$\text{ord}(\widehat{1})$  în  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$  este  $n$

$$\text{ord}(\overline{31}) = \frac{\text{ord}(\widehat{1})}{(\text{ord}(\widehat{1}), 31)} = \frac{100}{(100, 31)} = 100$$

$$\overline{96} = \underbrace{\widehat{1} + \widehat{1} + \dots + \widehat{1}}_{96 \text{ ori}}$$

$$\text{ord}(\overline{96}) = \frac{\text{ord}(\widehat{1})}{(\text{ord}(\widehat{1}), 96)} = \frac{100}{(100, 96)} = \frac{100}{4} = 25$$

$$\hat{32} = \hat{2}^5$$

$$(2, 101) = 1 \quad \xRightarrow{\text{Euler}} \quad 2^{\varphi(101)} \equiv 1 \pmod{101}$$

$$2^{100} \equiv 1 \pmod{101}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ord  $\hat{2}$  in  $U(\mathbb{Z}_{101}, \cdot)$  este un  
divizor al lui 100

$$\text{ord}(\hat{2}) = \text{ord}(\hat{2}^5) \stackrel{[P_1]}{=} \frac{\text{ord}(\hat{2})}{(\text{ord}(\hat{2}), 5)}$$

$$101 \mid 2^{100} - 1 = (2^{50} - 1)(2^{50} + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{50} &\equiv (2^{10})^5 \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv 1024^5 \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv 14^5 \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv (14^2)^2 \cdot 14 \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv (-6)^2 \cdot 14 \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv 6 \cdot (-17) \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv -102 \pmod{101} \\ &\equiv -1 \pmod{101} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{50} \equiv -1 \pmod{101}$$

$$\hat{2}^{50} = -\hat{1} \text{ in } U(\mathbb{Z}_{101}, \cdot)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{2}) = 100 \Rightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}_{101}, \cdot) \text{ e grup}$$

ciclic generat de  $\hat{2}$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{2}) = \text{ord}(\hat{2}^5) = \frac{\text{ord}(\hat{2})}{(\text{ord}(\hat{2}), 5)} = \frac{100}{(100, 5)} = 20$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{3}) = \text{ord}(\hat{3}^4) \quad (! \text{ Exc})$$

Calculati:  $\text{ord}(\hat{3})$  și aplica formula

ex 2

Calculati:  $\text{ord}(\bar{2}, \hat{3})$  în  $(\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}, +)$ ;

↖ produsul direct al  
grupurilor  $\mathbb{Z}_6$  și  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$

și elementele de ordin 8 din  $(\mathbb{Z}_{32} \times \mathbb{Z}_{62}, +)$

$(\mathbb{Z}_{93} \times \mathbb{Z}_{42}, +)$

**P<sub>2</sub>**

Fie  $(\bar{h}, \hat{l}) \in (\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m, +)$

↖ produsul direct

commune

Atunci  $\text{ord}(\bar{h}, \hat{l}) = [\text{ord}(\bar{h}), \text{ord}(\hat{l})]$

Dem

$$\text{Fie } n = \text{ord}(\bar{h}, \hat{l}), \quad t = \text{ord}(\bar{h}) \in (\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$$

$$s = \text{ord}(\hat{l}) \in (\mathbb{Z}_m, +)$$

$$[t, s] = n$$

$$n = t \cdot t_1$$

$$n = s \cdot s_1$$

$$t \cdot s = [t, s] \cdot (t, s)$$

$$s = s_1 \cdot (t, s)$$

$$t = t_1 \cdot (t, s)$$

$$\Rightarrow (s_1, t_1) = 1$$

$$u \cdot (\bar{h}, \hat{l}) = (\bar{h}, \hat{l}) + \dots + (\bar{h}, \hat{l}) = (u \cdot \bar{h}, u \cdot \hat{l})$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{u \text{ mal}}$

$$= (t_1 \cdot t \cdot \bar{h}, s_1 \cdot s \cdot \hat{l})$$

$$= (t_1 \cdot \overline{t h}, s_1 \cdot s \hat{l})$$

$$= (t_1 \cdot \bar{0}, s_1 \cdot \hat{0})$$

$$= (\bar{0}, \hat{0}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Für } v \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ g.l. } v \cdot (\bar{h}, \hat{l}) = (\bar{0}, \hat{0})$$

$$\Rightarrow (v \cdot \bar{h}, v \cdot \hat{l}) = (\bar{0}, \hat{0})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} v \cdot \bar{h} = 0 \\ v \cdot \hat{l} = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{wegen} \\ \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{h}) \mid v \\ \text{ord}(\hat{l}) \mid v \end{array} \quad \neq$$

$$[\text{ord}(\bar{h}), \text{ord}(\hat{l})] \mid v$$

$$\parallel \\ u$$

$$\Rightarrow u \mid v \quad \Rightarrow u \leq v \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Dim (1) } n_1 \quad (2) \Rightarrow n = \text{ord}(\bar{h}, \hat{l}) = u$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{2}, \hat{3}) \text{ in } (\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}, +)$$

"

$$[\text{ord}(\bar{2}), \text{ord}(\hat{3})] = [3, 4] = 12$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{2}) \text{ in } (\mathbb{Z}_6, +)$$

"

$$\frac{\text{ord}(\bar{2})}{(\text{ord}(\bar{2}), 2)} = \frac{6}{(6, 2)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

non  
↙

$$2 \neq 0$$

$$\bar{2} + \bar{2} = \bar{4} \neq 0$$

$$\bar{2} + \bar{2} + \bar{2} = \bar{6} = 0$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{3}) \text{ in } (\mathbb{Z}_{12}, +)$$

"

$$\frac{12}{(12, 3)} = 4$$

$$b) \text{ dire } \exists \bar{h}, \hat{l} \text{ a.t. } \text{ord}(\bar{h}, \hat{l}) = 8 ?$$

"

$$[\text{ord}(\bar{h}), \text{ord}(\hat{l})] = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8 \quad \text{non} \quad \text{ord}(\hat{l}) = 8 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow 8 \mid n \\ \bar{h} \in (\mathbb{Z}_n, +) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{In } (\mathbb{Z}_{97} \times \mathbb{Z}_{42}, +) \text{ on a des elements de} \\ \text{ordre 8 de sorte que } 8 \nmid 97 \quad \text{et} \quad 8 \nmid 42$$

$$\text{In } (\mathbb{Z}_{32} \times \mathbb{Z}_{62}, +) \text{ avec } \underline{8 \mid 32} \quad \text{et} \quad \underline{8 \nmid 62} \\ \Rightarrow \text{elements de ordre 8 via } f: (\bar{h}, \hat{l}) \text{ in} \\ \text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8 \quad \text{et} \quad \text{ord}(\hat{l}) < 8$$

$$[\text{ord}(\bar{h}), \text{ord}(\hat{l})] = 8$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{l}) < 8$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8 \\ \text{ord}(\hat{l}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

ou

$$\begin{cases} \text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8 \\ \text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 2 \end{cases}$$

~~$$\begin{cases} \text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8 \\ \text{ord}(\hat{l}) = 4 \end{cases}$$~~

deoarece  $4 \nmid 62$

Elementul de ordin 1 din  $(\mathbb{Z}_{62}, +)$  este  $\hat{0}$

Elementele de ordin 2 din  $(\mathbb{Z}_{62}, +)$  este  $\hat{31}$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{l}) = \frac{62}{(62, l)} = 2 \Rightarrow (62, l) = 31$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{l} = \hat{31}$$

Elementele de ordin 8 din  $(\mathbb{Z}_{32}, +)$  sunt  $\{\bar{4}, \bar{12}, \bar{20}, \bar{28}\}$

$$\frac{32}{(32, h)} = \text{ord}(\bar{h}) = 8 \Rightarrow (32, h) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow h \in \{4 \cdot 1, 4 \cdot 3, 4 \cdot 5, 4 \cdot 7\}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Avem 8 elemente de ordin 8 in  $(\mathbb{Z}_{32} \times \mathbb{Z}_{62}, +)$

$$(\hat{4}, \hat{0}), (\hat{4}, \hat{31}), (\hat{8}, \hat{0}), (\hat{8}, \hat{31})$$

etc

# La EXAMEN !

## Groupe $(S_n, \cdot)$

- group non abelian pour  $n \geq 3$

$$\sigma \in S_n$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|S_n| = n!$$

$$S_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \right. \\ \quad \quad \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \left. \right\}$$

"  $(12)$                       "  $(123)$                       "  $(132)$

"  $(12)$                       "  $(13)$                       "  $(23)$

$\uparrow$  transposition

cycles de longueur  $m$  ( $\leq n$ ) de  $S_n$  se notent  $(i_1 \ i_2 \ \dots \ i_m) = \sigma$  ou  $\hat{\sigma}$ .

are ordonné =  $m$  (longueur  $m$ )

$$\sigma(j) = j \quad \forall j \notin \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m\}$$

$$\sigma(i_1) = i_2$$

$$\sigma(i_2) = i_3$$

...

$$\sigma(i_{m-1}) = i_m$$

$$\sigma(i_m) = i_1$$

**Th** Orice permutare se descompune în mod unic  
în produs de cicluri disjuncte

Donc cicluri  $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m)$   $(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_\ell)$  sunt

disjuncte  $\Leftrightarrow \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m\} \cap \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_\ell\} = \emptyset$

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

$$\sigma = \sigma_{i_1} \dots \sigma_{i_n}$$

↑ descompunerea în  
produs de cicluri disjuncte

ex 2

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

$$= (1 \ 7 \ 6 \ 13 \ 5 \ 14 \ 9 \ 15 \ 11) \ (2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 8 \ 10 \ 12) \ (16)$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [9, 6] = 18$$



ex 3

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

$$= (129) (351086) (47)$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [3, 5, 2] = 30$$

ex 4

Det el de ordin 8 din  $S_7$

Jong Cus?

$$(\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_m) = (\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2) (\hat{\alpha}_2, \hat{\alpha}_3) \dots (\hat{\alpha}_{m-1}, \hat{\alpha}_m)$$

signature unui ciclu

$$\varepsilon((\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_m)) = \varepsilon((\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2)) \dots \varepsilon((\hat{\alpha}_{m-1}, \hat{\alpha}_m)) = (-1)^{m-1}$$

$$\varepsilon((\hat{\alpha}_i, \hat{\alpha}_j)) = -1$$

ex 5

Se consideră permutarea

1) Denotăm  $\sigma$  în produs de cicluri disjuncte și în produs de transpozitii

2) Aflați  $\varepsilon(\sigma)$  și calculați  $\sigma^{-2024}$ ,  
ordin  $(\sigma)$ ,  $\sigma^{-1}$

3) Da toate permutările  $\tau \in S_n$  a.i.  $\tau^2 = \sigma$

4) Fie  $\rho \in S_{10}$  cu  $\text{ord}(\rho) = 10$ . Poate fi  $\rho$  permutare pară?

5) Există permutări de ordin 35 în  $S_{10}$ ?  
Dar de 30?

Sol:

$$1) \quad \sigma = \underbrace{(1\ 2\ 9)}_{\sigma_1} \underbrace{(3\ 5\ 10\ 8\ 6)}_{\sigma_2} \underbrace{(4\ 7)}_{\sigma_3}$$

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

2)  $\varepsilon(\sigma) = (-1)^{\text{nr. transpozitii din comp. - lui } \sigma} = (-1)^7 = -1$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [3, 5, 2] = 30$$

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

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

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

$$\sigma^{2024} = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3)^{2024} = \underbrace{\sigma_1^{2024} \sigma_2^{2024} \sigma_3^{2024}}_{\substack{\text{ciclurile} \\ \text{disjuncte} \\ \text{comute}}}$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma_1) = 3$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma_2) = 5$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma_3) = 2$$

$$= \sigma_1^{3 \cdot 42} \cdot \sigma_2^{5 \cdot 44} \cdot (\sigma_3^2)^{1612}$$

$$= \sigma_1^2 \cdot \sigma_2^4 \cdot e$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^{2024} = \sigma_1^2 \cdot \sigma_2^4 = \sigma_1^{-1} \cdot \sigma_2^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & & 12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{"} \\ (1 \ 3 \ 2)$$

etc

compute a 2 permutation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma \circ \tau$$

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

$$(\sigma \circ \tau)(1) = \sigma(\tau(1))$$