Seminar 1 - 24 februarie 2024. Pompeire Chestizeni organizatorice [Marsi: 10-12 · examensul - dear probo seriso Les once materiale vor ei · princtaj primese punctaj la seminor · materialete vor fi trimise de cohe donne profesor · doco sent imbrebon > nicobeta. dumitra @my. frai zivibuc. ro · advers de mouil set/setide grupe -> DECERUT. Ex#1 Conform Teoremei lui Cayley, existo o renfendave la grupului 63 im grupul 66. Gösiði imagimen transpositiei (1,2) prim acrasto renfemdave. B) Teorema lui Cayley: Fie Green grap, Atemei G = S(G). Det Structura (G.; 1) est un grup delocó natisface menotociale exione:

1) Proceativitate, 4x, y, z (xy) = x(yz)

2) Etement neutre: 4x 3x.1=1.x=x 3) Invocabilitate: tx fy xy=yx=1 Det Daco (G., 1) est grup noi 16H=G o rubmzeltime, H est reubgrup noi lui G daco (H,,1) est grup. Notom H = G. Exemple fendamental: Fie A o maltime of S(A) audimentalist bijechore f: A-A. Atauci (S(A), o, 1=EdA) est grap on om grupul permutosilor lui A. Dorco #A=ou, austom S(A) au Sn. Observom Co #50=1.2.3._. ON = N. Số observiem eo grapul S3 volu 6 elemente. Faceu urunotocarea êdentificore: -> 1 = identitatea -> 4 = (2,3) . 00000 0 0 -2 2 = (1,2) - 5= (1, 2, 3) 3 = (1,3) $\rightarrow 6 = (1, 3, 2)$

Activea elementelmi (1,2) dato de multiplicarea x + 2(1,2)x poate fi exprimato astfel:

•
$$(1,2)(1,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (1,3,2)$$

•
$$(1,2)(2,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1,2,3)$$

•
$$(1,2)(1,2,3)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}=(2,3)$$

$$(1,2)(1,3,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\$$

Azador
$$G_{3} \ni (1,2) \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1,2)(3,6)(4,5) \in G_{6}$$

[Ex#2] Demonstrated identitated (k, k+1) = (1,2, -, \nu)^{k-1} (1,2)(1,2,-,\nu)^{1-k}

Notom 5:= (1,2,-, ov).

Prên wirmare, moi atem 50 abotom co $5^{k-1}(1,2)5^{-(k-1)}=(k,k+1)$ san, echivalent, co $5^k(1,2)5^{-k}=(k+1,k+2)$.

Cum ele sont echivalent, o von socitor pe cea de sa doza.

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50 observem co dace k=0, aveu (1,2)=(1,2). Encident, adoverat Acum, Loco R=1, aven 5(1,2)5-1=(2,3). Is verticom, pe un exemple conclet, es acrof luche est advoral. 20 spanieur eo luciou ou=3. Aveni 2 3)(1 2 3)(1 2 3)=(1 2 3)(1 2 3)= =(133)=(2,3)Si tot aga æ pot voui fica want to adule J(1,2)5-1 = (2,3) J (2,3) 5-1 = (3,4) $G(3,4)G^{-1}=(4,5)$ $G(4,5)G^{-1}=(5,6)$ 31 acum, datorito assciativitoti, aven JB (D2) 5-k= 5k-1 (5 (1,2) 5-1) 5-(k-1)= = (B-1) = (B-1) = OBS RH = 5 R-2 (G(2,3) 5-1) (-(R-2) = = (k-2) (3)4) (-(k-2) = OBS RH = 2000 = = 5 (B, B+1) 5-1 = (k+1, k+2) 16 A(38(38)(61) = [4 D EX#3 Desconpenser admotostes permentate en produs de cicli disjauch:

OBS Orice permutate parte fi descampus intreu produs de factorie ciele disjeueti.

[EX#4] Arcitati co orice parmutatie poate si descompuso intre sur produs de transpositif exemplificand folosind admistoral exemple:

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

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

$$(3,6)(123456)=(123456)$$

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

Azador

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

police

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

[Ex#5] Calculati elementele generate de permutares ciclico (1,2,3,4,5,6).

Dem

$$(1,2,3,4,5,6)^2 = (123456) = (1,3,5)(2,4,6)$$

$$\cdot (1,2,3,4,5,6)^3 = (\frac{1}{4},\frac{2}{5},\frac{3}{6},\frac{4}{1},\frac{5}{2},\frac{6}{3}) = (1,4)(2,5)(3,6)$$

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

$$(1,2,3,4,5,6)^{6} = (123456) =$$

Ex#6] Astoti es toti ciclii generati de ciclul (1,2,3,4,5) rout cicli de lungime 5.

Dew (1,2,3,4,5) = (1,2,3,4,5) = (2,3,4,5)

$$(1,2,3,4,5)^2 = (1 2 3 4 5) = (1,3,5,2,4)$$

OBS Acret luctur re intemplé pentre toute permentourée ciclice de sur suivoir p de objecte, p prine. Conscinté involvato a faptalui en toute elementele sumi grap ciclie de ordin p, diférent de 1, au ottobinul p.

EX#7 Tre GeSm o permentate of (a,, _, ak) en cielu. Arcotali co 5(a1, -, ap)5-1 = (5a1, -, 5ak) Tow general sever (1 2 - k) san (01 502 - 5040)=:0 Azador calculoni $G(\alpha_1, \alpha_k)G^{-1} = G(\alpha_1, \alpha_k)(G\alpha_1 - G\alpha_k)G\alpha_2$ = 5 (Sa, Sa, Sa, Sx) = (3) $= \begin{pmatrix} Ga_1 & Ga_2 & - Ga_k & G* \\ Ga_2 & Ga_3 & - Ga_1 & G* \end{pmatrix} =$ = (Ga1, Gas, _, Gap) [Ex#8] Descrien grupul unito filoz inclului Z12. OPO Grupul unitofilor din Zm, notaten Um, est grupul en alle din Zm. Deux Usa confrime elementele dia Isa cora rant prime au 12. Agadar U12= \$1,5,4,119, Tabelul aultiplication peutru U12 este 36 observen es Cla ~ I2×I2. 7 11 1 5 San Dandy of what kind cop

[Ex#3] Core sent elmentels lui Up does per muior prime? Constraiti trabalul multiplicatio pentre Ux.

Does ped prim, ateuci stattoti émbregii positivi auai auiei de de primi cu p. Prim sumare

Up = 31, 2, 3, -, p-13 La noi, grapul unito filor lui II4 est U7 = 31, 2, 3, 4, 5, 63

Tabelul multiplication peudru Ux ed

	1	<u>گا</u>		4	5	6
1		2,	3		5	6
2	2	4	6	1	3	5
3	3	6	21	5	7	4 3
4 5	4	1	5	2		
5	5	3	1	6	4	2,
6		5	4	3	21	1

[EX#10] Listati elementele lui <77 in U18.

Elementele din 2/18 relation prime en 18 eau sont elementele lui U18. Deci U18 = {1,5,7,11,13,17}

3 elogupul ciclie generat de 7 continue pretonte hui 7:

$$7^{3} = 1$$
 $7^{1} = 7$
 $7^{2} = 49 = 13$ and 18
 $7^{3} = 343 = 1$ and 18.

Agadar ne pulem opi 30 govin <77= \$1,7,139.

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Contine élementele a, b mi e autel évent a450 +1,6300 +1 mie 180 +1. Arototi eo Gest grup cialie. Idee: Arodom et g=225 bloog 36 genevesto G. Den Obstrom eo 900=4.9.25 mi co 400=1.900 300 = 3,900 180 = 1,900 De asenvenea $(a^{225})^{\frac{1}{4}} = a^{900} = 1$, deci and $(a^{225}) = 4$ pt co $a^{470} = 1$ $(b^{100})^{\frac{9}{4}} = b^{\frac{900}{4}} = 1$, deci and $(b^{100}) = 9$ pt co $b^{\frac{300}{4}} = 1$ $(c^{36})^{25} = c^{\frac{900}{4}} = 1$, deci and $(c^{36}) = 85$ pt co $c^{\frac{190}{4}} = 1$ Cum 4, 3 m 25 mut prime intre els, regulto co ord (g) = ord (a22 (b 100, e36) = = and (a225) and (b100) and (c36) = 4.9.25 = 900 Deci g generato G m' deci Gest cidic.