

Ex. 1: Calculați nr. de permutări din  $S_4$ , resp.  $S_5$  care se scriu ca produs de transpozitii disjuncte.

Rez:  $|S_4|$

$$\sigma = (i \ j) \quad \text{sau} \quad \sigma = (i \ j)(k \ l), \quad \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$$

} Câte transpozitii sunt  
în  $S_4$ ?

$$C_4^2 = 6$$

$$\sigma_1 = (1 \ 2), \sigma_2 = (1 \ 3), \sigma_3 = (1 \ 4)$$

$$\sigma_4 = (2 \ 3), \sigma_5 = (2 \ 4), \sigma_6 = (3 \ 4)$$

$$\sigma_7 = (1 \ 2)(3 \ 4)$$

$$\sigma_8 = (1 \ 3)(2 \ 4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = (1 \ 4)(2 \ 3)$$

} 3 permutări

În total sunt 9 astfel de permutări.

$$|S_5|: \sigma = (i \ j)$$

$$C_5^2 = 10$$

$$\sigma = (i \ j)(k \ l) \quad \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{C_5^2 \cdot C_3^2}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 3}{2} = 15$$

$S_m, m \geq 6, \quad \sigma = (i \ j)(k \ l)(m \ m) \quad \text{transp. disj.}$   
 $\underbrace{C_6^2 \cdot C_4^2 \cdot C_2^2}_{3!}$

$S_m, \sigma \in S_m, \sigma$  este un  $k$ -ciclu,  $2 \leq k \leq m$

Exemple:  $\sigma \in S_4, \sigma = 3$ -ciclu

$(1 \ 2 \ 3), (1 \ 2 \ 4), (1 \ 3 \ 2), (1 \ 3 \ 4), (1 \ 4 \ 2), (1 \ 4 \ 3)$   
 $(2 \ 3 \ 4), (2 \ 4 \ 3)$

$$\frac{A_4^3}{3}$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3) = (2 \ 3 \ 1) = (3 \ 1 \ 2)$$

$(i \ j) = (j \ i)$

$\sigma \in S_m, \sigma$   $k$ -ciclu

$$\frac{A_m^k}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1 \ 2 \ \dots \ k) &= (2 \ 3 \ \dots \ k \ 1) = \\
 &= (3 \ 4 \ \dots \ k \ 1 \ 2) = \dots = (k \ 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ k-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Transpozite:  $\frac{A_m^2}{2} = C_m^2$

Ex. 2: Def.  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  a.i.  $S_8$  conține permutări de ordin  $m$ .

$\sigma \in S_8$ ,  $\sigma = c_1 \cdots c_k$ , produs de cicluri disj.  
 $\text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$ .

Obs.: Dacă în desc. lui  $\sigma$  considerăm  $k$  cicluri de lung. 1, atunci avem  $l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_k = 8$ .

Noi vom lucra cu  $l_i \geq 2$ . În acest caz,  $l_1 + \dots + l_k \leq 8$ .

Avem  $2k \leq l_1 + \dots + l_k \leq 8 \Rightarrow k \leq 4$

$k=0 \rightarrow \sigma = e$  —  $\text{ord}(\sigma) = 1$ .

$k=1 \rightarrow \sigma$  este un ciclu de lungime  $\geq 2$  și  $\leq 8$   
 $\text{ord}(\sigma) \in \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ .

$k=2 \rightarrow \sigma = c_1 c_2$ ,  $4 \leq l_1 + l_2 \leq 8$ ,  $l_1 \leq l_2$

$(l_1, l_2) \in \{(2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6),$   
 $(3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 4)\}$

$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [l_1, l_2] \in \{2, 6, 4, 10, 3, 12, 15\}$

$$k=3, \quad \nabla = c_1 c_2 c_3, \quad 6 \leq l_1 + l_2 + l_3 \leq 8, \quad l_1 \leq l_2 \leq l_3$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) \in \{(2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 3), (2, 2, 4), (2, 3, 3)\}$$

$\downarrow$   
2

$\downarrow$   
6

$\downarrow$   
4

$\downarrow$   
6

$$k=4 \quad \nabla = c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4, \quad l_1 = l_2 = l_3 = l_4 = 2. \rightarrow \text{ord}(r) = 2$$

Obs: Există elemente de ordin  $k$  în  $S_m$ ?

$$\nabla \quad k \mid |S_m| = m!$$

$k = [l_1, \dots, l_t]$  . Desc.  $k$  în factori primi

$$l_1 + \dots + l_t \leq m$$

$$k = 12 = 3 \cdot 2^2, \quad 12 = [1, 12] = [2, 12] : \dots = [12, 12]$$

$$= [3, 4] = [6, 4]$$

Ex. 3 : Rezolvați ecuațiile :

$$a. \tau^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3) \underbrace{(4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8)}_{\tau}, \tau \in S_8.$$

$$\tau^2 = \tau \quad \text{sgn}(\tau) = 1$$

$$\text{dps.: } \tau^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3) (4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7) = \tau \Rightarrow \text{sgn}(\tau) = -1$$

$\Rightarrow$  ecuația nu are sol.

$\tau = c_1 \cdot c_2 \dots c_k$  desc. în  $k$  cicluri disj.,  $\text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$

$$\tau^2 = c_1^2 c_2^2 \dots c_k^2$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \mid l_i \Rightarrow c_i^2 \text{ produs de 2 cicluri de lung. } \frac{l_i}{2} \text{ (} l_i \text{ par)} \\ 2 \nmid l_i \Rightarrow c_i^2 \text{ nămăme } l_i\text{-cicluri (} l_i \text{ impar)} \end{array} \right.$

$$c_1^2 c_2^2 \dots c_k^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3) (4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = c_1 c_2, \quad c_1^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3), \quad c_2^2 = (4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8)$$

$$c_1^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$c_1 \text{ 3-cicluri, } c_1^3 = e$$

$$c_1^2 = c_1^{-1} \Rightarrow c_1 = (c_1^2)^{-1}$$

$$\text{sau } c_1 = c_1^4 = (c_1^2)^2 = (1 \ 3 \ 2)$$



$$C_2^2 = (4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8)$$

$$C_2^5 = e$$

$$C_2 = C_2^4 = (C_2^2)^3 = (4 \ 7 \ 5 \ 8 \ 6)$$

$$C_2 = (\underline{4} \ \underline{7} \ \underline{5} \ \underline{8} \ \underline{6})$$

$$\tau = (1 \ 3 \ 2)(4 \ 7 \ 5 \ 8 \ 6)$$

$$b. \ \tau^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3)(4 \ 5 \ 6) \in S_6, \text{sgn}(\tau) = 1$$

$$\tau = C_1 \dots C_k \text{ desc. în cicluri disj., } \text{ord}(C_i) = l_i$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \mid l_i \rightarrow C_i^2 \text{ produs de } \underline{2 \text{ cicluri de lung. } \frac{l_i}{2}} \\ 2 \nmid l_i \rightarrow C_i^2 \text{ } l_i\text{-ciclu} \end{cases}$$

$$\tau = \text{produs de } 2 \text{ cicluri de lungime } 3$$

$$\text{I. } \tau = C_1 \cdot C_2, \quad C_1, C_2 \text{ } 3\text{-cicluri}$$

$$\text{II. } \tau \text{ este un } 6\text{-ciclu}$$

$$\text{I. } \begin{cases} C_1^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3) \Rightarrow C_1 = (1 \ 3 \ 2) \\ C_2^2 = (4 \ 5 \ 6) \Rightarrow C_2 = (4 \ 6 \ 5) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tau = (1 \ 3 \ 2)(4 \ 6 \ 5)$$

$$\text{II. } \tau_6\text{-cicle} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} &(\tau^2 = (1\ 2\ 3)(4\ 5\ 6))^2 = \\ &= (\tau_1\ \tau_3\ \tau_5)(\tau_2\ \tau_4\ \tau_6) \end{aligned} \right. \begin{aligned} &(\tau_1\ \tau_2\ \tau_3\ \tau_4\ \tau_5\ \tau_6)^2 = \\ &= (\tau_1\ \tau_3\ \tau_5)(\tau_2\ \tau_4\ \tau_6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau^2 = (1\ 2\ 3)(4\ 5\ 6) \Rightarrow \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 6 \\ & 5 & 6 & 4 & & \\ & & 6 & 4 & 5 & \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{aligned} &\tau = (1\ 4\ 2\ 5\ 3\ 6) \\ &\tau = (1\ 5\ 2\ 6\ 3\ 4) \quad \text{X} \\ &\tau = (1\ 6\ 2\ 4\ 3\ 5) \end{aligned} \right\} 3 \text{ sol.}$$

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

În total ecuația are 4 soluții

$$c. \tau^3 = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6) \in S_6$$

$$\tau = c_1 \dots c_k, \quad \text{ord}(c_i) = l_i$$

$$\tau^3 = c_1^3 \dots c_k^3$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \mid l_i \rightarrow c_i^3 = \text{produs de } \frac{l_i}{3} \text{ cicluri de lung. } \frac{l_i}{3} \\ 3 \nmid l_i \rightarrow c_i^3 = l_i\text{-ciclul} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I. } \tau = c_1 c_2 c_3, \quad c_i \text{ transp.} \quad \text{II. } \tau \text{ } 6\text{-ciclul}$$

$$\text{I. } \tau = c_1 c_2 c_3, \quad c_1^3 = (1 \ 2), \quad c_2^3 = (3 \ 4), \quad c_3^3 = (5 \ 6)$$

$$\tau = \tau$$

$$\text{II. } \tau = (a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3 \ a_4 \ a_5 \ a_6)$$

$$\tau^3 = (a_1 \ a_4)(a_2 \ a_5)(a_3 \ a_6)$$

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

$$\tau_1 = (1 \ 3 \ 5 \ 2 \ 4 \ 6)$$

$$\tau_2 = (1 \ 4 \ 5 \ 2 \ 3 \ 6) \quad [(4 \ 3)]$$

$$\tau_3 = (1 \ 3 \ 6 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5) \quad [(6 \ 5)]$$

$$\tau_4 = (1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 2 \ 3 \ 5) \quad [(4 \ 3)(6 \ 5)]$$

$$\tau_5 = (1 \ 5 \ 3 \ 2 \ 6 \ 4) \quad \tau_7 = (1 \ 6 \ 3 \ 2 \ 5 \ 4)$$

$$\tau_6 = (1 \ 5 \ 4 \ 2 \ 6 \ 3) \quad \tau_8 = (1 \ 6 \ 4 \ 2 \ 5 \ 3)$$

$$\text{d. } \tau^2 = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4)(5 \ 6) \in S_6, \quad \text{sgn}(\tau) = 1$$



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

$$\sigma = c_1 \dots c_k, \quad \sigma^2 = c_1^2 \dots c_k^2$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \mid l_i \rightarrow c_i^2 \text{ produs de 2 cicluri de lung. } \frac{l_i}{2} \\ 2 \nmid l_i \rightarrow c_i^2 \text{ } l_i\text{-ciclu. ! } l_i \text{ impar} \end{array} \right.$

$$c_1^2 \dots c_k^2 = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4)(5\ 6)$$

$$l_1' = 4 \quad l_2' = 2$$

$(5\ 6)$  poate să apară doar dintr-un ciclu de lung. 4

la 2.  $(1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$  ———— „ ———— lung. 8 la 2.

Rezolvare alternativă:

$$\sigma^2 = \sigma, \quad \text{ord}(\sigma) = [4, 2] = 4$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = m.$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma^2) = \frac{m}{(m, 2)} = 4 \Rightarrow m = L(m, 2) \Rightarrow 2 \mid m, (m, 2) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m = 8}$$

$$\tau_6 \in S_6, \text{ ord}(\tau_6) = 8 = 2^3$$

$$\tau_6 = c_1 \dots c_k, \text{ ord}(\tau_6) = [l_1, l_2, \dots, l_k] = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow l_i = 2^a, a \in \{1, 2, 3\} \text{ si cel putem avea } l_j = 8$$

$$\tau_6 = c_1, l_1 = 8 > 6$$

Nu există cicli de lungime 8 în  $S_6$ .