

Ex.

1. Dacă există permutări de ordin 50 în grupul de permutări S_{14} trebuie ca $50 \mid 14!$

$$\begin{aligned} 14! &= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14 = \\ &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14 \cdot 50 : 50 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow 50 \mid 14! \Rightarrow \exists$ permutări de ordin 50 în S_{14}

2. $\sigma = (1 \dots 7)(8 \dots 14)$

$\tau = ?$ aî $\tau^2 = \sigma$

$\tau^2 = (1 \dots 7)(8 \dots 14)$

Pp că $\exists \tau \in S_{14}$ aî $\tau^2 = \sigma$. Fie $\tau = c_{i_1} \cdot c_{i_2} \dots c_{i_k}$
 \rightarrow desc. lui în produs de cicluri disjuncti $1 \leq k \leq 14$

(dc $k=14 \Rightarrow \tau = e$)

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^2 &= \sigma = (1 \dots 7)(8 \dots 14) \Rightarrow \\ &\parallel \\ &c_{i_1}^2 \cdot c_{i_2}^2 \dots c_{i_k}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Prin urmare $c_{i_j}^2$ e un ciclu de lungime i_j $\forall j=1, k \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow k=2$ nî pot pp că $i_1=7$ $i_2=7$ deci $\tau = c_{i_1} \cdot c_{i_2}$

Deci $\tau^2 = c_{i_1}^2 \cdot c_{i_2}^2$

$c_{i_1}^2 = (1 \dots 7) = (1526374)$

$c_{i_2}^2 = (8 \dots 14) = (812913101411)$

$(c_{i_1}^2)^4 = (1234567)^4 = (1526374)$ $\tau = (1526374)(812913101411)$

$$\Rightarrow K = \Delta \text{ not } pp \text{ ca } i_1 = 14 \quad \gamma = c_{i_1}$$

$$\gamma^2 = c_{i_1}^2$$

$$\gamma^2 = (1234567)(891011121314)$$

$$\gamma^2 = (1234567)(891011121314)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 8 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 8 & 9 & \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 8 & 9 & 10 & \\ 12 & 13 & 14 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & \\ 13 & 14 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & \\ 14 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & \end{array}$$

$$\gamma = (1829310411512613714)$$

$$1921031141251361478$$

$$1102113124135146879$$

$$1112123134145869710$$

$$1122133144859610711$$

$$1132143849510611712$$

$$1142839410511612713$$

$$3) 7^{14^{14}} \pmod{29}$$

$$29 \text{ prim} \xrightarrow{\text{Fermat}} 7^{28} \equiv 1 \pmod{29}$$

Pt a calcula $7^{14^{14}} \pmod{29}$ e suficient să calculăm

$$7^{14^{14}} \pmod{28}$$

$$(7, 28) \neq 1.$$

$$7^1 = 7 \pmod{28}$$

$$7^2 = 21 \pmod{28} = -7 \pmod{28}$$

$$7^3 = (-7) \cdot 7 = -49 \pmod{28} = -21 \pmod{28} = 7$$

$$7^{2k+1} \equiv 7 \pmod{28}$$

↖ sau ultima cifră

$$\text{Trebuie să calculăm } 14^{14} \pmod{2} \quad 14^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$14^{14} \pmod{2} = 14^{18+1} = 14^{2 \cdot 9} \cdot 14 \pmod{2} = 14 \pmod{2} = 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$7^{14^{14}} \pmod{28} \equiv 7^1 \pmod{28} = 7 \pmod{28}$$

$$7^{7^{14^{14}}} \pmod{29} \equiv 7^7 \pmod{29} \equiv (7^2)^3 \cdot 7 \pmod{29} \equiv (343)^2 \cdot 7 \pmod{29} \equiv 24^2 \cdot 7 \pmod{29} \equiv$$

$$\equiv 576 \cdot 7 \pmod{29} \equiv 25 \cdot 7 \pmod{29} = -4 \cdot 7 \pmod{29} \equiv -28 \pmod{29} \equiv 1 \pmod{29}$$

4.) Numarul elementelor de ordin 24 din $(\mathbb{Z}_{2^7}, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}_{3^7}, +)$

$$\{(\hat{k}, \bar{l}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^7} \times \mathbb{Z}_{3^7} \mid \text{ord}(\hat{k}, \bar{l}) = 24\}$$

$$\text{ord}((\hat{k}, \bar{l})) = [\underbrace{\text{ord}(\hat{k})}_m, \underbrace{\text{ord}(\bar{l})}_n] = 24$$

$$(m, n) = 24 \Rightarrow (m, n) = \{ (1, 24), (24, 1), (3, 8), (8, 3), (4, 6), (6, 4), (2, 12), (12, 2) \}$$

Lagrange $\text{ord}(\hat{k}) \mid 2^7 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 8$

$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) \mid 3^7 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 3$

~~\Rightarrow Nu există elem de ordin 24 în $(\mathbb{Z}_{2^7}, +) \times (\mathbb{Z}_{3^7}, +)$~~

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = \frac{2^7}{(2^7, k)} \Rightarrow 8 = \frac{2^7}{(2^7, k)} \Rightarrow (2^7, k) = 2^4$$

$$k = \{ 2^4, 2^4 \cdot 3, 2^4 \cdot 5, 2^4 \cdot 7 \}$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3^7}{(3^7, l)} = 3 \Rightarrow (3^7, l) = 3^6$$

$$l = \{ 3^6, 3^6 \cdot 2 \}$$

$4 \times 2 = 8$ elemente

$$8. \begin{cases} m \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ m \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ m \equiv 8 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

Not $a_1 = 3, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 8$

$$m_1 = 5, m_2 = 4, m_3 = 9$$

$$\text{obs ca } (m_1, m_2) = (m_1, m_3) = (m_2, m_3) = 1$$

$$M = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 9$$

$$M_1 = \frac{M}{m_1} = 4 \cdot 9$$

$$M_2 = \frac{M}{m_2} = 5 \cdot 9$$

$$M_3 = \frac{M}{m_3} = 5 \cdot 4$$

$$M_1 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1} \rightarrow 36 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \rightarrow$$

$$M_2 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2} \rightarrow 45 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \rightarrow$$

$$M_3 x_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_3} \rightarrow 20 x_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 3 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \rightarrow x_1 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$$

$$\rightarrow 3 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \rightarrow x_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 8 x_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \rightarrow x_3 \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$$

Soluția unică modulo $M = 315$ este $x \pmod{M}$

$$\text{unde } x = a_1 M_1 x_1 + a_2 M_2 x_2 + a_3 M_3 x_3 =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 36 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 45 \cdot 3 + 8 \cdot 20 \cdot 8 = 3068$$

$$3068 \pmod{315} \equiv 233 \pmod{315} \text{ Unica sol a sistemului mod 315 este 233}$$

1. Există permutări de ordin 37 în grupul permutărilor S_{13} ^{$a \nmid b+1$}
~~Ca~~ Ca să existe permutări de ordin 37 în S_{13} trebuie
ca $37 \mid 13!$
dar $37 \nmid 13! \Rightarrow$ nu există permutări de ordin 37 în S_{13}

2. Există permutări de ordin 35 în grupul S_{13} ^{$a \cdot b - 1$}
ca să \exists permutări de ordin 35 în S_{13} trebuie
ca $35 \mid 13!$

$$\begin{aligned} 13! &= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 = \\ &= 35 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 : 35 \end{aligned}$$

$$35 \mid 13! \Rightarrow \exists \text{ perm de ord. } 35 \text{ în } S_{13}$$

3. Sa redet. nr de permutari de ordin 4 din S_9

→ 1 ciclu de lungime 4

$$\frac{A_9^4}{4} = \frac{9!}{5!4} = \frac{6 \cdot 7 \cdot \overline{8} \cdot 9}{\cancel{4}} = 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 = 756$$

→ 2 cicluri de lungime 4

$$\frac{C_9^4 \cdot C_5^4}{2} = \frac{\frac{\overline{3} \cdot \overline{4} \cdot \overline{7} \cdot \overline{8} \cdot 9}{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{4}} \cdot \frac{5!}{4!}}{2} = \frac{\overline{6} \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{\cancel{2}} = 315$$

$$756 + 315 = 1071 \text{ permutari de ordin 4 in } S_9$$

m impar $m = abcd$

Se consideră permutarea

$$\sigma = (1 \dots 4)(5 \dots 13) \quad 4, 9 \text{ din } S_{13}$$

$$\tau \in S_{13} \quad \tau = ?$$

$$\tau^{-1} = \sigma$$

Pp că $(\exists) \tau \in S_{13}$ aî $\tau^{-1} = \sigma$

Fie $\tau = c_{i_1} \cdot c_{i_2} \cdot \dots \cdot c_{i_k} \rightarrow$ descompunerea lui τ în
prod de cicluri disjuncti
 $i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k = 13 \quad 1 \leq k \leq 13 \quad (k=13 \Rightarrow \tau = e \neq \sigma)$

$$\tau^{-1} = c_{i_1}^{-1} \cdot c_{i_2}^{-1} \cdot \dots \cdot c_{i_k}^{-1}$$

$$\tau^{-1} \stackrel{(\ast)}{=} \sigma = (1 \dots 4)(5 \dots 13) \Rightarrow \nexists i_j \quad \forall j = \overline{1, k}$$

unicitatea
des. în
prod de cicluri
disjuncti

Prin urmare $c_{i_j}^{-1}$ e un ciclu de lungime i_j

$\stackrel{(\ast)}{\Rightarrow} k=2$ și pot pp. că $i_1=4$ și $i_2=9$ deci $\tau = c_4 \cdot c_9$

$$\tau^{-1} = c_4^{-1} \cdot c_9^{-1} \text{ cu } c_4^{-1} = (1234)$$

$$c_9^{-1} = (5678910111213)$$

$$(c_4^{-1})^4 = (1234)^4$$

$$c_4^{-1} = (1234)^4$$

$$(c_4^{-1})^4 \cdot c_4^{-1} = c_4^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_4 = (1234)^4 = (1234)^3 = (1432)$$

$$(C_g^{11})^5 = (5648910111213)^5 \Rightarrow C_g = (5648910111213)^5$$

$$C_g = (5106117128139)$$

$$\gamma = (1432)(5106117128139)$$

! Se concluse permutarea

$$\sigma = (1 \dots 9)(10 \dots 13)$$

$$\gamma = ?$$

$$\gamma^2 = \sigma$$

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1)^{9-1} (-1)^{4-1} = -1 \quad | \Rightarrow \text{nu are sol.}$$

$$\bullet \sigma = (1 \dots 4)(5 \dots 13)$$

$$\gamma = ?$$

$$\gamma^3 = \sigma$$

$$P_p \nexists \text{ ca } \exists \gamma \in S_{13} \text{ a } \gamma^3 = \sigma$$

Fie $\nexists \gamma = c_{i_1} \cdot c_{i_2} \cdot \dots \cdot c_{i_k} \rightarrow$ dese. γ în
prod de
cicluri disjuncte

$$\gamma^3 = c_{i_1}^3 \cdot c_{i_2}^3 \cdot c_{i_3}^3 \cdot \dots \cdot c_{i_k}^3$$

$$3|9 \Rightarrow C_g^3 = \text{prod de 3 cicluri disj. de lungime } 9/3 = 3$$

$$\text{ord}(\sigma) = [4, 9] = 36$$

$$\text{ord}(\tau) = m = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k]$$

$$\text{ord}(\tau^3) = \frac{m}{(m, 3)} = 36 \Rightarrow m = 36(m, 3) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 3|m \\ (m, 3) = 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow m = 36 \cdot 3 = 108$$

$$\text{ord}(\tau) = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k] = 108 \Rightarrow \text{cel puțin un } l_i = 108$$

$\tau = c_1, l_1 = 108 > 13 \Rightarrow$ Nu există ciclu de lungime 108 în S_{13}
 deci nu există soluție

← sau un $l_i = 4$

$l_j = 27 > 13 \Rightarrow \nexists$ ciclu de lung 27

m impar $m = \overline{abcd}$

$$x \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$$

$$x \equiv 9 \pmod{13}$$

Notăm $a_1 = 4, a_2 = 9$
 $m_1 = 11, m_2 = 13$

Obs că $(m_1, m_2) = 1$

$$M = 11 \cdot 13$$

$$M_1 = \frac{M}{m_1} = 13$$

$$M_2 = \frac{M}{m_2} = 11$$

$$\begin{cases} M_1 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\ M_2 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 13 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\ 11 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 x_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \\ -2 x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \equiv 6 \pmod{11} \\ x_2 \equiv 6 \pmod{13} \end{cases}$$

Soluția unică mod $143 = M$ este $x \pmod{M}$

$$x = 4 \cdot 13 \cdot 6 + 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 6 = 6(52 + 99) = 6$$

$$90 \cdot 6 \pmod{143} \equiv 48 \pmod{143}$$

$$m = 7 \cdot 143 + 48 = 1001 + 48 = 1049$$

5. a) Det nr elem-de ord 24 din grupul de produs direct $(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4}) \times (\mathbb{Z}_{3^3})$

b) - de ord 6 din gr produs direct $(\mathbb{Z}_{3^4}) \times (\mathbb{Z}_{6^3})$

c) - de ordin 8 din gr produs direct $(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4}) \times (\mathbb{Z}_{2^3})$ - dat 21

$$a) \{ (\hat{k}, \bar{l}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{3^3} \mid \text{ord}(\hat{k}, \bar{l}) = 24 \}$$

$$\text{ord}((\hat{k}, \bar{l})) = [\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{l})] = 24$$

$$(\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{l})) \in \{ (1, 24), (24, 1), (4, 6), (6, 4), (8, 3), (3, 8), (2, 12), (12, 2) \}$$

din Lagrange $\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{k}) \mid 2^4$
 $\text{ord}(\bar{l}) \mid 3^3$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{l})) \in \{ (8, 3) \}$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 8 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{k}) = \frac{2^4}{(2^4, k)} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{(16, k)} = 8 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (16, k) = 2, \frac{16=2^4}{k < 16} \Rightarrow k = \{ 2, 2 \cdot 3, 2 \cdot 5, 2 \cdot 7 \}$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 3 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\bar{l}) = \frac{3^3}{(3^3, l)} \Rightarrow \frac{27}{(27, l)} = 3 \Rightarrow (3^3, l) = 3^8$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \{ 3^8, 3^8 \cdot 2 \}$$

Dea exista $2 \times 4 = 8$ elm de ordin 24 in
 $(\mathbb{Z}_{2^4}^+)^{\times} (\mathbb{Z}_{3^3}^+)$

$$b) \{ (\hat{k}, \bar{\ell}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{3^4}^{\times} \times \mathbb{Z}_{6^3}^{\times} \mid \text{ord}(\hat{k}, \bar{\ell}) = 6 \}$$

$$\text{ord}((\hat{k}, \bar{\ell})) = [\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{\ell})] = 6$$

$$(\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{\ell})) = \{ (1, 6), (2, 3), (3, 2), (6, 4) \}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \dim \text{Lagrange } \text{ord}(\hat{k}) \mid 3^4 \\ \text{ord}(\bar{\ell}) \mid 6^3 \end{array}$$

$$(\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{\ell})) = \{ (1, 6), (3, 2) \}$$

caz 1:

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{k} = \hat{0} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{3^4}$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{\ell}) = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{6^3}{(6^3, \ell)} = 6 \Rightarrow (6^3, \ell) = 6^8$$

$$\ell = \{ 6^8, 6^8 \cdot 2, 6^8 \cdot 3, 6^8 \cdot 4, 6^8 \cdot 5 \}$$

6 elm de ord 6

caz 2

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3^4}{(3^4, k)} = 3 \Rightarrow (3^4, k) = 3^3 \Rightarrow k \in \{ 3^3, 3^3 \cdot 2 \}$$

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

$$(6^3, k) = 2^8 \cdot 3^3$$

$$k = \{ 2^8 \cdot 3^3 \}$$

$2 \times 1 = 2$ elm

Dea avem în total 8 elem

$$c) \{ (\hat{k}, \bar{l}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^4} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^9} \mid \text{ord}((\hat{k}, \bar{l})) = 8 \}$$

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

$$(\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{l})) = \{ (1, 8), (2, 4), (4, 2), (8, 1) \}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \dim \text{Lagrange } \text{ord}(\hat{k}) \mid 2^4 \\ \text{ord}(\bar{l}) \mid 2^9 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{ord}(\hat{k}), \text{ord}(\bar{l})) = \{ (1, 8), (2, 4), (4, 2), (8, 1) \}$$

caz 1

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{k} = \hat{0} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{2^4}$$

4 elem

$$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{2^9}{(2^9, l)} = 8 \Rightarrow (2^9, l) = 2^6$$

$$l = \{ 2^6, 2^6 \cdot 3, 2^6 \cdot 5, 2^6 \cdot 7 \}$$

caz 2

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{2^4}{(2^4, k)} = 2^3 \Rightarrow (2^4, k) = 2 \Rightarrow k = \{ 2, 2 \cdot 3, 2 \cdot 5, 2 \cdot 7 \}$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{l} = 0 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{2^9}$$

4 elem

caz 3

$$\text{ord}(\hat{k}) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2^4}{(2^4, k)} = 2 \Rightarrow 2^3 = (2^4, k) \Rightarrow k = \{ 2^3 \}$$

$$\text{ord}(\bar{l}) = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2^9}{(2^9, l)} = 4 \Rightarrow (2^9, l) = 2^7 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \{ 2^7, 2^7 \cdot 3 \}$$

2 elem

cas 4

$$\text{ord}(k) = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2^4}{(2^4, k)} = 4 \Rightarrow 2^2 = (2^4, k) \Rightarrow k = \{2^2, 2^2 \cdot 3\}$$

$$\text{ord}(l) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2^3}{(2^3, l)} = 2 \Rightarrow 2^1 = (2^3, l) \Rightarrow$$
$$\Rightarrow l = \{2^3\} / 2^1$$

{2 elem}

$$4 + 4 + 2 + 2 = 12 \text{ elem de ordin } 8$$