Ililiai Amohei - Alexandu Jupa 121

Examen SAi

1) a=5 (Mihai) l= 9 (Alexandru)

2) Determinai numarel de permutari de ordin si din quipel de permutari Sath numarel de permutari de ordin 5 din SII dare (a.b. 111 (a.b.)! = 3 plumitair de ordin 5 in Sir dace a | ca+b-)! = 3 plumitair de ordin 5 in Sir 5 | 12!; adevant

Milai Amuei-Alexandrus grupa 191

3) Se considere permutere $\Gamma = (1, ..., 5)$ (6, ... 14) (15, ... 28) un produs de 3 ciclii disjundi de lengime 5, 9, repectiv 12, dim S28. Determinali texte permutarile $T \in S28$ astfel in cot $T^3 = V$

Julian Andrei-Alexander

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Julia Andrei-Alexandre
quya (1)

5) Se consideré multima de numere noturale A = 2 x ... 12 y

unde x este numeral notural egal au minimul dintre 5,9

(X=5) Determinați o relație de edivelentă 9 pe A a. î

multimere later A/ să arbă erait a dese de edivelente
differite san coasa de edivelent a lui a se contino docu

murmerele an l. 5 si, 9.

A=25,10,12 A=26+A | a p b 5 A/p = 2 & | a+A) | A/p | = 4

5

6. Determination numeral elementation de ordin Mais Andrei Alexander 9 din gupul produs direct (Z35, +) (Z,35+) quipa 121 Candidam câ, l) + (7/243,+) x (7/19 683,+) ord (Ca, b) = Ford (ord [ord (a), ord (b)]-9 =1) ad (a) 19 (odc L) 19 =1 ad ca)={1,3,9}; ad (L)={1,3,9} $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_{213} = 0$ od $(\hat{a}) = \frac{213}{(213, a)}$ $ad(\hat{q}) = 1 = 1213 = (213, a) = 1a = 213 = 6$ $9d(a) = 3 = 1213 = 3 \cdot (213, a) = 1a = 61 \in 7/23$ $9d(a) = 9 = 1213 = 9 \cdot (213, a) = 1a = 27 \in 7/23$ (ad ca), ad(t)) ={(1,3),(1,9),(3,1)(3,9)(9,11,(9,3) a e { 0, 81, 27 } at b= Z19683=1 ad (1+) = 19683 (19683,6) Obl(L)=1=1 19683 = C19683, L) =1 L = 19683=0 Odl(L)=3=1 19683 = 3 C19683, L) =1 L= 6561 e Z19683 ord (l)=9=1 19683=9(19683, l)=1 = 187 E719683 bet 0, 19685, 6561, 2187

 $(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) \in \{(\hat{o}, 6561), \frac{(2187-27), 2187}{(27, 0)}, (27, 0)\}$ -14 elemente.

Mhai Andrei-Mbx.

Aldri Andrei Alexander

7) Dati cate un everple, daca exista, sou justificat, de ce me

cas contra, de:

· tundie injectiva, core mu este sujectiva; fs,s: (-20;3)-)

C 3, +20)

· Jundie sujectiva, care mu este imjectiva; gs,s: [5+20)-)

-20. 9)

· Jundie lijetiva; hs,s=(5,17)-11/

8) f:(R-1)R; f(x) = 25X+59; $x \ge -9$ Decideti dacă f este înjectivă, sujectivă, lijectivă Baduldi : f T-14, 17) the Grafical Sui f Conforma graficulai functiei f: Im Cf = 12, care caincide cu codomeniul functiei =) f sujectiva C1) · Ouce raralele dusa le axa Ox intersecteosa Gf în maxim un punct = 1 finjectiva (2) (1) +(2) => f este lijedina (CAR)= (C-1509 >)

ACC-14, +9) O [+9, 14]

 $f(E-15,15) = f(E-15,9) \cup E9,15]$ =) $f(E-15,9) \cup f(E9,15)$ =) $f(E-15,9) \cup f(E9,15)$ =) $f(E-15,9) \cup f(E9,15)$

9) Consideram incle moders direct 10 = 72 [x] x 72 [x] si S = Zx Z. Delimim function \$. D +> S and feel : \$ (PEx), 9x; -(Pca), Och). Pa se onde a \$ see modern de inde Determination for \$), muchal from modernation \$

Determination server), muchant part more la constant de la mumerele intregi x core au proprietate ca X = 5 (mod 19) ; X = 6 cmod 20); X=7cmod 21)

 $x = 5 \pmod{19}$; $x = 6 \pmod{20}$; $x = 7 \pmod{20}$ $x = 5 \pmod{19} = 10 = 19$ $x = 6 \pmod{20} = 10 = 10 = 10$

 $X = 7 \pmod{21} = 1 \text{ as} = 7 \text{ as} = 21$ (5,6) = (6,7) = (7,5) = 1

 $2 \cdot M3 = 19.20 \cdot 21 = 7980$

 $N = M_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 = 1.9.20.21 = 7980$ $N_1 = M_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 = 1.9.20.21 = 7980$

 $M_{2}=M_{2}=19.21$

N3 = M = 19.20

delhai Andrei Mexander N1. X1 = 1 cmod m1) = (20 X1 = 1 cmod 19) gupa 151 =) 2X1=1 (mod 19) $=1 \times 1 = 1 \pmod{19}$ $N2.X2 = 10 \mod M2) (=) 399 X2 = 10 \mod 20)$ => 19 X2 = 1 (mod 19) =) X2 =0 (mod 13) N3. X3 = Ctmo 1 cmod M3) (=) 380 X3 = 1 cmod 21/ (=) 2/3 = 1 (mod 21) C=) \(\(\) = ((mod \(\))) notifia ste unica modulo N=2980 este X mod X= Q1 · N1. X1 + Q2 N2 X2 + Q3 N3 X3 =) 1.20.21. = 15.20.21.1+6.19.21.0+7.19.20.1= 1760

 $S = \frac{1760 \text{ (mod 7 980)}}{1760 + N \cdot K \cdot K} = \frac{1760}{1760 + N \cdot K \cdot K}$ $S = \frac{1760 + N \cdot K \cdot K}{1760 + N \cdot K \cdot K} = \frac{1760}{1760 + N \cdot K \cdot K}$