Unit 6: Algebraic Structures
Topic 2: Cyclic Group

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- Problems

# Cyclic group

## Definition

A group G is called cyclic if there is an element a in G such that

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### Remark

If G is finite group of order n, then G is cyclic if and only if G has an element of order n.

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# Lagrange' Theorem

## Theorem (Lagrange's Theorem)

The order of a subgroup of a finite group divides the order of the group.

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# Lagrange's Theorem and Cyclic group

#### Theorem

Every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic. If  $|\langle a \rangle| = n$ , then the order of any subgroup of  $\langle a \rangle$  is a divisor of n; and, for each divisor k of n, the group  $\langle a \rangle$  has exactly one subgroup of order k, namely,  $\langle a^{\frac{n}{k}} \rangle$ .

# Consequences of Lagrange's Theorem

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# Consequences of Lagrange's Theorem

- The order of each element of a finite group divides the order of the group.
- If G is a cyclic group of order n with generator a, then  $a^k$  is also a generator of G if and only if gcd(k, n) = 1.
- A group of prime order is always cyclic.

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## Problems

### **Problems:**

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- Suppose  $G = \langle a \rangle$  and |a| = 20. How many subgroups does G have? List a generator for each of these subgroups.
- **②** If g is a generator of the cyclic group U(49), then find all generators of this group.

## Thank You

Any Question!!!