

1. (G, \cdot) finit

$$g \in G$$

$$o(g) = \min \{ r \in \mathbb{N}^* \mid g^r = 1 \}$$

$$=$$

$$g^m = 1, \quad g^r = 1 \iff m \mid r$$

$$\text{Dacă } |G| = m \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m \mid m \\ \text{Deci } g^m = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle g \rangle & \leq & G \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ m & & m \end{array}$$

$$(G, +)$$

$$o(g) = \min \{ r \in \mathbb{N}^* \mid r \cdot g = 0 \}$$

$$\underbrace{g + \dots + g}_{r \text{ ori}}$$

Fie $m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 2$ și $\hat{i} \in \mathbb{Z}_m \setminus \{0\}$

$$\text{Arătați că } o(\hat{i}) = \frac{m}{(i, m)}.$$

În particular, \hat{i} este generator al lui \mathbb{Z}_m
(adică $\langle \hat{i} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_m$) $\iff (i, m) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fie } r \in \mathbb{N}^*. \\ \Rightarrow r \cdot \hat{i} = \hat{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$(i, m) = d$$

$$i = d \cdot i', \quad i' \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$m = d \cdot m', \quad m' \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\hat{x}_i = \hat{0} \Leftrightarrow m \mid x_i$$

$$(i', m') = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow dm' \mid x_i \cdot di' \quad x_i di' = dm' x, cu \ x \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m' \mid x_i' \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{(m', i') = 1}_{\Leftrightarrow} \quad m' \mid x_i \Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{(i, m)} \mid x_i$$

$$\text{Deci, } o(\hat{102}) = ? \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_{360}$$

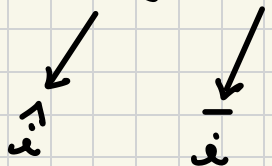
$$o(\hat{102}) = \frac{360}{(102, 360)}$$

$$360 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$$

$$102 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 17$$

$$o(\hat{102}) = \frac{360}{2 \cdot 3} = 60$$

2. Fie $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$.



Calculați ordinarile elementelor:

$$(\hat{2}, \bar{8}) \text{ și } (\bar{6}, \bar{2})$$

$$o(\hat{2}) = \frac{8}{(2, 8)} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$o(\bar{8}) = \frac{12}{(8, 12)} = \frac{12}{2^2} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow o(\hat{2}, \bar{8}) = [4, 3] = 12$$

Dacă G, H sunt grupuri finite și $g \in G, h \in H$,
 $o((g, h)) = ?$

$$\phi((g, h)) = [\phi(g), \phi(h)]$$

$$\text{Fie } m \in \mathbb{N}^*. \text{ Atunci } (g, h)^m = (1_G, 1_H) \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (g^m, h^m) = (1_G, 1_H) \Leftrightarrow g^m = 1_G \text{ si } h^m = 1_H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi(g) | m \\ \phi(h) | m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\phi(g), \phi(h)] | m \\ \phi((g, h)) = [\phi(g), \phi(h)]$$

Deci

$$\begin{array}{l} \phi(\hat{6}) = \frac{8}{(6, 8)} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \\ \phi(\bar{2}) = \frac{12}{(12, 2)} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \phi(\hat{6}, \bar{2}) = [\phi(\hat{6}), \phi(\bar{2})] \\ = [4, 6] = 2^2 \cdot 3 = 12 \end{array} \right.$$

Verificati că $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ nu este ciclic.

Dacă ar fi ciclic, atunci ar fi $\cong \mathbb{Z}_{96}$.

\Leftrightarrow Are un element de ordin 96.

$$(g, h) \quad \phi(\hat{g}, \bar{h}) = [\phi(\hat{g}), \phi(\bar{h})]$$

$$\phi(\hat{g}) \mid 18$$

$$\phi(\bar{h}) \mid 12$$

$$\Downarrow \\ [\phi(\hat{g}), \phi(\bar{h})] \mid [18, 12] = 6$$

Dacă arăta că $\mathcal{O}(\hat{g}) \mid [8, 12]$
 $\mathcal{O}(\bar{h}) \mid [8, 12]$

Deci $\mathcal{O}(\hat{g}, \bar{h}) = [\mathcal{O}(\hat{g}), \mathcal{O}(\bar{h})] \mid 24$

Care sunt elementele de ordin 8 din \mathbb{Z}_8 ?

$$\hat{i}, (i, 8) = 1$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\hat{1}, \hat{3}, \hat{5}, \hat{7}$$

Dar din \mathbb{Z}_{12} ?

$$\mathcal{O}(\hat{i}) \mid 12$$

$$\parallel$$

$$8, \text{ nu se poate!}$$

Deci nu există!

Dar elementele de ordin 6 din \mathbb{Z}_{12} ?

$$\text{Fie } \hat{i} \in \mathbb{Z}_{12}, \mathcal{O}(\hat{i}) = 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{12}{(i, 12)} = 6 \Leftrightarrow (i, 12) = 2 \Leftrightarrow i \in \{2, 10\}$$

3. Fie (G, \cdot) grup și $x, y \in G$ cu $xy = yx$.

Dacă $\mathcal{O}(x) = m, \mathcal{O}(y) = n$ și $(m, n) = 1$,

arătați că $\mathcal{O}(xy) = mn$.

$$(xy)^k = \underbrace{xy \, xy \, \dots \, xy}_k = x^k y^k, \quad (\forall) k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r = x^{-r} \in \langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $\langle x \rangle$ $\langle y \rangle$
 \downarrow \downarrow
 subgrupul subgrupul
 lui G de lui G de
 ordin m ordin m

$$\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle \leq \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow |\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle| = o(\langle x \rangle) = m$$

$$\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle \leq \langle y \rangle \Rightarrow |\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle| = o(\langle y \rangle) = m$$

$(m, m) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r = 1 = y^r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} o(x) = m/r \\ o(y) = m/r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m \cdot m / r \Rightarrow m \cdot m \leq r \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) = m.$$

4. Arătați că, dacă $m, n \geq 2$ și $(m, n) = 1$, atunci $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}_{mn}$.

$$\text{Fie } (\hat{1}, \bar{1}) \in \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n.$$

$$\phi((g, h)) = [\phi(g), \phi(h)]$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $G \times H$

$$\phi((\hat{1}, \bar{1})) = [\phi(\hat{1}), \phi(\bar{1})] = [m, n] = mn$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $\cong \mathbb{Z}_m$ $\cong \mathbb{Z}_n$

\Downarrow

$\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m$ este ciclic $\Rightarrow \cong \mathbb{Z}_{m \cdot m}$

5. Să se determine:

(i) ordinele elementelor lui S_3

(ii) subgrupurile lui S_3

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

$(2\ 3) \quad (1\ 2) \quad (1\ 2\ 3)$

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

$(3\ 2\ 1) \quad (1\ 3)$

$e \rightarrow \text{ord } 1$

$(1\ 2) \ (2\ 3) \ (1\ 3) \rightarrow \text{ord } 2$

$(1\ 2\ 3) \ (3\ 2\ 1) \rightarrow \text{ord } 3$

(iv) Fie $H \leq S_3 \Rightarrow |H| \mid |S_3| \Rightarrow |H| \mid 6$

1) $|H| = 1 \Rightarrow H = \{e\}$

2) $|H| = 2 \Rightarrow H = \{e, \sigma \mid o(\sigma) = 2\}$

$\Rightarrow H = \{e, (1\ 3)\}$

$H = \{e, (1\ 2)\}$

$H = \{e, (2\ 3)\}$

3) $|H| = 3 \Rightarrow H = \{e, \sigma, \sigma^2\}$

Fix $\tau \in H \setminus \{e\}$. Assume $o(\tau) \mid 3 \Rightarrow o(\tau) = 3 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \langle \tau \rangle \mid 3 \\ \langle \tau \rangle \subset H \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \quad \Rightarrow H = \langle \tau \rangle$$

4) $|H| = 6 \Rightarrow H = S_3$