

$(G, *, e)$  un grupo,  $g \in G$

$\langle g \rangle = \{ g^n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$  subgrupo generado por  $g$

$$\rightarrow |\langle g \rangle| = o(g)$$

$G$  es un grupo cíclico si existe  $g \in G$  tal que  $\langle g \rangle = G$   
↑  
generador de  $G$

Si  $G$  es finito, entonces

$G$  es cíclico  $\Leftrightarrow$  existe  $g \in G$  tal que  $o(g) = |G|$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} o(g) = |\langle g \rangle| \\ o(g) = |G| \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |\langle g \rangle| = |G| \Rightarrow \langle g \rangle = G$$

**Ejercicio 9.** Considere los grupos  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ ,  $U(5)$  y  $U(6)$ . Para cada uno de estos grupos:

- Hallar el orden de cada uno de los elementos del grupo.
- Determinar si el grupo es cíclico.
- En caso de que el grupo sea cíclico, calcular todos sus elementos generadores.

$$\textcircled{1} \mathbb{Z}_4 = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3} \}$$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} = \overline{a+b}$$

neutro:  $\bar{0}$

+	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$
$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{0}$
$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$
$\bar{3}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$

$$\bar{1} + \bar{1} = \overline{1+1} = \bar{2}$$

$$\bar{1} + \bar{3} = \overline{1+3} = \bar{0}$$

\* el orden de  $\bar{0}$   $\rightarrow o(\bar{0}) = 1$

\* el orden de  $\bar{1}$

$$\bar{1}^2 = \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{2}$$

$$\bar{1}^3 = \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{3}$$

$$\bar{1}^4 = \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{0}$$

$$\bar{1}^5 = \bar{1}^4 + \bar{1} = \bar{0} + \bar{1} = \bar{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \min \{ n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : \bar{1}^n = \bar{0} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow o(\bar{1}) = 4 = |\mathbb{Z}_4| \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4 \text{ es cíclico}$$

$$\langle \bar{1} \rangle = \{ \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{0} \} = \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$  es un grupo cíclico y  $\bar{1}$  es un generador

\* orden de  $\bar{2}$

$$\bar{2}^2 = \bar{2} + \bar{2} = \bar{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow o(\bar{2}) = 2 < |\mathbb{Z}_4|$$

$$\langle \bar{2} \rangle = \{ \bar{2}, \bar{0} \}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{2}$  no es generador de  $\mathbb{Z}_4$

\* orden de  $\bar{3}$

$$\bar{3}^2 = \bar{3} + \bar{3} = \bar{2}$$

$$\bar{3}^3 = \bar{3} + \bar{3} + \bar{3} = \bar{1}$$

$$\bar{3}^4 = \bar{3} + \bar{3} + \bar{3} + \bar{3} = \bar{2} + \bar{2} = \bar{0}$$

$$4 = \min \{ n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : \bar{3}^n = \bar{0} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow o(\bar{3}) = 4 = |\mathbb{Z}_4|$$

$$\langle \bar{3} \rangle = \left\{ \underbrace{\bar{3}^1}_{\bar{3}}, \underbrace{\bar{3}^2}_{\bar{2}}, \underbrace{\bar{3}^3}_{\bar{1}}, \underbrace{\bar{3}^4}_{\bar{0}} \right\} = \mathbb{Z}_4 \Rightarrow \bar{3} \text{ es un generador de } \mathbb{Z}_4$$

②  $U(5) =$  enteros invertibles modulo 5

$$U_5 = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4} \}$$

$\bar{0}$   $\bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}$

$\times$  coprimos con 5

$$U(5) = \{ \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4} \}$$

$$\bar{a} \bar{b} = \overline{ab}$$

neutro:  $\bar{1}$

$\times$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{4}$
$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{3}$
$\bar{3}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{2}$
$\bar{4}$	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{1}$

$$\bar{2} \times \bar{2} = \overline{2 \cdot 2} = \bar{4}$$

$$\bar{2} \times \bar{3} = \overline{2 \cdot 3} = \bar{6} = \bar{1}$$

$$\bar{2} \times \bar{4} = \overline{2 \cdot 4} = \bar{8} = \bar{3}$$

\* orden de  $\bar{2}$

$$\bar{2}^2 = \bar{2} \times \bar{2} = \bar{4}$$

$$\bar{2}^3 = \bar{4} \times \bar{2} = \bar{3}$$

$$\bar{2}^4 = \bar{3} \times \bar{2} = \bar{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow o(\bar{2}) = 4$$

$$\langle \bar{2} \rangle = \left\{ \bar{2}^1, \bar{2}^2, \bar{2}^3, \bar{2}^4 \right\} = U(5)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bar{2} & \bar{4} & \bar{1} & \bar{4} \\ \bar{2} & \bar{4} & \bar{3} & \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow U(5)$  es cíclico y  $\bar{2}$  es un generador

\*orden de  $\bar{4}$

$$\bar{4}^2 = \bar{4} \times \bar{4} = \bar{1}$$

$$o(\bar{4}) = 2$$

$$\langle \bar{4} \rangle = \left\{ \bar{4}^1, \bar{4}^2 \right\} = \left\{ \bar{4}, \bar{1} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \bar{4} & \bar{1} \\ \bar{4} & \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{4}$  no es generador de  $U(5)$

\*orden de  $\bar{3}$

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} U(6) = \left\{ \bar{1}, \bar{5} \right\} \quad |U(6)| = \varphi(6) = 6 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 2$$

$$Z_6 = \left\{ \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}, \bar{5} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \bar{0} & \bar{1} & \bar{2} & \bar{3} & \bar{4} & \bar{5} \\ \times & \uparrow & \times & \times & \times & \uparrow \\ \text{coprimo} & & \text{no son} & & & \text{coprimo con 6} \\ \text{con 6} & & \text{coprimos} & & & \\ & & \text{con 6} & & & \end{array}$$

orden de  $\bar{5}$

$$\bar{5}^2 = \bar{5} \times \bar{5} = \bar{1}$$

$o(\bar{5}) = 2 = |U(6)| \Rightarrow U(6)$  es cíclico y  $\bar{5}$  es generador

$$\langle \bar{5} \rangle = \left\{ \bar{5}^1, \bar{5}^2 \right\} = \left\{ \bar{5}, \bar{1} \right\} = U(6)$$

Ejercicio 4. Sea  $G$  un grupo. Probar que  $a^n = e_G \Leftrightarrow o(a) \mid n$ .

$G$  un grupo,  $a \in G$

$$a^n = e_G \Leftrightarrow o(a) \mid n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow) \text{ tenemos } a^n = e_G \quad a^{o(a)} = e_G$$

$$n = o(a)q + r \quad \text{con } \underline{0 \leq r < o(a)} \quad \text{queremos probar que } r = 0$$

$$a^n = e_G \Rightarrow a^{o(a)q + r} = e_G$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{o(a)q} a^r = e_G$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(a^{o(a)})^q}_{e_G} a^r = e_G$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r = e_G$$

$$0 \leq r < o(a)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow a^r = e_G \\ 0 \leq r < o(a) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow r = 0 \Rightarrow n = o(a)q \Rightarrow o(a) \mid n$$

$\Leftarrow$ )  $o(a) \mid n$  queremos ver que  $a^n = e_G$

$$o(a) \mid n \Rightarrow n = o(a)q \quad \text{con } q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a^n = a^{o(a)q} = \underbrace{(a^{o(a)})^q}_{e_G} = e_G$$

Ejercicio 5. Considere un grupo cíclico finito  $G$  de orden  $n$ , con generador  $g \in G$ .

a. Probar que  $g^k = g^m$  si y solo si  $k \equiv m \pmod{n}$

b. Sea  $d = \text{mcd}(m, n)$ . Sean  $n^*$  y  $m^*$  los cofactores de  $m$  y  $n$ . Es decir:  $n = dn^*$ ,  $m = dm^*$  y  $\text{mcd}(m^*, n^*) = 1$ .

1. Probar que el orden de  $g^m$  es  $n^*$ . Es decir:  $o(g^m) = \frac{n}{d} = \frac{o(g)}{\text{mcd}(m, o(g))}$ .

c. Probar que  $g^m$  es también un generador de  $G$  si y solo si  $\text{mcd}(m, n) = 1$ .

d. Usando la parte anterior, probar que  $G$  tiene  $\varphi(n)$  generadores.

$G$  grupo cíclico finito

$$|G| = n$$

$$g \text{ un generador de } G \Rightarrow o(g) = n$$

$$o(g) = |\langle g \rangle| = |G| = n$$

$$a) \quad g^k = g^m \Leftrightarrow k \equiv m \pmod{n} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{orden de } g \\ n \mid k-m \end{array}$$

$$g^a = e_G \Leftrightarrow a \mid \text{ord}(g)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad g^k = g^m \Rightarrow g^k g^{-m} = g^m g^{-m}$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{k-m} = e_G$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid k-m \quad \text{porque } n = \text{ord}(g)$$

$$\Rightarrow k \equiv m \pmod{n}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad k \equiv m \pmod{n} \Rightarrow n \mid k-m$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{k-m} = e_G \quad \text{porque } n = \text{ord}(g)$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{k-m} g^m = e_G g^m$$

$$\Rightarrow g^k = g^m$$

$$b) \quad \text{Sea } d = \text{mcd}(m, n) \quad \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} n = dn^* \\ m = dm^* \\ \text{mcd}(n^*, m^*) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \rightsquigarrow g^{dn^*} = e_G$$

Queremos probar que  $\text{ord}(g^m) = n^*$

$$* \quad (g^m)^{n^*} = e_G ?$$

$$(g^m)^{n^*} = (g^{dm^*})^{n^*} = (g^{dn^*})^{m^*} = \underbrace{(g^n)^{m^*}}_{e_G} = e_G$$

\* Sea  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  tal que  $(g^m)^k = e_G$ , queremos ver que  $k \geq n^*$

$$(g^m)^k = e_G$$

$$(g^m)^{n^*} = e_G$$

$$\Rightarrow (g^m)^{n^*} = (g^m)^k \Rightarrow g^{mn^*} = g^{mk}$$

entonces  $n \mid mn^k - mk$

$$mn^k = mk \pmod{n}$$

$$mn^k = mk \pmod{n}$$

$$dm^k n^k = dm^k k \pmod{n}$$

$$m^k n^k = m^k k \pmod{n^k}$$

$$n^k = k \pmod{n^k}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k > 1 \\ k \text{ múltiplo de } n^k \end{array} \right\} k \geq n^k$$

Probamos:  $o(g^m) = \frac{n}{\gcd(m, n)}$  donde  $n = o(g)$

c)  $g^m$  también es generador de  $G \Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, n) = 1$   
 $o(g^m) = n$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad o(g^m) = \frac{n}{\gcd(m, n) = 1} = n$$

$\Rightarrow o(g^m) = n \Rightarrow g^m$  es un generador

( $\Rightarrow$ ) Supongamos que  $\gcd(m, n) > 1$

$$o(g^m) = \frac{n}{\gcd(m, n) > 1} < n$$

$$o(g^m) < |G| \Rightarrow \langle g^m \rangle \neq G$$

$\Rightarrow g^m$  no es generador  
absurdo!

a)  $G$  tiene  $\varphi(|G|)$  generadores

$$G = \langle g \rangle = \left\{ e, g, g^2, g^3, \dots, g^{\frac{|G|-1}{\gcd(|G|-1, 1)}} \right\}$$

$g^m$  es generador de  $G$  si  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$

$$\# \text{ generadores} = \# \{ m : 1 \leq m \leq |G| - 1, \text{gcd}(m, |G|) = 1 \}$$

$$= \varphi(|G|)$$

$$= \varphi(n)$$