

Ejercicio 1

- c. Hallar elementos $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ que cumplan: $o(a) = o(b) = \infty$, $o(a+b)$ finito y mayor a 1. La operación del grupo es la suma coordenada a coordenada.

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\} \quad \bar{x} + \bar{y} = \overline{x+y}$$

el neutro es $\bar{0}$

$$\rightarrow o(\bar{0}) = 1$$

$$\bar{0} = \{0, 2, -2, 4, -4, \dots\}$$

$$o(\bar{1}) = 2$$

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

$$\bar{1}^2 = \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \overline{1+1} = \bar{2} = \bar{0}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z} = \{(\bar{0}, 0), (\bar{0}, 1), (\bar{0}, -1), (\bar{0}, 2), \dots, (\bar{1}, 0), (\bar{1}, 1), (\bar{1}, -1), (\bar{1}, 2), \dots\}$$

\rightarrow la operación es la suma coordenada a coordenada

$$(\bar{x}, n) + (\bar{y}, m) = (\overline{x+y}, n+m)$$

neutro de $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ es $(\bar{0}, 0)$

$$(\bar{x}, n) + (\bar{0}, 0) = (\bar{x}, n)$$

* buscamos $a \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ tal que $o(a)$ sea infinito

$$a = (\ , 0) \xrightarrow{\uparrow} a = (\bar{0}, 0) \leftarrow \text{orden 1}$$
$$\xrightarrow{} a = (\bar{1}, 0) \leftarrow \text{orden 2}$$

$$(\bar{1}, 0) + (\bar{1}, 0) = (\bar{1+1}, 0+0) = (\bar{0}, 0)$$

para que a tenga infinito la segunda entrada no puede ser 0

$$a = (\bar{0}, 1)$$

$$a+a = (\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{0}, 1) = (\bar{0}, 2)$$

$$a+a+a = (\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{0}, 1) = (\bar{0}, 3)$$

$$a^n = \underbrace{(\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{0}, 1) + \dots + (\bar{0}, 1)}_{n \text{ veces}} = (\bar{0}, n)$$

$$a^n = (\bar{0}, n)$$

entonces $a^n \neq (\bar{0}, 0)$ para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$\Rightarrow a$ tiene orden infinito

* buscamos b tal que: $\sigma(b) = \infty \rightarrow b = (\ , \)$

$$1 < \underline{\sigma(a+b)} < \infty$$

$$\rightarrow a+b = (\ , \ 0)$$

$$a = (\bar{0}, 1)$$

$$b = (\ , \ -1) \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow b = (\bar{0}, -1) \rightsquigarrow a+b = (\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{0}, -1) = (\bar{0}, 0) \\ \rightarrow \sigma(a+b) = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow a+b = (\bar{0}, 1) + (\bar{1}, -1) = (\bar{1}, 0)$$

$$(\bar{1}, 0) \neq (\bar{0}, 0)$$

$$(\bar{1}, 0) + (\bar{1}, 0) = (\bar{1+1}, 0+0) = (\bar{0}, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma((\bar{1}, 0)) = 2$$

$$a = (\bar{0}, 1)$$

$$b = (\bar{1}, -1)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma(a) = \infty \\ \sigma(b) = \infty \\ \sigma(a+b) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Grupos cíclicos

$(G, *, e)$ un grupo

$g \in G$

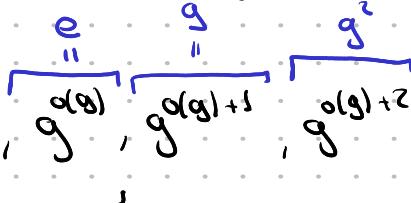
el conjunto de potencias de g es $\{g, g^2, g^3, \dots, g^0, g^{-1}, g^{-2}, \dots\}$

$$\langle g \rangle = \{g^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{g, g^2, g^3, \dots, g^0, g^{-1}, g^{-2}, \dots\}$$

$\langle g \rangle$ es un subgrupo de G llamado subgrupo generado por g

* $\sigma(g) < \infty$

$$\langle g \rangle = \{g, g^2, g^3, \dots, g^{\sigma(g)}, g^{\sigma(g)+1}, g^{\sigma(g)+2}, \dots\}$$



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

$$\# \langle g \rangle$$

* decimos que G es cíclico si existe algún $g \in G$ tq

$$\langle g \rangle = G$$

$\rightarrow g$ es un generador de G

ejemplo: suma $\langle 1 \rangle = \{1, 1+1, 1+1+1, \dots, \overset{1^o}{\underset{0}{\dots}}, -1, -1-1, -1-1-1, \dots\}$

* \mathbb{Z} es cíclico?

$\langle 1 \rangle = \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ es cíclico y 1 es un generador

* \mathbb{Z}_2 es cíclico? $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$

$$\langle \bar{1} \rangle = \{\bar{1}, \bar{1} + \bar{1}\} = \{\bar{1}, \bar{0}\} = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

\mathbb{Z}_2 es cíclico y $\bar{1}$ es un generador

* Un grupo G finito es cíclico si existe $g \in G$ tal que $o(g) = |G|$

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

$$\Rightarrow \langle g \rangle = G$$

porque G tiene que ser finito?

\mathbb{Z} con la suma

$$o(\mathbb{Z}) = \infty$$

$\langle 2 \rangle = \text{los enteros pares} \Rightarrow 2 \text{ no es generador de } \mathbb{Z}$

Ejercicio 7. 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.

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

para ver si \mathbb{Z}_4 es cíclico buscamos un elemento de orden 4

$$o(\bar{0}) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{2} \\ \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{3} \\ \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{4} = \bar{0} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} o(\bar{1}) = 4 \\ \langle \bar{1} \rangle = \{ \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{0} \} \\ \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4 \text{ es cíclico y } \bar{1} \text{ lo genera} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{2} + \bar{2} &= \bar{4} = \bar{0} \\ \Rightarrow o(\bar{2}) &= 2 \\ \langle \bar{2} \rangle &= \{ \bar{2}, \overbrace{\bar{2} + \bar{2}}^{\bar{0}} \} = \{ \bar{2}, \bar{0} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{3} + \bar{3} = \bar{6} = \bar{2} \\ \bar{3} + \bar{3} + \bar{3} = \bar{9} = \bar{3} \\ \bar{3}^4 = \bar{3} + \bar{3} + \bar{3} + \bar{3} = \bar{12} = \bar{0} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} o(\bar{3}) = 4 \\ \langle \bar{3} \rangle = \{ \bar{3}, \bar{2}, \bar{1}, \bar{0} \} = \mathbb{Z}_4 \\ \Rightarrow \bar{3} \text{ genera } \mathbb{Z}_4 \end{array}$$

Grupo de invertibles modulo n

queremos definir un producto en $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \dots, \bar{n-1} \}$

$$\bar{a} \bar{b} = \overline{\underset{\substack{\nwarrow \\ \text{producto de } \mathbb{Z}}}{ab}}$$

→ esta operación es asocialia

→ el neutro es $\bar{1}$

$$\bar{a} \bar{1} = \overline{a \cdot 1} = \bar{a}$$

→ el problema son los inversos

$$\bar{0} \text{ tiene inverso? } \underbrace{\bar{0} \bar{x}}_{\substack{\text{"} \\ \bar{0x}}} = \bar{1}$$

a es invertible modulo n si $\text{med}(a, n) = 1$

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

$$a^{-1}a \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$U(n) = \{ \bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_n : \text{mcd}(a, n) = 1 \}$$

↑
grupos de invertibles modulo n

$$|U(n)| = \varphi(n)$$

para ver si $U(n)$ es cíclico buscamos un elemento con orden igual a $\varphi(n)$

$$\mathbb{Z}_5 = \{ \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4} \}$$

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

$$\varphi(5) = 4$$

$$\rightarrow o(\bar{3}) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\bar{2}^4 = \bar{2}^3 \cdot \bar{2} = \bar{3} \cdot \bar{2} = \overline{6} = \bar{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow o(\bar{2}) = |U(5)|$$

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

$$\langle \bar{2} \rangle = \{ \bar{2}, \bar{4}, \bar{3}, \bar{1} \}$$

$$\rightarrow o(\bar{3}) = 4 \rightarrow \bar{3} \text{ es otro generador de } U(5)$$

$$\bar{3}^2 = \bar{3} \cdot \bar{3} = \bar{9} = \bar{4}$$

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

$$\bar{3}^4 = \bar{3}^3 \cdot \bar{3} = \bar{2} \cdot \bar{3} = \bar{6} = \bar{1}$$

$$\rightarrow o(\bar{4}) = 2 \rightarrow \bar{4} \text{ no genera } U(5)$$

$$\bar{4}^2 = \bar{4} \cdot \bar{4} = \overline{16} = \bar{1}$$

$$\langle \bar{4} \rangle = \{ \bar{4}, \bar{1} \}$$