

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) 5

$(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) \circ (2, 3) = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$
 $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) \circ (3, 4) = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$

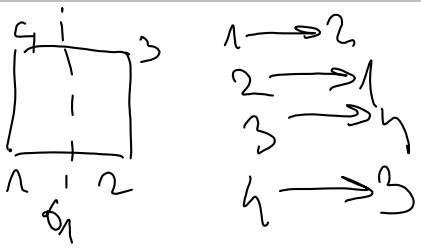
$(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) = (1, 4, 2, 5, 3)$
 $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)^{-1} = (1, 5, 4, 3, 2)$

$id, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4$
 r_{90}, r_{180}, r_{270}

$\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2 = r_{180}$
 $\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_3 = r_{180}$
 $\sigma_3 \circ \sigma_1 = r_{180}$

$\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_2$

n -úhelník
 n ... rotaci
 n zrcenel
 D



$$(12)(34)$$



$$(1234)$$

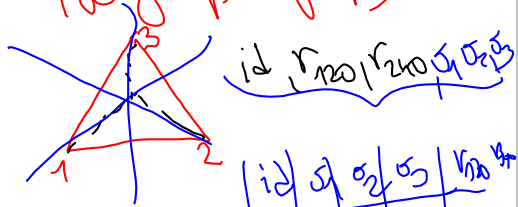


$$(13)(24)$$

$$D_{2n} \subseteq S_n = \Sigma_n$$

Grupa

Podgrupa grupy S_n



id, r_{120} , r_{240} , σ_1 , σ_2 , σ_3

	id	σ_1	σ_2	σ_3	r_{120}	r_{240}
id						
σ_1						
σ_2						
σ_3						
r_{120}						
r_{240}						

$$ii) \Rightarrow i) \quad \underline{a \equiv b (m)} \Rightarrow \underline{a = m \cdot q_1 + r} \\ \underline{b = m \cdot q_2 + r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a - b} = m \cdot q_1 + r - (m \cdot q_2 + r) = \\ = m \cdot q_1 - m \cdot q_2 = \\ = m(q_1 - q_2) \\ \Rightarrow m | a - b$$

ii) \Rightarrow i) $m | a - b$

$$\underline{a = m \cdot q_1 + r_1} \quad a - b = \\ \underline{b = m \cdot q_2 + r_2} \quad = m \cdot q_2 + r_2 \\ \underline{r_1 - r_2 = 0} \quad \underline{r_1 = r_2}$$

$$\underline{r_1 = r_2}$$

ii) \Rightarrow iii)

$$m | (a - b) \Rightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Z} : \\ a - b = m \cdot q \Rightarrow \\ \underline{a = b + m \cdot q}$$

iii) \Rightarrow ii)

$$a = b + m \cdot k \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{a - b = m \cdot k} \Rightarrow$$

$$m | a - b$$

$$a \equiv b (m) \Rightarrow a = b + q_1 \cdot m \\ c \equiv d (m) \Rightarrow c = d + q_2 \cdot m$$

$$a + c = (b + d) + m(q_1 + q_2) \\ \Rightarrow a + c \equiv (b + d) (m)$$

$$a + c = b + d + b \cdot q_1 \cdot m + d \cdot q_2 \cdot m + \\ = b + d + m(b \cdot q_1 + d \cdot q_2)$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad (a, p) = 1$$

$$\boxed{a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}}$$

$x_1, \dots, x_a \in \mathbb{R}$

$M = p$ -matice

$$|M| = a^p \quad \sigma(\text{per } s) = \text{esp}$$

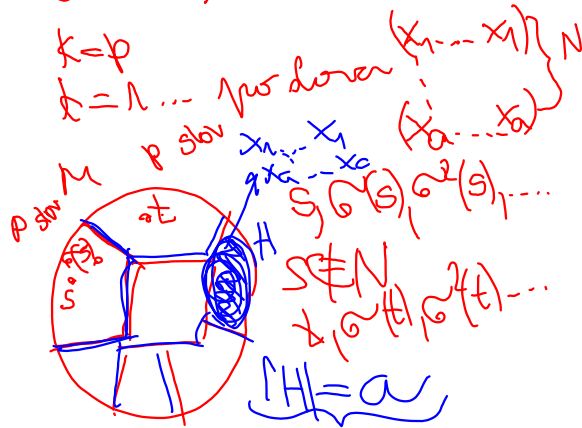
$\sigma: M \rightarrow M$

$$\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_{ip}) = (x_2, \dots, x_{ip}, x_1)$$

$$\sigma^k(s) = s$$

$k = p$

$s = 1, \dots, p$ per down $(x_1, \dots, x_1) \dots (x_1, \dots, x_1) \dots (x_1, \dots, x_1) \dots$



$$|M| = a^p$$

$$|M| - |H| = a^p - a$$

$$a^p - a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p} \quad \text{MTH}$$

$$[a]_m \cdot [a^{-1}]_m = [1]_m$$

$$a \cdot a^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$a \cdot x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

$$(a, m) | 1 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(a, m) = 1}_{\varphi(m)}$$

$$\varphi(4) = \varphi(2 \cdot 2) =$$

$$(2-1) \cdot 2^{2-1} = (3-1) \cdot 2^1 = 4 \cdot 2 = \boxed{8}$$

$$\cancel{24}^x | = \boxed{8}$$

$$[5]_{17} \quad \boxed{(5, 17) = 1}$$

$$[5]_{17} \cdot [x]_{17} = [1]_{17}$$

$$5x \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$$

$$5x = 1 + 17y$$

$$5x - 17y = 1$$

$$(\xi, \eta) = 1$$

$$\xi \eta = 1$$