

Cyclic Groups

$$G = \langle a \rangle = \begin{cases} a^n & \text{if } (.) \text{ ex: } U(10) = \langle 3 \rangle = \{3^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{3^0, 3^1, 3^2, 3^3\} \\ na & \text{if } (+) \text{ ex: } \mathbb{Z}_4 = \langle 1 \rangle = \{n1 : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \end{cases}$$

Properties of a Cyclic Groups

	Properties	Examples
1.	$ a = \infty \Rightarrow a^i = a^j \Leftrightarrow i = j$	ex: In $(\mathbb{Z}, +) \forall 0 \neq a \in \mathbb{Z}: a = \infty$ So for $2^3 = 2^j \Leftrightarrow j = 3$
2.	$ a = n$, then $\langle a \rangle = \begin{cases} \{e, a, \dots, a^{n-1}\} & \text{for } (.) \\ \{e, 2a, \dots, (n-1)a\} & \text{for } (+) \end{cases}$	ex1: $(U(10), .), 9 = 2$, then $\langle 9 \rangle = \{e, a^1\} = \{1, 9\}$ ex2: $(\mathbb{Z}_6, +) 2 = 3$ then $\langle 2 \rangle = \{e, a, 2a\} = \{0, 2, 4\}$
3.	$ a = n \Rightarrow a^i = a^j \Leftrightarrow n i - j$	$(\mathbb{Z}_6, +) 2 = 3$, $2(2) = 4, 20(2) = 4$ then $3 2 - 20$
4.	$ a = \langle a \rangle $	$(\mathbb{Z}_6, +) 2 = 3$ then $\langle 2 \rangle = \{e, a, 2a\} = \{0, 2, 4\}$ $\langle 2 \rangle = 3$
5.	$ a = n$ and $a^k = e \Rightarrow a \mid k$	$(\mathbb{Z}_6, +) 2 = 3$ then $6(2) = 0, 12(2) = 0$ $\Rightarrow 3 6, 3 12$
6.	Let $ a = n$, then $\langle a^k \rangle = \langle a^{\gcd(n,k)} \rangle$ And $ a^k = \frac{n}{\gcd(n,k)}$	$ a = 30$, then $\langle a^{26} \rangle = \langle a^2 \rangle$ since $\gcd(30, 26) = 2$ And $ a^{26} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$
7.	Let $ a = n$, then $\langle a^i \rangle = \langle a^j \rangle \Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, i) = \gcd(n, j)$ And $ a^i = a^j \Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, i) = \gcd(n, j)$	From ex.6 above, $ a = 30$, then $\langle a^{26} \rangle = \langle a^2 \rangle \Leftrightarrow$ $\gcd(30, 26) = \gcd(30, 2) = 2$ And $ a^{26} = a^2 = \frac{30}{2} = 15$

	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Examples</i>
8.	Let $ a = n, \langle a \rangle = \langle a^j \rangle \Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, j) = 1$ And $ a = \langle a^j \rangle \Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, j) = 1$	$(U(10), \cdot), 9 = 2$, then $\langle 9 \rangle = \{1, 9\}$ $\gcd(2, 3) = 1 \Rightarrow \langle 9^3 \rangle = \langle 9 \rangle$ $\langle 9^3 \rangle = \{9^{3^0}, 9^{3^1}\} = \{1, 9\}$ $ 9 = \langle 9^3 \rangle $ $\gcd(2, 5) = 1 \Rightarrow \langle 9^5 \rangle = \langle 9 \rangle$
9.	k is a generator of $Z_n \Leftrightarrow \gcd(n, k) = 1$	Find the all generators of Z_{10} ? $Z_{10} = \langle 1 \rangle = \langle 3 \rangle = \langle 7 \rangle = \langle 9 \rangle$
10.	Every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic	Clearly
11.	$ G = n, \forall H \leq G, H \mid G $	Lagrange's Theorem
12.	$ G = \langle a \rangle = n$, for each divisor $k \mid n$ G has a subgroup H s.t. $ H = k$ and $H = \langle a^{n/k} \rangle$	$U(10) = \langle 3 \rangle, U(10) = 4, 2 \mid 4$ so $\exists$ a subgroup H of order 2 and $H = \langle 3^{4/2} \rangle = \langle 9 \rangle = \{1, 9\}$
13.	Special Case of 12 for $G = Z_n$: $ Z_n = \langle 1 \rangle = n$, for each divisor $k \mid n$, Z_n has a subgroup H s.t. $ H = k$ and $H = \langle n/k \rangle$	$ Z_{10} = \langle 1 \rangle = 10$ as $2 \mid 10$, and $5 \mid 10$ $\exists$ a subgroup H of order 2 which is $H = \langle 10/2 \rangle = \langle 5 \rangle = \{0, 5\}$ $\exists$ a subgroup K of order 5 which is $K = \langle 10/5 \rangle = \langle 2 \rangle = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$
14.	$\phi(n) = U(n) $ = number of +ve integers less than n and relatively prime to n .	$\phi(10) = U(10) = 4$
15.	$ G = \langle a \rangle = n$ if $d \mid n$, then the number of elements of order d = $\phi(d)$	Ex: Find the number of elements of order 9 in Z_{70}, Z_{5056} ? = $\phi(9)=6$
16.	For arbitrary group G , $ G = n$, the number of elements of order d is divisible by $\phi(d)$	