

MPI - Lecture 2

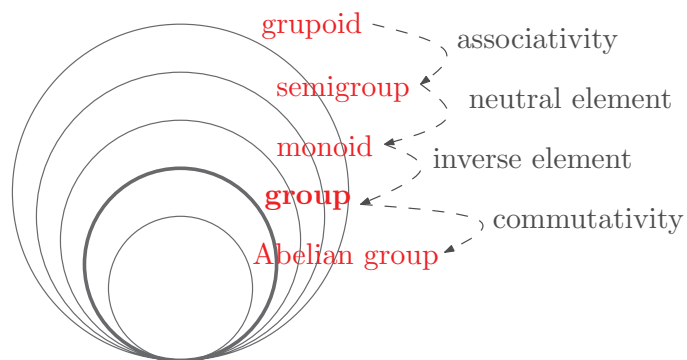
Outline

- Reminder and motivation
- Subgroups
- Groups generated by a set
- Cyclic groups

Reminder and Motivation

Reminder of the last lecture

Hierarchy of structures of type “a set and a binary operation”



Example (1/4)

Example 1. Consider the set $\mathbb{Z}_{12} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 11\}$ with the addition $\pmod{12}$.

- the set $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ is closed under this operation, i.e., it is a **groupoid**groupoid;
- the operation is associative, so it is a **semigroup**semigroup;
- the number 0 is the neutral element, so it is a **monoid**monoid;
- the inverse of $k \neq 0$ is $12 - k$ and the inverse of 0 is 0, so it is a **group**group;
- the operation is commutative, thus we have an **Abelian group**.

Let $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1\}$ be the set of the residue classes modulo n .

The group $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_{(\pmod{n})})$ is the **additive group modulo n** ; it is denoted by $\mathbb{Z}_n^+$.

Example (2/4)

Question: Which other set M forms a group with the addition $\pmod{12}$?

In order for the operation to be well defined, we must have $M \subset \mathbb{Z}_{12}$:

Question (refined): Which subset of $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ forms a group with the addition $\pmod{12}$?

Answer: There are quite a lot of them. To find out how to discover them, let us ask this subquestion:

Sub-question: Which is the smallest subset of $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ that forms a group with addition $\pmod{12}$ and contains the number 2?

Example (3/4)

We are looking for a set $M \subset \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ such that $2 \in M$ and $(M, +_{(\pmod{12})})$ is a group:

- M must be closed under addition $\pmod{12}$:
 - it must contain $2 + 2 = 4$, $2 + 4 = 6$, $4 + 6 = 10$, ...
 - the set $\{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$ is closed under this operation, so we have a groupoid;

- the operation remains associative, so it is a semigroup;

- 0 remains the neutral element, so it is a monoid;

- each element has its inverse in the set (the set is closed under inversion), so it is a group.

The wanted set is $M = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$.

We say that M is a subgroup generated by the set $\{2\}$.

Example (4/4)

Similarly, as we have generated the set from the element 2, we can proceed for others elements of $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \{0\} \rightarrow & \{0\} & \\
 \{1\} \rightarrow & \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\} & \leftarrow \{11\} \\
 \{2\} \rightarrow & \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} & \leftarrow \{10\} \\
 \{3\} \rightarrow & \{0, 3, 6, 9\} & \leftarrow \{9\} \\
 \{4\} \rightarrow & \{0, 4, 8\} & \leftarrow \{8\} \\
 \{5\} \rightarrow & \{0, 5, 10, 3, 8, 1, 6, 11, 4, 9, 2, 7\} & \leftarrow \{7\} \\
 \{6\} \rightarrow & \{0, 6\} &
 \end{array}$$

Back to the original question: there exist 6 different sets $M \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ such that $(M, +_{(\text{mod } 12)})$ is a group.

Subgroups

Definition and basic properties

Definition of subgroup

Definition 2. Let $G = (M, \circ)$ be a group.

A *subgroup* of the group G is a pair $H = (N, \circ)$ such that:

- $N \subseteq M$ and $N \neq \emptyset$,
- H is a group.
- Idea of substructures with the same properties as the original structure: compare for instance with a subspace of a linear (vector) space.
- Similarly, we can define subgroupoids, subsemigroups, submonoids,...
- A binary operation in the group $G = (M, \circ)$ is a function from $M \times M$ to M .

The operation in a subgroup $H = (N, \circ)$ is, to be precise, the restriction of this operation to the set $N \times N$.

Trivial proper groups and sub-

In each group $G = (M, \circ)$, there always exist at least two subgroups (if M contains only one element the two coincide):

- the group containing only the neutral element: $(\{e\}, \circ)$, and
- the group itself $G = (M, \circ)$.

These two groups are the *trivial subgroups*.

Other subgroups are non-trivial or *proper subgroups*.

Question 3. If H is a subgroup of a group G , is the neutral element of H identical to the neutral element of G ?

Intersection of subgroups

Theorem 4. Let $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_n$, with $n \geq 1$, be subgroups of a group $G = (M, \circ)$. Then

$$H' = \bigcap_{i=1,2,\dots,n} H_i$$

is also a subgroup of G .

Power of an element

Definition 5. Let $G = (M, \circ)$ be a group with neutral element e . We define for each element $a \in M$ and each positive $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the n -th power of the element a as

$$\begin{aligned} a^0 &= e \\ a^n &= \underbrace{a \circ a \circ \dots \circ a}_{n \text{ times}} \\ a^{-n} &= (a^{-1})^n = \underbrace{a^{-1} \circ a^{-1} \circ \dots \circ a^{-1}}_{n \text{ times}} \end{aligned}$$

Note that $a \circ a \circ \dots \circ a$ can be written without brackets thanks to associativity (for a non-associative operation the result would depend on the order...).

For all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ the following “natural” equalities are true:

- $a^{n+m} = a^n \circ a^m$,
- $a^{nm} = (a^n)^m$.

For the additive notation of a group $G = (M, +)$, we define the n -th multiple of the element a and we denote it by $n \times a$ (resp. $-n \times a = n \times (-a)$).

Order of a subgroup

Order of a
(sub)group

Definition 6. The *order of a (sub)group* $G = (M, \circ)$, denoted $|G|$, is its number of elements. If M is an infinite set, the order is infinite.

According to the order we distinguish between *finite* and *infinite groups*.

Example 7. The group $\mathbb{Z}_{12}^+$ is of order 12. It has 6 subgroups:

- two trivial: $\{0\}$ and $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$;
- and four proper: $\{0, 6\}$, $\{0, 4, 8\}$, $\{0, 3, 6, 9\}$, and $\{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$.

of order 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12.

(Left) cosets of a
subgroup

Let G be a group and H be one of its subgroups.

The (left) coset of H in G with respect to an element $g \in G$ is the set

$$gH = \{gh : h \in H\} \quad (\text{or } g + H \text{ in additive notation})$$

Example 8. Let us consider the subgroup $H = \{0, 3, 6, 9\}$ of $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$.

Find $g + H$ for all $g \in \mathbb{Z}_{12}$.

The *index* of H in G , denoted $[G : H]$, is the number of different cosets of H in G .

Lagrange's The-
orem

Theorem 9. Let H be a subgroup of a finite group G . The order of H divides the order of G .

More precisely, $|G| = [G : H] \cdot |H|$.

This statement connects the abstract structure of a group with divisibility and also with the notion of prime numbers!

Consequence: A group with prime order has only trivial subgroups!

To prove Lagrange's Theorem we need the following lemma.

Lemma 10. For all $a, b \in G$ one has $|aH| = |bH|$.

Question 11. Let G be a group of order n and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $k|n$.

Is there any subgroup of G of order k ?

Groups generated by a set

Question: How to find the smallest subgroup of a group $G = (M, \circ)$ containing a given nonempty set $N \subset M$?

Group generated by a set
(1/2)

Definition 12. Let $G = (M, \circ)$ be a group and $N \subset M$ a nonempty set. The smallest subgroup of G containing N is the *subgroup generated by N* and is denoted by $\langle N \rangle$.

In particular, for a singleton $N = \{a\}$ we use the notation $\langle a \rangle = \langle \{a\} \rangle$.

Example 13. For the group $\mathbb{Z}_{12}^+$, we have proven that $\langle 2 \rangle = (\{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}, +_{\text{mod } 12})$.

Definition 14. If for a set M it holds that $\langle M \rangle = G$, we say that M is a *generating set of G* .

Group generated by a set
(2/2)

Example 15. The group $\mathbb{Z}_{12}^+$ is generated, for instance, by the sets $\{1\}$ and $\{5\}$, i.e.

$$\langle 1 \rangle = \langle 5 \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{12}^+.$$

Theorem 16. Let $G = (M, \circ)$ be a group and $N \subset M$ a nonempty set. The following holds:

- the subgroup $\langle N \rangle$ equals the intersection of all subgroups containing N , i.e.

$$\langle N \rangle = \bigcap \{H : H \text{ is a subgroup of } G \text{ containing } N\}$$

- all elements in $\langle N \rangle$ can be obtained by means of “group span”, i.e.,

$$\{a_1^{k_1} \circ a_2^{k_2} \circ \cdots \circ a_n^{k_n} : n \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in N, k_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Cyclic groups

Examples

We have seen that the additive group $\mathbb{Z}_{12}^+$ is equal to $\langle 1 \rangle$, $\langle 5 \rangle$, $\langle 7 \rangle$, and $\langle 11 \rangle$.

Groups generated by one element (1/2)

The following theorem generalize this fact.

Theorem 17. *An additive group modulo n is equal to $\langle k \rangle$ if and only if k and n are coprimes.*

Proof. This statement is a consequence of a general theorem which will be proven later and of the fact that $\mathbb{Z}_n^+ = \langle 1 \rangle$ for all $n \geq 2$. $\square$

The group $(\{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}, \cdot_{(\text{mod } p)})$, where p is a prime number, is the multiplicative group modulo p , denoted $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$.

Groups generated by one element (2/2)

Example 18. *Is there a one-element set generating the group $\mathbb{Z}_{11}^\times$?*

Yes, for example $\langle 2 \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{11}^\times$.

On the other hand, $\langle 3 \rangle = (\{1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}, \cdot_{(\text{mod } 11)})$.

Finding the generator(s) of a multiplicative group $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is more complicated than for an additive group $\mathbb{Z}_n^+$.

Multiplicative groups have more complicated and interesting structure.

$$(\text{mod } 13) \begin{pmatrix} 2^1 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 & 2^5 & 2^6 & 2^7 & 2^8 & 2^9 & 2^{10} & 2^{11} & 2^{12} \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\text{mod } 13) \begin{pmatrix} 2^1 & \color{red}{2^2} & 2^3 & \color{red}{2^4} & 2^5 & \color{red}{2^6} & 2^7 & \color{red}{2^8} & 2^9 & \color{red}{2^{10}} & 2^{11} & \color{red}{2^{12}} \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition

Definition of
cyclic group

Definition 19. A group $G = (M, \circ)$ is *cyclic* if there exists an element $a \in M$ such that $\langle a \rangle = G$.

This element is a *generator* of the cyclic group.

- $\mathbb{Z}_n^+$ is a cyclic group for every n and its generators are all positive numbers $k \leq n$ coprime with n .
- The infinite group $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ is cyclic and it has just two generators: 1 and -1 .
- $\mathbb{Z}_{11}^\times$ is cyclic, and 2 is a generator.

Why “cyclic”?

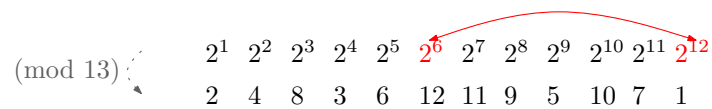
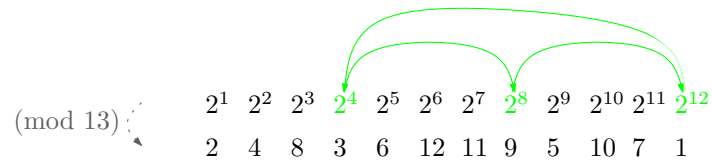
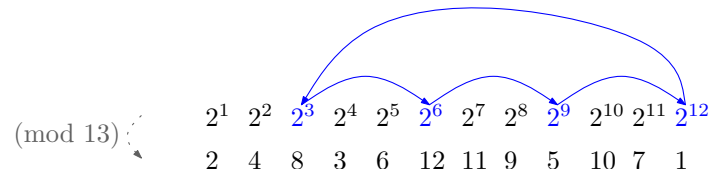
Consider the multiplicative group $\mathbb{Z}_{13}^\times$.

If we repeatedly compose the generator 2 with itself we successively get all elements of the group: $2^1 = 2$, $2^2 = 4$, $2^3 = 8$, $2^4 = 3$, $\dots$, $2^{12} = 1$.

The 13-th power is again the number 2 and so the sequence of powers is indeed stuck in a cycle.

subgroups: $\{1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12\}$, $\{1, 5, 8, 12\}$, $\{1, 3, 9\}$, $\{1, 12\}$.

generators: $2, 6, 7, 11$.



Fermat's Theorem

Fermat's Theorem (1/2)

Theorem 20. In a cyclic group $G = (M, \circ)$ of order n , for all elements $a \in M$, it holds that

$$a^n = e$$

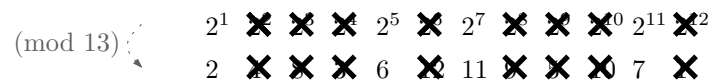
Where e is the neutral element of G .

Proof. Consider a sequence of elements from M : $a, a^2, a^3, a^4, \dots$

Denote q the smallest number such that $a^q = e$. Clearly $q \leq n$ (why?!)

The set $a, a^2, \dots, a^q$ is the subgroup $\langle a \rangle$ and has order q .

By Lagrange's Theorem, we have that q divides n , i.e., there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = qk$.



We have $a^n = a^{qk} = (a^q)^k = e^k = e$. □

Fermat's Theorem (2/2)

$\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is always a cyclic group (it is not trivial to prove it) and its order is $p - 1$.

Applying the previous theorem to $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ we obtain the well-known **Fermat's Little Theorem**.

Corollary 21 (Fermat's Little Theorem). *For an arbitrary prime number p and an arbitrary $1 \leq a < p$ we have that*

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

Find the generators

How to find all generators (1/2)

Generally, to find all generators is not an easy task (e.g., in groups $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ we are not able to do it algorithmically); but if we have one, it is easy to find all the others.

Theorem 22. *If $(G, \circ)$ is a cyclic group of order n and a is one of its generator, then a^k is a generator if and only if k and n are coprime.*

To prove the previous theorem we use the following

Lemma 23. *Let $D = \{mk + \ell n \mid m, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
Then $\gcd(k, n) = \min\{|a| \mid a \in D \setminus \{0\}\}$.*

How to find all generators (2/2)

Corollary 24. *In a cyclic group of order n , the number of all generators is equal to $\varphi(n)$.*

Where φ is the **Euler's (totient) function**, which assigns to each integer n the number of integers less than n that are coprime with n .

$\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is a cyclic group of order $p - 1$ and thus it has $\varphi(p - 1)$ generators.

An effective algorithm for evaluating $\varphi(n)$ does not exist; if it existed, we would be able to find the integer factorization of arbitrarily large n and RSA would not be safe!

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\text{mod } 13) \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
 2^1 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 & 2^5 & 2^6 & 2^7 & 2^8 & 2^9 & 2^{10} & 2^{11} & 2^{12} \\
 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\text{mod } 13) \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
 2^1 & \color{red}{2^2} & 2^3 & \color{red}{2^4} & 2^5 & \color{red}{2^6} & 2^7 & \color{red}{2^8} & 2^9 & \color{red}{2^{10}} & 2^{11} & \color{red}{2^{12}} \\
 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\text{mod } 13) \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
 2^1 & 2^2 & \color{blue}{2^3} & 2^4 & 2^5 & \color{blue}{2^6} & 2^7 & 2^8 & \color{blue}{2^9} & 2^{10} & 2^{11} & \color{blue}{2^{12}} \\
 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Subgroups of cyclic groups

Theorem 25. *Any subgroup of a cyclic group is again a cyclic group.*

Subgroups of cyclic group are cyclic

Consider again the multiplicative group $\mathbb{Z}_{13}^\times$.

subgroups: $\{1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12\}$, $\{1, 5, 8, 12\}$, $\{1, 3, 9\}$, $\{1, 12\}$.

generators: $2, 6, 7, 11$.

Order of an element

Order of an element

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\text{mod } 13) \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
 2^1 & 2^2 & 2^3 & \color{green}{2^4} & 2^5 & 2^6 & 2^7 & \color{green}{2^8} & 2^9 & 2^{10} & 2^{11} & \color{green}{2^{12}} \\
 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
 (\text{mod } 13) & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} & 2^1 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 & 2^5 & \textcolor{red}{2^6} & 2^7 & 2^8 & 2^9 & 2^{10} & 2^{11} & \textcolor{red}{2^{12}} \\
 & & 2 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 6 & 12 & 11 & 9 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
 (\text{mod } 13) & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} & 2^1 & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & 2^5 & \textcolor{black}{\times} & 2^7 & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & 2^{11} & \textcolor{black}{\times} \\
 & & 2 & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & 6 & \textcolor{black}{\times} & 11 & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & \textcolor{black}{\times} & 7 & \textcolor{black}{\times}
 \end{array}$$

Let G be a group and $g \in G$.

The **order** of g (in G) is the order of the group that is generated by g .

In the finite case, we have the equivalence $\text{order}(g) = \# \langle g \rangle$.

Example 26. Find the order of all elements in $\mathbb{Z}_5^\times$ and in $\mathbb{Z}_7^\times$.