

PROGRAMMING AND DISCRETE MATHEMATICS (XX10190)
SEMESTER 2 MATHEMATICS: PROBLEM SHEET 0 – SOLUTIONS

1. Suppose that $m|n$ (remember: that says “ m divides n ” and it means that $\frac{n}{m}$ is an integer). Suppose that G is a cyclic group of order n , generated by g . Write down an element of G of order exactly m .

Simply $g^{n/m}$. In general it is not true that a group of order n contains a subgroup of order m if $m|n$, let alone an element of order m . It is true if $m = p$ is prime, but that uses the Sylow theorems which are beyond this course. But for cyclic groups, it's easy.

2. Compute $\varphi(24)$ and verify that $24 = \sum_{d|24} \varphi(d)$.

$\varphi(24) = 24(1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{3}) = 8$. The divisors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 and these have $\varphi(1) = \varphi(2) = 1$, $\varphi(3) = \varphi(4) = \varphi(6) = 2$, $\varphi(8) = \varphi(12) = 4$ and $\varphi(24) = 8$, and $1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 4 + 8 = 24$.

3. Show that the group $(\mathbb{Z}/24)^*$, where

$$(\mathbb{Z}/24)^* = \{a \in \mathbb{Z}/24 \mid \text{hcf}(a, 24) = 1\}$$

with multiplication mod 24 as the group operation, is not cyclic.

For instance because the elements 5, 7 and 11 all have order 2 – as indeed everything does except 1. In the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}/8$ (with addition) there is only one element of order 2 (it is 4), and of course there is an element of order 8.

GKS, 21/2/17