

1 2 ... n

3 5 ... 1 2

permuter les cartes

permutation

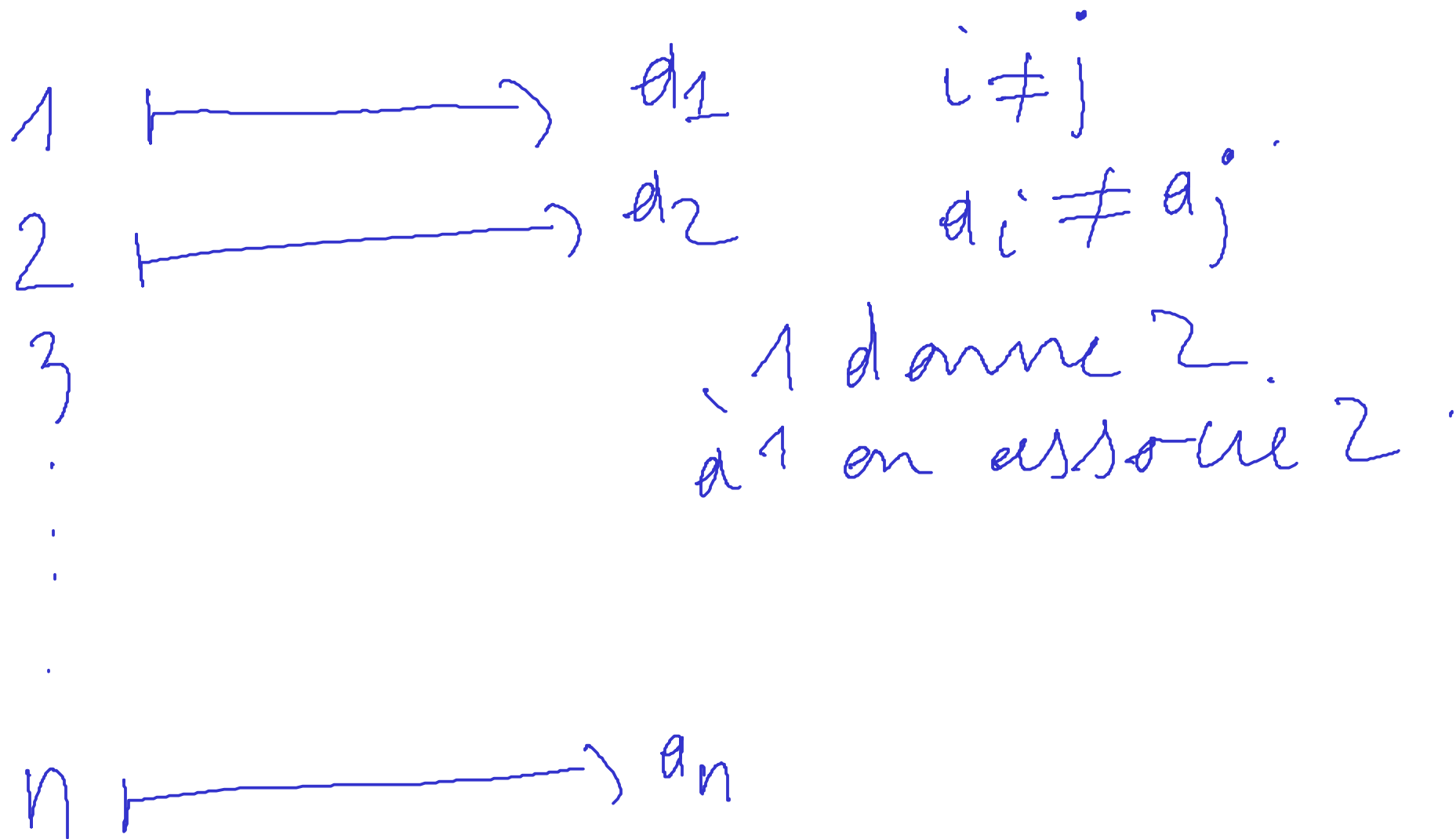
Pourquoi ?

Math.

Informatique

chimie

$$[1, n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$



$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matrix tableau.}$$

$$S_1: \sigma: d14 \longrightarrow d14 = [1, 1]$$

singleton.

$$1 \longmapsto 1$$

$$S_1 = \text{id}$$

$$S_2: \sigma: d1124 \longrightarrow d1124 = [1, 2]$$

$$1 \longmapsto \begin{cases} 1 \Rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \text{id} \\ 2 \Rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$S_2 = \{ \text{id}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \}$$

$$S_3 \quad \sigma: \{1, 2, 3\} \longrightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \text{id}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

S_3 a 6 elements
= $3!$

$$S_n \quad \sigma: [1, n] \longrightarrow [1, n]$$

1) $1 \mapsto ? \quad \sigma(1) \in [1, n]$ n possibilités
choix

2) $2 \mapsto ? \quad \sigma(2) \in [1, n]$ $\sigma(2) \neq \sigma(1)$
 $n-1$ possibilités

3) $3 \mapsto ? \quad \sigma(3) \in [1, n], \sigma(3) \neq \sigma(1), \sigma(2)$
 $n-2$ possibilités.

⋮

$n) n \mapsto ? \quad \sigma(n) \in [1, n] \quad \sigma(n) \neq \sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n-1)$
1 seule possibilité.

$$S_n \text{ a } n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 1 = n!$$

$$\sigma: [1, n] \longrightarrow [1, n]$$

$\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)$: n éléments distincts
car si $k \neq k'$, $\sigma(k) \neq \sigma(k')$.

$$\{\sigma(i) \mid i \in [1, n]\} = [1, n]$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists! i \in [1, n] \text{ tel que } \sigma(i) = j$$

$$A \Rightarrow B \iff \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A$$

$$h \neq l \Rightarrow \delta(h) \neq \delta(l) \iff \delta(h) = \delta(l) \Rightarrow h = l$$

Contraposée

$$\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_1(1) = \sigma_2(2) = 1$$

$$\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_1(2) = \sigma_2(5) = 4$$

$$\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & & \\ 1 & 4 & \dots & \end{pmatrix} \neq \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2$$

$$3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$x y = y x$$

commutative

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & 4 & \underline{5} \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underline{\text{support}}.$$

$$\sigma_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Le support de σ_1 est: $\{1, 2, 3, 5\}$
 σ_1^{-1} $\{1, 2, 3, 5\}$.

$$\gamma : [1, n] \longrightarrow [1, n]$$

$$\exists x_0 \text{ tq } \gamma(x_0) \neq x_0$$

$$\forall x \neq x_0 \quad \gamma(x) = x$$

$$\gamma(x_0) = ?$$

$$\gamma(x_0) \neq \gamma(x) = x \quad x \neq x_0$$

return $n-1$ valeurs.

donc $\gamma(x_0) = x_0$ Mais ceci

contredit $\gamma(x_0) \neq x_0$ donc

Par l'absurd, il n'existe pas de
de permutation de support un seul

élément.

Et à 2 éléments $\{k, l\}$. $k \neq l$

$k \mapsto l$ transposition

$l \mapsto k$

Disjoints: $A \cap B = \emptyset$