

(1) Number of subgroups of $Z_n = \tau(n)$
 = number of divisors of n

$$\text{If } n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \times p_2^{\alpha_2} \times \dots \times p_r^{\alpha_r}$$

where p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r are prime numbers

$$\text{then } \tau(n) = (\alpha_1 + 1)(\alpha_2 + 1) \dots (\alpha_r + 1)$$

Ex: find number of subgroups of Z_{20}

$$\text{sol: } n = 20 = 2^2 \times 5^1$$

$$\text{number of subgroups of } Z_{20} = (2+1)(1+1) = 6$$

(2) Number of generators of a finite ^{cyclic} group
 (G) of order $n = \phi(n)$.

$$\text{If } n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \times p_2^{\alpha_2} \times \dots \times p_r^{\alpha_r}$$

$$\text{then } \phi(n) = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_r}\right)$$

Proof Find number of generators of cyclic group of order ~~20~~ 15

$$(2) (Z_{12} +_{12})$$

(1) $n = 15$, number of generators = $\phi(n) = \phi(15)$

$$= \phi(3^1 \times 5^1) = 15 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$= 15 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{number of generators} &= \phi(12) \\
 &= \phi(2^2 \times 3^1) \\
 &= 6 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \\
 &= 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

⑤ Number of subrings of $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \times_n)$
 = Number of ideals of $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \times_n)$
 = $\tau(n)$.

Prob: Find number of subrings of $(\mathbb{Z}_{10}, +, \times_{10})$. Also find number of ideals.

Sol:- number of subrings = number of ideals = $\tau(10) = \tau(2^1 \times 5^1)$
 $= (1+1)(1+1) = 4$.

④ Prob Find number of ideals of $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_{10}$

Sol: number of ideals = $\tau(5) \times \tau(10)$
 $= \tau(5^1) \times \tau(2^1 \times 5^1)$
 $= (1+1) \times (1+1) \times (1+1)$
 $= 8$

⑤ Prob Find number of ideals of $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}_3$

Sol: Every field has two ideals.

Since $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}_3$ are fields
 number of ideals of $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}_3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

⑥ Number of maximal ideals in $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$ ③

Number of prime ideals = Number of prime divisors of n

Prob: Find number of maximal ideals and number of prime ideals of $(\mathbb{Z}_{14}, +, \cdot)$.

Sol: $n=14 \Rightarrow$ divisors of 14 = 1, 2, 7, 14

Prime divisors of 14 = 2, 7.

\therefore Number of prime ideals of \mathbb{Z}_{14}
= Number of Maximal ideals of \mathbb{Z}_{14}
= 2.

⑦ Number of units of $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$
= $\phi(n)$.

Prob: Find number of units of $(\mathbb{Z}_{24}, +, \cdot)$

Sol: Number of units of $\mathbb{Z}_{24} = \phi(24)$
= $\phi(2^3 \times 3^1)$
= $24 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 24 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$
= 8.

⑧ Number of idempotent elements
in $\mathbb{Z}_n = 2^d$
 $d =$ number of prime divisors of n

(4)

Prob: Find number of idempotent elements
of $(\mathbb{Z}_6, +_6, \times_6)$.

sol: $n=6$. Prime divisors of 6 are 2, 3.

Number of prime divisors of 6 = 2 = d .

Number of idempotent elements = $2^d = 4$.