Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology
ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7, 835-850
2025
Publisher: Learning Gate
DOI: 10.55214/25768484.v9i7.8743

Evaluate all order of every element of higher 100, 105 and 107 order of group for multiplication composition

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Abstract: This paper aims at treating a study on the order of every element of higher 100, 105 and 107 orders of group for multiplication composition. But the composition in G is associative; the multiplication composition is very significant in the order of elements of a group. We develop the order of a group $o(G)$, higher order of groups in different types of order and the order of elements $o(a)$ of a group in real numbers. Let G be a group and let $a^n \in G$ be of infinite order n, then find Highest Common Factor $(i.e. (n,\ m)\ denotes\ H.C.F\ of\ n\ and\ m)$. The Highest Common Factor of two numbers is the "smallest non-zero common number" which is a multiple of both the numbers. So $o(a^m) = \frac{n}{(n,\ m)}$, where (n, m) denotes the H.C.F of n and m. If $a \in G$ is of order n, then there exists an integer m for which $a^m = e$ if m is a multiple of n, in general we use this. Then we develop orders of elements of a cyclic group and every element of higher order of a group. After that we find out the order of every element of a group for the higher orders of the group for being binary operation.

Keywords: *Multiplication Composition, Torsion Group,* $H.C.F.\ o(G), o(a)$

1. Introduction

We propose to study the groups of order of an element of a group, order of a group, torsion group, mixed group subgroup, normal subgroup and the integral powers of an element of a group etc. Then we discuss the order of every element in the higher 100, 105 and 107 orders of group for multiplication composition. The group notation is o or *. We will frequently omit the symbol for the group operation but we will also often write the operation as · or + when it represents multiplication or addition in a group, and write 1or 0 for the corresponding identity elements respectively. It's addition +, multiplication × or (.) is used as a binary operation. If the group operation is denoted as a multiplication, then an element $a \in G$ is said to be order n if n is the least positive integer such that $a^n = e$ or $O(a) \leq n$ i. e., if $a^n = e\ and\ a^r \neq e\ \ \forall\ r \in N\ s.t.\ r < n$.

The order of a is denoted by $O(a)$. If$a^n \neq e\ \ for\ any\ \ n \in N$, then a is said to be of zero order or infinite order [1]. Let e is the identity element in (G, +). An element $a \in G$ is said to be order n if

History: Received: 7 May 2025; Revised: 24 June 2025; Accepted: 27 June 2025; Published: 10 July 2025
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$n \in Z^+$ such that $na = e$ or $O(a) \leq n$. i. e., if $na = e$ and $ar \neq e$ $\forall$ $r \in N$ $s.t. 0 < r < n$ .The order of a is denoted by $O(a)$. If $na \neq e$ for any $n \in N$, then a is said to be of zero order or infinite order [2]. The order of a group G and the orders of its elements give much information about the structure of the group. The order of any subgroup of G divides the order of G. If H is a subgroup of G, then $ord(G) / ord(H) = [G : H]$, where $[G : H]$ is called the index of H in G. This is Lagrange's theorem; however, it is only true when G has finite order. If $ord(G) = \infty$, the quotient $ord(G) / ord(H)$ is not true. We see that the order of every element of a group divides the order of the group. For example, in the symmetric group shown above, where $ord(S_3) = 6$, the possible orders of the elements a, b, c. But there is no general formula relating the order of a product ab to the orders of a and b. In fact, it is possible that both a and b have finite order while ab has infinite order, or that both a and b have infinite order while ab has finite order. (i.e. [3-5]). But here we discuss the order of groups of higher odd, even and prime order of groups as 69, 70 and 71. Then we find out the order of every element of a group in different types of the higher even, odd and prime order of the group for composition [6, 7].

2. Integral Powers of an Element of a Group

2.1. Multiplication Composition [8, 9]

Let (G, .) be a group. Let $a \in G$ be an arbitrary element.

By closure property, all the elements a, aa, aaa, . . .etc. belong to G.

Since the composition in G is associative. Hence aaa . . . to n factors is independent of the manner in which the factors are grouped.

If n is a positive integer, then define $a^n = a.a.a \ . \ . \ . \text{to n factors}$

$a^n \in G$, by closure property

If e is identity in G, then we define $a^0 = e$.

If n is a negative integer, then by define $a^{-n} = (a^n)^{-1}$, where $(a^n)^{-1}$ is the inverse of a^n

Consequently, $(a^n)^{-1} \in G$, since the inverse of every element of G belong to G. $\therefore$ $a^{-n} \in G$

According to the definition

$$\begin{aligned}(a^n)^{-1} &= (aaa \ . \ . \ . \text{ to n factors})^{-1}\\ &= (a^{-1})(a^{-1})(a^{-1}) \ . \ . \ . \text{ to n factors}\\ &= (a^{-1})^n\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \ a^{-n} = (a^n)^{-1} = (a^{-1})^n.$$

The following law of indices can be easily proved

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn} \quad \forall \ a \in G \text{ and } \forall \ m, n \in Z$$

$$\text{and } a^m a^n = a^{m+n} \quad \forall \ a \in G \text{ and } \forall \ m, n \in Z$$

Thus, we defined a^n for all integral values of n, positive, negative or zero.

3. Significance of the order of an element of a group

We begin this section with the following theorem, which highlights the fundamental significance of the order of an element in a group.

3.1. Theorem [10]

Let G be a group and let a ∈ G be of infinite order n. Then show that O $(a)^k = \frac{n}{(n,k)}$ where k is any integer and (n, k) is denoted the highest common factor of n and k.

Proof: Let o(a) = n ,$o(a)^k$ = h, (n, k) = m.

Now we will prove that $h = \frac{n}{m}$.

We have,

o(a) = n (1)

or, a^n = e or, $o(a)^k$ =h or, $(a^k)^h$ = e

(2)

or, a^{kh} = e

And, (n, k) = m

or, n = mp , k = mg ; where p and q integers and (p, q) = 1

From (2) we get,

a^{kh} = e

or, $a^{kh} = a^n$ or, kh = n, or, (kh) or, (mqh) or, (qh) or, (h) where (p, q) = 1 (3)

Now, $a^{kp} = a^{(mq)p}$

$= a^{(mp)q}$ [By Associative law]

$= a^{nq}$

$= (a^n)^q$

$= e^q$

or, a^{kp} = e (4)

or, $(a^k)^p$ = e

or, o(k) = p

or, h = p (5)

or, h / p

From (3) and (5) then we get,

P = h

or, h = $\frac{n}{m}$ QED

3.2. Theorem [11]

Show that the order of every element of a finite group is finite.

Proof: Let G be a finite group with multiplication composition.

Let $a \in G$ be an arbitrary element.

Now we will prove that $O(a)$ is finite.

By closure property, all the elements a^2=a. a, a^3=a. a. a, ... etc. belong to G

i.e. a, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5, a^6, a^7, ... etc. belong to G.

But all these elements are not distinct. Since G is finite.

Let e be the identity in G, then $a^0 = e$.

Let us suppose that

$$a^m = a^n \text{ where } m > n.$$

$$\Rightarrow a^m a^{-n} = a^n a^{-n} = a^0 = e$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{m-n} = e \Rightarrow a^p = e, \text{ where } p = m - n > 0, \text{ as } m > n$$

Also m and n are finite and hence p is a finite positive integer.

Now p is a positive integer s.t. $a^p = e$.

Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology
ISSN: 2576-8484
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This proves that
$o(a) \leq p = finitenumber$
$i.e. o(a) \leq afinitenumber \Rightarrow o(a) isfinite$

4. Result and Discussion

In this section we developed the result of order of every element for multiplication composition in the higher 100, 105 and 107 orders of group for multiplication composition. We have used the three sections such that

i. The Higher 100 Order of a Group for Multiplication Composition
ii. The Higher 105 Order of a Group for Multiplication Composition
iii. The Higher 107 Order of a Group for Multiplication Composition

4.1.The Higher 100 Order of a Group for Multiplication Composition [12]

Find the order of every element in the multiplication group $G = \{a,\ a^2,\ a^3,\ a^4,\ \dots, a^{100} = e\}$
Solution:
The identity element of the given group is $a^{100} = e \Rightarrow o(a) = 100 \ \therefore\ o(a) = 100$
We know that $o(a^m) = \frac{n}{(n,\ m)}$, $where\ (n,\ m) denotes\ the\ H.C.F\ of\ n\ and\ m$
To determine $o(a^2)$
Here, $(100,\ 2) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 2\ \therefore o(a^2) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 2)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^2) = 50$
To determine $o(a^3)$
Here, $(100,\ 3) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 3\ \therefore o(a^3) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 3)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^2) = 100$
To determine $o(a^4)$
Here, $(100,\ 4) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 4\ \therefore o(a^4) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 4)} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Rightarrow o(a^4) = 25$
To determine $o(a^5)$
Here, $(100,\ 5) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 5\ \therefore o(a^5) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 5)} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 \Rightarrow o(a^5) = 20$
To determine $o(a^6)$
Here, $(100,\ 6) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 6\ \therefore o(a^6) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 6)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^6) = 50$
To determine $o(a^7)$
Here, $(100,\ 7) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 7\ \therefore o(a^7) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 7)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^7) = 100$
To determine $o(a^8)$
Here, $(100,\ 8) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 8\ \therefore o(a^8) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 8)} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Rightarrow o(a^8) = 25$
To determine $o(a^9)$
Here, $(100,\ 9) = H.C.F\ of\ 100\ and\ 9\ \therefore o(a^2) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 9)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^9) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{10})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{10}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 10)} = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \Rightarrow o(a^{10}) = 10$
To determine $o(a^{11})$: $So\ that\ o(a^2) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 11)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{11}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{12})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{12}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 12)} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Rightarrow o(a^{12}) = 25$
To determine$o(a^{13})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{13}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 13)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{13}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{14})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{14}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 14)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{14}) = 50$
To determine$o(a^{15})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{15}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 15)} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 \Rightarrow o(a^{15}) = 20$

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ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7: 835-850, 2025
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To determine$o(a^{16})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{16}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 16)} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Rightarrow o(a^{16}) = 25$

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To determine$o(a^{25})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{25}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 25)} = \frac{100}{25} = 4 \Rightarrow o(a^{25}) = 4$

To determine$o(a^{26})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{26}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 26)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{26}) = 50$

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ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7: 835-850, 2025
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To determine$o(a^{46})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{47}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 46)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{46}) = 50$

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Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology
ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7: 835-850, 2025
DOI: 10.55214/25768484.v9i7.8743

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To determine$o(a^{88})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{88}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 88)} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Rightarrow o(a^{88}) = 25$
To determine$o(a^{89})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{89}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 89)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{89}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{90})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{90}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 90)} = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \Rightarrow o(a^{90}) = 10$
To determine$o(a^{91})$:$So\ thato(a^{91}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 91)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{91}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{92})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{92}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 92)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{92}) = 50$
To determine$o(a^{93})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{93}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 93)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{93}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{94})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{94}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 94)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{94}) = 50$
To determine$o(a^{95})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{95}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 95)} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 \Rightarrow o(a^{95}) = 20$
To determine$o(a^{96})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{96}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 96)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{96}) = 50$
To determine$o(a^{97})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{97}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 97)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{97}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{98})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{98}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 98)} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Rightarrow o(a^{98}) = 50$
To determine$o(a^{99})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{99}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 99)} = \frac{100}{1} = 100 \Rightarrow o(a^{99}) = 100$
To determine$o(a^{100})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{100}) = \frac{100}{(100,\ 100)} = \frac{100}{100} = 1 \Rightarrow o(a^{100}) = 1$

4.2. The Higher 105 Order of a Group for Multiplication Composition [13]

Find the order of every element in the multiplication group $G = \{a,\ a^2,\ a^3,\ a^4,\ \ldots, a^{105} = e\}$

Solution:
The identity element of the given group is $a^{105} = e \Rightarrow o(a) = 105\ \ \therefore\ o(a) = 105$
We know that $o(a^m) = \frac{n}{(n,\ m)}$, $where\ (n,\ m) denotes\ the\ H.C.F\ of\ n\ and\ m$
To determine $o(a^2)$

Here, $(105,\ 2) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 2\ \ \therefore o(a^2) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 2)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^2) = 105$

To determine $o(a^3)$

Here, $(105,\ 3) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 3\ \ \therefore o(a^3) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 3)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^3) = 35$

To determine $o(a^4)$

Here, $(105,\ 4) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 4\ \ \therefore o(a^4) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 4)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^4) = 105$

To determine $o(a^5)$

Here, $(105,\ 5) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 5\ \ \therefore o(a^5) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 5)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^5) = 21$

To determine $o(a^6)$

Here, $(105,\ 6) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 6\ \ \therefore o(a^6) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 6)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^6) = 105$

To determine $o(a^7)$

Here, $(107,\ 7) = H.C.F\ of\ 107\ and\ 7\ \ \therefore o(a^7) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 7)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^7) = 15$

To determine $o(a^8)$

Here, $(105,\ 8) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 8\ \ \therefore o(a^8) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 8)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^8) = 105$

To determine $o(a^9)$

Here, $(105,\ 9) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 9\ \ \therefore o(a^9) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 9)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^9) = 35$

To determine $o(a^{10})$

Here, $(105,\ 10) = H.C.F\ of\ 105\ and\ 10\ \ \therefore o(a^{10}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 10)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{10}) = 21$

To determine $o(a^{11})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{11}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 11)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{11}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{12})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{12}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 12)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{12}) = 35$

To determine $o(a^{13})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{13}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 13)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{13}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{14})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{14}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 14)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^{14}) = 15$

To determine $o(a^{15})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{15}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 15)} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{15}) = 7$

To determine $o(a^{16})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{16}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 16)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{16}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{17})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{17}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 17)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{17}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{18})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{18}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 18)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{18}) = 35$

To determine $o(a^{19})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{19}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 19)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{19}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{20})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{20}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 20)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{20}) = 21$

To determine $o(a^{21})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{21}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 21)} = \frac{105}{21} = 5 \Rightarrow o(a^{21}) = 5$

To determine $o(a^{22})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{12}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 22)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{22}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{23})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{23}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 23)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{23}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{24})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{24}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 24)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{24}) = 35$

To determine $o(a^{25})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{25}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 25)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{25}) = 21$

To determine $o(a^{26})$:$So\ that\ o(a^{26}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 26)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{26}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{27})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{27}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 27)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{27}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{28})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{28}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 28)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^{28}) = 15$
To determine $o(a^{29})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{29}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 29)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{29}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{30})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{30}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 30)} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{30}) = 7$
To determine $o(a^{31})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{31}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 31)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{29}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{32})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{32}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 32)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{32}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{33})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{33}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 33)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{33}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{34})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{34}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 34)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{34}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{35})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{35}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 35)} = \frac{105}{35} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{35}) = 7$
To determine $o(a^{36})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{36}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 36)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{36}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{37})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{37}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 37)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{37}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{38})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{38}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 38)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{38}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{39})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{39}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 39)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{39}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{40})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{40}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 40)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{40}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{41})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{41}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 41)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{41}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{42})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{42}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 42)} = \frac{105}{21} = 5 \Rightarrow o(a^{41}) = 5$
To determine $o(a^{43})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{43}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 43)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{43}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{44})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{44}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 44)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{44}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{45})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{45}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 45)} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{45}) = 7$
To determine $o(a^{46})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{47}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 46)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{46}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{47})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{47}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 47)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{47}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{48})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{48}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 48)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{48}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{49})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{49}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 49)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^{49}) = 15$
To determine $o(a^{50})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{50}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 50)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{50}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{51})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{51}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 51)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{51}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{52})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{52}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 52)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{52}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{53})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{53}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 53)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{53}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{54})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{54}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 54)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{54}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{55})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{55}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 55)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{55}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{56})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{56}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 56)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^{56}) = 15$

Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology
ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7: 835-850, 2025
DOI: 10.55214/25768484.v9i7.8743

To determine $o(a^{57})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{57}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 57)} = \frac{105}{3} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{57}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{58})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{58}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 58)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{58}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{59})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{59}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 59)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{59}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{60})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{60}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 60)} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{60}) = 7$
To determine $o(a^{61})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{61}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 61)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{61}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{62})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{62}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 62)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{62}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{63})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{63}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 63)} = \frac{105}{21} = 5 \Rightarrow o(a^{63}) = 5$
To determine $o(a^{64})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{64}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 64)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{64}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{65})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{65}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 65)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{65}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{66})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{66}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 66)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{66}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{67})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{67}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 67)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{67}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{68})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{68}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 68)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{68}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{69})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{69}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 69)} = \frac{105}{3} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{69}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{70})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{70}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 70)} = \frac{105}{35} = 3 \Rightarrow o(a^{70}) = 3$
To determine $o(a^{71})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{71}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 71)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{71}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{72})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{72}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 72)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{72}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{73})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{73}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 73)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{73}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{74})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{74}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 74)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{74}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{75})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{75}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 75)} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{75}) = 7$
To determine $o(a^{76})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{76}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 76)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{76}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{77})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{77}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 77)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^{77}) = 15$
To determine $o(a^{78})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{78}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 78)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{78}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{79})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{79}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 79)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{79}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{80})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{80}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 80)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{80}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{81})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{81}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 81)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{81}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{82})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{82}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 82)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{82}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{83})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{83}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 83)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{83}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{84})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{84}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 84)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{84}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{85})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{85}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 85)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{85}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{86})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{86}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 86)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{86}) = 105$

To determine $o(a^{87})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{87}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 87)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{87}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{88})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{88}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 88)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{88}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{89})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{89}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 89)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{89}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{90})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{90}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 90)} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow o(a^{90}) = 7$
To determine $o(a^{91})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{91}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 91)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{91}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{92})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{92}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 92)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{92}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{93})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{93}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 93)} = \frac{105}{3} = 31 \Rightarrow o(a^{93}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{94})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{94}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 94)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{94}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{95})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{95}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 95)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{95}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{96})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{96}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 96)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{96}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{97})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{97}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 97)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{97}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{98})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{98}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 98)} = \frac{105}{7} = 15 \Rightarrow o(a^{98}) = 15$
To determine $o(a^{99})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{99}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 99)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{99}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{100})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{100}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 100)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{100}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{101})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{100}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 100)} = \frac{105}{5} = 21 \Rightarrow o(a^{100}) = 21$
To determine $o(a^{102})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{102}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 102)} = \frac{105}{3} = 35 \Rightarrow o(a^{102}) = 35$
To determine $o(a^{103})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{103}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 103)} = \frac{105}{21} = 5 \Rightarrow o(a^{103}) = 5$
To determine $o(a^{104})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{104}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 104)} = \frac{105}{1} = 105 \Rightarrow o(a^{104}) = 105$
To determine $o(a^{105})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{105}) = \frac{105}{(105,\ 105)} = \frac{105}{105} = 1 \Rightarrow o(a^{100}) = 1$

4.3. The Higher 107 Order of a Group for Multiplication Composition [14]

Find the order of every element in the multiplication group $G = \{a,\ a^2,\ a^3,\ a^4,\ \ldots, a^{107} = e\}$
Solution:
The identity element of the given group is $a^{107} = e \Rightarrow o(a) = 107\ \therefore\ o(a) = 107$
We know that $o(a^m) = \frac{n}{(n,\ m)}$, $where\ (n,\ m) denotes\ the\ H.C.F\ of\ n\ and\ m$
To determine $o(a^2)$
Here, $(107,\ 2) = H.C.F\ of\ 107\ and\ 2\ \therefore o(a^2) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 2)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^2) = 107$
To determine $o(a^3)$
Here, $(107,\ 3) = H.C.F\ of\ 107\ and\ 3\ \therefore o(a^3) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 3)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^3) = 107$
To determine $o(a^4)$
Here, $(107,\ 4) = H.C.F\ of\ 107\ and\ 4\ \therefore o(a^4) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 4)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^4) = 107$
To determine $o(a^5)$
Here, $(107,\ 5) = H.C.F\ of\ 107\ and\ 5\ \therefore o(a^5) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 5)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^5) = 107$

To determine $o(a^6)$
Here, $(107,\ 6) = H.C.F\ of$ 107 and 6 $\therefore o(a^3) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 6)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^6) = 107$
To determine $o(a^7)$
Here, $(107,\ 7) = H.C.F\ of$ 107 and 7 $\therefore o(a^7) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 7)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^7) = 107$
To determine $o(a^8)$
Here, $(107,\ 8) = H.C.F\ of$ 107 and 8 $\therefore o(a^8) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 8)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^8) = 107$
To determine $o(a^9)$
Here, $(107,\ 9) = H.C.F\ of$ 107 and 9 $\therefore o(a^9) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 9)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^9) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{10})$: $So\ thato(a^{10}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 10)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{10}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{11})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{11}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 11)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{11}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{12})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{13}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 12)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{12}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{13})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{13}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 13)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{13}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{14})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{14}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 14)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{14}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{15})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{15}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 15)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{15}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{16})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{16}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 16)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{16}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{17})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{17}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 17)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{17}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{18})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{18}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 18)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{18}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{19})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{19}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 19)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{19}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{20})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{20}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 20)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{20}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{21})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{21}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 21)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{21}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{22})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{22}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 22)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{22}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{23})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{23}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 23)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{23}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{24})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{24}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 24)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{24}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{25})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{25}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 25)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{25}) = 107$
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To determine $o(a^{27})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{27}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 27)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{27}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{28})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{28}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 28)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{28}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{29})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{29}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 29)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{29}) = 107$
To determine $o(a^{30})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{30}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 30)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{30}) = 107$
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To determine $o(a^{32})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{32}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 32)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{32}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{33})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{33}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 33)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{33}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{34})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{34}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 34)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{34}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{35})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{31}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 35)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{35}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{36})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{36}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 36)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{36}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{37})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{37}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 37)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{37}) = 107$

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To determine $o(a^{40})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{40}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 40)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{40}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{41})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{41}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 41)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{41}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{42})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{42}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 42)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{42}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{43})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{43}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 43)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{43}) = 107$

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To determine $o(a^{46})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{46}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 46)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{46}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{47})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{47}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 47)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{47}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{48})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{48}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 48)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{48}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{49})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{49}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 49)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{49}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{50})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{50}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 50)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{50}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{51})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{51}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 51)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{51}) = 107$

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To determine $o(a^{58})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{50}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 58)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{58}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{59})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{59}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 59)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{59}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{60})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{60}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 60)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{60}) = 107$

To determine $o(a^{61})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{61}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 61)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{61}) = 107$

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Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology
ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7: 835-850, 2025
DOI: 10.55214/25768484.v9i7.8743

To determine $o(a^{63})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{63}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 63)} = \frac{107}{1} = 107 \Rightarrow o(a^{63}) = 107$
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To determine $o(a^{107})$: $So\ that\ o(a^{107}) = \frac{107}{(107,\ 107)} = \frac{107}{107} = 1 \Rightarrow o(a^{107}) = 1$

5. Analysis of the Result

We discussed the result of order of every element for multiplication composition in the higher 100, 105 and 107 orders of group for multiplication composition. In fact, we can use composition related theorem to evaluate order of group of different orders such as order $2,3,4,5,\dots,20$etc., i.e., whose order is not so high (Not Higher Order Groups). As a result, we use multiplication related theorems to evaluate the order of groups of the higher order of group for composition. Here, to find orders of elements of a cyclic group. Then in order to find out the order of an element a^m in the group G. If we apply this method $o(a^m) = \frac{n}{(n,\ m)}$, where (n, m) denotes the H.C.F of n and m, then we can easily find out any higher order of the group. Thus, it has been found necessary and convenient to work or solve these structures in details.

6. Conclusion

In this work we developed the higher order of elements of a group for various higher orders of a group. This result is very important for the order of every element of a group, where using the $H.C.F\ of\ m\ and\ n$. This reason we can find out the order of elements of a group of different orders of a group. In different situations, once it was found that a given solution satisfies the basic result of one structure, and having known the properties of that structure, it becomes extremely easy to forecast the behavior of the situation. This result in this paper will be advantages for group theory related to subgroups and order of elements of a group. Thus, the demands of the work of mathematical problems as like as physical problems such as groups, number systems, vectors, matrices and so on.

Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology
ISSN: 2576-8484
Vol. 9, No. 7: 835-850, 2025
DOI: 10.55214/25768484.v9i7.8743

Transparency:
The authors confirm that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study; that no vital features of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained. This study followed all ethical practices during writing.

Acknowledgements:
I would like to thank my respectable teacher Prof. Dr. Moqbul Hossain for encouragement and valuable suggestions.

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