

2.1.58 Să se găsească un exemplu de un grup a cărui reunire NV este subgrup.

$$2\mathbb{Z} = \{2k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$3\mathbb{Z} = \{3k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\text{22} \cup \text{32} \not\leq (\mathbb{Z}, +) \text{ pt. că}$$

$$2+3=5 \notin 2\mathbb{Z} \quad \not\in 3\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 5 \notin 2\mathbb{Z} + 3\mathbb{Z}$$

2.1.59 Fie $(G, +)$ un grup abelian și $H, L \leq G$. Să se arate că $\langle H \cup L \rangle = H + L$, unde $H + L = \{x + y \mid x \in H, y \in L\}$

$$\langle H \cup L \rangle = H + L \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1) H + L \leq G \\ 2) H \cup L \subseteq H + L \\ 3) L \leq G, H \cup L \subseteq L \end{cases} \Rightarrow H + L \leq L$$

$$1) H + K \leq G.$$

$$\text{I. } H, K \leq G \Rightarrow 0 \in H, K$$

$$0+0 = \boxed{0} \\ \in H \in K \quad \boxed{H+K}$$

$$\text{II. } \forall x, y \in H+K \quad \exists h_x, k_x \in H, h_y, k_y \in K \quad x = h_x + k_x \quad y = h_y + k_y \quad x+y \in H+K$$

$$\exists h_x, h_y \in H, k_x, k_y \in K.$$

$$\text{a. } x = h_x + k_x$$

$$y = h_y + k_y$$

$$x+y = (h_x + k_x) + (h_y + k_y)$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{Fasoc, com}} \quad \underbrace{(h_x + h_y)}_{\text{not } h \in H} + \underbrace{(k_x + k_y)}_{\text{not } k \in K} \in H+K$$

$$\text{pt w/ } h_x, h_y \in H \leq G \quad \text{pt w/ } k_x, k_y \in K \leq G$$

$$\text{III. } \text{Dati } x \in H+K \text{ atunci } -x \in H+K$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\exists h_x \in H, k_x \in K \text{ s.t. } x = h_x + k_x.$$

$$-x = -h_x - k_x = (-h_x) + (-k_x) \in H+K$$

$$x + (-x) = \underline{h_x} + \underline{h_{-x}} + \underline{(-h_x)} + \underline{(-h_{-x})}$$

~~+ const~~

$$\underline{\underline{0}} + \underline{\underline{0}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$(-x) + x = 0.$$

2) $H \cup K \subseteq H + K$

Fix $\underline{h \in H}$ and $\underline{k \in K}$. Verif. $\frac{h \in H + K}{h \in H + K}$

$$\underline{H + K \leq G}.$$

$$H, K \leq G \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} o \in H \\ o \in K \end{array} \right.$$

$$h = h + \underline{o} \Rightarrow h \in H + K \Rightarrow \underline{H \subseteq H + K}$$

$\in H \quad \in K$

$$k = \underline{o} + k \Rightarrow k \in H + K \Rightarrow \underline{K \subseteq H + K}$$

$\in H \quad \in K$

$$\Rightarrow H \cup K \subseteq H + K.$$

III Dacă $L \leq G$ și $H \cup K \subseteq L$
 atunci $\underline{\underline{H + K \leq L}}$

$\text{Gum } L, H+k \leq G$ aggiunge se ok
 Cà $[H+k] \subseteq L$

Fie $x \in H+k \Rightarrow \exists h \in H, k \in K$ s.t.
 $x = h+k$ Vrem $x \in L$

$$\begin{array}{c} h \in H \subseteq H \cup K \subseteq L \\ k \in K \subseteq H \cup K \subseteq L \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{L \text{ ps}} \\ L \leq G \end{array} \Rightarrow h+k \in L$$

2.1.61] Fie $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ Spar

$$(a) m\mathbb{Z} \subseteq n\mathbb{Z} \iff m|n$$

$$(b) m\mathbb{Z} \cap n\mathbb{Z} = k\mathbb{Z}, \text{ unde } k = \text{lcm}(m, n)$$

$$(c) m\mathbb{Z} + n\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z}, \text{ unde } d = \gcd(m, n).$$

(b) \Rightarrow "

$$m\mathbb{Z} = \{m \cdot x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

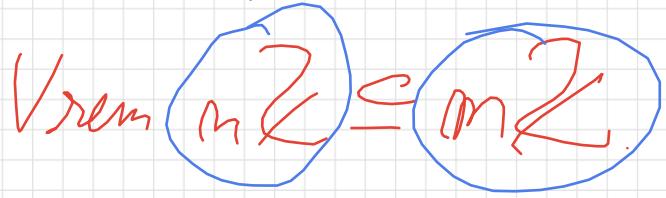
$$n\mathbb{Z} = \{n \cdot x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Stim $\underline{m\mathbb{Z}} \subseteq n\mathbb{Z}$ / Vrem $m|n$

$$m = m \cdot 1 \in m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow m \in n\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.i. } m = m \cdot k \Rightarrow m/m$

,, " Stimmt m/m



Für $x \in m\mathbb{Z}$

Vom $x \in m\mathbb{Z}$



$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.i. } x = m \cdot k$

$m/m \Rightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.i. } m = m \cdot t$

$x = m \underbrace{+ t \cdot k}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \in m\mathbb{Z}$

$\in \mathbb{Z}$

Termi(b) \sim (c)
Termi 2.1.62

In der Algorithmik

3.2.33 Für mult, A mindest R.

Per multimes $R^A = \{f: A \rightarrow R\} \cup \{\text{mult}\}$
se self operatice:

$+; \cdot : R^A \times R^A \rightarrow R^A$

$$(f+g)(x) = \underbrace{f(x)}_{\in R} + \underbrace{g(x)}_{\in R}, \forall x \in A$$

$$\underline{(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x), \forall x \in A}$$

Să qc. R^A este un inel și că R^A este comutativ / unitar exact atunci când R este comutativ / unitar

Pas 1 Vrem $(R^A, +)$ grup comutativ.

1) Asociație „ $+$ ”:

$$\forall f, g, h \in \overbrace{R^A}^{: A \rightarrow R}. \quad \begin{aligned} &Vrem \quad \underline{(f+g)+h = f+(g+h)} \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad : A \rightarrow R \qquad \qquad \qquad : A \rightarrow R \end{aligned}$$

$\exists c \times \in A$:

$$\begin{aligned} ((f+g)+h)(x) &= (\underbrace{f+g}_{\dim R^A})(x) \underbrace{+ h(x)}_{\dim R} \\ &= (f(x)+g(x))+h(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f+(g+h))(x) &= f(x)+(g+h)(x) \\ &= f(x)+(g(x)+h(x)) \end{aligned}$$

este ac.

2) Comutativitate:

$\forall f, g : A \rightarrow R$ Vom $f + g = g + f$
(feme)

3) Elementul neutru

$e : A \rightarrow R$ $e(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in A$

Vom. $f + e = e + f = f, \forall f \in R^A$

4) Orice elem re este simetric.

Fie $f \in R^A$. $\exists -f?$

$-f : R \rightarrow A$ $(-f)(x) = -f(x) \in R$

Vom. $f + (-f) = e$ $\vdash (-f) + f = e$.

$$(f + (-f))(x) = e(x)$$

$$f(x) + (-f)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (-f)(x) = -f(x)$$

Prop. 2 Vrem. asociativ "•":

$$\forall f, g, h : A \rightarrow R, (f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

(teorema)

Prop 3 Vrem. op de "•" se aplică proprietatea

$$\forall f, g, h : A \rightarrow R, f(g+h) = f \cdot g + f \cdot h$$

$$(f+g) \cdot h = f \cdot h + g \cdot h.$$

Prop. 4 Dacă R este mulțimea $\Rightarrow 1 \in R$

$$\text{a)? } 1 \cdot x = x, \forall x \in R$$

Fie $u : A \rightarrow R$ $u(x) = 1, \forall x \in R$

$$\text{Vrem } f \cdot u = u \cdot f = f, \forall f \in R$$

2. B.37 Se să se determine submulțimile

în $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$.

R submulțimă în $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} R \neq \emptyset \\ (R, +) \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +) \\ \forall x, y \in R, x \cdot y \in R \end{cases}$

$$\text{Sub}(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) = \overline{\{m\mathbb{Z}\}} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Verificación de que $m\mathbb{Z}$ este subíndice
en $(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, +)$

Ajustar en la verificación de

$$\forall x, y \in m\mathbb{Z} \text{ tales que } x - y \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \in m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists x' \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tal que } x = m \cdot x'$$

$$y \in m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists y' \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tal que } y = m \cdot y'$$

$$\cancel{x - y = m(x' - m \cdot y')} \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

Tareas 2.2.38, 2.2.39, 2.2.49, 2.2.75

