<u>Tutoriat 3</u> PUMF, Cegi de compoziție

· Clasele de echivalenta: Fie A multime, ~ relatie de echivalenta Alunci a: det of EAI broat . Multimea Pactor : A = d â lo e A TEOREMA (Proprietotea de Universalitate a Multimui Tactor - PUMF)

Fie A o multime, ~ relatie de echivalenta pe A, si TI: A -> A/~,

TI(a) - a proiectia ramanica Atmesi Tr(a) = a projectia camonica. Atunci: $\begin{array}{c} A & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \uparrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array}$ a.i. fo = } · f surjectiva (=> f surjectiva · f imjectiva (=> St = ~ $\frac{|E_X|}{|I|} \frac{|P_E|}{|P_E|} \frac{|P_E|}{|P_E|} = \frac{|P_E|}{|P_E|} \frac{|P_E|}{|P_E|} = \frac{|P_E|}{|P_E|} \frac{|P_E|}{|P_E|} = \frac{$ Cienmo a+d=b+c $a-b=c-d \in \mathbb{Z}$ NXIM — II > MXM~ XIII $f: N \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(lo, l) = \alpha - l$ f: $(a,b) \sim (c,d)$

Dim PUMF => F! F: Nx 1) = 0-6 Cum fe oujetivi) & Cijectiva $(a,C)\sim(c,d)$ (=) $\alpha-b=c-d$ $(a,b) = d(c,d) (c,d) \sim (a,b)$ $(a,b) = d(c,d) (c,d) \sim (a,b)$ (a,b) = d(c,d) (a,b) (a,b) = c - d = -2 $(a,b) \sim (a,d) (a,b)$ $(a,b) \sim (a,d) \sim (a,b)$ $(a,c) \sim (a,d) \sim (a,b)$ 2) Pe R: X~y <=> X-y & Z ((=> Lx) = {y}), Anatotica R ~ [0,1) (Tutoriat 2): sistem de reprizzembni: [0,1) ex: 0,13 - toole nn. recle x cudxy=0,13 cm representant $\overline{\parallel}: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\sim}, \overline{\parallel} / \mathbb{R} = \widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ Gut un f., Bun" (Vreau R 2501) R - 11 > 12/2 P: R -> [o,1), f(x) = dx) f / F! F [0, i) $x = f(x) = f(y) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ $x - [x] - y + [y] \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x-y-(x)-[y]\in \mathbb{Z}$ X-y E/(=> X~y Dim PVMF -> 31 \$: 1R, -> [0,1) $f(\hat{x}) = dx$ Din 11,21 => & ligertie Dec: $\mathbb{R}_{n} \simeq [0,1]$

3 Exercitiul 1: (a) Fie $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$. Aratați că f nu este surjectiva si Found calculați $f^{-1}((1,3))$ si f((1,3)), unde (1,3) este intervalul deschis din \mathbb{R} . (1 punct) (b) Pe mulţimea \mathbb{R} definim relaţia: $x \approx y \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4y = y^2 + 4x$. Arataţi ca: \approx este o $\hat{\chi} = \{\chi, \mu - \chi\}$ relație de echivalența pe \mathbb{R} , calculați clasele de echivalența, aratați ca $\mathbb{R}/\approx \cong [-1, +\infty)$ si i<u>ndicați doua sisteme</u> de reprezentanți ai relației ≈. (1,5 puncte) $[2,\infty)$ X = y => x + 4y = y + 4x (=) x - 4x + 3 = y - 4y + 3 De ce adumam 3? $f_{(th)} = x^{2} - 4 + x$ $V_{f} = \left(\frac{-l}{2a} \right) \frac{-\Delta}{4a} - 4$ P: A-JB swjectivo => lmf=f/A/=B Luôm $C: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow [-1,\infty)$, $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ surjective [1] $\lim_{n \to \infty} f = \left[\frac{A}{4n}, \infty \right] = [-1,\infty)$ X 9 g (=> P(x)=P(y) L=> x2-L+x+3=y-L+y+3 (=> x ~ y (2) Aroton: g= 2 Yx,yeR Cion mã $\chi' - 4 \times + 5 = \chi' - 4 y + 3$ $\Delta_{x} = \frac{16 - \frac{14(3 - 1)}{3 - 1}}{\frac{1}{3 - 1}} = \frac{16 - \frac{12 + 4y}{3 - 1} - \frac{16y + 12}{2}}{\frac{1}{3 - 1}} = 2 \pm (y - 2)$ x2-4x+3-(y2-4,y+3)=0 £ = {x,4~x} Lagico: |(a, 6)| = |(c,d)| = |112| = L

[0,1] __ R

X=4-X=>X=2 $[2,\infty)$

(à ce mai opucém azi so facem)
Deimtie 1) Fie A a multime. O functie p: AxA -> A se numerte
tege de compozitie provide de la plantique de
Notati standard: y(a, l) = a+ l (cozul aditiva) y(a, l) = a+ l (cozul aditiva)
Memin perechea (S.y) SEMIGRUP d'aca: y lege de comp. esociativa (M.Y) MONOID daca: y lege de comp. esociativa un element neutru
Ex! (M) momaiol.
Definitie 3: $(S_1, +), (S_2, 0)$ remigrapani, $f: S_1 - S_2$ $(S_1, +), (S_2, 0)$ remigrapani, $f: S_1 - S_2$ Same v. $f: S_1 - S_2$ Same v. $f: S_1 - S_2$ $f: S_1 - S_2$ Same v. $f: S_1 - S_2$ $f: S_2 - S_2$ $f: S_1 - S_2$ $f: S_2 - S_2$ $f: S_1 - S_2$ $f: S_2 - S_2$ f:
() Similar 1 [M, 1 x), [M2 1 A) monoizi, f: M, -) M2 Perte MORFISM DE MONOIZI daca feate MORFISM DE MONOIZI daca f(x*y) = f(x) A f(y) , t v, y = M, SI
((() - 2

Ex: $f: (N, +) \longrightarrow (N^*, \cdot)$, $f(m) = \alpha^m$, $\alpha \in N^*$ fixat $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{m}{2} \left(m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right|$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right)$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right)$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right)$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right)$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right)$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right)$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(m + m \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left$ Propositie 4: Fix f: M, -> M2 monlism bijectiv. Atunci Ff: M2->M, monlism.

Definition 5: f: M, -> M2 s.m. IZDIMORFISM docu f etr monlism bijectiv. Regul: de calcul in monoizi

Fie M monoiol au operatio multiplicative. Pt. XEM, MENI, aveni. 3) Daca xy = yx = (xy) - x j (comutativitate) Elemente inversalile in monoizi Def. 6: Fie (M.) monoid ou element mentru 1. a eM s.n. element INVERSABIL dave 3 0 EM a. T. Notatie: U(M):= | oreM | a inversal. $Z_{m} = \{\hat{a}, \hat{1}, \dots, \hat{n-1}\}$ $\hat{2} + \hat{3} = \hat{5}$ (in \mathbb{Z}_{14}) $((X^{m})) = \{ \hat{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^{m} \mid (X^{m}) = 1 \}$ $((X^{m}) = 1)$ $((X^{m}) = 1)$ Prop 7 Fie (M.) monoid, X., X2, -----Xm & VIM)

Rozavarea temel

Exercitiul : Pe mulțimea $\mathbb R$ a numerelor reale definim relația binară: $x\sim y$ dacă si numai dacă $x^2 - x = y^2 - y$.

 (a) Arătați că ~ e o relatie de echivalența pe ℝ, calculați clasele de echivalența 2 si ½ precum si un sistem de reprezentanți ai relației ~.

(b) Arătaţi că exista o funcţie bijectivă $\mathbb{R}/\sim\cong[-\frac{1}{4},+\infty)$. (Rtem so o (ocem u PUMF)

SOL: a) ~ relatio de echivalenta

Calculin clasele de echivolento:

 $x^{2}-x$ - $(y^{2}-y) = 0$ (=) $x^{2}-y^{2}-(x-y) = 0$ $\leftarrow > (x-y)(x+y)-(x-y)=0$ (x-y(x+y-1)=0 x=4

 $\hat{X} = \{x, i-x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

 $\hat{Q} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{Q} & = & \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{Q} & = &$

() R -11 > R/ 4 ... $\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$

(aut un # "bun" f: 15->[-+,0), D(x)=x-x $lag{1}{m} = \left[\frac{-\Delta}{4a}, \omega \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{4}, \infty \right] = 1$ surjective

(Seg (=> fix)=fiy (-> x-x=y-ye) x~y +xy

Ī lijectivā (=> \ \rangle \sigma [-\frac{1}{4}, \infty]

2) Pe R definim nelatia x ~ y (=> x²+6y = y²+6x(=> x-6x = y²-6y Aratelica ~ e nelatie de echivalenta, calculati clasele de echivalenta si indicati (cel putin) un sistem de reprezentant.

Similar on 1 a) he sos (x-y)(x+y) - (|y-y| = 0) = 1 (x-y)(x+y-1) = 0 (x-y-1)(x+y-1) = 0Sol: Similar on 10) he sus

 $\hat{x} = \langle x, 6 - x \rangle$ [3, ∞) [-∞,3] X=6-X=>×=3

(c) Calculați numărul

Calculate infinition
$$\frac{1}{2020} * \left(\frac{1}{2019} * \cdots * \left(\frac{1}{3} * \left(\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{1}\right)\right) \cdots\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times - \cdots \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1}\right)\right) = \frac{2}{m(m+1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{m(m+1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{m(m+1)}$$