Deminar 12 22.12.2020 Exel aZ+bZ=(a,b)Z, aZnbZ=[a,b]Z d=(a,5)=) a=da, (a,5)=1 $x = da_1k + db_1 \cdot l = d(a_1k + b_1l) = dZ$ aznbz = mz alm Fle xemz => mlx => alx => xebz) Dem: "2" m=[a,b] => blm => xebz) "C" Fie yeaknok => aly | => [a,5]ly => yenk [].

- (1) Fie yeaknok => bly | => bly | m Exc2 Sà se calculeze idealele: $1)18\mathbb{Z} + (2\mathbb{Z} n3\mathbb{Z}) = 18\mathbb{Z} + 6\mathbb{Z} = 60\mathbb{Z}$.

2) $15\mathbb{Z} n (n2\mathbb{Z} + n6\mathbb{Z}) = 15\mathbb{Z} n u\mathbb{Z} = 60\mathbb{Z}$.

Exc3 Daca $f:A \rightarrow B$ est un monfism surjectivde incle si T et un ideal al lui B.

Den Tb. Sá arátam cà: [1) $(f(T),+) \leq (B,+)$ $(A)b \in B(A) \propto f(T) \Rightarrow b \propto \in f(T)$. f. A-B mord.

de inde inseamné f(xy)=f(x)+f(y) (x) x,yex

f(xy)=f(x)f(y) 1) Fig $x,y \in f(I)$. The au sc aratical x-ye f(I) $x,y \in f(I) = f(I)$. The au sc aratical x-ye f(I) $x,y \in f(I) = f(I)$. The au sc aratical x-ye f(I) y = f(I) y2) Fie beb, xef(I). xef(I) = x(3)aeIa! x=f(a)Atunci $b \cdot x = f(a) \cdot f(a) = B = A \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b = f(a)$ I strided deal deriver. Excly Så se anate cà f: Z[i] -> Zz f(a+5i) = a+5 et un morfism de inele. Fre athiretaie Z[i] f(athitetai) = f((atc)+(btd)i) = (atc)+(btd)i) = (atc)+(atc)+(btd)i) = (atc)+(at f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=a+b+c+d=> f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=f(a+bi+c+di) (1) f(a+bi)+(c+di)=f(ac-bd)+i(ad+bc)=ac-bd+ad+bc f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd f(a+bi)+f(c+di)=a+b+c+d=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(c+d)=ac+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(a+b)+(a+bd+ad+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(a+bd+ad+bd+ad+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(a+bd+ad+bd+ad+bd+ad+bd+ad+bd=(a+b)+(a+bd+ad+bd=) f((a+bi).(c+di)) = f(a+bi).f(c+di) 2 $f(n) = f(n+o\cdot i) = 1$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{$ Obs (1) $f \in morsf.$ surjectiv (f(0) = 0, f(0) = 1)2) $f \in morsf.$ surjectiv (f(0) = 0, f(0) = 1)(a+bi) = 0 = 1

Kenf este idealul lui Z[i] generat de 1+i, i.e. Kenf=(1+i).

"C" Fie attiekenf, adica aleZ si atte par.

auid.

attieze, ceZ a+bi = a(n+i) + (b-a)i= 2c-b+bi = 2c+b(1-i)= =2c+bi(n+i)= $= (n+i)(n-i)\cdot C + bi(n+i) = (n+i)(c+(b-c)i) = 2 = (n+i)(n-i)$ = (n+i)[c-ci+bi] = (n+i)[c+(b-c)i] = 2 = (n+i)(n-i)= (n+i)(n-i)·c+bi(n+i)= Deci Kenf = (1+i)Z[i](=(n+i)) Deci Kerf = (1+1)//LLJ (= (1+1))

Beci Kerf = (1+1)//LLJ (= (1+1))

Aplicand T.F.I la inele obtinem ca Z[i]/Kerf ? izon. Z

de inele Z adica Z[]
(1+i) 1
(120m. de inele.

Exc5 Dará A si B 2 inelle atunci idealele lui AxB sunt de forma Ix7 unde I este un ideal al lui A si J este un ideal al lui B. Aplicatie: Determinati idealele inelului produs direct ZxZ (merge pentou $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times - \times \mathbb{Z}$) $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} = \frac{2}{2} (a,b) | a,b \in \mathbb{Z}$) $(a,b)\cdot(c,d) = (a\cdot c,b\cdot d)$ Idealele lui ZxZ (via Exc5) sunt: MZxMZ n, me N. LCR Date $M_1 M_{21} - - 1 M_R \in \mathbb{N}$, mai mari sau egale cuz, a. $(M_1 M_2) = 1$ $(H) i \neq j$; s'i $a_1 a_{21} - 1 a_R \in \mathbb{Z}$ atuna sistemul de congruente $X = a_1 \pmod{M_1}$ ore solutie unica modulo $M_1 M_2 \cdots M_R$ M=1, M=1 => MZ xmZ = ZxZ $X = \frac{q_{R}(\text{mod M}_{R})}{\text{Nexture of Determinan } X_{1} = -\frac{N}{N_{1}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ Exc d=(a,b) = (3) m,teZa.s. Cu Algoritmul lui Euclid. d= q·m +b.to. Cum determin m site? Exemplu a=35, b=24, d=(35,24)=1 35=24-1+11 Q=b0C1+22 06/2/26 b= Rq. Cz+ Rz 06 RE &1 2=1.2+0 7 -2 -7 -2 C + [7 m] O & 7 m x 7 m-1 JM= 35-24 12-24-(35-24).2 = 24-3-35.2 7 n-1 - 1 n · C n+1 + 0 Ultimul rest menul, tron în cazul U1=(35-24)-(24.3-35.2).5 1=35.11 - 24.16, deci mostru este d = (a,b). m = 11 si +=-16. R, = a-b.C1 b=(a-b.c/)·c2+122=) 72-ba.cz+b.c;cz=b(1+c;cz)-a.cz s.a.m.d. oblin Ru = a.m + bet

EXC2 Determination cel mai michantatural menul mair. Mosé fix divizibil au 8, mosé fix divizibil au 7, mosé fix divizibil au 6 mos fix divizibil au 6 Exc 1 Determinati cel mai mic numar natural m care imperit la 5 dà restul3, impartit la 7 da restul 2 vi impartit la 9 51 Mt3 sa fie divitibil ou 5 Pt. "rapiditate" voi sorie n=3(5) în loc de n=3(mod5). $\begin{array}{l} (\pm) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 2(7) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \right. \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \right. \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 8(9) \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} N = 3(5) \\ N = 3(5)$ $N_1 x_1 = N(M_1) \longrightarrow 63 x_1 = N(5) (=) 3x_1 = N(5) (=) X_1 = \overline{N(5)} (=) X_2 = \overline{N(5)} (=) X_3 = \overline{N(5)} (=) X_4 = \overline{N(5)} (=) X_5 = \overline{N(5$ $N_2 \times z = N(M_2)$ ~ $N_2 \times z = N(7) = 3 \times z = N(7) = 3 \times z = N(7)$ $N_2 \times_2 = \Lambda(M_2)$ $N_2 \times_3 = \Lambda(M_2)$ $N_3 \times_3 = \Lambda(M_3)$ $N_3 \times_3 = \Lambda$ Deci, cel mai mic Mr. Matural ette 233. (Verificare 233 = 3(5), 233 = 2(7), 233 = 8(9))