

Ex. 1: Pt. ce nr. nat. $m \geq 2$ este funcția $f: \mathbb{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f(\hat{k}) = i^k$, bime definită?

Rez:

$$\forall k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.i. } \hat{k} = \hat{l} \Rightarrow f(\hat{k}) = f(\hat{l})$$

$$i^k = i^l \Leftrightarrow i^{k-l} = 1 \Rightarrow 4 \mid k-l$$

$$\text{În } \mathbb{Z}_m: \hat{k} = \hat{l} \Leftrightarrow k-l = 0 \Rightarrow m \mid k-l \Rightarrow k-l = m \cdot t, \\ (\text{sau } k, l \text{ au același rest la împ. cu } m) \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$4 \mid k-l \Rightarrow 4 \mid m \cdot t \Rightarrow 4 \mid m \\ t \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \\ t \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ arbitrar} \end{array} \right\}$$

Afirm: f bime def $\Leftrightarrow 4 \mid m$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} i^{4k} & i^{4k+1} & i^{4k+2} & i^{4k+3} \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \end{array} \quad \left| \text{Noi am arătat } " \Rightarrow "$$

$$„(=“ \quad 4 \mid m \Rightarrow m = 4t, \quad t \in \mathbb{N}$$

Fie $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ a.î. $\hat{k} = \hat{l} \Rightarrow m \mid k-l$ (sau au același rest la împ. la m)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(\hat{k}) &= i^k = i^{mp} \cdot i^r = i^{4tp} \cdot i^r = i^r \\ f(\hat{l}) &= i^l = i^{ms} \cdot i^r = i^{4ts} \cdot i^r = i^r \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ bine def.}$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} m &= 4t \quad \text{și} \quad k, l \text{ au același rest la împ. la } m \Rightarrow \bar{k} = \bar{l} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_4. \\ k &= m \cdot p + r, \quad 0 \leq r < m \\ l &= m \cdot s + r, \quad 0 \leq r < m \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \bar{k} &= \overline{mp} + \bar{r} = \bar{r} \\ \bar{l} &= \overline{ms} + \bar{r} = \bar{r} \end{aligned}$$

Exemplu: $m=3, \quad f(\hat{k})=i^k$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \hat{0} & = & \hat{3} & = & \hat{6} & = & \hat{9} & = & \hat{12} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 1 & & i^3 = -1 & & i^6 = -1 & & i^9 = -1 & & i^{12} = 1 \end{array}$$

Ex. 2: $f \in \mathbb{C}$ se def. rel. de echiv. $z \sim w \Leftrightarrow |z| = |w|$.

Def. a și b pt. care funcția $f: \mathbb{C}/\sim \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad f(\hat{z}) = (z-a)(\bar{z}-b)$ este bine def.

Rez: $f(\hat{z}) = (z-a)(\bar{z}-b) = \underbrace{z \cdot \bar{z}}_{|z|^2} - a \cdot \bar{z} - b \cdot z + ab$

Die $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ a. i. $\hat{z} = \hat{w} \Leftrightarrow |z| = |w|$.

f bime def. $\Leftrightarrow f(\hat{z}) = f(\hat{w})$

$$\underline{|z|^2} - a\bar{z} - b z + \cancel{ab} = \underline{|w|^2} - a\bar{w} - bw + \cancel{ab}$$

$$a\bar{z} + bz = a\bar{w} + bw$$

$$a(\bar{z} - \bar{w}) + b(z - w) = 0$$

$$a \cdot \bar{v} + b \cdot v = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v = z - w.$$

$$v \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow v = x + iy$$

$$a \cdot \bar{v} + b \cdot v = 0$$

$$a(x - iy) + b(x + iy) = 0 \Rightarrow (a+b)x + (b-a)iy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+b)x = 0 \\ (b-a)y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ a-b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=b=0.$$

f bime def $\Leftrightarrow a=b=0$.

$$a=b=0 \Rightarrow f(\hat{z}) = z\bar{z} = |z|^2.$$

Obs: $|z| = |w| = r$, $z = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$, $w = r(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$

Ex. 3: Pe \mathbb{C}^* se def. rel. binară $z \sim w \Leftrightarrow z, w \neq 0$ sunt coliniare (în planul complex). Arătați că „ \sim ” este rel. de echiv., det. clasele de echivalență și un SCR.

Rez:

1. refl. 2. sim. 3. tranzit.

① $z, z \neq 0$ sunt coliniare $\Rightarrow z \sim z$

② $z, w \neq 0$ sunt coliniare $\Rightarrow w, z \neq 0$ colim $\Rightarrow w \sim z$

③ Fie $z, w, t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ a. t. $z \sim w$ și $w \sim t$.

$z, w \neq 0$ sunt colim.

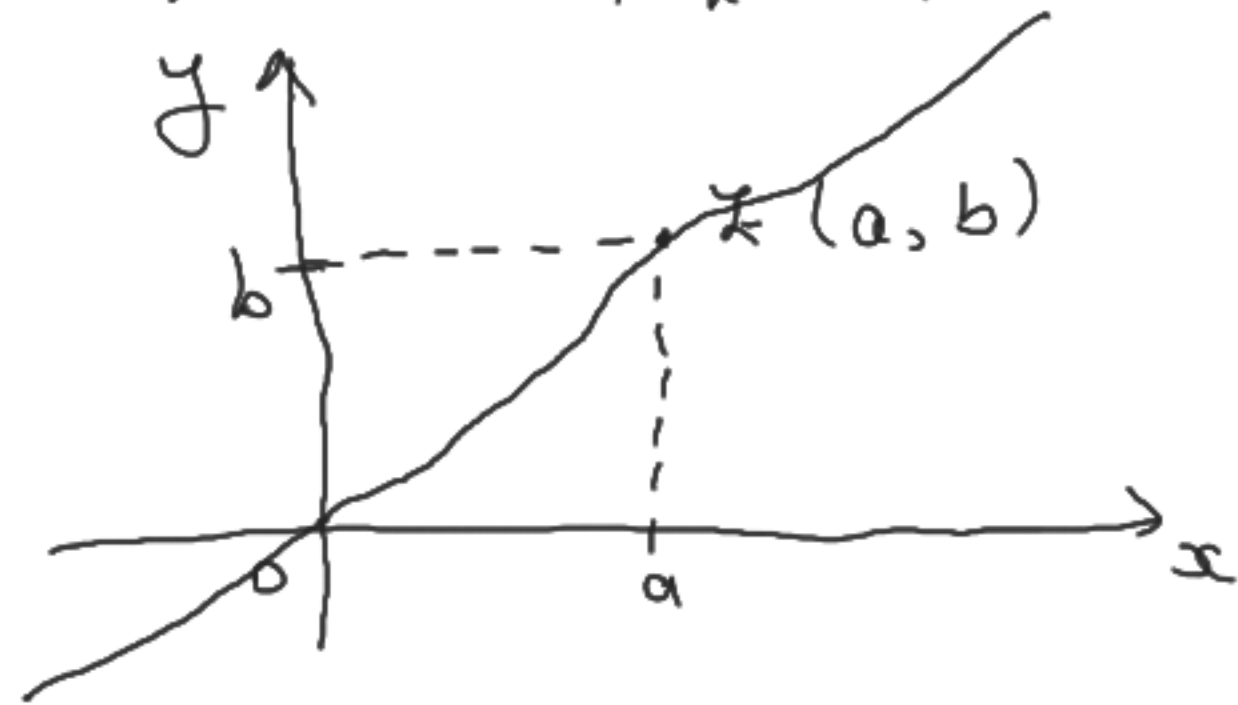
$w, t \neq 0$ sunt colim.

$w \neq 0$ det. dreapta $d \Rightarrow z, w, t, 0 \in d$

$\Rightarrow z, t \neq 0$ sunt colim. $\Rightarrow z \sim t$.

Fie $z \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $z = a + bi$

$$[z] = \{ w \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid z, w \neq 0 \text{ sunt coliniare} \}$$



z fixat, O fixat

$w \in [z] \Leftrightarrow w \in d$

d dreapta det. de z, O

$z(a,b), O(0,0)$

$$d: \frac{x - x_0}{x_z - x_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{y_z - y_0} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{b}{a} x \\ a = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[z] = [a + bi] = \{ w \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid z, w \neq 0 \text{ colin} \}$$

$a \neq 0$

$$= \{ x + iy \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid y = \frac{b}{a} x \}$$

$$= \{ x + i \frac{b}{a} x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^* \} = \{ x(1 + i \frac{b}{a}) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^* \}$$

$$[Z] = [bi] = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid \nexists w, 0 \text{ colinu}\}$$

$$b \geq 0 = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid \operatorname{Re}(w) = 0\}$$

$$= \{ci \mid c \in \mathbb{R}^*\}.$$

$$\text{SCR} : \{i\} \cup \{1 + \frac{b}{a}i \mid \frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{i\} \cup \{1 + ci \mid c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Ex. 4 : Fie A o multime nevida si $\emptyset \neq B \subseteq A$. Pe $\mathcal{P}(A)$ definim rel. $X \sim Y \Leftrightarrow X \cap B = Y \cap B$. Aratati ca \sim este rel. de echiv si ca $\mathcal{P}(A)/\sim$ este in bijectie cu $\mathcal{P}(B)$.

Ref.: $X \in \mathcal{P}(A) \Leftrightarrow X \subseteq A$.

1. refl. 2. sim. 3. tranzit.

① Fie $X \subseteq A \Rightarrow X \cap B = X \cap B \Rightarrow X \sim X \Rightarrow$ refl.

② Fie $X, Y \subseteq A$ a.i. $X \sim Y \Rightarrow X \cap B = Y \cap B \Rightarrow Y \cap B = X \cap B \Rightarrow Y \sim X \Rightarrow$ sim.

③ Fie $X, Y, Z \subseteq A$ a.i. $X \sim Y$ si $Y \sim Z \Rightarrow X \cap B = Y \cap B$ si $Y \cap B = Z \cap B \Rightarrow X \cap B = Z \cap B \Rightarrow X \sim Z \Rightarrow$ tranzit.

Example: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $B = \{1, 3, 4\}$.

$X \subseteq A$, $X = \{1, 4, 5\}$.

$$X \cap B = \{1, 4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[X] &= \{Y \subseteq A \mid X \cap B = Y \cap B\} = \{Y \subseteq A \mid Y \cap B = \{1, 4\}\} \\ &= \{\{1, 4\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 4, 5\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5\}\}\end{aligned}$$

$$A \setminus B = \{2, 5\}$$

Obs: $x \sim y \iff x \cap B \subseteq y \cap B \iff y \subseteq (x \cap B) \cup (A \setminus B)$

$$[X] = \{Y \subseteq A \mid X \cap B = Y \cap B\} = [X \cap B]$$

$$(X \cap B) \cap B = X \cap B, \quad X \cap B \subseteq B.$$

$$[A \setminus B] = [(A \setminus B) \cap B] = [\emptyset]$$

$$[A] = [B]$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A)/\sim = \{ [x] \mid x \in \mathcal{P}(A) \} = \{ [x] \mid x \in \text{SCR} \}.$$

$\mathcal{P}(A)/\sim$ este în bijecție cu $\mathcal{P}(B)$.

Fie $f: \mathcal{P}(A)/\sim \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)$, $f([x]) = x \cap B \in \mathcal{P}(B)$

Arătăm că f este bij.

• f bine def.!!! Fie $x, y \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ a.î. $[x] = [y]$

$$\Rightarrow x \subseteq y \Rightarrow x \cap B = y \cap B \Rightarrow f([x]) = f([y]) \Rightarrow f \text{ bine def.}$$

• f inj: Fie $[x], [y] \in \mathcal{P}(A)/\sim$ a.î. $f([x]) = f([y])$

$$\Rightarrow x \cap B = y \cap B \Rightarrow x \subseteq y \Rightarrow [x] = [y]$$

• f surj: Fie $Z \in \mathcal{P}(B)$. Vrem $x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ a.î.

$$f([x]) = Z \Rightarrow x \cap B = Z. \text{ Luăm } x = Z \subseteq A$$

$$Z \subseteq B \subseteq A.$$

$$Z \subseteq B, \quad B \cup Z = B \\ B \cap Z = Z$$

$$Z \cap B = Z$$

$\mathcal{P}(B)$ este un SCR pt. f .