Algebra SEMINAR 1 Multimi A,B multimi, a∈A A = B (=) Hach, a e B A = B (=) A c B si B = A 1. Notam cu A multimea matriceler 2×2 cu intrari în multimea nr. reale. B={ X \in A: (\frac{1}{01}) X = X (\frac{1}{01}) } a) Verificati dacă elem (9 d) EB și (12) EB (91) eB () (11) (31) = (01) (11) (31) = (01) (7) = (01) (7) => B& (01) &B $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in B \in B \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in B \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$ =) (12) EB e) Pretatica: $B = \{ (X \in A : (B) \times , y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.f. } X = (x \neq y) \} = C$ $A = M_2(\mathbb{R}), B = \{ (x \in A) \times (g, y) = (0, 1) \times \}$ B=C=B=C si C=B Fie 1) CEBG FXEC, XEB Fie M = (xy) e C, x, y e R MEBG (11). M= M. (11) (1) (xy) = (xy) (11) () (a) (x x+y) = (x x+y) (A) => MEB => CEB 3) BECGYXEB, XEC Fie MeB => M = (a b), a, &, c, d ∈ R a.s. M. (11) = (11) MES (20) (11) = (11) (94) (5) (=) (a a+b) = (a+c b+d) (=)

I (AUB) UC = AU (BUC) FIR X ∈ (AUB) UC => (X ∈ A saw X ∈ B) saw X ∈ C € (=) XEA san XEB san XEC (=) (S) XEA sau (XEB sau XEC) (=) (3) X E A U (BUC) => (A UB) UC = A U (BUC) I AU (BUC) = (AUB) UC Fle X = Au(BuC) => X = A san X = (BuC) => =) XEA Day (XEB SOU XEC)=) =) XEA san XEB san XEC= => (X E A sau X & B) sau XE C =) => X = (AUB)UC => AU(BUC) = (AUB)UC DIM I SI I => (AUB)UC = AU (BUC) (AnB) nC = An(BnC) 50,a∉M 11, aEM ANB/ (ANB) NC/ BAC (AN(BAC) 0 Conform tabelului => (A NB) NC = A N(B NC) A n(BUC)=(AnB)UlAnC) 1 C | ANB | ANC | BUC | AN(BUC) | (ANB) U (ANC)

Conform tabelului An (BUC) = (AnB) U (AnC)

E-0 multime, A C E Complementara lui A în E: CEA = E \ A

Seminar 2. Cardinalul unei multimi Fie A o multime.

1A1-nr. de elem. al mult A 1A1200 => A este multime finità In ear contrair, A s.m. multime infinità. A1, A2,..., An n multimi finite cu n≥2 Exi | A1 UA2U ... UAM | = ? (principiul includerii - excluderii) P(2): Az si Az multimi finite 1AsUAz A_1 A_2 A_3 A_2 |A1UA2|= { |A2|+ |A2|- |A1 NA2|, A1 NA2 + \$ [A1+1A2], A2 NA2 = Ø (A1 NA2) =0 1 A2 U A2 = | A2 + | A2 | - | A1 1 A2 | P(3): A1, A2, A3 multimi finite

| A1 U A2 U A3 | asoc / (A1 U A2) U A3 | = P(2) | A1 UA2 | + 1A3 - 1(A1 UA2) 11 A3 = distrib / As UA2 / + /A3 / - / (A1) A3) U/A2 / A3) = -12) |A 1 + 1A2 | - |A1 1 A2 | + 1A3 | - |A1 1 A3 | -- (A2 NA3) + (A1 NA3) N(A2 NA3) = = |A_1|+|A_2|+|A_3|-|A_1 \ A_2|-|A_4 \ A_3|-|A_5 \ A_3|+|A_4 \ A_4 \ A_3| P(n): As, Az, ..., An multimi finite 1 Az UAZ U... U AM = (As) + 1Az 1+ .. + (Am) - (1Az NAz) + (Az Naz = (As NA2 NA3 NAW)+ + /An-2 NAM-1 NAM-3 NAM)+ +++++ /A/ /A/ NAM IAIU...UAMI = Z Ail - Z Ain Ajl+ Z (AINAj NAR)+... + 1-1) -1 A11 ... 1 Am)

Functi Def: Humin functie un triplet de 3 multimi (A, B, G) en prop ea pt Y a E A (±!) & E B a 7. (a, b) E B. f: A > B BCAXB adomeniul functiei f Notatie: f: A>B este functie & VaEA, (I!) & EB, f(a) = & codomerniul junctiei f Sefinitie: j s.m. functie injectiva dace (+) as, ac ∈A, as ≠az => f(as) ≠f(az) Prop: f este functie injectiva (+) (+) a1, a2 (A f(a1) = f(a2) = 92= a2 Ex 2: Arottati cá f: Z/x Z/>IR, fla, b) = (a-52)2+ (b-43)2 este injectiva, dan nu este surjectiva. finj (=) \(\((a, b) \) \(\((a, d) \) \(\(\) \((a, d) \) = \ => f (a,b) - f((c,d)) = 0 $(a-J_2)^2+(b-\frac{1}{3})^2-(c-J_2)^2-(d-\frac{1}{3})^2=o=0$ (2) a2-2a52+x+b2-3b+3-c2+2c52-x-d2+3d+5=0=) (=) (a2-c2)+(62-d2)-252(q-c)-36-d)=6(=) (a+c) $(a-c)+(b-d)(b+d)-252(a-c)-\frac{2}{3}(b-d)=8$ $(a-c)(a-c-252)+(b-d)(\frac{e^{2}}{b+d}-\frac{2}{3})=0$ $e^{2}U$ $e^{2}R$ $e^{2}U$ $e^{2}U$ e $S(a-c)(a+c-2\sqrt{2})=0$ S(a-c=0) say $(a+c-2\sqrt{2})=0$ S(a=c)=a,b) $(b+d-\frac{2}{3})=0$ S(a-c=0) say $(a+c-2\sqrt{2})=0$ S(a=c)=a,b)Definitie: f: A->B s. m. functie surjectivé daca V&EB 3 a EA Prop: f marjectiva () Imy=Blf(A)= {beBl = acA at. flas=by== flas | acA) 2. Jmj = R+, f: R×R>R, f(1252, =)) = f(0,0) =) f nu este injectiva

f(A,6)=1 (=) (a-52)2+(6-1)2=1 (ec. cercului) 1 3 1AI - o multimo 1A = 3B 1 A~B) - condinabil multimu A ANB(=s(3) f: A>B functie bijectiva Def: f: A-B s.m. jet bijectiva daca f exte injectiva si succeptativa A-o multime finita A= {a1, a2, ..., an} 1A1= {B| A~B)=M f:31,2,3,-, My -> A f(1) = a1, f(2) = a2 -- f(m) = an + B∈ [A], B~ 31, ... M] = [M] f este bijectiva (=) Y b ∈ B,(∃!) a ∈ A a.7. f(a) = b Ex: fie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \ge 2 \\ 3x - 2, & x < 2 \end{cases}$ Arottati că ferte bijecție I injectiva

(i) $x \in [2, \infty)$ $f(x) = x^2$ fix $a, b \in [2, \infty)$, $f(a) = f(b) (=) a^2 = b^2$ $a, b \in [2, \infty)$, g(a) = g(b) = a g(b) = a = b(ii) a, b∈(-∞, 2), f(a) = f(b) (=) 3a-2=3b-2 /+2(=)3a=3b/3(=) (iii) a∈(2, ∞), b∈(-∞, 2) f(a) = f(b) (=) q2 = 36-2 a² ≥ 4 & < 2 (=) 36-2< 4) => a² = 3b-2 fals Dim i, ii, iii, => f injectiva pe IR

1 f-surjectiva flauB)=f(A) Uf(B) 1) X∈[2, ∞) f(1R)=f(1-00,2)U[2,00)= Jmy = f([2,0)) $= f((-\infty,2)) \cup f([2,\infty))$ $f(2) = 2^2 = 4$ $f \text{ cont pe } (2, \infty) = 5 \text{ Im}_f((2, \infty)) = (3, \infty)$ => Jmj = IR -> f muzgictive 2) $X \in (-\infty, 2)$ Jung (1-0,2)) = f((-0,2)) } f(2) = 4 $f \text{ cont pe } (-\infty, 2)$ $= (-\infty, 4)$ $f \text{ ont pe } (-\infty, 2)$ $= (-\infty, 4)$ $f(R) = f(-\infty, 2) \cup f(R, \infty)$ DIM I, I => & Bijectiva Seminar 3 Compuneres functiiler $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$ a functii Compuneres lui g ou f este functia $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$, $g \circ f(a) = g(f(a))$ f: A>B functie f s.m. functio inversabilà dacă (3!) j-1: B->A a.? j-0 j=1A si jo j=1B j-1 A +>B +>A Teoremā: f este functie inversabilā \Leftarrow f este bijectivā 1. Fie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 6x, & x \ge -3 \\ -2x - 5, & x \ge -3 \end{cases}$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 2, & x \leq 1 \\ x^2 - 2x + 4, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ Determinati functia fog.

fog: R-3R $f \circ g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ $caz 1: x \in \{\infty, 1\}, (f \circ g)(x) = \begin{cases} 25x^2 + 10x - 8, x < -\frac{1}{5} (x) \times (-\frac{1}{5}, \infty) / (-\frac{1}{5}) \end{cases} = (-\alpha, -\frac{1}{5})$ $= (-\alpha, -\frac{1}{5}) - 10x - 1, x \ge -\frac{1}{5} (x) \times (-\frac{1}{5}, \infty) / (-\alpha, 1) = (-\alpha, -\frac{1}{5})$ = [= = = 1]

Ca ≥ 2: x ∈ (1,00) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2 - 2x + 4) = -2(x^2 - 2x + 4) - 5 =$ = -2x2+4x-8-5= $= -2x^2 + 4x - 13$

 $X^2 - 2 \times 44 \ge -3$ $(x-1)^2+3 \ge 3 \ge -3$ \$25x2+10x-8, x∈(-∞, -1/5) 1-10x-1, x=[-1=,1] Dim cazul 1+2, (fog)(x) $[-2x^2+4x-13, x\in(1,\infty)$

f: R-IR $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \ge 2 \\ 3x - 2, & x < 2 \end{cases}$ Inversa { Jy, y 34 g-2. R-> R fig) / y+2, y 24

Relati de echivalenta

Fie A o multime. Se numeste relatie binavià ne multimes A, " s.m. relatie de echivalenta daca:

1) este reflexiva: (+/ x = A, x ~ X

2) este simetrica: (b) $x,y \in A$, $x \sim y -) y \sim x$ 3) este tranzitiva: (b) $x,y,z \in A$, $x \sim y$ of $y \sim z \rightarrow x \sim z$

Ex 1) A= Z, M=Z, M = Z, (QNB) (B-Q):M

2) A=C, and (=) a-b (=) R

3) A=IR, aNbes/a-6/2 1) "~ "reflexiva (XXX (XXX (XXX (XXX) : M > 0: m(A))
" " rimetrica ((X-y): M > (Y-X): MA) X ~y => /y-x): M => -(x-y): M => (x-y): M (A) => y~x " N" transitiva (X, y, z EZ, x ~ y si y ~ 7 => X~ Z x vy = (y-x) : M $y \sim x = (z-y) : M$ (Z-y+y-x): M=>(Z-X):M=) X~Z Fix a, bell, X = at bi XV X (=) a+bi-a-bi=0 C/R a) "~" reflexiva & Y XE C, X~X & X-XER & OER (A)

"" reflexiva & Y XE C, X~Y = Y~X) (E) Y x, y & C, X-y & R

"" simetrica & | Y x, y & C, X~Y = Y~X) (E) Y x, y & C, X-y & R

(E) -(X-y) & R (E) y - X & R = Y~X " transitiva (X, y, 7 EC, x my si y ~ 2 => X ~ 2 x-y ∈ R y-7 ∈ R X-2 ER >> X ~ Z 3) " reflexiva () + X EIR, X N X () (X - X/ 2 2 6) lol (2 6) "" simetrica & fx, y e R, x y => y ~ x x~y @ |x-y| <2 |@ |y-x| <2 => y~x " transitive (=) Fix a=1, b=0, c=-1

a Nb => |1-0|=1 <2) => a~c=> |1+1|=2 fals &

BNC => |0+1|=1 <2)

1 - ruflexivitate 2- simetrie 3 - transitivitate Ex: \$\overline{R} R multimes relatibles binovo po multimes \\ \frac{3}{1,2,3} A g: R -> 30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4] $A = \emptyset$ $N = \emptyset$ (externel de echiv) NER, g(N) = ast 2azt 4az, unde $a_i = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$, non proprietation i Aratati ca g este surjectiva 0: 0+0+G => ~ mu are nicio proprietato ~ = Ø sau { (1,2), (1,3)} 1: 1+0+0 => ~ reflexiva ~= {(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (1,2)} 2: 0+2+0=> ~ simetrica v = 3 (1,2), (2,1) } 3: 1+2·1+0 => ~ reflexiva x simetrica. $N = \{(2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (2,3), (3,2), (1,2), (2,1)\}$ 0+0+4.1 => " transitive N= {(1,3), (1,2), (2,3)} 14044-) 1 21 3 $N = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (1,2)\}$ 6: O+2.1+4.1 =) 2 pi 3 N=3(0,2),(2,1), (1,1), 12,2)9 4: 1+2-1+4·1=>1,2,3 ~ = \ 1, 2, 39 x \ 1, 2, 37 2) g surjectivo.

=11=

exercitiu dat la examen: pt a, B e A, a ~ b () (a, B) ? (a, B) an accessi paribate. (a, b) = cmmdc(a, b) Matati ca v este rel de echiv. a, & E XI* a = 2 sa, ta, sa = N, ta m. impan e= 2 st. to, she XI, to wr. impar (a,6) 31 6 au ac por => Da = Db. Seminan 4. Relatir de echivalenta Fie A o multime si p o relatie binaria pe A p s.m. rel. de echiv: 1) reflexiva. $\forall x \in A, x p x$ e) simetrica: $\forall x, y \in A, x p y = y p x$ 3) transitiva: # x,y,z EA, xyy sil xpz Ex 1: R, R(R)= 3A: A = R) ABB >> A si B sunt echipotente AgBar J f: A->B bijectiva. Arcitați ca p este relațe de echivalența: 1) reflexiva: If A es (R), ApA Est : A>A bijectiva 2) simetrica: FA, BEB(R), ApB => BpA AfB (=>] f: A > B ligictiva =>] f -1: B -> A ligictiva =>
3) transitiva: Y A, BC= P(R), AfB ? B & C => AfC AgB=> If: A > B bijg > g of: A > C bij > AgC BgC => Ig: B > C bij) = g of: A > C bij => AgC Dim 1), 2), 3) => g rel-de echiv.

Prop: f: A>B, g: B>C, f,g eig => gof big.
Reciproca un exte adevarata. gof by => fig bij (fals) gofing = jing. go f my =) g moy ex: $f: N \to N, g: N \to N, f(x) = x+1, g(x) = \max\{x-1, 6\}$ $g \circ f: N \to N, g: N \to N, f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x+1) = \max\{x, 6\}$ gof=1 N bij, dan fru e mij ex2: An. cá (-0,0) g [2,3] (-∞,0] y(2,3] () ∃ f: (-∞,0) -> (2,3] by. Fil f: (-0,0]-> (2,3) by f(x) = 2- 1. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} > 0 = 0$ f este strict crescatores finj. $f(0) = 2 - \frac{1}{-1} = 2 + 1 = 3$ J compunere de function continue = este continua) => f bij => (-00,0] p(2,3] ex3: Arotatica UpN (=> 3 f: Z -> N ey. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \ge 0 \\ -2x - 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ Fix $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$, f(x) = f(y)[x = 0, y > 0, f(x) = f(y) (=) 2x = 2y (=) x = y. X=0, y <0, f(x) = f(y) => 2x=-3y-1 7 do x = 0, g < 0, f(x) = f(y) (=) -2x-1=-2y-1 (=) x = y I, II, II -> f injectiva (4)

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Fie Mex
  In- no par => 2/1/2 x= = = 2
    f(x) = m
     f(x)=n & -2x-1=M=>+2 (n+1=) x= m+1 2001
  I n-no impar
     f(x) = -2x-1 = -2 1+1 -1 = M+1-1=M
     Dim I si I => of surject va (2)
  Dim (21 pi (2) => of bigietive cos Z pXV
   Def: O multime AJN s. m. multime numerabile
   ex: multimi min numarabile: Zl, N×NI, Q
ex4: An ea Qy N
     leviens Cantor-Bernstein
      A, B & multimi
      ASB @ Fg: A>B sig: B> A a fot injedive
     Intrebare: f: A->B morgectiva => 7 g: B-> A inj? Marionen)
      ex 1) f: \mathbb{R} \to [0,\infty) g: [0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R} f(x) = x^2 my g(x) = \sqrt{x}
        Onstruim g: B-> A inj
          Fil bo & B fray. ) ] a. EA ar. f(a.)=b.
          g/bo) = a0
          bo≠b1 ∈ B = 3 as ∈ A a.l. f(as) = b1, g(bs) = as
        f: NxN-> N lij, f(a, e) = 29/26+1)-1
      QgN @3 f Q > X ing a g : XI > Q inj
      g : N->Q
      g(n)=n este fct ing (a)
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ZIAN 2x 42 h: 21 → Z/x, h(x) = {x, x <0 bij Din transitivitate > Z/* mumarabila, Z*gN ZXZ*gXxX g trans ZXZ*gX An ea 3 f: Q > Z/x Z* injectiva Q + Z/x Z* _ x=lij X/ fet inj J: Z/x Z/x -> Q J (9,6) = a my Intribuse) J f: Q-1/x Z/inj Dim (2) si (2) TC.-B) QyN Multimi factor Fie A & multime, v rel de echiv pe A. # = 3a: a ∈ A) multimen factor a lui A en naport en # ~ à = { b ∈ A : a v b } Obs: a, b E A af. avb => a= b axb => and = Ø N ≥ 2 = n = N este rel de echiv Be Z a, BEZ avb (s M/(a-b) KEZ, R= 3a ∈ Z: a = MKy = 3a ∈ Z: a-b: My= = gael: feellar. a-k=mej= {a∈ZI: Fc∈ZIq3. q=ne+ky 30,1,..., M-1] = Zm

=15

ex5: Pe N* ~ and () a si (a, b) an accessi paritate. 9,8 EX , 9 = 2 3 (2K+1), 7, KEX &= 2 * (2h+1), t, he X anb (=) n=t M*=? N* PN? Pt. a determina $X > sintem de represendanti (f s. m. sistem de representanti (f s. m. sistem de representanti (f s. m. un elem din filosore clasa de echivalenta).

f = \{20, 2^1, 2^2, \ldots}.$ N= 520, 21, 22, -- } J: N-> N/ , J(x) = 2x C, B, A multimi ~ - rel de echiv. J: 4 > B functie. à to a7. and =) à = 0, f(a) = fail Proposietates de universalitate à mult factor. Fie T: A-> # (projectia canonica) T/(a) = à A -"># 1 BLg f: A->B o fot on wim prop: tabeA, are =) fai-fe f: A->B & ga an go Ti = f Atunci 3! g: & -> B an go Ti = f(9)

ex6: f: = 5 0, f(R)=ex Este fo functie? \$\hat{k_1}, & \hat{k_2} \in \mathbb{Z_1} = & \hat{k_2} = & \hat{5} & \hat{k_2} - \hat{K_3} = & \hat{K_2} - & \hat{5} & \hat{K_2} = & \hat{5} & \hat{1} & \hat{ (f(k1) = f(k2) es iks = ikz es iha ihit 5P E) ik1 = ik1 - i 3P (i5) = 1 (=> p = 0 (mod 4), k1, k2 alese arbitrar => % f(2) = f(3) = f(0) $f: \mathbb{Z}/8 \to \mathbb{C}$ $f(\mathcal{U}) = i^k$ correct def. $f: \mathbb{Z}/(n) \to \mathbb{C}$ $f(\mathcal{U}) = i^k$ correct def (=> n) : 4Ex 4: NxN,~ pe NxN (a, b) ~ (k,y) (c) a+y=b+x 1) An cā ~ este rel de echiv. a) NxN 971 1) v reflexiva es +(a,b)= XXX (9,6)~(9,6)=sq+b=b+q ~ simetrica (=) +(a,6), (x,y) = XXX (a,6) ~ (x,y) =) => (x,y)~ (a,b) (a,b) ~ (x,y) (=> a+y=b+x(=> x+b=y+a(=xx,y)~/9,b) ~ transitiva (=> + (9, le), k,y), (c,d) = N x N, (a,b)~(x,y) si (x,y)~(c,d) => (a,b)~(c,d) (x,y)~(x,y)=) a+y=b+x== sa+y=b+x (x,y)~(c,d)=>x+d=c+y=c+y=d+x= a-C=b-d(=) a+d=b+c => (9,6) N(c,d)

= 17=

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Seminon 5
    Proprietatea de enviversalitate a multimii factor
    Mo multime
   ~ - o rel. de echiv pe M
   = 3a: a e My, a= 36 e M: a v by
   abs: à, ê ∈ = = à = à sau à n ê = Ø
PUMF: Fil f: M \rightarrow X / o functio ou prop col f = A, b \in M, and <math>f = f(a) = f(a) + A funci f: f(a) = f(a) = f(a)
f: Z_M \rightarrow C, f(a) = ik
    Ex1: Pe NXN, " ": (a, &) ~(x, y) (=> a+y = b+x 

~ este rel de echiv.
      | XXX |= |Z| (=) ] f. XXX > ZI eijetiva
    Obs: f este surjectiva es f este surjectiva (49,6 € M, and es f(a) = f(a)) es f este inj
    1) gasim o functie f: N × N > Z at. H(a, b), (x,y), (4,b) /x,y)
      =) f((, a)) = f((x,y))
       f(9,8))=a-b.
  2 u and (a, b), (x,y) \in X \times X cu prop ca (a,b) \cdot (x,y) = 0

=) a+y=b+x \in 0 a-b=x-y \in f(a,e) = f((x,y)) (1)
    PUMI => 7 ]: NXN > 21, [(a,0)) = a-6
     f movietiva € Y Z ∈ Z, J G, &) € XXX a.P.
    f/ (a, b))=7
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f(a_1(a)) = a-b=z = \{ z \geq 0 \ (a_1b) = (z_10); \ f(z_10) = z \} \}
    =) f surjectiva => f surjectiva @ (4)3
  (wam f(a, b)) = f((x,y)), (a, b), (x,y) = N x N = sa-b = x-y

(x) a +y = x + b (=) a ~ b (2)
      Din 1 si 2 => + (a, b), (x,y) EN x N (=> fla) = flo) => ferte
      Dim 3 si 4 => j bijective
      Deci / NxN/=/2/
       f injectiva => f injectiva
= × ( reciproc fals)
Til 50 multime si "0 "0 lege de comportie / operatie algebrica)
      [brupwi]
      1) asociativitatea: \forall x, y, z \in G, (x \circ y) \circ z = x \circ (y \circ z)
2) element neutru: \forall e \in G, \forall x \in G, e \circ x = x \circ e = x
       3) elemente simutivabile: Y x E G, J x' E G, x o x' = x' o x = q
      4) comutativitatea: \ x,y \ G, x \ y = y \ x
     Def: (5,0) s.m. semigrup daca "o" indeplinents 1) +4) =>(6,0)
semigrup comutativ
          (5,0) s. m. monoid daca "o" indeplineste 1) si 2)+4)=)
                                          =>(6,0) monored comutativ
                                        40° moleplineste ()2),3)+4)=)
        (6,0) s. m. grup dacei
                                         es (6,0) grup comutativ
ex: (X,+) remigrup comutativ
(X,+) monord
(Z,+) grup, (R*,0) grup
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1) Se considera junctiile fa: R-IR, flat * fa(x)=log[11+2*)9-1]

F= {fa: a>0}. Ariotati cá (F,0) este grup comutativ ·: MxM > M este functie multimes tutwor functulos Obs o: \(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \) \(\ = log [[1+2×)6-1]]9-17= = $\log \left[(1 + (1 + x)^{2} - 1)^{9} - 1 \right] = \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^{2} \int_{a}^{b} \int_$ abso=)fabe 7 () fa=fbe 7 fa ofe = fale fs elem neutru fa = f = 1 , a>0 2) M=Z/x Z/ se def op. algebrica o. (x,y)o(a,le) = (xa, ya+le) Verificati daca (M, 0) este grup comutativ -) asociativitatea: \(\(\cei(x_1y), (a, b), (c, d) \in M\) ((x,y) o (a,b)] o(c,d) = (x,y) o (a,b) o (c,d) => €) (xa, ya+b) (c,d) = (x,y) (ac, bc+d) €) (xac, (ya+b)e+d) = (xac, y fictbe+d) (s) (xac, yac+lectd) = (xac, yac+ybc+yd) (xac, yactbetd)=(xac, yactbe,d) (A)

-> comutativitatea $\forall (x,y), (x,y) \in M, (x,y) \circ (a,b) = (a,b) \circ (x,y) \in S$ $\in S$ (xa, ya+b) = (ax, bx+y)(F) = S mu este gruph comutative. -> element neutru 3 (es, lz) EM, 4 (x,y) EM, (es, lz) o(x,y) = (x,y) o(e1, e2) = (x,y) Fie (x,y) = M, (x,y) o (es, l2) = (x,y) (x,1) = (1,0) (2,0) o(x14) = (x,y) (x,y) 0(1,0) = xy - elemente simituizabile ₩(x,y) ∈ M, ∃(x',y') ∈ Ma.T. (x,y) o(x',y') = (x',y') d(x,y)=(4,0) X x' = 1 => x' = = x => x = 3+1) y'x+y=0=)y'= -x $(x',y') = (\frac{1}{x}, \frac{-y}{x}) \notin \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^3 \rightarrow \text{nu toate elementele}$ $x', y' \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x', y' \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x', y' \in \mathbb{Z}$ LI(M)=3(1,-b), (-1,b) | b∈ Z/3 $(1, 6)^{-1} = 4, -6)$ $(1, 6)^{-1} = (1, 6)$ U(M) + M (M, 0) este monorid x=1=) y'=-y∈Z x=41=) y'=y∈Z (1,1)0(0,1)=(0,1) (0,1)0(1,1)=(0,2)