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Deminar 6
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 = (-39)^{2} \cdot (-39)^{2} \cdot (9)^{2} \cdot (-39) \cdot (9)^{2} \cdot (-39) \cdot (9)^{2} \cdot (-39) \cdot (9)^{2} \cdot (-39) \cdot (9)^{2} \cdot (-39)^{2} \cdot (9)^{2} \cdot (9)^
                = 41 252 · (-39) · 19 (mod 100) = 81 126 · (-39) · 19 (mod 100) = 19127 · (-39) 100
  =(19^2)^63.19.(-39)(mod 100) = (-39)^64.19(mod 100) = 21^{32}.19(mod 100)
21=41 =41 (modrow)
               =(19^{-1}) \cdot 19 \cdot (19^{-1}) = 81^{8} \cdot 19 \pmod{100} = -(-39)^{1} \cdot 19

= 41^{16} \cdot 19 \pmod{100} = 81^{8} \cdot 19 \pmod{100} = -(001 \pmod{100})
                                                         =-212,19 (mod 100) =-41.19 (mod 100) =-7703 (mod 100) = 21 (mod 100)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  2019 = 21 (mod 100).
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Exc Luati a, b de 4 cipre fierare si c un numan de 2 cifre. Calculati ab (mode). (Temà!) Probz Fie G= 3xeR10 ex < 17. Definim pe G legea x x y = 3x x y 1.

(3x x y) inseamná partea fractionará a lui x x y). Aratati cà

(G, x) este un grup abelian. (x*y) * =] x + y + = = } } x + y + + = = } } x + y + + > 1 xx(y*2) = x x } y+24 = } x+3y+24) (x) 1/x 11 asociation # (1xxy1+2) = 1xxy1+2-[1xxy1+2] = xxy-[xxy]+ + 2 - [x+y-[x+y]+2] = x+y+2-[x+y] - [x+y+2]-[x+y] = x+y+2-[x+y]-[x+y+2]+[x+y]= x+y+2-[x+y+2]= >x+y+2-[x+y+2] Analog se anata eà (*) = 3x+y+27 => "* e asociativa "x" e evident com. (7x+y4=3y+x) => x *y=y*x) $\#X \in G$ = $0 \times x = \{x\} = x$ decorrece $x \in [0,1)$. = o este elem. in report on x. Fig. x * y = 0 => $\int x + y \int = 0$ => $x + y \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x, y \in [0,1] = 0 \in x + y \in \mathbb{Z}$ x + y = 0 (o ste inversed lui o) $x + y = 0 \text{ (o ste inversed lui a , (4) } x \in G^{-1/2})$ $Daca x + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 - x (e inversed lui a , (4) } x \in G^{-1/2})$ $= \int (G, *) \text{ or te grup abelian.}$ Prob3 Andtat cá subgrupurile lui (Z,t) sunt submultimile NZ MEM.

Fie H = MZ, MEN. M=0 => 0Z=301 -> subgrupul tuviol al lui (Z,t)

M=1=> NZ=Z

Fie x, y= MZ => (J) k, leZ a.i. x= Mk, y= Ml => x-y= M(k-l)

MZ=H

=> H= MZ => subgrup al lui (Z,t). Fle L \(\big| \(\mathbb{Z} + \right) \(\si \) presupun cà \(\mathbb{Z} + \right) \(\mathbb{Z} - \gamma \) \(\mathbb{ me L. trum wirmuit de Long Deparece me L si Le(Zt)

mumair natural menul de Long Dem ">" Deparece me L si Le(Zt)

Afirmatie L=mZ. Dem ">" Deparece me L si Le(Zt)

Afirmatie L=mZ. Dem ">" Dem ">" Deparece me L si Le(Zt)

=> mZ CL ment t= m·c+r osrcm

"E" Fie tel => t-mcel (decorrece mel) | Lelli) t-mcel => n·cel (decorrece mel) | lelli) t-mcel => 1 REL
Departere me cel mai mic ma. mat. menul dint | => [n=0] => += macent Proby "Calculati" toate morfismele de grupuri dintre:

(Z,t) si (Z,t); (Z,t); (Q,t); (Q,t); (Q,t); (Q,t); (Q,t); (Z,t); (Fix $f:(Z,+) \rightarrow (Z,+)$ morfism de grupuri => f(x+y)=f(x)+f(y)

=>
$$f(k) = k f(1)$$
 (#) $k \in \mathbb{Z} =$ f enter perfect determinat de $f(n) = a \in \mathbb{Z}$

=> toate morfismele de la (\mathbb{Z}_1^+) la (\mathbb{Z}_1^+) sont de forma:

(acZ) $f_a: (\mathbb{Z}_1^+) \to (\mathbb{Z}_1^+)$ $f_a(k) = ka$ (#) $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Analog se poate arâta câ (#) morfism de la (\mathbb{Z}_1^+) la (\mathbb{Q}_1^+) et de forma g_a , on ac \mathbb{Q} $g_a: (\mathbb{Z}_1^+) \to (\mathbb{Q}_1^+)$ $g_a(m) = ma(H)me\mathbb{Z}$

Eie $h: (\mathbb{Q}_1^+) \to (\mathbb{Q}_1^+)$ on morfism de grupuri.

Fie $h: (\mathbb{Q}_1^+) \to (\mathbb{Q}_1^+)$ on morfism de grupuri.

La fel ca mai sus se gratà câ $f_a(k) = k f_a(1)$ (#) $f_a(2) = f_a(3) = f_a(3)$

=> Orice morfism de grupuri de la (Q,+) la (Q,+) este de forma ha, aEQ, unde ha: (Q,+) -> (Q,+) este ha(2)=ag(4)2EQ Fil f: (Q,+) = (Z,+) un morfism de grupuri Obs intre onice 2 grupuri existà Q Existà morfisme metriviale? Daca 9: (Q1+) ->(Z1+) e mort. de grupari => grupuri, morfish I = ha cu a \(\overline{Z}\) (decorrece \(h_a(1) = a \in \overline{Z}\)

Morfismul trivial este \(h_o \)

Daca \(\overline{A} \) = \(\overline{A} \) Horial, i.e. ψ: (G110) -> (G21) · 4(x)=16, => Nu existà monfisme metriviale de la (Q,+) la (Z,+). Phbl Care din urmatoanele apapuli sunt izomorfe:

(Unio), (Znt), (Qt), (Rt), (Rt), (Rto), (Rto), (Cto), (Rto), (Rt

Din motive de cardinal studiem d'Ésmorfism doar între grupurile din aceeasi grupă colorată".

Rezulta din problema anterioană că (Z,+) *(P,+)

resulta din problema anterioană că (Z,+) *(P,+) me izomorf. $(O_{m_1}) \simeq (Z_{m_1}+)$ $(U_{M_1}^{*}) \stackrel{\sim}{=} (U_{M_1}^{*})$ $U_{M_2}^{*} \ge e C \stackrel{\sim}{=} 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{M} + i \sin^2 \frac{2k\pi}{M}, \quad k = 0, -1, M-1$ $U_{M_2}^{*} \ge e C \stackrel{\sim}{=} 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{M} + i \sin^2 \frac{2k\pi}{M} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{M} + i \sin^2 \frac{2k\pi}{M} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{k$ $Z_{M} = \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}$ $M = \frac{30}{1100} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100}$