

2.2.40] Să se arate că  $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} = \{a + ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  este un subinel al lui  $\mathbb{C}$ . Să se arate că  $R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$  este un subinel al lui  $(M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}), +, \cdot)$  și  $R \cong \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ . Sunt  $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$  și/sau  $R$  domenii de integritate? Săi corpuri?

$$\underline{(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \leq (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)}$$

a)  $0 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

Fi  $0 \in \mathbb{C}$ .  $0 = a + ib \Leftrightarrow a = b = 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 0 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

b)  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x + y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

Fi  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x = a_x + ib_x, y = a_y + ib_y, a_x, b_x, a_y, b_y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x + y = a_x + ib_x + a_y + ib_y = \underbrace{(a_x + a_y)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + i \underbrace{(b_x + b_y)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow x + y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

c)  $x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow -x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

Fi  $x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x = a + ib, a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow -x = -(a + ib) =$

$$= -a + i(-b) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -a, -b \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

d)  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow xy \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

Fi  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x = a_x + ib_x, y = a_y + ib_y \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y = (a_x + ib_x)(a_y + ib_y) = \underbrace{a_x a_y - b_x b_y}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + i \underbrace{(a_x b_y + a_y b_x)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Deci,  $(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \leq (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$

$$\underline{(R, +, \cdot) \subseteq (M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}), +, \cdot)}$$

a)  $0 \in R$

Wie  $0 \in M_{2 \times 2} \Rightarrow 0 = 0_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .  $0_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow a=0 \wedge b=0 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 0 \in R$

b)  $x, y \in R \Rightarrow x+y \in R$

Wie  ~~$x, y \in R \Rightarrow$~~

Wie  $X, Y \in R \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} a_x & b_x \\ -b_x & a_x \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Y = \begin{pmatrix} a_y & b_y \\ -b_y & a_y \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a_x, b_x, a_y, b_y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$X+Y = \begin{pmatrix} a_x+a_y & b_x+b_y \\ -(b_x+b_y) & a_x+a_y \end{pmatrix}$ . Cum  $a_x+a_y \wedge b_x+b_y \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow X+Y \in R$

c)  $x \in R \Rightarrow -x \in R$

Wie  $X \in R \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$-X = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow -X = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix}, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \right.$

not.  $-a=c, -b=d$

$\Rightarrow -X \in R$

d)  $x, y \in R \Rightarrow xy \in R$

Wie  $X, Y \in R \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} a_x & b_x \\ -b_x & a_x \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Y = \begin{pmatrix} a_y & b_y \\ -b_y & a_y \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$a_x, a_y, b_x, b_y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$X \cdot Y = \begin{pmatrix} a_x & b_x \\ -b_x & a_x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_y & b_y \\ -b_y & a_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_x a_y - b_x b_y & a_x b_y + a_y b_x \\ -(a_x b_y + a_y b_x) & a_x a_y - b_x b_y \end{pmatrix}$

not.  $c=d=a_x a_y - b_x b_y$ ,  $d=a_x b_y + a_y b_x \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{X} \cdot \underline{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} a & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix}, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \underline{X} \cdot \underline{Y} \in R$$

$$\text{Deci, } (R, +, \cdot) \leq (M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}), +, \cdot)$$

$$\underline{R} \cong \underline{\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{Fie } f: R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}\right) = a + ib$$

$$a) \underline{f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)}, \forall x, y \in R$$

$$\text{Fie } \underline{X}, \underline{Y} \in R \Rightarrow \underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} a_x & b_x \\ -b_x & a_x \end{pmatrix}, \underline{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} a_y & b_y \\ -b_y & a_y \end{pmatrix}, a_x, b_x, a_y, b_y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\underline{X} + \underline{Y}) &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_x + a_y & b_x + b_y \\ -(b_x + b_y) & a_x + a_y \end{pmatrix}\right) = a_x + a_y + i(b_x + b_y) = \\ &= a_x + ib_x + a_y + ib_y = f(\underline{X}) + f(\underline{Y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \underline{f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)}, \forall x, y \in R$$

~~Fie ca~~

Pentru  $\underline{X}$  si  $\underline{Y}$  de la a):

$$\begin{aligned} f(\underline{X} \cdot \underline{Y}) &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_x a_y - b_x b_y & a_x b_y + a_y b_x \\ -(a_x b_y + a_y b_x) & a_x a_y - b_x b_y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \\ &= a_x a_y - b_x b_y + i(a_x b_y + a_y b_x) = (a_x + ib_x)(a_y + ib_y) = \\ &= f(\underline{X}) \cdot f(\underline{Y}) \end{aligned}$$

c) f bijectivă

$$\underline{f \text{ injectivă}}: f(\underline{X}) = f(\underline{Y}) \Rightarrow a_x + ib_x = a_y + ib_y$$

$$\Rightarrow a_x + ib_x = a_y + ib_y \Rightarrow a_x = a_y \text{ si } b_x = b_y \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{\underline{X}} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_x & b_x \\ -b_x & a_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_y & b_y \\ -b_y & a_y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{X} = \underline{Y}$$

$$\underline{f \text{ surjectivă}}: \text{Fie } y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = a + ib, a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists \underline{X} \in R, \underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ ai } f(\underline{X}) = y$$

$$\text{Deci, } f \text{ este bijectivă} \Rightarrow R \cong \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

# Sunt corpuri?

1)  $(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  corp (comutativ)?

a) comutativitate:  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, xy = yx$

Fie  $x = a + ib$  și  $y = c + id \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} xy &= (a+ib)(c+id) = ac - bd + i(ad+bc) \\ yx &= (c+id)(a+ib) = ca - db + i(cb+da) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow xy = yx$  (cu baza comutativității adunării și a înm.

$\Rightarrow$  legea " $\cdot$ " este comutativă

b) inel unitar

Fie  $1 \in \mathbb{C}$ .  $1 = a + ib$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow a = 1$  și  $b = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 1 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow$  inel unitar

$$(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \leq (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$$

c)  $\forall x \in (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^*$  este inversabil față de " $\cdot$ "  $\Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^*, \exists x^{-1} \in (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^*$  ai.  $x \cdot x^{-1} = 1$

Fie  $x \in (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^* \Rightarrow x = a + ib$ ,  $x \neq 0 + i0$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot x^{-1} = 1 &\Rightarrow (a+ib) \cdot x^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow x^{-1} = \frac{1}{a+ib} \neq \frac{a-ib}{a^2+b^2} = \\ &= \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} - i \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow x^{-1} \in (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^* \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2+b^2 \mid a \\ a^2+b^2 \mid b \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{ \pm 1, \pm i \} \Rightarrow$  nu orice  $x \in (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^*$  este inversabil.

Deci,  $(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  nu este corp.



2)  $(R, +, \cdot)$  corp (comutativ)?

a) comutativitate:

Fie  $X \in R, Y \in R \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$  si  $Y = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,  
 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} X \cdot Y &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac - bd & ad + bc \\ -(ad + bc) & ac - bd \end{pmatrix} \\ Y \cdot X &= \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ca - db & cb + da \\ -(cb + da) & ca - db \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} X \cdot Y \\ Y \cdot X \end{aligned}} \right\} =)$$

$\Rightarrow X \cdot Y = Y \cdot X$  (cu baza comutativitatii adunarii si  
cu multimea numerelor intregi)  $\Rightarrow$  legea  $\cdot$  este comutativa

b) inel unitar

Fie  $1 \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}) \Rightarrow 1 = I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \text{ si } b = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \in R$$

$$(R, +, \cdot) \leq (M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}), +, \cdot) \quad \left. \vphantom{(R, +, \cdot)} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{inel unitar}$$

c)  $\forall X \in R^*, \exists X^{-1} \in R^*$  ai.  $X \cdot X^{-1} = 1$

Fie  $X \in R^* \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}, X \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\cancel{X \cdot X^{-1} = 1} \Rightarrow \cancel{X^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$X$  inversibilă  $\Leftrightarrow \det(X) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 0 \text{ si } b \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow X$  inversibilă în  $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}), \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

Da în  $R$ ?

$${}^t\bar{X} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{X}^* = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{X}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\bar{X})} \cdot \bar{X}^* \Rightarrow \bar{X}^{-1} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{a}{\det(\bar{X})} & \frac{b}{\det(\bar{X})} \\ \frac{-b}{\det(\bar{X})} & \frac{a}{\det(\bar{X})} \end{array} \right) \Bigg\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\det(\bar{X}) = a^2 + b^2$$

cf. 1  
 $\Rightarrow$   ~~$\bar{X} \in \bar{X}$~~  inversabil în  $R \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{X} \in \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Deci,  $(R, +, \cdot)$  nu este corp.

Sunt domenii de integritate?

1)  $(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  dom. de integritate?

Fie  $x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $x = a + ib$  și  $y \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $y = c + id$

$$x \cdot y = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a + ib)(c + id) = 0 \Leftrightarrow ac - bd + i(ad + bc) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ac - bd = 0 & | \cdot a \\ ad + bc = 0 & | \cdot b \end{cases} (+)$$

$$c(a^2 + b^2) = 0$$

$$\text{I} \quad a = b = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{II} \quad a^2 + b^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} bd = 0 \\ dd = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{II.1} \quad d = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{II.1.1} \quad d = 0 + c = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\text{II.2} \quad d \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

Deci,  $(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  dom. de integritate.