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# Inele si corpuri

Def Un inel este un triplet de forma  $(A, +, \cdot)$ , unde  $A$  este o multitudine si  $+$ ,  $\cdot$  doua opr. pe  $A$  cu prop:

1)  $(A, +)$  grup abelian

2)  $(A, \cdot)$  monoid

3) Inmultirea e distrib. fata de adunare

$$\begin{aligned} a(b+c) &= ab+ac \\ (b+c)a &= ba+ca \end{aligned} \quad \forall a, b, c \in A$$

Def Un inel se nume. in care orice element nenul este inversabil se numeste corp.

$$(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$$

inele comutative  $U(\mathbb{Z}) = \{\pm 1\}$

$(\mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot)$  corp  $U(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}^*$

$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot), (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$  corpuri

$\forall n \geq 2, (\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$  este corp  $\Leftrightarrow n$  este nr prim

$$\mathbb{Z}_n \text{ este corp} \Leftrightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \mathbb{Z}_n \setminus \{0\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  orice numere cu  $n$  se divide cu  $n$   $\Leftrightarrow n$  prim

$(\mathbb{Z}_3, +, \cdot), (\mathbb{Z}_5, +, \cdot), \dots$  corpuri

$$\mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a+bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$(\mathbb{Z}[i], +, \cdot)$  inel

$$U(\mathbb{Z}[i]) = ?$$

$$\forall z_1 = a+bi \in \mathbb{Z}[i] : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z_1 \in U(\mathbb{Z}[i]) \Leftrightarrow \exists z_2 \in \mathbb{Z}[i], z_1 z_2 = 1, z_2 = c+di, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a(c+di)(c+di) = 1$$

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = 1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(a^2+b^2)}_{\in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{(c^2+d^2)}_{\in \mathbb{N}} = 1 \Rightarrow a^2+b^2=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow 0 \neq 1 \\ & a^2=0, b^2=1 \Rightarrow a=0, b=\pm 1 \\ & a^2=1, b^2=0 \Rightarrow a=\pm 1, b=0 \\ & U(\mathbb{Z}[i]) = \{\pm 1, \pm i\} \end{aligned}$$

Def: Spunem c5 inelul  $A$  are divizi a lui zero, daca  $\exists x, y \in A, x, y \neq 0$  ai  $x \cdot y = 0$ .

ex  $\mathbb{Z}_6: 2 \cdot 3 = 6 = 0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_6, +, \cdot)$  are divizi a lui 0.

$$(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \quad (a, 1) \cdot (1, 0) = (0, 0)$$

Ringel,  $\forall n \geq 2, (M_n(R), +, \cdot)$  = inelul matricelor de ordin  $n$  cu elem din  $R$

$\forall n \geq 2, (M_n(R), +, \cdot)$  este un inel inecomutativ cu divizi a lui zero

$$n=2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$  este inecom

$\Rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$  are div a lui zero

$U(M_n(R)) = GL_n(R)$  - grupul general linier de ordin  $n$  cu elem din  $R$   
nch. Inversabile

$$GL_n(R) = \{A \in M_n(R) \mid \det A \neq 0\}$$

$$GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_6) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_6) \mid \text{rmad}_6(\det A, 6) = 1\}$$

① Tre  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Def pe  $\mathbb{R}$  legat de cap

$$x * y = ax + by + c, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Def  $a, b, c$  ai  $(\mathbb{R}, *, \cdot)$  sa fie inel. Ce obtinem?

Verif asoc. lei  $\star: (x \star y) \star z = x \star (y \star z)$

$$(ax + by + c) \star z = x \star (ay + bz + c)$$
~~$$(ax + by + c) \star z = x \star (ay + bz + c)$$~~

$$= ax + b(ax + by + c) + c = ax + a^2x + ab y + ac + b^2z + c$$

$$= ax + a^2x + ab y + ac + b^2z + c = ax + a^2x + ab y + b^2z + ac + c$$

~~$$ax(a-1) + c(a-b) + z b(1-b) = 0$$~~

$$a^2 = a \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$ac = bc$$

$$b^2 = b \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a, b \neq 0$$

$$x \star y = x + y + c$$

Com este elemento

Elem neutru,  $x \star e = x$

$$x + e + c = x$$

$$e + c = 0 \Rightarrow e = -c$$

Elem inv,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, \exists x^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^*$  a  $x \star x^{-1} = -c$

$$x + x^{-1} + c = -c$$

$$x^{-1} = -x - 2c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$(\mathbb{R}, \star)$  grup com

Verif asoc pt  $\mathbb{R}$

este  $(x \star y) \star z = x \star (y \star z)$

elem neutru

Distributivitate

$$(x \star y) \star z = x \star (y \star z)$$

$$(x + y + c) \star z = x \star (y + z + c)$$

$$x + y + z + c = x + y + z + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = c \forall z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0$$

Deci  $x \star y = x + y$

În concluzie,  $\exists$  un singurinel  $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$  cu  
 legi  $\star$  de forma  $x \star y = ax + by + c, a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*,$   
 $c \in \mathbb{R}$  si are  $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$

$\hat{e} = a$  elem. idempotent

② Se se resolve sist de ec în moduli 7

a) 
$$\begin{cases} \hat{3}x + \hat{2}y = \hat{1} \\ \hat{5}x + \hat{3}y = \hat{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{b) } \begin{cases} \hat{2}x + \hat{3}y = \hat{2} \\ \hat{4}x + \hat{6}y = \hat{3} \end{cases}$$

a) 
$$\begin{cases} \hat{3}x + \hat{2}y = \hat{1} \\ \hat{5}x + \hat{3}y = \hat{1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{2}x + \hat{2}y = \hat{2} \\ \hat{3}x + \hat{2}y = \hat{1} \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \hat{x} = \hat{1} \Rightarrow \hat{x} = \hat{1} \Rightarrow \hat{y} = \hat{2}$$

b) ~~12 = 1 \cdot 7 + 5~~

$12 = 1 \cdot 7 + 5$

$5 = 1 \cdot 5 + 0$

$5 = 0 \cdot 2 + 1$

$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2A}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$j$	$s_j$	$q_j$	$t_j$
$j=0$	12	—	0
$j=1$	2	1	1
$j=2$	5	1	-1
$j=3$	2	2	2
$j=4$	1	2	-5

$$t_j = t_{j-2} + t_{j-1} \cdot s_{j-1}, \quad j \geq 2$$

$t_0 = 0, t_1 = 1$

$(t_j)_{j \geq 0} \quad t_2 = 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$

$t_3 = 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 2$

$t_4 = -1 - 2 \cdot 2 = -5$

$7^{-1} \pmod{12} = -5 = 7$

$7x + 3y = 2 \quad | \cdot 7^{-1} = 2$

$x + 2y = \hat{1}$

$x + 9y = \hat{2}$

$\hat{x} = \hat{2} - 9\hat{y}$

$4(\hat{2} - 9\hat{y}) + \hat{6}y = \hat{3}$

$8 - 36y + 6y = 3$

$8 - 30y = 3$

$\hat{6}y = \hat{5}$

$\hat{6}y = \hat{5} \Rightarrow$  nu are solutii  
 $\Rightarrow$  sist e incompatibil



Fie  $A$  un inel

$\emptyset \neq B \subseteq A$  se numeste subinel

1)  $B \subseteq (A, +)$ , adica  $x - y \in B, \forall x, y \in B$

2)  $B$  este parte stabila de  $\cdot$  in  $A$  adica  $xy \in B, \forall x, y \in B$

3)  $1 \in B$

$$\mathbb{Z}[i] \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{a + bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$(a+bi) - (c+di) = (a-c) + (b-d)i$$

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = (ac-bd) + (ad+bc)i$$

$$1 = 1 + 0 \cdot i \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i]$  subinel al lui  $\mathbb{C}$

Alt exemplu:

$$\left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

subinel

Def Fie  $A$  un inel. Se numeste ideal stg o multime  $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq A$  cu:

$$i) x - y \in J, \forall x, y \in J$$

$$ii) ax \in J, \forall a \in A, x \in J$$

$A = \text{comut} \Rightarrow ax = xa$  - not de ideal stg  $\equiv$  id. drept (idealuri)

3) Să se studieze doi term. submultimi sunt ideale

an inelele respective:

$$a) J_1 = \{ f \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \mid \text{grad}(f) \geq 6 \}, \text{ iar } R = \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$\text{fie } f = x^6 + x \in J_1$$

$$g = x^6 \in J_1$$

$$f - g = x^6 + x - x^6 = x \notin J_1 \Rightarrow J_1 \text{ nu e ideal in } \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$f \notin J_1 \Rightarrow J_1 \text{ nu e subinel}$$

$$b) J_2 = \{ f \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \mid \text{grad } f = 5 \} \cup \{0\}$$

$$f = x^5 + x^2 \in J_2$$

$$g = x^5 \in J_2$$

$$\text{daca } f - g = x^5 + x^2 - x^5 = x^2 \notin J_2 \Rightarrow J_2 \text{ nu e ideal in } \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$c) I_3 = \{ f \in \mathbb{R}[x] \mid \deg f \leq 3 \}$$

$$i = x^2 \in I_3, \quad j = x^3 \in I_3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 = x^2 + \dots \notin I_3$$

$$d) I_4 = \{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \mid 2 \text{ este nr. par } f \}$$

$$R = \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$\text{f.e. } f, g \in I_4 \Rightarrow f(2) = 0, \quad g(2) = 0$$

$$(f \cdot g)(2) = f(2) \cdot g(2) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow f \cdot g \in I_4$$

$$\text{f.e. } f \in I_4, p \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \quad (fp)(2) = f(2)p(2) = 0 \Rightarrow fp \in I_4 \quad \Rightarrow I_4 \text{ ideal}$$

$$e) I_5 = \{ A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R}), \quad 0, b, c \text{ arbitrary} \}$$

$$\text{f.e. } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in I_5$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ ac & bd \end{pmatrix} \in I_5$$

- ideal ~~not~~

$$\text{f.e. } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} \in I_5, \quad \begin{pmatrix} m & n \\ p & q \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} m & n \\ p & q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} na & nb \\ pa & pb \end{pmatrix} \notin I_5 \rightarrow \text{not ideal}$$

- ideal direct

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m & n \\ p & q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ am+bp & an+bq \end{pmatrix} \in I_5 \rightarrow I_5 \text{ ideal direct}$$