

Ex. 1:  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{C}$  se def. rel. de echiv  $z \sim w \Leftrightarrow z - w \in \mathbb{P}$ .

Def.  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  a. i.  $f: \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $f(\hat{z}) = a z \cdot \bar{z} + b z + c \bar{z}$   
 Să fie bine def.

Rez:  $\hat{z} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid z - w \in \mathbb{P}\} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im}(z) = \operatorname{Im}(w)\}$

$f$  bine def  $\Leftrightarrow \forall z, w \in \mathbb{C}$  a. i.  $\hat{z} = \hat{w} \mid (z \sim w)$   
 avem  $f(\hat{z}) = f(\hat{w})$ .

Fie  $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$  a. i.  $z \sim w$ ,  $z = x_1 + y_1 i$ ,  $w = x_2 + y_2 i$ .

$z \sim w \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 = y$ .

$z = x_1 + y i$ ,  $w = x_2 + y i$ .

$$f(\hat{z}) = a \cdot z \cdot \bar{z} + b z + c \bar{z} = a(x_1^2 + y^2) + b(x_1 + y i) + c(x_1 - y i) = (a x_1^2 + a y^2 + b x_1 + c x_1) + (b - c) y i$$

$$f(\hat{w}) = a w \bar{w} + b w + c \bar{w} = (a x_2^2 + a y^2 + b x_2 + c x_2) + (b - c) y i$$

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

$$(ax_1^2 + ay^2 + bx_1 + cx_1) + (b-c)y_1 =$$

$$= (ax_2^2 + ay^2 + bx_2 + cx_2) + (b-c)y_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ax_1^2 + \cancel{ay^2} + bx_1 + cx_1 = ax_2^2 + \cancel{ay^2} + bx_2 + cx_2$$

$$ax_1^2 + (b+c)x_1 - ax_2^2 - (b+c)x_2 = 0$$

$$a(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) + (b+c)(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$(x_1 - x_2) [a(x_1 + x_2) + b+c] = 0 \quad \forall x_1, x_2$$

$$a(x_1 + x_2) + b+c = 0 \quad \forall x_1, x_2$$

$$a=0 \quad \text{si} \quad b+c=0 \Rightarrow c=-b$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\hat{z}) = bz - b\bar{z} = b(z - \bar{z}) = b \cdot 2i \operatorname{Im}(z)$$

## Legi de compoziție. Grupuri

Ex. 2: Pe  $\mathbb{R}$  se def. legea de comp:  $x * y = x + 2y, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
Să se studieze proprietățile legii. Pentru orice  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  se consideră  
șirul  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  dat prin  $a_1 = a, a_n = a * a_{n-1}$ . Calculați  $a_2,$   
 $a_3$  și  $a_n$ .

Rez:  $x * y = x + 2y$ .

1. Comutativitate      2. Asociativitate      3. Elem. neutru

① Nu  $x + 2y \neq y + 2x$  (în general)

②  $(x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x * y) * z &= (x + 2y) * z = x + 2y + 2z \\ x * (y * z) &= x * (y + 2z) = x + 2y + 4z \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow * \text{ nu } \text{este asoc.}$$

③  $\exists e \in \mathbb{R}$  a. i.  $x * e = e * x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x + 2e &= x & \forall x \in \mathbb{R} & \quad e = 0 \\ e + 2x &= x & & \quad 2x = x, \forall x \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{Fals.}$$

} \Rightarrow \* \text{ nu are elem. neutru}

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a_1 = a, \quad a_m = a * a_{m-1}.$$

$$a_2 = a * a = a + 2a = 3a$$

$$a_3 = a * a_2 = a + 6a = 7a$$

$$a_4 = a * a_3 = 15a$$

$$a_m = (2^m - 1)a \quad - \text{denn. prim ind.}$$

$$k \rightarrow k+1$$

$$a_k = (2^k - 1)a$$

$$a_{k+1} = a * a_k = a + 2(2^k - 1)a$$

$$= a + 2^{k+1}a - 2a = (2^{k+1} - 1)a \quad \text{OK.}$$

Ex. 3:  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{R}$  def. legea de comp.  $x * y = x + y - xy$ ,  
 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Studiați proprietățile legii  $*$ .  
 $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbb{Z}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} x * y &= x + y - xy + 1 - 1 \\ &= x(1 - y) - (1 - y) + 1 \\ &= (1 - y)(x - 1) + 1 = 1 - (1 - x)(1 - y) \end{aligned}$$

Comutativitate: OK.

Asociație:  $(x * y) * z = x * (y * z) \quad \forall x, y, z$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (x * y) * z &= (1 - (1 - x)(1 - y)) * z = \\ &= 1 - (1 - x)(1 - y)(1 - z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x * (y * z) &= x * (1 - (1 - y)(1 - z)) = \\ &= 1 - (1 - x)(1 - y)(1 - z) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow *$  asoc.

Elem. neutru :  $\exists e \in \mathbb{R}$  a.î.  $x * e = e * x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$x * e = x$$

$$1 - (1 - x)(1 - e) = x \quad \forall x$$

$$1 - x = (1 - x)(1 - e) \quad \forall x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e = 1 \Rightarrow e = 0 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Elem. simetrizabile :  $x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists y \in \mathbb{R}$  a.î.  $x * y = y * x = e$

$$x * y = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - (1 - x)(1 - y) = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - x)(1 - y) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - y = \frac{1}{1 - x} \Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{1}{1 - x} = \frac{x}{x - 1}, \quad x \neq 1.$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \quad \exists y = \frac{x}{x - 1} \quad \text{a.î.} \quad x * y = y * x = 0.$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow x * y = 1 * y = 1 - (1 - 1)(1 - y) = 1, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$(\mathbb{R}, *)$  monoid comutativ.

Întrebare :  $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}, *)$  este grup abelian?

verif. parte stabilă.

Ex. 4 : Pe  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Q}$  definim lege de comp :

$$x * y = (m + n, ab) \quad , \text{ unde } x = (m, a), y = (n, b).$$

$$x \circ y = (mn, a + b)$$

a. Să se studieze propr. celor 2 legi

b. Să se studieze distributivitatea legii „ $\circ$ ” față de „ $*$ ”

Rez.:

a. Com.:

$$x * y = (m + n, ab) = (n + m, ba) = y * x.$$

$$x \circ y = (mn, a + b) = (nm, b + a) = y \circ x.$$

$$\text{Asac : } x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Q}, \quad z = (p, c).$$

$$(x * y) * z = (m + n, ab) * (p, c) = (m + n + p, abc)$$

$$x * (y * z) = (m, a) * (n + p, bc) = (m + n + p, abc)$$

Analog „ $\circ$ ”.

$$\text{Elem. neutru : } \exists e = (m, b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Q} \text{ a.t.}$$

$$x * e = e * x = x \quad + \text{ com} \Rightarrow x * e = x$$

$$(m + n, ab) = (m, a) \Rightarrow e = (0, 1)$$

$$\exists f = (m, b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Q} \text{ a.t. } x \circ f = f \circ x = x \pm \text{com.}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \circ f = x \Rightarrow (mm, a+b) = (m, a) \Rightarrow f = (1, 0).$$

Elem. simetrizabile:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"}^* \text{" } : x * y &= (0, 1) \quad , \quad x = (m, a) \text{ fixat} \\ (m+m, ab) &= (0, 1) \Rightarrow m+m=0 \Rightarrow m=-m \in \mathbb{Z} \\ ab &= 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{a} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ & \quad a \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"}^* \text{" } : x &= (m, a) \text{ cu } a \neq 0. \\ x^{-1} &= (-m, \frac{1}{a}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"}^0 \text{" } : x \circ y &= (1, 0) \\ (mm, a+b) &= (1, 0) \Rightarrow mm=1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{m} \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a+b &= 0 \Rightarrow b = -a \in \mathbb{Q}. \end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{m} \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow m = \pm 1.$$

$$x = (\pm 1, a) \quad , \quad x^{-1} = (\pm 1, -a).$$



Distributivitate „ $\circ$ ” față de „ $\ast$ ”  
+

$$a(b+c) = ab+ac$$

$$x \circ (y \ast z) = (x \circ y) \ast (x \circ z)$$

$$x \circ (y \ast z) = (m, a) \circ (m+p, bc) = (\underline{m(m+p)}, \underline{a+bc})$$

$$(x \circ y) \ast (x \circ z) = (mm, a+b) \ast (mp, a+c) \\ = (\underline{mm+mp}, \underline{(a+b)(a+c)})$$

Nu este distributivă

Ex. 5:  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{R}$  def. legile de comp:

$$x \ast y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3} \quad \text{si} \quad x \circ y = x + y + 1.$$

a. Să se studieze proprietățile legilor

b. Să se rezolve sistemul 
$$\begin{cases} x \ast y = -1 \\ x \circ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{R}_2: x * y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3}, \quad x \circ y = x + y + 1.$$

a. Com.: Evident.

Asociativitate:

$$\begin{aligned} (x * y) * z &= x * (y * z) \\ \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3}\right)^3 + z^3} &= \sqrt[3]{x^3 + \left(\sqrt[3]{y^3 + z^3}\right)^3} \\ \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3 + z^3} &= \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3 + z^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(x + y + 1) + z + 1 = x + (y + z + 1) + 1$$

$$x + y + z + 2 = x + y + z + 2.$$

Elem. neutru:

$$x * e = e * x = x \quad \forall x$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3 + e^3} = x \quad \forall x$$

$$x^3 + e^3 = x^3 \quad \forall x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^3 = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0.$$

$$x \circ f = f \circ x = x \quad \forall x$$

$$x + f + 1 = x$$

$$\Rightarrow f + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow f = -1.$$

Elem. simetrizabile:

$$x * y = y * x = 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + y^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{-x^3} = -x$$

$$x \circ y = y \circ x = -1$$

$$x + y + 1 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x - 2, \in \mathbb{R}$$

$(\mathbb{R}, *)$ ,  $(\mathbb{R}, \circ)$  grupuri abeliene

$$b. \begin{cases} x * y = -1 \\ x \circ y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3} = -1 \\ x + y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 = -1 \\ x + y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) = (-1)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - 2xy = 1 - 2xy$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = (-1)(1 - 2xy - xy) = 3xy - 1.$$

$$\begin{cases} 3xy - 1 = -1 \\ x + y = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} xy = 0 = \rho \\ x + y = -1 = \Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t^2 - \Delta t + \rho = 0 \\ x, y \text{ răd.} \end{cases}$$

$$t^2 + t = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \text{ sau } -1 \\ y=-1 \text{ sau } 0 \end{array} \right.$$