Ex.1: Fie G= Jx ER/ O=x<13. Re G definim legea de compositie x * y = boc+ y 3 (las parte froctionara). Aratati ca (G > *) cole grup abelian.

· Forte stabile: Lie x, y ∈ (z. Atunci xxy= xxy g ∈ [o, 1)

· Associativitate: Fie x, y, y e G. Vrem:

$$(2*4)*2 = x*(y*2).$$

= 1x+y+z3

Analog se oralà cà xx(yx))= }x+y+z} [x+y] = [x+y] = [x+y] => = y este aboc · Commutativitation: 2xy= }2x+y3- }y+23= y *x, yeb · Elem mouthu: Jeeb oi xxe=exx=x e=0 $x*0=0*x={x\in[0,1)}$ · Elem. sim: ADCE G JAE (2 a.i. DC x y = y x x = 0. Tie x eG. Vrem y eG a.i. 3x+y3-0.

y=1-x daca x=0 3 y=0 daca x=0.

 $Y = -\infty \in (-1, 0] \quad = 1 \quad 1-\infty \in [0, 1]$

Ex. 2: Deburnings toale marfirmèle $f:(Z_3+) \longrightarrow (Q_3+)$ de grupwi. Set: & worknew · f(a-b) = f(a) + f(b), Ha.be Z · 17101=0] - cond. de monfism (vezi curs) Fie me N. Humai flm) = flot1+1+...+1) = $= f(v) + f(v) + \cdots + f(v) = \omega \cdot f(v) = \omega \cdot f(v)$ Obs: Daca strom f(1) strom f(m), & me/N. Paramteza: Fie (Goo), (Hox) grupuri si 7:6-24 marfism, e clem neutru in G $x_3 x^{-1} \in G$ q(x0x-1)= q(x) * f(x-1) fre) = f(x) * f(x-1) Doca fie)= => f(x) * f(x") = => f(x")=(f(x))

Daca m & IN , fim) = m f(1). P(-m) = ? m & W*.

$$0 = f(m) = f(m) = -m - f(m)$$

$$f(-m) = (-m) \cdot f(n)$$
 $fm \in \mathbb{N} = 0$ $f(m) = mf(1)$

Morfismelle de la (Z) +) la (D) +) sunt:

$$f: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \quad mon fusm, \quad f(0) = f(0) = f(0) + o + o + o + o$$

$$f(\omega) = 0. \quad (= f(0) = m \cdot f(0), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^{\infty}$$

Ex: Det toake morfionnelle de la (Q_3+) la (Z_3+) • Al. $m \in \mathbb{Z} \subseteq Q$ be trezolva ca m ex amberien

• $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, f(M) = f(M) = m f(M)• f(M) = m f(M)

Ex. 3: Fie (G, .) un grup în corre x2 = 1, + sc E G, 1 - elem neutru in G. Arátati ca G este grup comulati. Ret: Vrem sa donn. ca sur = yx, y e (z. x,y ∈ G = 1 x2=y<=1 x2. y-1=(xy.y-1)2.y-16(y-1. x.y)2.y-1 Hu stim $x_5 = 1$ Obs: Daca (G.) mu este commutativ 4²/ (xy)2 = xyxy + x2. y ?

 $x^{2} = 1$, x^{-1} , x^{2} , $x^{-1} = x^{-1} = 1$, $x = x^{-1}$, $x \in G$. In posticular, $xy = (xy)^{-1} = y^{-1}x^{-1} = yx$ ₩x, y∈ 6. Obs: Tie (Go.) un grup, mu meapoirat commutativ x-1, y-1 inverselle ler (xy). (xy) -1. xyx-141 $=\frac{xy^{-1}}{x^{-1}}$ $x^{-1} = 1$ $x^{-1} = 1$ $x^{-1} = 1$ $x^{-1} = 1$ $\left(x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_t\right)^{-1} = x_t^{-1} \cdot x_{t-1}^{-1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_2^{-1} \cdot x_1^{-1}$ reproper + c domb. Crow 2575

Ex. 4 : Se considerà multimea:

$$G = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m} \right) \right\} \quad m, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{2}, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{1}, \mathbb{Z}_{2} \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{2}(\mathbb{Z}_{2}).$$

Aratoti ca (Gro.) este grup, ~ "immultinea matricelon.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rez:

Parle slabità:

$$\begin{pmatrix} m & m \\ \hat{0} & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \hat{2} & \hat{3} \\ \hat{0} & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} mp & mq+m \\ \hat{0} & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix} \in G$$

m, m, P, 2 e Z/s, m, p e /+/3

· Association tatea:

Immultanca matricelos este assoc.

. Comulativitale: In goneral . " nu este com.

• Etern meutru:
$$I_{2}$$
.

 $\begin{pmatrix} mp & mq + m \\ \hat{0} & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m & m \\ \hat{0} & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p = \hat{1} \\ \hat{0} & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix}$

• Ecem. simetrizabile: $(mp mg + m) = (\hat{n} \hat{o}) = (pm mp + 2)$