

Seminar 1

6.10.2023

$$A = \{3m-2 \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad B = \{1003-2m \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$A \cap B = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \in A \cap B \\ \uparrow \\ x \in A, x \in B \end{array} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3m-2 \\ x = 1003-2m \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 3m-2 = 1003-2m \Rightarrow 3m+2m = 1005$$

* Obs: $\begin{array}{c|c} 3 & | 3m \\ 3 & | 1005 \end{array} \Rightarrow 3 \mid 2m \Rightarrow 3 \mid m \Rightarrow m = 3m', m' \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$3m + 6m' = 1005 \quad | : 3 \Rightarrow m + 2m' = 335 \Rightarrow 2m' \leq 335$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq m' \leq 167, \quad m = 335 - 2m'$$

$$A \cap B = \{1006 - 6m' \mid 0 \leq m' \leq 167\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

$$ax + by = c, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^*$$

Ecuatia are solutie in $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$ cel mai

mare divizor comun intre a si b , $(a, b) \mid c$.

$$\rightarrow ax + by = c$$

a, b, c - cunoscute

ecuatie diophantica de
gradul I

" \Rightarrow Fie perechea $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ solutie $\Leftrightarrow ax_0 + by_0 = c$

$$\begin{array}{l} (a, b) \mid a \\ (a, b) \mid b \end{array} \Rightarrow (a, b) \mid ax_0 + by_0 = c \Rightarrow (a, b) \mid c$$

" \Leftarrow $(a, b) \mid c$; not. $d = (a, b) \Rightarrow a = da', b = db', a', b'$ prime intre ele
 $(a', b') = 1$

$$d \mid c \Rightarrow c = dc', c' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$ax + by = c \Rightarrow da'x + db'y = dc' \quad | : d \Rightarrow a'x + b'y = c'$$

$$a'x + b'y = c'$$

$$(a', b') = 1 \Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } ua' + vb' = 1 \mid c'$$

$$\Rightarrow a'u c' + b'v c' = c' \mid d$$

$$a'uc' + b'vc' = c \Rightarrow (uc', vc') \text{ este sol. ecuatiei}$$

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Lo pt ferme !!!

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad |a| > |b| \neq 0$$

$$a = b g_1 + r_1$$

$$b = r_1 g_2 + r_2$$

$$r_1 = r_2 g_3 + r_3$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = a - b g_1$$

$$r_2 = b - r_1 g_2 = -a g_2 + b (1 + g_2)$$

$$r_{m-2} = r_{m-1} g_m + r_m$$

$$r_{m-1} = r_m g_{m+1} + r_0$$

$$0 \neq r_m = (a, b), r_{m+1} = 0$$

$$r_i = a \alpha_i + b \beta_i$$

$$\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$r_m = a \alpha_m + b \beta_m, \alpha_m, \beta_m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

* c.m.m.d.c se poate scrie
prin urmare combinatie limitata de
a si b.

proprietate $\boxed{d = (a, b) = r_m = a \alpha_m + b \beta_m}$

$$\circ \quad 281x - 133y = 3$$

Det. o sol. pt. aceasta ecuatie

$$(281, 133) = ?$$

$$281 : 133 = 2 \text{ r } 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 = 281 - 2 \cdot 133$$

$$133 : 15 = 8 \text{ r } 13$$

$$13 = 133 - 8 \cdot 15 = 133 - 8(281 - 2 \cdot 133)$$

$$15 : 13 = 1 \text{ r } 2$$

$$= -8 \cdot 281 + 17 \cdot 133$$

$$13 : 2 = 6 \text{ r } 1$$

$$2 = 15 - 13 \cdot 1 = 281 - 2 \cdot 133 + 8 \cdot 281 - 17 \cdot 133$$

$$2 : 1 = 2 \text{ r } 0$$

$$= 9 \cdot 281 - 9 \cdot 133$$

$$\Rightarrow (281, 133) = 1 \quad | \quad 3 \Rightarrow \text{ecuatie are solutie}$$

$$1 = 13 - 6 \cdot 2 = -8 \cdot 281 + 17 \cdot 133 - 6(9 \cdot 281 - 9 \cdot 133)$$

$$-62 \cdot 281 + 133 \cdot 133 = 1 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$-186 \cdot 281 + 4093 \cdot (-133) = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -186}$$

$$\boxed{y = -393}$$

$$\circ \quad 281x - 133y = 3$$

Rezolvati ecuatia.

Caz GENERAL:

$$ax + by = c, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$d = (a, b) ; d \mid c \Rightarrow a = da', b = db', c = dc', (a', b') = 1$$

$$ax + by = c \Leftrightarrow a'x + b'y = c' \quad \text{Fie } (x_0, y_0) \text{ sol particulara} \quad (\text{stare initiala exista})$$

$$\text{Daca } (x, y) \text{ este alta solutie} \Rightarrow a'x_0 + b'y_0 = c' = a'x + b'y$$

$$a'(x_0 - x) = b'(y - y_0) \Rightarrow a' \mid b'(y - y_0) \quad | \quad (a', b') = 1 \Rightarrow a' \mid (y - y_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists t \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \cdot t \cdot (y - y_0) = a \cdot t$$

$$a^1(x_0 - x) = b^1(y - y_0) \Leftrightarrow a^1(x_0 - x) = a^1 b^1 t$$

$$(x, y) = (x_0 - b^1 t, y_0 + a^1 t), \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$281x - 133y = 3 \quad x_0 = -186, \quad y_0 = -393, \quad d=1 \Rightarrow a=a^1 \\ b=b^1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -186 + 133t \\ y = -393 + 281t \end{cases}, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (\text{solutia generala a ecuatiei})$$

$$A = \{3m-2 \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \quad B = \{1003-2m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad | \quad A \cap B = ?$$

$$x \in A \cap B \Leftrightarrow x = 3m-2, \quad m, m \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 3m-2 = 1003-2m \\ x = 1003-2m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3m + 2m = 1005$$

$$1 = 3-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1005 \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot 1005 - 2 \cdot 1005 = 1005$$

$$m_0 = 1005, \quad m_0 = -1005 - \text{sol. particulara}$$

$$m = m_0 - b^1 t \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad m = 1005 - 2t \\ m = m_0 + a^1 t \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad m = -1005 + 3 \cdot t, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$A \cap B = \left\{ 3(1005-2t) - 2 \mid t \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \\ = \left\{ -6t + 3013 \mid t \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \\ = \left\{ 6t + 1 \mid t \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$3013 : 6 = 502 \text{ r } 1$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid x = \frac{m^2+3}{m^2+m}, \quad m \in \{1, \dots, 50\} \right\} \quad \text{card } A = ?$$

vrem sa vedem
daca f.e
injectiva!

$$\text{Fie } m, m \in \{1, \dots, 50\}, \quad m \neq m \text{ a.i.} \quad \frac{m^2+3}{m^2+m} = \frac{m^2+3}{m^2+m}$$

$$(m^2+3)(m^2+m) = (m^2+3)(m^2+m)$$

$$m^2 m^2 + m^2 m + 3m^2 + 3m = m^2 m^2 + m^2 m + 3m^2 + 3m$$

$$m m (m-m) + 3(m-m)(m+m) + 3(m-m) = 0$$

$$(m-m)(-mm + 3(m+m) + 3) = 0$$

$$m \neq m \Rightarrow -mm + 3m + 3m + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow m(3-m) = -3(m+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{-3(m+1)}{3-m}$$

$\Rightarrow 3$ -permuti de m care se repetă

$$\text{card } A = 50 - 3 = 47$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m(m-3) - 3(m-3) = 12 \Rightarrow (m-3)(m-3) = 12$$

$$\rightarrow m=4; m=15$$

$$\rightarrow m=6; m=7$$

$$\rightarrow m=9; m=5$$

$$\rightarrow m=5; m=9$$

$$\rightarrow m=7; m=6$$

$$\rightarrow m=15; m=4$$

Seminar 2

Relații

O relație este un triplu $\alpha = (A, B, \rho)$ unde $\rho \subseteq A \times B$ multimea $\{(a, b) | a \in A, b \in B\}$

O funcție $f = (A, B, \Gamma_f)$ este o relație (între A și B) cu proprietatea că $\forall a \in A \exists! b \in B$ a.t. $(a, b) \in \Gamma_f$

Γ_f = graficul funcției f : $\Gamma_f = \{(a, f(a)) | a \in A\}$

Notatie $f : A \rightarrow B$
 $\begin{matrix} \text{↑} & \text{↑} \\ \forall a \mapsto b = f(a) \end{matrix}$

Componerea relațiilor

$\alpha = (A, B, \rho)$, $\beta = (B, C, \rho')$

$\beta \circ \alpha := (A, C, \rho' \circ \rho := \{(a, c) | \exists b \in B \text{ a.t. } (a, b) \in \rho, (b, c) \in \rho'\})$
 compunerea relațiilor

Notatie $(a, b) \in \rho \leftrightarrow a \rho b$ (a e în relație ρ cu b)
 $(a, b) \notin \rho \leftrightarrow a \not\rho b$

Teorema: 1) $\forall \alpha = (A, B, \rho)$, $\beta = (B, C, \rho)$, $\gamma = (C, D, \rho)$

arătați că $(\gamma \circ \beta) \circ \alpha = \gamma \circ (\beta \circ \alpha)$

2) Dacă $\Delta_A = \{(a, a) | a \in A\}$ și $1_A = (A, A, \Delta_A)$

arătați că $\alpha \circ 1_A = \alpha$, $\forall \alpha = (A, B, \rho)$

$1_B \circ \alpha = \alpha$, $\forall \alpha = (A, B, \rho)$

Ex : $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ $B = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$

$\rho = \{(x, y) | x \geq 6 \vee y \leq 1\} \subseteq A \times B$

$\rho = \{(6, 1), (6, 3), (6, 5), (6, 7), (8, 1), (8, 3), (8, 5), (8, 7), (2, 1), (4, 1)\}$

Ex 2 : $A = B = \mathbb{N}$, $\rho = \{(3, 5), (5, 3), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}$

$\sigma = \{(x, y) | x \leq y\} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

$\delta = \{(x, y) | y - x = 12\} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

$\rho \circ \sigma = \{(a, c) | a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } (a, b) \in \sigma, (b, c) \in \rho\}$

$\rho \circ \sigma = \{(a, c) | a \leq b, (b, c) \in \{(3, 5), (5, 3), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}\}$

$= \{(0, 5), (1, 5), (2, 5), (3, 5), (0, 3), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 3), (0, 3), (4, 5), (5, 5)\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau \circ \rho &= \{(a, c) \mid a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } (a, b) \in \rho, (b, c) \in \tau\} \\ \tau \circ \rho &= \{(a, c) \mid (a, b) \in \{(3, 5), (5, 3), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}, b \leq c\} \\ &= \{(3, c) \mid c \geq 5\} \cup \{(3, 3), (3, 5)\} \cup \{(5, c), c \geq 3\}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau \circ \delta^e &= \{(a, c) \mid a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } (a, b) \in \delta^e, (b, c) \in \tau\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid |a - a| = 12, b \leq c\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid a + 12 \leq c\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta^e \circ \tau &= \{(a, c) \mid a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } (a, b) \in \tau, (b, c) \in \delta^e\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid a \leq b, c - b = 12\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid a \leq c - 12\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \circ \delta^e &= \{(a, c) \mid a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } (a, b) \in \delta^e, (b, c) \in \rho\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid |a - a| = 12, (b, c) \in \{(3, 5), (5, 3), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}\} = \emptyset \\ \delta^e \circ \rho &= \{(a, c) \mid a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } (a, b) \in \rho, (b, c) \in \delta^e\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid (a, b) \in \{(3, 5), (5, 3), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}, c - b = 12\} \\ &= \{(3, 17), (5, 15), (3, 15), (5, 17)\}\end{aligned}$$

Def $\alpha = (A, B, \rho)$ relatie

$$\alpha^{-1} = (B, A, \rho^{-1}) \text{ en } \rho^{-1} := \{(b, a) \mid (a, b) \in \rho\}$$

$$\rho^{-1} = \{(5, 3), (3, 5), (3, 3), (5, 5)\} = \rho$$

$$\tau^{-1} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in \tau\} = \{(x, y) \mid y \leq x\}$$

$$\delta^{e-1} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in \delta^e\} = \{(x, y) \mid x - y = 12\}$$

Ex 3 $\rho^2 = \rho \circ \rho, \rho^{-1} = \rho$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^2 &= \{(a, c) \mid a \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{N}, \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.s.t. } (a, b) \in \rho, (b, c) \in \rho\} \\ &= \{(3, 5), (5, 3), (3, 3), (5, 5)\} = \rho \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \rho^m = \rho, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = ? \quad , \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^2 &= f \circ f = \{(x, z) \mid (x, y) \in f, (y, z) \in f\} \\ &= \{(x, z) \mid \exists y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } x = 2a \cdot 3^b, (3b, z) \in f\} \\ &= \{(2a, z) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (3b, z) \in f\} \\ &= \{(2a, 3b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} = f \\ \Rightarrow f^m &= f \quad , \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{aligned}$$

$$(f^{-1}) = h(3b, 2a) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$f^{-1} = \{(3a, 2b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \Gamma, \quad \Gamma^m = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^2 &= \Gamma \circ \Gamma = \{(x, z) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (x, y) \in \Gamma, (y, z) \in \Gamma\} \\ &= \{(3a, z) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (2b, z) \in \Gamma\} \\ &= \{(3a, 2b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \Gamma \Rightarrow \Gamma^m = \Gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1})^m = f^{-1} \Rightarrow f^{-m} = f^{-1}$$

$$f^m = \begin{cases} \Gamma, & m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N} \\ f, & m \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \emptyset, & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{TEMA} \rightarrow (\alpha \circ \beta)^{-1} = \alpha^{-1} \circ \beta^{-1}$$

$$(\underbrace{\alpha \circ \dots \circ \alpha}_{m \text{ ori}})^{-1} = \underbrace{\alpha^{-1} \circ \dots \circ \alpha^{-1}}_{m \text{ ori}}$$

$$(\alpha^m)^{-1} = (\alpha^{-1})^m$$

$$[\text{Ex 5}] \quad f = \{(a, a+3) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^2 &= f \circ f = \{(a, c) \mid \forall a, c \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (a, b) \in f, (b, c) \in f\} \\ &= \{(a, a+6) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$f^3 = f^2 \circ f = \{(a, a+9) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$f^m = \{(a, a+3m) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$P(m): \quad f^m = \{(a, a+3m) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$P(n): \quad f^n = \{(a, a+3) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Prenupunem saim inductie ca $P(k)$ aderarat, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, Stm. ca $P(k)$

$$P(k): \quad f^k = \{(a, a+3k) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad (\text{aderat})$$

$$P(k+1): \quad f^{k+1} = \{(a, a+3(k+1)) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{k+1} &= f^k \circ f = \{(a, c) \mid a, c \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ si } b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (a, b) \in f, (b, c) \in f\} \\ &= \{(a, c) \mid b = a+3, c = b+3k\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{(a, a+3(k+1)) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \Rightarrow P(k+1) \text{ aderat} \Rightarrow P(n) \text{ aderarat}$$

$$f^{-1} = \{(a, a-3) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$f^{-m} = \{(a, a-3m) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$f \cup f^{-1} = \{(a, b) \mid 3 \mid a-b\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Termă: } (f \cup f^{-1})^m = ?$$

Seminar 3

20.10.2022

$$1. f = \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{a+1}{b} \right) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\}$$

Este f funcție? \rightarrow Nu: $(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{2}{2}) \in f, (\frac{2}{4}; \frac{3}{4}) \in f,$

dar $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} \Rightarrow \dim \frac{1}{2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 1 \\ \searrow 3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow f \text{ nu e funcție}$

$$2. f = \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{a+1}{b} \right) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0, (a, b) = 1 \right\}. \text{ Este } f \text{ funcție?}$$

$$+ a=0 \Rightarrow b=1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Nu: } \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{0}{2} \right) \in f$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{-2}, \frac{2}{-2} \right) \in f \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{-2} \rightarrow \text{dor } 0 \neq -1 \Rightarrow f \text{ nu e funcție}$$

$$3. f = \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{a+1}{b} \right) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N}^*, (a, b) = 1 \right\}. \text{ Este } f \text{ funcție?}$$

$\rightarrow \Delta a:$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a'}{b'} \Rightarrow a = a', b = b' \Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{b} = \frac{a'+1}{b'}$$

$$a, a' \in \mathbb{Z}; b, b' \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$(a, b) = 1; (a', b') = 1$$

$$ab' = a'b \Rightarrow a \mid a'b \mid \Rightarrow a \mid a'$$

$$(a, b) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a' \mid ab' \mid \Rightarrow a' \mid a$$

$$(a', b') = 1$$

$$a \neq a'$$

$$b, b' \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a \neq a' \Rightarrow a = a'$$

$$b = b' \Rightarrow b = b'$$

Obs: dacă $a = a' = 0 \Rightarrow b = b' = 1$

$$1. \text{ Fie } f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}; f\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{a+1}{b}, \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N}^*, (a, b) = 1$$

Este f. inj, surj, inversabilă?

$$\text{Fie } \frac{a}{b}, \frac{a'}{b'} \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ a.s. } (a, b) = 1, (a', b') = 1 \text{ și } f\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = f\left(\frac{a'}{b'}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{b} = \frac{a'+1}{b'}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+1)b' = (a'+1)b$$

$$a \geq 1, b = 2$$

$$a' = 3, b' = 4$$

$\Rightarrow f$ nu e injectivă

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{a+1}{b}, a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N}, (a, b) = 1$$

$$3b = 4(a+1) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a+1 \Rightarrow a = 3k-1, k \in \mathbb{Z}, b = 4k$$

$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.s. } (3k-1, 4k) = 1?$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow a=5, b=8 \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) = \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(5, 8) = 1$$

$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $(m, m) = 1$, $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $(a, b) = 1$, $a \cdot \frac{m}{b} = 1$

$$mb = m(a+1) \Rightarrow m | (a+1) \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } a = k \cdot m - 1 \Rightarrow \\ (m, m) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow mb = m(km)$$

$$\text{II } m=0 \Rightarrow m=1 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{1} = \frac{-1+1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{II } m \neq 0 \Rightarrow b = km$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ a.t. } (km-1, km) = 1 ?$$

Fie $k = mn$.

$$\text{Dacă } p \text{ și este prim} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p | km-1 \\ p | km \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p | m^2m-1 \\ p | m^2m \Rightarrow p | m \text{ sau prim} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow p | mm$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p | m^2m-1 \\ p | m^2m \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow p \nmid 1 \text{ și (contradicție)} \Rightarrow f. \text{ surjectivă}$$

$$5. A, B \subseteq M \neq \emptyset \quad f: \mathcal{P}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$f(X) = (X \cap A, X \cap B)$$

$$i) f. \text{ injectivă} \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = M$$

$$ii) f. \text{ surjectivă} \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$iii) f. \text{ bijectivă} \Leftrightarrow B = C_M A$$

$$i) A \cup B = M \Rightarrow f. \text{ inj?}$$

$$\text{Fie } X, Y \subseteq M. \text{ a.t. } f(X) = f(Y) \Leftrightarrow (X \cap A, X \cap B) = (Y \cap A, Y \cap B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \cap A = Y \cap A \\ X \cap B = Y \cap B \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (X \cap A) \cup (X \cap B) = (Y \cap A) \cup (Y \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow X \cap (A \cup B) = Y \cap (A \cup B) \Rightarrow X \cap M = Y \cap M$$

$$X, Y \subseteq M \Rightarrow X = Y$$

f. inj. ✓

$$f. \text{ inj} \Rightarrow A \cup B = M ?$$

f. inj. Pp. prin reducere la absurd că $A \cup B \subset M \Rightarrow \exists x \in M, x \notin A \cup B$

$$f(\{x\}) = (\emptyset, \emptyset) \quad \text{f. inj. } \{x\} = \emptyset \text{ și (contradicție)} \Rightarrow A \cup B = M$$

$$f(\emptyset) = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$$

$$ii) A \cap B = \emptyset \Leftarrow f. \text{ nu y}$$

$$x \in M$$

P.p. prin reducere la absurd că $A \cap B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists x \in A \cap B$

$$(\emptyset, \{x\}) \in P(A) \times P(B)$$

$$f. \text{ nu y} \Rightarrow \exists X \subseteq M \text{ a.t. } f(X) = (\emptyset, \{x\}) \Leftrightarrow X \cap A = \emptyset \quad (1)$$

$$X \cap B = \{x\} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{(1)} \Rightarrow x \notin A & \Rightarrow \text{contradicție} \\ \text{(2)} \Rightarrow x \in X & \\ x \in A \cap B & \end{array}$$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow f. \text{ nu y}$$

Fie $X \subseteq A$ și $Y \subseteq B$, $X, Y \subseteq M$ și $Z = X \cup Y \subseteq M$

$$f(Z) = (Z \cap A, Z \cap B) = ((X \cup Y) \cap A, (X \cup Y) \cap B) =$$

$$= ((X \cap A) \cup (Y \cap A), (X \cap B) \cup (Y \cap B)) = (X \cap A, Y \cap B) = (X, Y)$$

$\subseteq A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \subseteq A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \Rightarrow f. \text{ nu y.}$

$$f: N \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad f(m) = \{2^m \cdot \sqrt{3}\}, \forall m \in N \quad \text{Este } f \text{ injectivă?}$$

$$\text{Fie } m, m \in N, f(m) = f(m) \Rightarrow \{2^m \sqrt{3}\} = \{2^m \sqrt{3}\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^m \sqrt{3} - \lceil 2^m \sqrt{3} \rceil = 2^m \sqrt{3} - \lfloor 2^m \sqrt{3} \rfloor$$

$$2^m \sqrt{3} - 2^m \sqrt{3} = \underbrace{\lceil 2^m \sqrt{3} \rceil}_{\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} - \lfloor 2^m \sqrt{3} \rfloor$$

$$\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lceil 2^m \sqrt{3} \rceil \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^m - 2^m = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

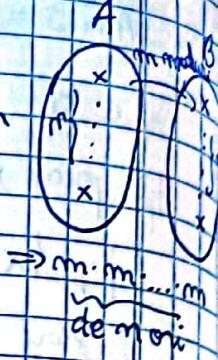
$$\Leftrightarrow 2^m = 2^m \Rightarrow m = m \Rightarrow f. \text{ nu y.}$$

* $f. \text{ nu e surj}$ (nu există bijectie între N și orice interval (care = nenumărabil))

Fie A, B finite, $|A| = m$, $|B| = n$

- 1) Numărul funcțiilor de la A la B este egal cu n^m
- 2) Numărul funcțiilor injective de la A la B :

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & m < n \\ A_m^n, & m \geq n \end{cases}$$



- 3) Numărul funcțiilor strict crescătoare de la A la B :

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & m < n \\ C_m^n, & m \geq n \end{cases}$$

- 4) Numărul funcțiilor crescătoare de la A la B :

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & m = 0 \\ 1, & m = 1 \\ C_m^{m+n-1}, & m > 1 \end{cases}$$

- 5) Numărul funcțiilor surjective

A_1, \dots, A_m multimi finite,

$$\left[\text{Atunci } |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_m| = \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} |A_i \cap A_j| \right]$$

(principiul incluzerii și excluderii)

$$+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq m} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| - \dots - (-1)^{m+1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

Pt $m=2$

$$|A_1 \cup A_2| = |A_1| + |A_2| - |A_1 \cap A_2|$$

Fie $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 2$. Pp. $P(k)$ adev, dem. că $P(k+1)$ adev:

$$\begin{aligned} |(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k) \cup A_{k+1}| &= |A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k| + |A_{k+1}| - |(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k) \cap A_{k+1}| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k |A_i| - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j < k \\ i \neq k}} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots + (-1)^{k+1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_k| + \\ &\quad + |A_{k+1}| - \sum_{i=1}^k |A_i \cap A_{k+1}| + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j < k \\ i \neq k}} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_{k+1}| - \dots - (-1)^n |(A_1 \cap A_{k+1}) \cap \dots \cap (A_k \cap A_{k+1})| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j < k \\ i \neq k}} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| - \dots - (-1)^{k+2} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_k| \end{aligned}$$

5) Numărul funcțiilor surjective

$f: \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, f. surj

$$\forall i = \overline{1, m}$$

$A_i = \{j\}, f: \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \mid i \notin \text{Im } f$

f nu este surjectivă $\Leftrightarrow \exists \in \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i \Rightarrow$ nr. fct. nesurj este $|A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_m|$

$$|A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_m| = \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots (-1)^{m+1} \cdot |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (m-i)^m - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (m-2)^m + \dots (-1)^m \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^{m+1} \cdot 0$$

$$= C_m^1 \cdot (m-1)^m - C_m^2 \cdot (m-2)^m + \dots + (-1)^m \cdot C_m^{m-1} \cdot 1^m$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (-1)^{i+1} C_m^i \cdot (m-i)^m \rightarrow \text{nr. fct. care nu sunt surj.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nr. funcțiilor surjective este } m^m - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (-1)^{i+1} C_m^i \cdot (m-i)^m$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (m-1)^m \cdot C_m^i \cdot (-1)^i$$

6) Numărul permutărilor $\tau \in S_m$ pt. care $\exists i = \overline{1, m}$ a. r. $\tau(i) = i$. (permut fix)

$A_i = \{\tau \in S_m \mid \tau(i) = i\}, \forall i = \overline{1, m}$

$$|A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_m| = \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots (-1)^{m+1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (m-i)! - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (m-2)! + \dots (-1)^{m+1} \cdot 1!$$

$$= C_m^1 \cdot (m-1)! - C_m^2 \cdot (m-2)! + \dots (-1)^{m+1} \cdot C_m^m \cdot 1!$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^{i+1} \cdot C_m^i \cdot (m-i)!$$

$\tau \in A_i, \tau \notin A_j, \forall j \neq i$

$\tau \in \bigcup_{\substack{i=1 \\ j \neq i}} (A_i \setminus \bigcup A_j) \leftarrow$ mulțimi disjuncte $\Rightarrow \text{card} = \sum \text{card}$

Temă: Numărul permutărilor $\tau \in S_m$ pt. care există un unic i a. r. $\tau(i) = i$.

Fie $f: \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m\}$

Astunci f injectivă \Leftrightarrow f . surj \Leftrightarrow f bijectivă

$\overset{\textcircled{1}}{\Rightarrow}$ f . injectivă $\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \{f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)\} \subset \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$

$$\Rightarrow |\text{Im } f| = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\} \xrightarrow{n \text{ elemente}} f$$
. surjectivă

$$n \leq \overset{\textcircled{1}}{\Rightarrow} n + \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\Rightarrow} n$$

Pt $\forall i = \overline{1, m}$. Fie $A_i = \{1 \leq j \leq n \mid f(x_j) = y_i\}$

f surjectivă $\Rightarrow A_i \neq \emptyset, \forall i \Rightarrow |A_i| \geq 1, \forall i$

$$A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_i \cup A_j| = |A_i| + |A_j|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\underbrace{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n}| = |A_1| + |A_2| + \dots + |A_n| \geq n$$

\leq a unei mult. cu n elemente $\Rightarrow 1 \dots 1 \leq n$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right| = n$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_i| = 1, \forall i = \overline{1, m} \Rightarrow$$
 pt. $\forall y_i \exists! f$ a.s. $f(x_j) = y_i$

Pentru o mulțime nevidată M , (urm. afirm. sunt echiv.) UASE:

1) M infinită

2) $\exists f: M \rightarrow M$ funcție inj care nu este surj

3) $\exists f: M \rightarrow M$ funcție surj care nu este inj

② \Rightarrow ① și ③ \Rightarrow ① rezultă din problema anterioră

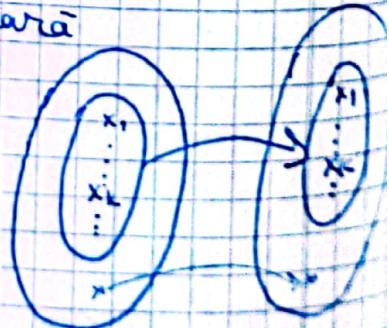
① \Rightarrow ② M infinită $\Rightarrow \exists \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq M$

$\forall k, M \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_k\} \neq \emptyset$
 $\exists x_{k+1}$

Fie $f: M \rightarrow M$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x_{k+1}, & \text{daca } x = x_k \\ x, & \text{daca } x \notin \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \end{cases}$$

$x_1 \notin \text{Im } f \Rightarrow f$ nu este surjectivă, dar este injectivă.



Tema: 1-3

Relație de echivalență

$\rho \subseteq A \times A$ relație ($A \neq \emptyset$)

ρ s.m. relație de echivalență dacă este

(transzitivă)

$\forall a, b, c \in A, a \rho b \wedge b \rho c \Rightarrow a \rho c$

$$(p^2 \subseteq p \Leftrightarrow (p \circ p) \subseteq p)$$

$A/\rho = \{\hat{a} \mid a \in A\}, \hat{a} := \{b \in A \mid b \rho a\} \rightarrow$ clasa de echiv. a lui a.

$\forall \hat{a}, \hat{b} \in A/\rho : \hat{a} = \hat{b}$ sau $\hat{a} \cap \hat{b} = \emptyset$

$$A = \bigcup_{\hat{a} \in A/\rho} \hat{a}$$

; $A \xrightarrow{\rho} A/\rho$ este f. surj.
(surjectia canonica)

Obs: $\hat{a} = \hat{b} \Leftrightarrow a \rho b$

(proprietatea de universalitate
a multimii factor)

Exemplu: $A = \mathbb{Z}; a \rho b \Leftrightarrow |a| = |b|$

ρ = relație de echivalență (verifică cele 3 proprietăți)

$$\hat{a} = \{b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid b \rho a\} = \{b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid |b| = |a|\} = \{0\}, a=0$$

$$\{ \pm a \}, a \neq 0.$$

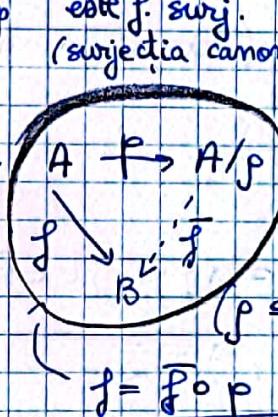
$$\mathbb{Z}/\rho = \{ \{0\}, \{\pm 1\}, \{\pm 2\}, \dots \} \cong \mathbb{N}$$

$$\hat{a} \in \mathbb{Z}/\rho; \hat{a} \longrightarrow |a| \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{bime def: } a \rho b \Rightarrow f(a) = f(b) \\ f(a) = |a| \end{array} \right)$$

(reflexivă) $a \rho a, \forall a \in A$
 $(\Leftrightarrow \Delta_A \subseteq \rho)$
(diagonala)

(simetrică) $\forall a, b \in A, a \rho b \Leftrightarrow b \rho a$
 $(\Leftrightarrow \rho \subseteq \rho^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \rho = \rho^{-1})$



($\rho = \rho_f$); $a \rho b \Leftrightarrow f(a) = f(b)$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} (\exists) = \text{reuniune} \\ \text{disjunctă} \\ A/\rho \text{ are mai} \\ \text{puține elem. ca } A \\ \text{card}(A) = \text{card}(A/\rho) \\ \text{doar daca piecare} \\ \text{clasa are 1 rg. elem.} \end{array}}$

$\mathbb{Z}/\rho =$ multimea
claserelor de echivalență
(ρ este inj și surj)

$$1) \text{ Pe } \mathbb{R} : x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x = y \vee x + y = 3$$

a) \sim = rel de echivalență

$$b) \mathbb{R}/\sim = ?$$

a) \sim -reflexivă? $a \sim a \Leftrightarrow a = a \vee a + a = 3 \quad (\text{A})$

) simetrică? $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a = b \vee a + b = 3 \quad (\text{A})$
 $b \sim a \Leftrightarrow b = a \vee b + a = 3$

transitivă? $a \sim b \wedge b \sim c \Leftrightarrow (a = b \vee a + b = 3) \wedge (b = c \vee b + c = 3)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a = b \wedge b = c) \vee (a = b \wedge b + c = 3) \vee (a + b = 3 \wedge b = c)$$

$$\vee (a + b = 3 \wedge b + c = 3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a = b = c) \vee (a = b \wedge a + c = 3) \vee (a + c = 3 \wedge b = c)$$

$$\vee (a = c \wedge a + b = 3) \Rightarrow (a = c) \vee (a + c = 3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{a \sim c}}$$

$$b) \hat{a} = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid b \sim a\} = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid b = a \vee b + a = 3\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{a, 3-a\}, a \neq \frac{3}{2} \\ \emptyset, a = \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bar{f}: \mathbb{R}/\sim \rightarrow [0, \infty) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{pt surjedivitate}}$$

$$\bar{f}(\hat{a}) = |a - \frac{3}{2}|, \quad f(a) = |a - \frac{3}{2}|$$

$$\hat{a} = \hat{b} \Leftrightarrow a \sim b \Leftrightarrow f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\hat{a} = \hat{b} \Leftrightarrow a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a = b \vee a + b = 3$$

$$\text{I } a = b \Rightarrow f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\text{II } a + b = 3 \Rightarrow b = 3 - a$$

$$f(b) = f(3 - a) = |3 - a - \frac{3}{2}| = |\frac{3}{2} - a| = |a - \frac{3}{2}| = f(a)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ este hemicăndită

- este inj.

$$\Delta \bar{f}(\hat{a}) = \bar{f}(\hat{b}) \Rightarrow |a - \frac{3}{2}| = |b - \frac{3}{2}| \Leftrightarrow a - \frac{3}{2} = \pm (b - \frac{3}{2}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = b \\ a + b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{g} : \mathbb{R}/g \rightarrow [-\infty, \frac{9}{4}] \quad g\text{-bijectivă}$$

$$\bar{g}(\hat{a}) = a(3-a); \quad g(a) = a(3-a)$$

$$a = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = b \Rightarrow f(a) = f(b) \\ a+b=3 \Rightarrow b = 3-a \end{cases} \quad (\text{A})$$

$$f(b) = (3-a) \cdot a = f(a) \quad (\text{A})$$

$\Rightarrow g$ este bijectie definită

$$2) f : A \rightarrow B$$

$$gf : a \text{ și } a' \Leftrightarrow f(a) = f(a')$$

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3x + 5, & x \geq 1 \\ 2x^2 - 3x + 1, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Det $\hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{3}$

$$a \in \hat{1} \Leftrightarrow a \text{ și } 1 \Leftrightarrow f(a) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow f(a) = 3$$

$$\text{I} \quad x^3 - 3x + 5 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$1 \text{ este soluție} \quad x^3 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x^2 + x - 2)$$

$$x^3 - x^2 + x^2 - x - 2x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^2 + x - 2)$$

$$(x-1)(x^2 + x - 2) = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{x_1 = 1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x_{2,3} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}} \begin{array}{l} x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = -2 \end{array}$$

$$x \geq 1 \Rightarrow \hat{1} \ni 1$$

$$\text{II} \quad 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} \quad \xrightarrow{x_1 = 2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x < 1 \Rightarrow \hat{1} \ni -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{1} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$$

Tema: gf relație de echivalență ①
② $\hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{3}$ $\exists a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } a \cdot 1 = 5?$ ③

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 3x + 2 \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ -x^2 + x \\ \hline -2x + 2 \\ -2x + 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{(a-1)(a+1)}$$

$\mathbb{N}: a \sim b \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } b = 2^k \cdot a$

a) \sim rel. de echivalență?

\rightarrow reflexivitate $a \sim a \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } a = 2^k \cdot a \Rightarrow k=0$ A

\rightarrow simetrie $a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a$

$a \sim b \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } a = 2^k \cdot b \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } b = 2^{-k} \cdot a$
 $-k \notin \mathbb{N}$

fie $\begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=6=2 \cdot 3 \end{cases} \mid \Rightarrow a \not\sim b, \text{ dar } b \not\sim a$

$\Rightarrow \sim$ nu e simetrică $\Rightarrow \sim$ nu e rel. de echivalență

\rightarrow transițivitate $a \sim b \wedge b \sim c \Rightarrow a \sim c$

$b = 2^{k_1} \cdot a \wedge c = 2^{k_2} \cdot b \Rightarrow c = 2^{k_1+k_2} \cdot a \Rightarrow a \sim c$

Obs: $a \sim b \wedge b \sim a \Rightarrow a = b$

$b = 2^{k_1} \cdot a \wedge a = 2^{k_2} \cdot b \Rightarrow a = 2^{k_1+k_2} \cdot a \Rightarrow a=0 \Rightarrow b=0$
 $k_1+k_2=0 \Rightarrow k_1=k_2=0$

$\Rightarrow \underline{a \sim b \wedge b \sim a \Rightarrow a = b}$

$\Rightarrow \sim$ - relație antisimetrică

$\Rightarrow \sim$ este relație de ordine

Obs: $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } b = 2^k \cdot a$, \sim e rel. de echivalență

$\hat{\alpha} = \{b \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } b = 2^k \cdot a\} = \{2^k \cdot a \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subset \mathbb{N}$

$\hat{\alpha} = \{0\}$

$\hat{1} = \{1, 2, 4, \dots\}$

$\hat{2} = \{2^1 \cdot 2, 2^2 \cdot 2, 2^3 \cdot 2, \dots\} = \hat{1}$

$\hat{3} = \{3, 6, 12, \dots, 2^m \cdot 3\}$

$\hat{4} = \hat{1}$

\vdots
 $\hat{12} = \hat{3}$
 $2^2 \cdot 3$

$a = 2^{p_1} \cdot \underbrace{3^{p_2} \cdot \dots \cdot (2m+1)^{p_n}}$

partea impară
dă clasa de echivalență

Pe \mathbb{Z} ; $a \neq b \Leftrightarrow a < b \vee b < a$

→ reflexivitate

$$a \neq a \Leftrightarrow a < a \vee a > a \quad (\text{F})$$

→ simetrie

$$a \neq b \Leftrightarrow a < b \vee b < a \Leftrightarrow b < a \vee a < b \Leftrightarrow b \neq a \quad (\text{F})$$

→ transzitivitate

$$a \neq b \wedge b \neq c \Rightarrow a \neq c$$

$$(a < b \vee b < a) \wedge (b < c \vee c < b)$$

$$2 \neq 6$$

$$6 \neq 3$$

, dar $2 \neq 3 \Rightarrow \neq$ nu este transzitivă

Seminar 6

10.11.2022

Inchideri de relații

$$\rho \subseteq A \times A$$

$$R(\rho) = \rho \cup \Delta_A \quad (\rho \subseteq R(\rho) \rightarrow \text{"cea mai mică în raport cu } \subseteq \text{" reflexivă})$$

$$S(\rho) = \rho \cup \rho^{-1} \quad (\rho \subseteq S(\rho) \rightarrow \text{"cea mai mică simetrică în raport cu } \subseteq \text{"})$$

$$RS(\rho) = SR(\rho) = \rho \cup \rho^{-1} \cup \Delta_A \quad (\rho \subseteq RS(\rho) \rightarrow \text{"cea mai mică simetrică și reflexivă")}$$

$$T(\rho) = \rho \cup \rho^2 \cup \dots = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \rho^m; \quad \rho^m = \{(a, c) \in A \times A \mid \exists b_1, \dots, b_{m-1} \in A \text{ a.s. } a \rho b_1, b_1 \rho b_2, \dots, b_{m-1} \rho c\}$$

$$E(\rho) = \Delta_A \cup T(\rho \cup \rho^{-1}) = \bigcup_{m \geq 0} (\rho \cup \rho^{-1})^m \quad (\text{închiderea rel. de echivalență})$$

Ex.: $\rho = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 5), (4, 4)\} \subseteq A \times A, \quad A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$R(\rho), S(\rho), RS(\rho), T(\rho), E(\rho)$$

$$R(\rho) = \rho \cup \Delta_A = \rho \cup \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}$$

$$S(\rho) = \rho \cup \rho^{-1} = \rho \cup \{(5, 3)\}$$

$$RS(\rho) = \rho \cup \rho^{-1} \cup \Delta_A = \rho \cup \{(5, 3)\} \cup \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (5, 5)\}$$

$$T(\rho) = \bigcup_{m \geq 0} \rho^m = \rho \cup \rho^2 \cup \rho^3 = \rho \cup \{(1, 1) \cup (2, 2)\}$$

$$\rho^2 = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b \text{ a.s. } a \rho b \wedge b \rho c\}$$

$$\rho^2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (4, 4)\}$$

$$\rho^3 = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b \text{ a.s. } a \rho^2 b \wedge b \rho c\}$$

$$\rho^3 = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (4, 4)\}$$

$$\rho^5 = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b \text{ a.s. } a \rho^4 b \wedge b \rho c\}$$

$$= \rho^3$$

$$\rightarrow \rho^{2k} = \rho^2 \wedge \rho^{2k-1} = \rho^3, k \geq 1$$

$$E(p) = \Delta_A \cup T(p \cup p^{-1}) = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} (p \cup p^{-1})^m = (p \cup p^{-1}) \cup (p \cup p^{-1})^2$$

$$p \cup p^{-1} = \{(1,2), (2,1), (3,5), (5,3), (4,4)\}$$

$$(p \cup p^{-1})^2 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5)\} = \Delta_A \rightarrow \text{el m. neutru la } \Delta_A$$

$$(p \cup p^{-1})^3 = \{(1,2), (2,1), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3)\} = p \cup p^{-1}$$

$$E(p) = p \cup p^{-1} \cup \Delta_A = RSC(p)$$

$$2) \quad g = \{(x, 2x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}.$$

$$E(p) = ? ; \quad E(p) = \Delta_A \cup T(p \cup p^{-1}) = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} (p \cup p^{-1})^m$$

$$\text{Fie } Z = p \cup p^{-1} ; \quad Z = \{(x, 2x), (2x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \cup \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^2 &= \{(a, c) \mid \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } (a, b) \in Z, (b, c) \in Z\} \\ &= \{(x, x), (x, 4x)\} \cup \{(2x, \frac{x}{2}) \mid x \in 2\mathbb{N}\} \\ &= \Delta_{\mathbb{N}} \cup \{(x, 4x), (4x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^3 &= \{(a, c) \mid \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } (a, b) \in Z^2, (b, c) \in Z\} \\ &= Z \cup \{(x, 8x), (x, 2x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \cup \{(4x, 2x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \cup \{(4x, \frac{x}{2}) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \\ &= Z \cup \{(x, 8x), (8x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z^4 = \Delta_{\mathbb{N}} \cup \{(x, 16x), (16x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^*\}$$

$$E(p) = \{(x, y) \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } y = 2^k x\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Theta \quad (\Theta \text{ rel. de echiv.})$$

(x, y) \in \Theta \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } y = 2^k x \quad \boxed{E(p) \subseteq \Theta}

Cautăm $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ a.t. $(x, y) \in Z^m \Leftrightarrow \exists s_1 \dots s_{m-1} \in \mathbb{N}$ a.t.

$$x \in s_1 \dots s_{m-1} \in Z y.$$

Dacă $k \in \mathbb{N}$. $x \in s_1, 2x \in s_2, \dots, 2^{k-1}x \in s_k \in Z^k \Rightarrow (x, y) \in Z^k$ ($m = k$)

Dacă $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. $x = 2^{-k} \cdot y$; $y \in s_1, 2y \in s_2, \dots, 2^{k-1}y \in s_k \in Z^k \Rightarrow y = x$

$$\Rightarrow (y, x) \in Z^{-k} \quad | \quad \Rightarrow (x, y) \in Z^{-k}$$

Z^{-k} simetrică

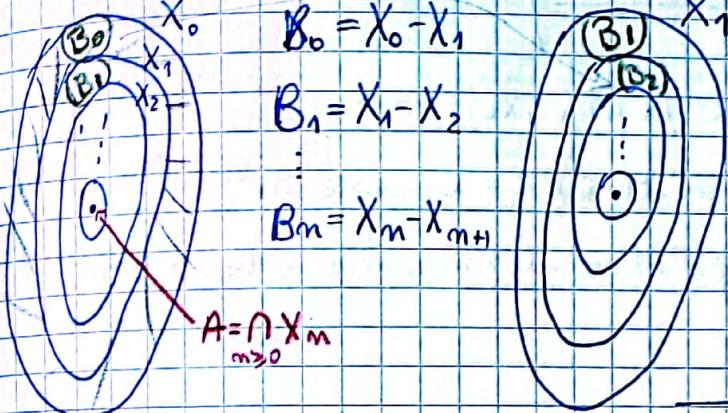
$$\Rightarrow E(p) = \{(x, y) \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } y = 2^k x\}$$

$$\text{Definitie: } \text{Dacă } f: A \rightarrow B \text{ este o injecție, atunci } f(A) \subseteq B.$$

$$\text{Exemplu: } \text{Dacă } f: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \text{ este o injecție, atunci } f(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

Cantor-Bernstein

$X_0 \supseteq X_1 \supseteq X_2, \exists f: X_0 \rightarrow X_2 \text{ bijectivă} \Rightarrow \exists g: X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \text{ bij}$



$$f(X_0) = X_2$$

$$X_3 := f(X_1) \subseteq f(X_0) = X_2$$

$$X_m := f(X_{m-1}) \subseteq f(X_{m-2}) = X_{m-1}$$

$$\tilde{f}: X_0 = A \cup \bigcup_{m \geq 0} B_m \rightarrow X_1 = A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_n$$

$$f(B_m) = f(X_m \setminus X_{m+1}) = f(X_m) \setminus f(X_{m+1}) = X_{m+2} \setminus X_{m+3} = B_{m+2}$$

(termen)

$$\text{Dacă } A = \bigcap_{m \geq 0} X_m \Rightarrow X_0 = A \cup \bigcup_{m \geq 0} B_m \quad (\text{"z" clară din def})$$

$$X_1 = A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_n \quad (\text{"z" clară din def})$$

$$x \in X_0 \rightarrow x \in A, \text{ gata!}$$

$\rightarrow x \notin A$, sau $m \geq 0$ minim a.t. $x \notin X_m \Rightarrow m \geq 1$ și $x \in X_{m-1}$

$$\Rightarrow X_{m-1} \setminus X_m \ni x \Rightarrow x \in B_{m-1}$$

$$\tilde{f}: X_0 = A \cup \bigcup_{m \geq 0} B_m \rightarrow X_1 = A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_n$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in A \cup \bigcup_{m \geq 0} B_{m+1} \\ f(x), & x \in A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_{2n} \end{cases} \quad (\rightarrow B_1 \rightarrow B_1, B_3 \rightarrow B_3, \dots, B_{2m+1} \rightarrow B_{2m+1})$$

(ca să acopere toată mulțimea)

(și să fie surjectivă)

CONSECUȚĂ

Dacă $\exists f: A \rightarrow B$ inj și $\exists g: B \rightarrow A$ inj

$\Rightarrow \exists h: A \rightarrow B$ bijectivă.

în bijectie

$$A \supseteq g(B) \supseteq g(f(A)) \quad (gof): A \rightarrow A \text{ inj} \Rightarrow A \cap g(f(A))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \cap g(B); g: B \rightarrow A \text{ inj} \Rightarrow B \cap g(B) \Rightarrow A \cap B$$

Seminar 7

M finită, $\text{card}(M) = m$. ① Câte legii de compozitie se pot defini pe M ?

\rightarrow nr. funcțiilor $f: \underbrace{M \times M}_{m^2} \rightarrow \underbrace{M}_m \rightarrow m^{m^2}$

② Nr. legilor de compozitie cu element neutru.

Fie $M = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$. $e = x_i$ element neutru ($i=1, m$)

$$x_i \cdot x_j = x_j \cdot x_i = x_j \quad x_i \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} ? & ? \\ ? & | & ? \end{array} \right)$$

\rightarrow Rămăne să dat $f: (M \setminus \{x_i\}) \times (M \setminus \{x_i\}) \rightarrow M$

\Rightarrow nr. legilor de compozitie pe M cu $e = x_i$ este $m^{(m-1)^2}$

\Rightarrow nr. legilor de compozitie pe M cu elem. neutru este $m \cdot m^{(m-1)^2}$
 $= m^{m^2 - 2m + 2}$

③ Nr. legilor de compozitie pe M care sunt commutative

Nr. de funcții $f: M \times M \rightarrow M$ cu $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$, $\forall x, y \in M$

$\Leftrightarrow f: \underbrace{\{(x_i, x_j) | 1 \leq i \leq j \leq m\}}_{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} \text{ elem}} \rightarrow M$

$$\frac{m(m+1)}{2} \text{ elem} = \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + m(C_m^2 + m)$$

\Rightarrow nr. legilor de comp. commutative este $\frac{m(m+1)}{2}$

(A)

④ Nr. legilor commutative cu element neutru

\Leftrightarrow nr. fct. $f: M \times M \rightarrow M$ cu $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$ și $\exists e \in M$ a.i. $f(x, e) = f(e, x) \forall x, y \in M$

Fie $e = x_1$ elem. neutru

$f: \underbrace{\{(x_i, x_j) | 2 \leq i \leq j \leq m\}}_{\frac{m(m-1)}{2}} \rightarrow M$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_m & \dots & \dots \end{matrix}$$

\Rightarrow număr $m \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$ funcții commutative cu elem. neutru fixat

\Rightarrow număr $m \frac{m^2 - m + 2}{2}$ funcții commutative cu elem. neutru

⑤ Fie (G, \cdot) semigrup (\cdot este lege de compozitie asociativa)

UASE:

a) G grup

b) i) $\exists e \in G$ a.t. $e \cdot a = a, \forall a \in G$

ii) $\forall a \in G, \exists a' \in G$ a.t. $a' \cdot a = e$

" $a \Rightarrow b$ " (evident)

" $b \Rightarrow a$ " Fie $a \in G$ fixat. $\exists a' \in G$. a.t. $a \cdot a' = e$.

Pt. $a' \in G, \exists a'' \in G$ a.t. $a'' \cdot a' = e \Leftrightarrow a'' = a'^{-1}$. $a'' \Rightarrow a'' \cdot a' = e$

(i) $a'' \cdot e = a \mid \cdot e \Rightarrow a'' \cdot e = ae \Rightarrow a'' \cdot e = ae \Rightarrow a = ae$

$a'' \cdot e = a \Rightarrow a'' = a \mid \cdot a' \Rightarrow a'' \cdot a' = a \cdot a'$

\downarrow
 $e = a \cdot a' \Rightarrow a' = a^{-1} \Rightarrow$ elem.e simetricabil.

[Obs]: functioneară și varianta la dreapta (temă).

dar nu functioneară rotg, dr- sau dr, stg.

exemplu (\mathbb{R}^*, \circ) ; $x \circ y = |x|y$

$$(x \circ y) \circ z = |x|y \circ z = ||x|y|z = |xy|z \quad \Rightarrow \text{legea asociativa.}$$
$$x \circ (y \circ z) = x \circ |y|z = |x||y|z = |xyz|$$

i) $\exists e=1$ a.t. $e \circ x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*$.

ii) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^1, \exists x' = \frac{1}{|x|} \in \mathbb{R}^*$ a.t. $x \circ x' = e$

Dar $e_1 = -1$ este element neutru la stanga $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^*, \circ)$ nu e grup.

⑥ (G, \cdot) grup; $\text{Hom}_{gr}(Z, G) = \{f: (Z, +) \rightarrow (G, \cdot) \mid f \text{ morphism}\}?$

$f: Z \rightarrow G$ morphism de grupuri

$$f(0) = e$$

$$f(k+l) = f(k) \cdot f(l), \forall k, l \in Z$$

$$f(1) = a \in G$$

$$f(2) = f(1+1) = a^2$$

$$f(m) = a^m, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$e = f(0) = f(m + (-m)) = f(m) \cdot f(-m)$$

$$= a^m \cdot f(-m) \mid a^{-m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^{-m} = a^{-m} \cdot a^m \cdot f(-m)$$

$$a^{-m} = e \cdot f(-m)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{-m} = f(-m), \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\rightarrow f(m) = a^m, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\text{Hom}_{gr}(Z, G) = \{f_a \mid a \in G\}, f_a: Z \rightarrow G, f_a(k) = a^k, \forall k \in Z$

Ulas multime $\xrightarrow{\alpha} (G, \cdot)$ grup \Rightarrow exista o structura de grup pe X d.t.

α este izomorfism de grup.

Asumem: $x \circ y = \alpha^{-1}(\alpha(x) \alpha(y))$, $\forall x, y \in G$.

$$X = \text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \xrightarrow{\sim} G, f(a) \circ f(b) = \alpha^{-1}(a \cdot b)$$

$$\alpha(fa) = a$$

$$f(a) \circ f(b) = \alpha^{-1}(\alpha(fa) \cdot \alpha(fb))$$

$$f(a) \circ f(b) = \alpha^{-1}(ab)$$

$$f(a) \circ f(b) = f_{ab}, \forall a, b \in G.$$

$\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) = \{f_a \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $f_a : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $f_a(k) = ka$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f_a \circ f_b = f_{a+b}$$

$\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}) = \{f_a \mid a \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, $f_a : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, $f_a(k) = ak$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f_a \circ f_b = f_{a+b}$$

⑦ $\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Q}, G) = ?$

[EXEMPLU]

$\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}) = ?$

Caut $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ a.t. $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}^*$ $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a \cdot q = x \cdot q \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{q} = x \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\forall q \in \mathbb{N}^* \Leftrightarrow a = 0$$

$\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}) = \{f_0\}$

$\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}) = ?$

Caut $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ a.t. $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\exists x \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$a = x \cdot q \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{a}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}$$

Tie $f : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow G$ morfism de grupuri

$$f(0) = e, e \in G$$

$$f(a+b) = f(a) \cdot f(b), \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$f(1) = a, a \in G$$

$$f(m) = a^m, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ (ca la 0)}$$

$$f(n) = f\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2}\right), n \in \mathbb{N}$$

de $\frac{1}{2}$ ori

$$a = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt[2]{a} \quad (\text{deci exista})$$

$$f_a(q) = a \cdot \frac{p}{2}, \forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Audem morfisme de grupuri doar daca $\exists a \in G$ cu proprietatea ca

$\forall q \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\exists x \in G$ a.t. $a = x^2$ ($x = \sqrt[2]{a}$)

$$f\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^p = \left(\sqrt[2]{a}\right)^p$$

Teorema: este grup
 $\text{Hom}_{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q})$?

G -grup, $S \subseteq G$ finit, $\langle S \rangle =$ cel mai mic subgrup al lui G ce contine S .

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x \rangle &= \left\{ x^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x^{\varepsilon_m} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}^*, \varepsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}, \forall i=1, \dots, m \right\} \\ &= \{x^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} - \text{subgrupul lui } G \text{ generat de } x.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \text{intersectia tuturor subgrupurilor } H \text{ din } G \\ &\text{care nu contin pe } S \\ &= \bigcap_{\substack{H \leq G \\ S \subseteq H}} H \\ &= \left\{ x_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_m^{\varepsilon_m} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}^*, x_i \in S (i=1, \dots, m), \varepsilon_i = \pm 1 \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ (produsul direct) \rightarrow caz aditiv. \square

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_2\} = \left\{ \underbrace{(\hat{0}, \hat{0})}_{e}, \underbrace{(\hat{0}, \hat{1})}_{\text{generatori}}, \underbrace{(\hat{1}, \hat{0})}_{\text{generatori}}, \underbrace{(\hat{1}, \hat{1})}_{\hat{u} + \hat{v}} \right\}$$

$$\langle e \rangle = e$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (\hat{1}, \hat{0}) \rangle &= \{ -k(\hat{1}, \hat{0}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \rightarrow \text{se adună pt. că } (\mathbb{Z}, +). \\ &= \{ (\hat{k}, \hat{0}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ (\hat{0}, \hat{0}), (\hat{1}, \hat{0}) \}\end{aligned}$$

$$\langle (\hat{0}, \hat{1}) \rangle = \{ (\hat{0}, \hat{0}), (\hat{0}, \hat{1}) \}$$

$$\langle (\hat{1}, \hat{1}) \rangle = \{ (\hat{0}, \hat{0}), (\hat{1}, \hat{1}) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 &= \langle u, v \mid u^2 = v^2 = e, uv = vu \rangle \\ &= \{ u^i v^j \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 1 \}\end{aligned}$$

[OBS] G grup abelian și $x, y \in G$, $\langle x, y \rangle = \{x^k y^l \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
- subgrupul generat de 2 elem.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (\hat{0}, \hat{1}), (\hat{1}, \hat{0}) \rangle &= \{ -k(\hat{0}, \hat{1}) + l(\hat{1}, \hat{0}) \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \} \\ &= \{ (\hat{k}, \hat{l}) \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 = G\end{aligned}$$

\square $f: \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow G$, f morfism de grupeuri

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad f(u+v) = f(u) \cdot f(v) = xy$$

$$f(u) = x, f(v) = y$$

$$f((\hat{0}, \hat{0})) = e$$

$$e = f((\hat{0}, \hat{0})) = f(u+v) = f(u) \cdot f(v) = x \cdot y = y^2 \dots e = y^2$$

$$f(u+v) = f(u+v) \Leftarrow f(u) \cdot f(v) = f(v) \cdot f(u) \Leftrightarrow xy = yx.$$

Atunci morfismul de grup de la $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ este echivalent cu a

da două elem. din G a.s. $x^2 = y^2 = e$ și $xy = yx$

(către 4 pos. pt. x, y , respectiv a, b)

$$f: \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$f((\hat{0}, \hat{0})) = (\hat{0}, \hat{0}), f(u) = x, f(v) = y, f(u+v) = f(u) \cdot f(v) \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \Rightarrow 16$$
 morfisme degr.

→ Care sunt automorfismele? // Care sunt proiecțile?

$$f((0,0)) = (0,0)$$

$$f(x) = x, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

$$f(u) = y, \quad y \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \setminus \{(0,0), x\}$$

⇒ 6 automorfisme

(Simpliciale grupuri cu 6 elemente sunt \mathbb{Z}_6 și S_3 sau izomorfe)

$$S_3 = \left\{ e, \underbrace{(12)}, \underbrace{(13)}, \underbrace{(23)}, \underbrace{(123)}, \underbrace{(132)} \right\}$$

$\tau \bar{z} \neq \bar{z} \tau \Rightarrow S_3$ nu este abelian $\Leftrightarrow S_3$ nu e ciclic.

$$\tau \bar{z} = (123)(12) = (13)$$

Gălățan - ordinul lui \bar{z} : $\bar{z}^2 = (12)(12) = e$

$$\text{ordinul lui } \tau: \tau^2 = (123)(123) = (132) \quad | \quad \tau^3 = (132)(123) = e$$

$$\tau^2 \bar{z} = (132)(12) = (23)$$

$$\tau \bar{z} = (12)(123) = (23) = \tau^2 \bar{z} \quad (\Rightarrow \tau \bar{z} = \bar{z} \tau^2)$$

$$\langle \tau \bar{z} \rangle = \left\{ x_1 \varepsilon_1 \dots x_n \varepsilon_n \mid x_i \in \{\bar{z}, z\}, \varepsilon_i = \pm 1 \right\}$$

$$= \{x_1 \dots x_n \mid x_i \in \{\tau, \tau^2, \bar{z}\}\}$$

$$= \{\tau^k \bar{z}^\ell \mid k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{\tau^i z^j \mid i \in \overline{0, 2}, j \in \overline{0, 1}\}$$

$$S_3 = \langle \tau \bar{z} \rangle = \{\tau^i z^j \mid i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, j \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

Dacă G grup, $\text{Aut}(G) = \{f: G \rightarrow G \mid f$ izomorfism de gr

$\text{Aut}(G)$ este grup în raport cu compoziția funcțiilor.

$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$ izomorfism cu S_3 , izomorfism de grupuri.

$$f_1 = \text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2}$$

$$f_2(e) = e, \quad f_2(u) = u, \quad f_2(v) = u+v, \quad f_2(u+v) = f_2(u) + f_2(v) = u+u = u$$

$$f_3(e) = e, \quad f_3(u) = v, \quad f_3(v) = u, \quad f_3(u+v) = u+v = u$$

$$f_4(e) = e, \quad f_4(u) = u+v, \quad f_4(v) = u, \quad f_4(u+v) = u+u+v = u$$

$$f_5(e) = e, \quad f_5(u) = u+v, \quad f_5(v) = u, \quad f_5(u+v) = u+v = u$$

$$f_6(e) = e, \quad f_6(u) = u, \quad f_6(v) = u+v, \quad f_6(u+v) = u$$

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) = \{f_1, \dots, f_6\}$$

$$f_2^1(u) = f_2(f_2(u)) = f_2(u) = u + nv \Rightarrow f_2^1(u) = f_2(u + nv) = u$$

$$f_2^2(nv) = f_2(f_2(nv)) = f_2(u + nv) = u \Rightarrow f_2^2 = f_5 \text{ și } f_2^3 = f_1$$

$$\frac{f_2^2(nv)}{nv} = nv \Rightarrow f_2^2 = f_1 \quad || \quad f_2^2 = f_1 \quad || \quad f_2^2 = f_1$$

$$f_2 \circ f_3(u) = f_2(u) = u + nv \Rightarrow f_2 \circ f_3 = f_4$$

$$f_2 \circ f_3(u) = f_2(u) = nv$$

$$f_2^2 \circ f_3(u) = f_2^2(nv) = u \Rightarrow f_2^2 \circ f_3 = f_6 \quad || \quad f_3 \circ f_2(u) = u \quad || \quad f_3 \circ f_2(u) = nv + u$$

$$f_2^2 \circ f_3(nv) = f_2^2(u) = u + nv \quad || \quad f_3 \circ f_2(u) = nv + u$$

$$\frac{f_2^2 \circ f_3}{\downarrow} = f_3 \circ f_2$$

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) = \langle f_2, f_3 \mid f_2^3 = f_1 = f_3^2, f_2^2 \circ f_3 = f_3 \circ f_2 \rangle$$

$$S_3 = \langle \tau, \sigma \mid \sigma^3 = e = \sigma^2, \sigma \tau = \tau^2 \sigma \rangle \cong \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 & f_5 & f_6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ e & \tau & \sigma & \tau \sigma & \tau^2 & \tau^2 \sigma \end{matrix}$$

Seminarul

8.12.2022

① Fie G un grup a.t. $x^2 = e$, $\forall x \in G$, atunci G este abelian.

$$x^2 = e, \forall x \in G \Leftrightarrow x = x^{-1}, \forall x \in G.$$

$$\text{Fie } x, y \in G. \quad xy = (xy)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow xy = y^{-1}x^{-1} \Leftrightarrow xy = yx \Rightarrow G \text{ abelian}$$

② G grup cu p elemente (p prim) $\Rightarrow G = \langle x \rangle$, $\forall x \in G \setminus \{e\}$.

$\Rightarrow G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$ (teorema de structură a grupurilor ciclice).

$$G = \{e, x, \dots, x^{p-1}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p : x^j \mapsto j \quad (\text{izomorfism})$$

G grup cu 4 elem $\Rightarrow G$ izomorf cu $(\mathbb{Z}_4, +)$ sau $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +)$.

Fie $x \in G$, $x \neq e$. $\text{ord}(x) \mid 4$, $\text{ord}(x) \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(x) \in \{2, 4\}$.

③ $\exists x \in G$. a.t. $\text{ord}(x) = 4$.

teorema de structură
a grupurilor ciclice

$|\langle x \rangle| = 4 = |G| \Leftrightarrow G = \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow G$ grup ciclic cu 4 elemente $\Rightarrow G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_4, +)$

④ $\nexists x \in G$ a.t. $\text{ord}(x) = 4 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(x) = 2 \quad \forall x \in G \setminus \{e\} \Rightarrow x^2 = e \quad \forall x \in G$

$\Rightarrow G$ abelian (conform ①)

Fie $x \in G \setminus \{e\} \Rightarrow \langle x \rangle \subset G \Rightarrow \exists y \in G \setminus \{x\} \Rightarrow |\{e, x, xy, x^2y\}| = 4$

$\Rightarrow G = \{e, x, y, xy\}$, $\text{ord}(x) = \text{ord}(y) = 2$

$$xy = yx.$$

$$G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 : x \mapsto (1,0), y \mapsto (0,1), xy \mapsto (1,1), e \mapsto (0,0)$$

$$\Rightarrow G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

(3) Fie $G = \{A \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid |A| \neq 0\}$, grup cu inmultirea matricelor.

Consideram $Q = \langle A, B \rangle \subseteq G$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -J_2 \Rightarrow A^3 = -A; A^4 = J_2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ord}(A) = 4$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -J_2 \Rightarrow A^3 = -B, B^4 = J_2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ord}(B) = 4$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -AB$$

$$\rightarrow Q = \langle A, B \mid \text{ord}(A) = \text{ord}(B) = 4, A^2 = B^2 = -J_2, AB = -BA \rangle$$

$$Q = \{ \pm A^u B^v \mid u, v \in \mathbb{N} \} = \{ \pm A^u B^v \mid u, v \in \{0, 1, 2\} \}$$

$$\rightarrow Q = \{ \pm J_2, \pm A, \pm B, \pm AB \} \Rightarrow |Q| = 8, Q = \text{grupul quaternions}$$

$$(4) \text{ Fie } H \subseteq Q \Rightarrow \text{ord}(H) \in \{1, 2, 4, 8\}$$

$$|H|=1 \Rightarrow H = \{J_2\}$$

$$Q = \{ \pm J_2, \pm A, \pm B, \pm AB \}$$

$$|H|=2 \Rightarrow H = \langle X \mid \text{ord}(X)=2 \rangle \Rightarrow X \in \{J_2\}$$

$$(+AB)^2 = (\pm AB)(\pm AB) = \underbrace{ABA}_A B = A (+AB) B = -A^2 B^2 = -J_2$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \langle -J_2 \rangle = \{ \pm J_2 \}$$

$$|H|=4 \Rightarrow H = \langle X \mid \text{ord}(X)=4 \rangle \text{ sau } H = \langle X, Y \mid \text{ord}(X)=\text{ord}(Y)=2 \rangle$$

$$XY = YX$$

$\rightarrow -J_2$ este singurul element de ordin 2 din Q

$$\Rightarrow H = \langle X \mid \text{ord}(X)=4 \rangle \Rightarrow H = \langle A \rangle = \{ \pm J_2, \pm A \} = \langle -A \rangle$$

$$\text{sau } H = \langle B \rangle = \{ \pm J_2, \pm B \} = \langle -B \rangle \text{ sau } H = \langle AB \rangle = \{ \pm J_2, \pm AB \} = \langle -AB \rangle$$

$$|H|=8 \Rightarrow H = Q$$

5) D.E.F.: $H \leq G$ s.m. subgroup normal dacă $\forall x \in G$ și $\forall h \in H$ avem $xhx^{-1} \in H$. ($H \trianglelefteq G$) \rightarrow (H subgroup normal)

$$H \trianglelefteq G \Rightarrow (G/H)_S = (G/H)_D = G/H \text{ grup în raport cu imnultiplicarea induată de pe } G: \hat{x} \cdot \hat{y} = \hat{x}\hat{y}$$

\rightarrow Subgrupul trivial ($\{e\}$) și tot grupul (Q) sunt subgroup normal în Q .

$$\text{Dacă } [G : H] = 2 \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq G.$$

indicație lui H în G .

Subgrupurile normale ale lui Q

$$H = \{e\} \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq Q$$

$$H = \{ \pm J_2 \}$$

$$\forall X \in Q, X(\pm J_2)X^{-1} = \pm XX^{-1} = \pm J_2 \in H \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq Q$$

$$H \trianglelefteq Q, |H| = 4 \Rightarrow [G : H] = \frac{|G|}{|H|} \Rightarrow [Q : H] = \frac{|Q|}{|H|} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq Q.$$

$$|H| = 8 \Rightarrow H = Q \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq Q$$

OBS: Toate subgrupurile lui Q sunt normale, iar Q nu e abelian.

Grupurile factor ale lui Q

$$\text{OBS: } G/\{e\} \cong G$$

$$\{ \hat{x} = \{x\} \mid x \in G \}$$

$$H = \{ \pm J_2 \} \Rightarrow [Q : H] = 4$$

$$Q/H = \left\{ \underbrace{\hat{J}_2 = \{ \pm J_2 \}}_{\text{ord 1}} \right\}, \hat{A} = \underbrace{\{ \pm A \}}_{\text{ord 2}}, \hat{B} = \underbrace{\{ \pm B \}}_{\text{el. neutru}}, \hat{AB} = \{ \pm AB \}$$

$$\{y \in G \mid x^{-1}y \in H\}$$

$$[x]_S = \{xh \mid h \in H\} = xH$$

$$[x]_D = \{hx \mid h \in H\} = Hx$$

$$H \trianglelefteq G, [x]_S = [x]_D = \hat{x}$$

$$(\hat{A})^2 = \hat{A} \cdot \hat{A} = \hat{A}^2 = -\hat{J}_2 = \hat{J}_2 \Rightarrow \text{ord } (\hat{A}) = 2$$

$$(\hat{B})^2 = \hat{B}^2 = -\hat{J}_2 = \hat{J}_2 \Rightarrow \text{ord } (\hat{B}) = 2$$

$$(\hat{AB})^2 = \hat{A}\hat{B}\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{A}(-\hat{B})\hat{B} = -\hat{J}_2 = \hat{J}_2 \Rightarrow \text{ord } (\hat{AB}) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow Q/H \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Dacă $\text{ord}(H) = 4 \Rightarrow |Q/H| = 2 \Rightarrow Q/H \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ (casul prim)

$$H = \langle A \rangle = \{ \pm J_2, \pm A \}$$

(pt Q/H sărim un el. dim Q , fără desă și imnultiplicare cu toate el. din H)

$$Q/H = \{ \hat{J}_2 = \{ \pm J_2, \pm A \}, \hat{B} = \{ \pm B, \pm AB \} \}$$

Dacă $\text{ord}(H) = 8 \Rightarrow H = Q \Rightarrow Q/H \cong \{e\}$

$$G = S_3 = \langle \tau, \beta \mid \tau^3 = \beta^2 = e, \beta\tau = \tau\beta \rangle$$

$$H = \langle \beta \rangle = \{e, \beta\}$$

$$(G/H)_S = \{ [e]_S = \{e, \beta\}, [\tau]_S = \{\tau, \tau\beta = \beta\tau\}, [\tau^2]_S = \{\tau^2, \beta\tau^2 = \tau\beta\} \}$$

$$(G/H)_D = \{ [e]_D = \{e, \beta\}, [\tau]_D = H\tau = \{\tau, \beta\tau\} \}$$

$$[\tau^2]_D = H\tau^2 = \{\tau^2, \beta\tau^2 = \beta\} \}$$

$$H \not\subset S_3$$

Temea: Det subgrupurile lui S_3 , subgrupurile normale și grupurile finită
* subgrupurile pot avea 1, 2, 3, 6 el (T. Lagrange)

[Semimarc 10]

20.12.2022

1) $G = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} / \langle (2, 2) \rangle$ Det. elem. de ordin finit ale lui G. Este G grup finit?

Fie $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) \in G$ de ordin finit. c= sum term. sim. notatia aditivă

$$c \Rightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.r. } \underbrace{t(\hat{x}, \hat{y})}_{(tx, ty)} = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(tx, ty) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(tx, ty) - (0, 0) \in \langle (2, 2) \rangle \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.r. } (tx, ty) = (2k, 2k)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow tx = ty = 2k \Rightarrow x = y = \frac{2k}{t} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{I } x = y \in 2\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.r. } x = y = 2k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{x}, x) = (2k, 2k) \in \langle (2, 2) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{x}, x) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{x}, x) = 1.$$

$$\text{II } x = y \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.r. } x = y = 2k + 1 \Rightarrow (\hat{x}, x) = (2k+1, 2k+1)$$

$$(\hat{x}, x) = (2k, 2k) + (1, 1) = (1, 1) \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{x}, x) = 2 \quad (2 \cdot (1, 1) = (2, 2))$$

\Rightarrow Avem 2 elem. de ordin finit $((0, 0), (1, 1))$.

$$t(G) := \{x \in G \mid \text{ord}(x) < \infty\}$$

$$\Rightarrow t(G) = \{(0, 0), (1, 1)\} \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2, +), \text{ izom. de grup}$$

$\circ ((1, 0)) = \infty \Rightarrow G$ nu este finit (intuitiv un grup finit, orice elem.

Dacă G este ciclic, și G este infinit $\Rightarrow G \cong (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ este de ordin finit).

are \uparrow un singur elem. de ordin finit
are \uparrow 2 elem de ordin finit \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow nu pot fi izomorfe $\Rightarrow G$ nu este ciclic

Obs: 1) $G = \langle (\hat{1}, \hat{0}), (\hat{0}, \hat{1}) \rangle$ * generatorii au ordin infinit

sistem minimal de generatori

2) dacă $\text{o}(x, y) < \infty \Rightarrow \text{o}(x), \text{o}(y) < \infty$.

Ex: $x = (\hat{0}, \hat{1}), y = (\hat{1}, \hat{0})$
au ord. infinite în $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

Teorema: (G, \cdot) grup; $x \in G$ cu $\text{o}(x) < \infty$. Atunci

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{o}(x^k) = \frac{\text{o}(x)}{\text{commdc}(k, \text{o}(x))}$$

Ex: $\mathbb{Z}_m = \langle \hat{1} \rangle$, $\text{o}(\hat{1}) = m$

$$\forall \hat{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_m, \text{o}(\hat{a}) = \text{o}(a\hat{1}) = \frac{\text{o}(\hat{1})}{(a, \text{o}(\hat{1}))} = \frac{m}{(a, m)}$$

② $G = H \times K$ - produs direct de grupuri. $(x, y) \in H \times K$.

(i) Dacă $\text{o}(x) = \infty$ sau $\text{o}(y) = \infty \Rightarrow \text{o}(x, y) = \infty$.

(ii) Dacă $\text{o}(x) < \infty$ și $\text{o}(y) < \infty \Rightarrow \text{o}(x, y) = [\text{o}(x), \text{o}(y)] < \infty$

(i) Pp. că $\text{o}(x, y) < \infty \Rightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ a.t. $(x, y)^t = (e_H, e_K) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^t, y^t) = (e_H, e_K) \Leftrightarrow x^t = e_H, y^t = e_K \Rightarrow \text{ord}(x) < \infty, \text{ord}(y) < \infty$$

\Rightarrow Dacă $\text{ord}(x)$ sau $\text{ord}(y) = \infty \Rightarrow \text{ord}(x, y) = \infty$.

(ii) $\text{ord}(x) = m, \text{ord}(y) = n$.

$$(x, y)^{[m, n]} = (x^{[m, n]}, y^{[m, n]}) = \left((x^m)^{\frac{[m, n]}{m}}, (y^n)^{\frac{[m, n]}{n}} \right) = \left(e_H^{\frac{[m, n]}{m}}, e_K^{\frac{[m, n]}{n}} \right)$$

$$= (e_H, e_K)$$

comunitate.

Fie $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ a.t. $(x, y)^t = (e_H, e_K) \Rightarrow x^t = e_H, y^t = e_K \Rightarrow m | t, n | t \Rightarrow [m, n] | t$

Deci $\text{ord}((x, y)) = [\text{ord}(x), \text{ord}(y)]$.

③ $G = \mathbb{Z}_9 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ Det. elem. de ordin 12 din G .

Fie $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) \in \mathbb{Z}_9 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$, cu $\text{ord}(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) = 12$.

$$[\text{ord}(\hat{x}), \text{ord}(\hat{y})] = 12$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{x}) \in \{1, 3, 9\}$$

$$\text{ord}(\hat{y}) \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$$

$$\text{II} \quad \text{ord}(\hat{x}) = 3 \Rightarrow \text{ord}(\hat{y}) \in \{4, 12\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \hat{x} \in \{\hat{3}, \hat{6}\}$$

$$\text{II} \quad \text{ord}(\hat{x}) = 1, \text{ord}(\hat{y}) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x} = \hat{0}, \hat{y} = \bar{a} \text{ a.t. } (a, 12) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{a} \in \{1, 5, 7, 11\}$$

(avem 4 elem. de ord. 12)

(4+8 elem. de ord 12).

i) $\text{ord}(\hat{y}) = 4 \Rightarrow (y, 12) = 3 \Rightarrow \hat{y} \in \{3, 9\}$

ii) $\text{ord}(\hat{y}) = 12 \Rightarrow \hat{y} \in \{1, 5, 7, 11\}$

$$\text{III) } \text{ord}(\hat{x}) = g \Rightarrow (x, g) = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{x} \in \{\hat{1}, \hat{2}, \hat{4}, \hat{5}, \hat{7}, \hat{8}\}$$

$\text{ord}(y)$

$$[\text{ord}(\hat{x}), \text{ord}(\hat{y})] = 12 \text{ cu } \stackrel{(g \mid 12)}{\underset{g}{\text{nu}}} \text{ este posibil} \quad (\text{o elem de ord(12)})$$

(4) Când $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$ este grup ciclic?

(\Leftarrow) Când $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$ e izomorf cu \mathbb{Z}_{mn} ?

$\Leftrightarrow \exists (\hat{x}, \hat{y}) \in \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$ unde $\text{ord}((\hat{x}, \hat{y})) = mn$

\Leftrightarrow c.m.m.m.c $[\text{ord}(\hat{x}), \text{ord}(\hat{y})] = mn \Leftrightarrow$

$$[\frac{m}{(\hat{x}, m)}, \frac{m}{(\hat{y}, m)}] = mn$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{mm}{(\hat{x}, m)(\hat{y}, m)} = mn \Leftrightarrow (\hat{x}, m)(\hat{y}, m) \left(\frac{m}{(\hat{x}, m)}, \frac{m}{(\hat{y}, m)} \right) = 1 \quad \text{c.m.m.c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\hat{x}, m) = (\hat{y}, m) = \left(\frac{m}{(\hat{x}, m)}, \frac{m}{(\hat{y}, m)} \right) = 1 \quad \text{(*)}$$

$\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$ e ciclic $\Leftrightarrow \exists x, y$ a.r. ($*$) sunt loc.

$$\Leftrightarrow (m, m) = 1$$

$$y + y = R$$

$$(m, m) = 1 : \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{mn}$$

$$(\hat{x}, \bar{x}) \hookrightarrow \bar{x}$$

$$R/y * R/y \cong R_{/y}$$

$$(5) \text{ Denum. că } \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}_9 \times \mathbb{Z}_{18}}_{\text{grup abelian}} = \langle (\hat{1}, \bar{3}), (\hat{3}, \bar{5}) \rangle$$

grup abelian \Rightarrow

$$\left\{ \alpha(\hat{1}, \bar{3}), \beta(\hat{3}, \bar{5}) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (\overbrace{\alpha + 3\beta}^{\parallel}, \overbrace{3\alpha + 5\beta}^{\parallel}) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

Arătăm că $\forall (\hat{a}, \bar{b}) \in \mathbb{Z}_9 \times \mathbb{Z}_{18}$, $\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ a.r. $\begin{cases} \hat{a} = \overbrace{\alpha + 3\beta}^{\parallel} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_9 \\ \bar{b} = \overbrace{3\alpha + 5\beta}^{\parallel} \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_{18} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2|9) = 1 & \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \alpha \cdot \bar{2} + \beta \cdot \bar{6} &= \bar{2a} \\ \alpha \cdot \bar{3} + \beta \cdot \bar{5} &= \bar{b} \end{aligned} \right. \\ \Leftrightarrow & \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \alpha \cdot \bar{3} + \beta \cdot \bar{5} &= \bar{b} \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

arătăm că \hat{a}, \bar{b} sunt acum în \mathbb{Z}_{18} .

$$\bar{1}(\alpha - \beta) = \bar{b} - \bar{2a} \Rightarrow \alpha \bar{1} = \beta \bar{1} + \bar{b} - \bar{2a}$$

$$5 \cdot \bar{6} + p \cdot \bar{1} + \bar{2b} - \bar{4a} = \bar{2a} \Rightarrow p \cdot \bar{8} + \bar{2b} - \bar{4a} = \bar{2a} \quad \text{im } Z_{10} \quad \xrightarrow{(2,3)=1}$$
$$\hat{4} \cdot p = \hat{3a} - \hat{b} \quad \text{im } Z_9 \quad \xrightarrow{(1,9)=1} \exists (\hat{4})^{-1} = \hat{7} \quad \text{im } Z_9 \Rightarrow$$
$$p = \hat{21a} - \hat{7b} \quad \text{im } Z_9 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \hat{3a} + \hat{2b}$$

mais $\hat{p} = \hat{3a} + \hat{2b}$ si $\alpha = p + b - 2a \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \hat{3b} + \hat{a}$