

$$1) \text{ det } \gcd(a, b) = ? \quad \pm u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a?} \\ u \cdot a + v \cdot b = \gcd(a, b)$$

$$a) a = 461 \\ b = 153$$

$$461 = 153 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$153 = 2 \cdot 76 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\gcd(461, 153) = 1$$

$$1 = 153 - 2 \cdot 76$$

$$1 = 153 - (461 - 153 \cdot 3) \cdot 76$$

$$= 153 - 461 \cdot 76 + 153 \cdot 228$$

$$= 153 \cdot 229 - 461 \cdot 76$$

$$1 = u \cdot 461 + v \cdot 153$$

$$u_1 = -76$$

$$v_1 = 229$$

$$461 : 1 = 461 \Rightarrow v = 229 + 461k, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$153 : 1 = 153 \Rightarrow u = -76 - 153k, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b) a = 120, b = 23$$

$$120 = 23 \cdot 5 + 5$$

$$23 = 5 \cdot 4 + 3$$

$$5 = 3 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\gcd(120, 23) = 1$$

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

$$1 = 3 - (5 - 3) = 3 - 5 + 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 1 =$$

$$= (23 - 5 \cdot 4) \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 1$$

$$= 23 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 9$$

$$= 23 \cdot 2 - (120 - 23 \cdot 5) \cdot 9 = 23 \cdot 2 - 120 \cdot 9 + 23 \cdot 45 = 23 \cdot 47 - 120 \cdot 9$$

$$1 = 120(-9) + 47 \cdot 23$$

$$u_1 = -9$$

$$v_1 = 47$$

$$120 : 1 = 120 \Rightarrow v = 47 + 120h, \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$47 : 1 = 47 \Rightarrow u = -9 - 23h, \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$c) a = 1950, b = 45$$

$$1950 = 45 \cdot 43 + 15$$

$$45 = 15 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$\gcd(1950, 45) = 15$$

$$15 = 1950 \cdot 1 + 45 \cdot (-43) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u_1 = 1 \\ v_1 = -43 \end{matrix}$$

$$1950 : 15 = 130 \Rightarrow v = -43 + 130h, \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1950 & 15 \\ \hline 15 & 130 \\ \hline 45 & \end{array}$$

$$15 = 1950 \cdot u + 45 \cdot v$$

$$45 : 15 = 3 \Rightarrow u = 1 + 3b$$

$$2) \text{ Arătați că } \gcd(2^a - 1, 2^b - 1) = 2^{\gcd(a, b)} - 1$$

$$\text{Obs: } x^m - y^m = (x - y)(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2}y + \dots + xy^{m-2} + y^{m-1})$$

$$\text{pt } m = \text{impar} : x^m + y^m = (x + y)(x^{m-1} - x^{m-2}y + \dots - xy^{m-2} + y^{m-1})$$

$$x^n - 1 = (x - 1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)$$

$$x - 1 \mid x^m - 1, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{pt } x = 2^b \Rightarrow 2^b - 1 \mid (2^b)^m - 1 = 2^{bm} - 1$$

$$\text{De } b < a:$$

$$a : b = q \text{ rest } r$$

$$a = q \cdot b + r$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^b - 1 \mid (2^b)^q - 1 \Rightarrow 2^{bq} - 1$$

$$2^a - 1 = 2^{b \cdot q + r} - 1$$

$$2^a - 1 = 2^{b \cdot q} \cdot 2^r - 1 = 2^{b \cdot q} (2^r - 1) + 2^{b \cdot q} - 1$$

$$2^a - 1 = (2^b - 1)Q_1 + \underbrace{2^r - 1}_{R_1}$$

$$a = b \cdot q_1 + r_1$$

$$b = r_1 \cdot q_2 + r_2$$

$$r_1 = r_2 \cdot q_3 + r_3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$r_{t-1} = r_t \cdot q_{t+1} + r_t = \gcd(a, b)$$

$$r_t = r_{t+1} \cdot q_{t+2} + 0$$

$$R_t = R_{t+1} \cdot Q_{t+2} + 0 = 2^0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Teoremă:} \text{ Dacă } \gcd(x^a - 1, x^b - 1) = x^{\gcd(a, b)} - 1$$

3) Arătați că dacă în fact primi în  $\mathbb{Z}$  este unică până la o rearranjare a termenilor și semnelor.

$$m = \pm p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}, \text{ unde } p_1, \dots, p_k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ prime (în mod cresc)}$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$\pm$  depinde de  $m \Rightarrow e$  unic

$$\text{Fie } m = \pm g_1^{\beta_1} \cdot g_2^{\beta_2} \cdot \dots \cdot g_t^{\beta_t}, g_1, \dots, g_t \in \mathbb{N} \text{ prime (în mod cresc)}$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{Fie } \alpha = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k$$

Inducție după  $\alpha \geq 1$

$$P(1) : \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow m = \pm p_1^1, p_1 \text{ - prim}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = g_i, \text{ și restul } g_i \text{ } \nmid m - \text{Se Verifică}$$

Presupunem  $P(\alpha-1)$  - adev, si dem  $P(\alpha)$

$$m = \pm p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_t^{\alpha_t} \Rightarrow p_k | m = \pm q_1^{\beta_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_t^{\beta_t} \Rightarrow p_k | q_j, \text{ de ex } p_k | q_t \Rightarrow$$

$p_k$ -prim       $q_i$ -prime       $p_k$ -prim       $q_t$ -prim

$$\Rightarrow p_k = q_t$$

$$m = \pm p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k} = \pm q_1^{\beta_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_t^{\beta_t} \quad p_k = q_t$$

$$m = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_{k-1}^{\alpha_{k-1}} = q_1^{\beta_1} \cdot q_2^{\beta_2} \cdot \dots \cdot q_{t-1}^{\beta_{t-1}}$$

$$P(\alpha-1) \text{ - Adevărat } \Rightarrow \alpha-1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} \Rightarrow p_i = q_i, \alpha_i = \beta_i, \forall i=1, \dots, k$$

Test 1/2 criteriu grafic

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{inj} \\ \text{surj} \\ \searrow \text{bij} \end{matrix}$

2) Rel de echivalență, S.C.R

Rel de ordine

Parțial ordonată, Total ordonată, el.-min, el.-max, maxim, minim, d. Hasse

3) Euclidian

Ex 4:

$$R \subseteq \mathbb{R}, x \sim y \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - x + 1)^2 = (y^2 - y + 1)^2$$

a) Det  $\sim$  - echiv

b)  $[0, 1]$

a) Reflexivă:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x \sim x = (x^2 - x + 1)^2 = (x^2 - x + 1)^2$  - Adev

b) Simetrică:  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  cu  $x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$   
 $x \sim y \Rightarrow (x^2 - x + 1)^2 = (y^2 - y + 1)^2 \Rightarrow (y^2 - y + 1)^2 = (x^2 - x + 1)^2 \Rightarrow y \sim x$  - Adev

c) Transitivity:  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}, x \sim y, y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$

$$\begin{aligned} x \sim y &\Rightarrow (x^2 - x + 1)^2 = (y^2 - y + 1)^2 \\ y \sim z &\Rightarrow (y^2 - y + 1)^2 = (z^2 - z + 1)^2 \\ \hline (x^2 - x + 1)^2 &= (z^2 - z + 1)^2 \Rightarrow x \sim z \text{ - Adev} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \sim$  - echiv

b)  $[0, 1] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \sim 0\}$

$$x \sim 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - x + 1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &x^2 - x + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{0, 1\} \\ &x^2 - x + 1 = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \\ &\Delta = 1 - 8 = -7 < 0 \notin \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow [0, 1] = \{0, 1\}$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

5)  $\ell \subset \mathbb{C}^* : z \sim w \Leftrightarrow z, w, 0$  - coliniare

a)  $\sim$  - echiv

b) clasă de echiv

c) S.C.R. = ?

$$z = \underset{x}{a} + \underset{y}{bi} \Rightarrow (a, b)$$

b)  $[z] = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid z, w, 0, - \text{coliniare}\}$

= toate pct de pe drz det de 0 si z

cls de echiv = toate drz care trec prin 0

c) S.C.R. = semicercul fără un capăt

