POVESTE (Numorores subspotulor, combindri cuentice si luni cuviribile)

Episod 1: conficienti i simonidi ci lui couss.

Problemo. Fie Kun corp frindt cu g elemente si V un K-sp-vect.

de démensière n. Fie 1 c k e n. Côte subspotu

vectoriale de dem le dre V?

indicatie: a) Addotica numberal k-uphardlar (121, -, 122) de elemente lanier andep. de V este $N(n, k) = (2^{m-1})(2^{m-2}) - - (2^{m-2}k^{-1})$.

e) bod S(n,k) e ne. sulespole din k din V, or obtake cd $V(n,k) = S(n,k) \cdot (2^{k}-1)(2^{k}-2) \cdot (2^{k}-2^{k}-1)$.

Consecundo: Nos. colutat e S(n,k) - (2ⁿ-1) (2ⁿ-2) - (2ⁿ-2^{k-1}).

 $\frac{(2^{n}-1)(2^{n}-2)--(2^{n}-2^{k-1})}{(2^{k}-1)(2^{k}-2)--(2^{k}-2^{k-1})}$

son. (pl. n & N°, 1 = & en) coeficienter smomioli oi lui Gouss ni jood un rol important in combinatoried si teorio representatio

Acesticoficiente end n'à geometrie recommentation of fisice cuantide.

Persona : Combinder cuentice.

Evident mu, pl. cot numbborul se poste omula.

Totus oceand rediced roote li ocolild.

Idee: se considerat mai intai q ca o neoleternatuelle (tehnica folosatà deje le sognine degre resultante).

Prisein Z[x] < Q[x] < Q(x) = fronti indionale

refluir familie de polinoame (Pm,i) nosis n

rowent, oslfel:

- $P_{1,0} = P_{1,1} = 1$
- · Doct em definit (Pni)osisn nt. un n ≥ 1, definition

Pm+10 = Pm,0 > Pm+1, m+1 = Pm, m pt. 1 & i & n

 $P_{m+i,i}(x) = P_{m,i-i}(x) + x^i P_{m,i}(x).$

De osemenee, pt. $i \in \mathbb{N}^e$ definesc polinomurl $Ei3 = \chi^{i-1} + ... + \chi + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[\chi_3]$; over $Ei3 = \frac{\chi^{i-1}}{\chi_{-1}}$ privation $\Re(\chi)$. $i = \mu_{us} Eo3 = 1$. (conventle).

Aproi definin pt. duice n EM polinomul
[n]! = [1]...[n] (276)

si pul concentré [03!=1.

Atunci:

Prop. Prii = [n]! H new Hosism.

Den usor peut inductie dupon ed epolitieles de los pfobiles (detalii = exercition).

Daca $2 \in \mathbb{C}$, cum $P_{n,i} \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, one sens $P_{n,i}(8)$. Defining $e^{-\text{coeficient}}$ is boundally put $\binom{n}{i}_{2} = P_{n,i}(8) \ \forall \ \text{now}^{e}$, $0 \in i \in \mathbb{N}$. De osemenea definit $\binom{n}{2} = [n]! (2) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{-1}}{2^{-1}} & \frac{2^{2}}{2^{-1}} & \dots & \frac{2^{n}}{2^{-1}} \\ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots & n = n! \end{cases}$, doed $e^{\pm 1}$.

Asoder (") $q = P_{m,i}(n) = \frac{m!}{i! (m-i)!} = (n)$, combaindrile obssaulte, ientry $Q_{ij}^{R, y \neq j}$ decd $E(i)_{g}!, \neq 0$ si $(m-i)_{g}! \neq 0$, adical

docd garaget gitt pt. j = moose, n-is, slung

 $\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{m}{i}\right)_{g} = P_{m,i}(12) = \frac{(m)_{g}!}{(i)_{g}! \cdot (m-i)_{g}!}.$ Doca dosa

et = 1 pt. un j's moxti, n-it, nu moi de ens mentrel dept, menistorul fidud o-

OSS cd pl. 2 EA/2>1 over

 $|S(n,k)| = \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1}} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} = \frac{(n)_{2}!}{(k)_{2}! \cdot (n-k)_{2}!} = \binom{n}{k}_{2}! \cdot (n-k)_{2}!$

Moi observed coldination de rocurente pt Prii, colculated de $g \in C_1$ resulted $\binom{m+1}{i}_2 = \binom{m}{i-1}_2 + 2^i \binom{m}{i}_2$.

Episod 3. Figuri geometrice si morfisme de inele

> Fie le un comp comutation, le X, Y3 includ de polinoeure. Atunit existat o coresp. Sijection à vilre

(2,5) rundele plonului si

morfismelle de inelle f: lix, yz > le coe lixeord elemendele lui le. (morfisme de le delbre). Alp (lix, yz, le).

(0,5)

(whom with a duelelor de politica)

Asador ein obteit peometric e descris pubitr-un mel bi molismets).

Aceste este une pund de redere core std le bore Geomotriei Algebrice.

Alt exemple :

corcerl multok de

mod de inele $f: \frac{k[x,y]}{k[x,y]} \rightarrow k$ core (x^2+y^2-1) fiseord el lui k. (Alp/k[x,y])

Alp(<u>kixy)</u>, h)

Putem considera un contest moi general, en care considérate "pland afin juste A", unde A e o la expelha considérate.

Aprimodele sujedte Alp (k[x,y],A).

Enisod 4. Spatia cuontice.

Incorcom set construim o teorie similard pt. a studia lumi core me unt (mor) vivilelle.

islee ;

un polin cuontic

Alg (o committed, A)

o elg, in personal mecomunatival; at disperble A obscion disperble "realizable" "ale spalmeni cumitiz a "sistale cordonale" disperble.

Exemple, provendt de fixice cuanticol;

planul cuantice: à loc de le [70, 4] considéral

kg[x, y], core co ci l-sprochariol concide cu le [x, y], ola ore amultires modificate pulled: xxx

h, [x,y] = 0 deformore e lui le[x,y].

Panelle A- Planuly cuantic childre Alg (kg[x14], A) N. orice algebra

Doed A-le , net A-realizarea {(a,5) EA x A | ba = g a b s.

9 cuantice e reuniance oxelor de coordonate. Et o describe sund a sp. curantic en nevoie de applie no comuntatal. Epilog

Ce legatures este outre combindrile cuantice à spotule cuantice?

bod A olg. constitution of (2+5) = \(\text{i} \) a \(\t

boed A alg resonateliet sur moi even o ostfel de demoltère.

Totasi, does ba = 2 ab (vdied does (2,5) corespunde unui punt de Aplanul cumité)

etance $(a+b)^n = \sum_{i=0,n} {m \choose i}_2 a^{n-i} b^i$

Demondratie: exercition.