

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad X \setminus (A \cup B) &= (X \setminus A) \cap (X \setminus B) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon = 3d - b \\ d = 3 \\ b = 5 \end{array} \right. : \frac{30}{3} = 10 \\
 X \setminus (A \cup B) &= \left\{ x \in X \wedge x \notin A \cup B \right\} \quad x \in A \vee x \in B \\
 &= \left\{ x \in X \wedge (x \notin A \wedge x \notin B) \right\} \quad \neg(x \in A \wedge x \in B) \\
 &= \left\{ (x \in X \wedge x \notin A) \wedge (x \in X \wedge x \notin B) \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ x \in X \setminus A \wedge x \in X \setminus B \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ x \in X \setminus A \wedge x \in X \setminus B \right\} \\
 &= (X \setminus A) \cap (X \setminus B)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad \begin{cases} x \equiv 16 \pmod{19} \\ x \equiv 17 \pmod{20} \end{cases} \quad x = 16 + 19k$$

$$16 + 19k \equiv 17 \pmod{20}$$

$$19k \equiv 1 \pmod{20} \quad \text{MCD}(20, 19) = 1$$

$$20 = 19 \cdot 1 + 1 \quad 1 = 20(1) - 1(19)$$

$$19 = 1 \cdot 19 + 0$$

$$s = 1$$

$$s = [-1]_{20} = [19]_{20}$$

$$x = 16 + 19(19) = 377$$

$$\text{Soluzione: } [377]_{380}$$

Soluzione unica compresa $[1137]_{380}$

tra 1000 e 1500

3)

$$N = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : ad - bc = 3 \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow X \in N \Rightarrow X$

l'elemento neutro
può essere gruppo

$A, B \in N, \det(A) \cdot \det(B) = \det(AB) = 9$ per Binet

$AB \notin N$ non è parte stabile

4)

~~(P)~~
~~(P)~~
~~(P)~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & a_{ii} \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \textcircled{A} X$$

$A, B \in X, AB$ è ancora triangolare superiore

3)

- $\ell: (\mathbb{R}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_L, +)$ $\ell(x) = \text{parte intera di } x$

$$\ell\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 \quad , \quad \ell\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ell\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 + 0$$

non è omomorfismo

- $\ell: (\mathbb{Z}_6, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_2, +)$ $\ell(x) = \text{rest}(x, 2)$

$$\ell([ca]_6 + [cb]_6) = \ell([a+b]_6) = \text{rest}(a+b, 2) = [ca]_1 + [cb]_1$$

$$= \ell([ca]_6) + \ell([cb]_6)$$

è omomorfismo

- $\ell: (\mathbb{R}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$, $\ell(x) = 2^x$

$$\ell(x+y) = 2^{x+y}$$

$$\ell(x) \cdot \ell(y) = 2^x \cdot 2^y = 2^{x+y}$$

è omomorfismo

1)

$$\ell^{-1}(\{a\}) = \{1, 2, 5, 8\}$$

$$\ell^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{3, 7\}$$

essi formano una partizione di X

perché $\emptyset \notin X$, sono disgiunti e la loro unione è X

2)

$$\sim \subseteq X \times X$$

$$x_1 \sim x_2 \Leftrightarrow \ell(x_1) = \ell(x_2)$$

- riflessiva

$$x \sim x, \quad \ell(x) = \ell(x), \text{ banale}$$

- simmetria

$$x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$$

hp.

$$\ell(x) = \ell(y)$$

th.

$$\ell(y) = \ell(x) \text{ e lo stesso di } \ell(x) = \ell(y)$$

- transitività

$$x \sim y \wedge y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$$

hp.

$$\ell(x) = \ell(y)$$

th.

$$\ell(x) = \ell(z)$$

$$\ell(y) = \ell(z)$$

ho che $\ell(y) = \ell(x) = \ell(z)$ mi basta banalmente

sostituire e ottengo $\ell(x) = \ell(z)$ e quindi $x \sim z$

3) ~~ssotificarsi~~

$$[1]_N = \{2, 5, 8\}$$

$$[3]_N = \{3, 7\}$$

$$[4]_N = \{4, 6\}$$

$$X/N = \{[1]_N, [3]_N, [4]_N\}$$

11

2)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases} \quad x = 0 + 2k$$

$$2k \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \quad \text{MCD}(5, 2) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$s = 4(-2) = -8$$

$$s = [2]_5 = [2]_5$$

$$x = 0 + 2(-2) = 4$$

$$[4]_{10} = 4 + 10y$$

$$4 + 10y \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$10y \equiv -2 \pmod{3}$$

$$10y \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$\text{MCD}(10, 3) = 1$$

$$10 = 3 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$1 = 10 - 3 \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-3)$$

$$s = 1$$

$$s = [1]_3$$

$$x = 4 + 10 \cdot 1 = 14$$

Soluzione del sistema: $[14]_{30}$

2) $\begin{cases} x \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 6 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$ 82/02/2022

$$2k \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \quad \text{MCD}(7, 2) = 1$$

$$7 = 2 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$1 = 7 - 2 \cdot 3 = 7 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 = 7 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2$$

$$s = (-3)(3) = -9$$

$$s = [-9]_7 = [5]_7$$

$$x = 0 + 2s = 10$$

Soluzioni delle prime due equazioni: $[10]_7 + [14]_7 = 10 + 14y$

$$10 + 14y \equiv 6 \pmod{11}$$

$$k = 10 + 14y$$

$$14y \equiv -4 \pmod{11}$$

$$14y \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$$

$$\text{MCD}(14, 11) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 11 \\ \hline 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$14 = 11 \cdot 1 + 3$$

$$11 = 3 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - (11 - 3 \cdot 3) = 3 - 11 + 3 \cdot 3 = 3 \cdot 4 - 11 =$$

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

$$4(14 - 11) - 11 =$$

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

$$4 \cdot 14 - 4 \cdot 11 - 11 =$$

$$s = 7(4) = 28$$

$$s = [28]_{11} = [6]_{11}$$

$$14 \cdot 4 - 5 \cdot 11$$

$$k = 10 + 14(6) = 10 + 84 = 94$$

Soluzione del sistema $\begin{bmatrix} 94 \\ 154 \end{bmatrix}$

$$3) M = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

parte stabile

$$A \circ B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a+b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M$$

M è chiuso rispetto al prodotto

$$\exists I_2 \in M, \text{ con } a=0$$

$\det(A)$ è sempre = 1 quindi ogni matrice è invertibile

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + dR_1$$

$$3+d=0$$

$$d = -3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3, 4, 5) + (-3, -6, -9)$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_1$$

$$d = -4$$

$$(4, 6, 8) + (-4, -8, -12)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_2$$

$$-2 + (-2)d$$

$$-2d = 2$$

$$d = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

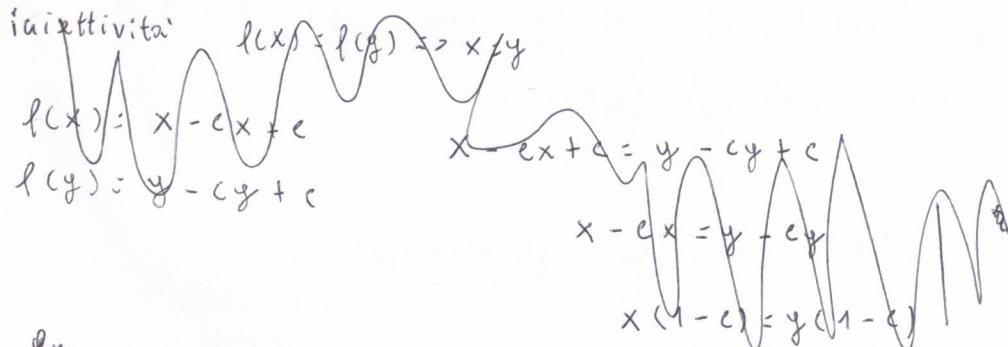
$$\text{range} = 2$$

$$(0, -2, -4) + (0, 2, 4)$$

22/02/2022

$$\forall c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } f_c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_c(x) := x - cx + c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

per quali valori di c è la funzione iniettiva, suriettiva o biiettiva?

 f_c

$$\text{Se } c = 1 \quad f_c(x) := x - x + 1 = 1$$

non è iniettiva perché costante

$$\text{Se } c = 0 \quad f_c(x) := x - 0(x) + 0 = x \text{, funzione identità, biiettive}$$

f_c è quindi iniettiva $\forall c \neq 1$

suriettività

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f_c(x) = y$$

$$y = x - cx + c$$

$$x - cx + c = y$$

~~$$x(1-c) = y - c$$~~

$$\text{Se } c = 2 \quad x = \frac{y - 2}{-1} = -y + 2 \quad \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \frac{y - c}{1 - c} = y$$

quindi per $c = 2$ è

suriettiva

per $c = 1$ non è suriettiva

Se $c \neq 2$ la

$f(c)$ quindi è biiettiva

funzione non è

$f(0) = 1$

mai suriettiva

3) ~~5505150158~~ elementi invertibili di \mathbb{Z}_{20}

04/02/2022

$$\mathbb{Z}_{20}^* = \left\{ [1]_{20}, [3]_{20}, [7]_{20}, [9]_{20}, [11]_{20}, [13]_{20}, [17]_{20}, [19]_{20} \right\}$$

$$\varphi(20) = \varphi(5 \cdot 2^2) = (5-1)(2^2-2) = (4)(2) = 8$$

divisori dello 0 di $(\mathbb{Z}_{20}, +, \cdot)$, sono tutti gli elementi non invertibili

$$\mathbb{Z}_{20}^0 = \left\{ [2]_{20}, [4]_{20}, [5]_{20}, [6]_{20}, \dots \right\}$$

(diversi da 0)

dato $[a]_{20}$, l'inverso è $[b]_{20}$ t.c. $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$

$$([1]_{20})^{-1} = [1]_{20} \quad ([3]_{20})^{-1} = [7]_{20} \quad ([9]_{20})^{-1} = [9]_{20}$$

$$([11]_{20})^{-1} = [11]_{20} \quad ([13]_{20})^{-1} = [17]_{20} \quad ([19]_{20})^{-1} = [19]_{20}$$

4)

dimostrare che il sottoinsieme di \mathbb{R}^2 di equazione
 $x^2 - y^2 = 0$ non è sottospazio di \mathbb{R}^2

$$S = \left\{ (x, y) : x^2 - y^2 = 0 \right\} \quad (0, 0) \in S \quad S = \left\{ (x, y) : x^2 = y^2 \right\}$$

~~utilizzando critere con le combinazioni lineari~~

~~$$\alpha(x_1, y_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2) = (\alpha x_1, \alpha y_1) + (\beta x_2, \beta y_2) = (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2)$$~~

$$(1, -1), (1, 1) \in S \quad \text{ma} \quad (1, -1) + (1, 1) = (2, 0) \notin S$$

1) ~~caso base~~
~~se siano~~ $a, b \in \mathbb{N}_0$; $m = 3a + 5b$

04/02/2022

$\{s, d, a, f\} = \emptyset$

procedo per induzione.

P, B.

$$m = 8, 8 = 3a + 5b, a, b \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

Passo induttivo

$$m(\text{nuovo}) = 3(a+1) + 5(b+1) = 3a + 3 + 5b + 5$$

$$m(\text{nuovo}) = \underbrace{3a + 5b}_{\substack{\text{vero per} \\ \text{ipotesi} \\ \text{induttiva}}} + \underbrace{3 + 5}_{\text{vero perche' sto}}$$

Sommando una stessa
quantita', eio' $3a + 5b$ con $a, b \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

$$m = 3(a+1) + 5(b+1)$$

2)

$$13x + 19y = 1 \quad \text{MCD}(13, 19) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 2 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$$

$$19 = 13 \cdot 1 + 6$$

$$1 = 13 - 6 \cdot 2 = 13 - 2(19 - 13)$$

$$13 = 6 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$= 13 - 2 \cdot 19 + 2 \cdot 13 =$$

$$6 = 1 \cdot 6 + 0$$

$$3 \cdot 13 - 2 \cdot 19$$

$$x = 3$$

$$13(3) + 19(-2) = 1$$

$$y = -2$$

$$39 - 38 = 1$$

3) $\mathbb{Z}_{55} \times \mathbb{Z}_{15}$

$$G = \{e, a, b, c\}$$

Scritto da

21/01/2022

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, a = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

*	e	a	b	c
e	e	a	b	c
a	a	e	b	
b	b	e	a	
c	c	b	a	

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

$$a_{11} = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$a_{12} = 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$a_{21} = 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$a_{22} = \text{manca}.$$

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

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

foto

1) stabilire + dimostrare che esistono $\{$ almeno (s, n) partizioni $\}$
 nell'insieme $\{1, \dots, m\}$. 31/04/2017 $\{s, n\}$

Possiamo così deviare la partizione

$$P_i = \left\{ \{i\}, \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus \{i\} \right\}$$

con i che va da 1 a m

$$(a, b) R (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a+d = b+c$$

21/01/2022

• riflessività

$$(a, b) R (a, b)$$

$$a+b = b+a \quad v.$$

• simmetria

$$(a, b) R (c, d) \Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b)$$

ten. UP:

$$a+d = b+c$$

devo provare che

$c+b = d+a$, per la commutatività della somma posso scrivere

$$a+d = b+c \quad v.$$

• transitività

$$(a, b) R (c, d) \wedge (c, d) R (e, f) \Rightarrow (a, b) R (e, f)$$

ten. UP:

ten.

$$i) a+d = b+c$$

$$a+f = b+e$$

$$ii) c+f = d+e$$

descrivendo

$$i) a = b+c-d$$

scrivendo

$$ii) f = d+e-c$$

affibbiando

$$a+f = b+c-d+d+e-c = b+e$$

verificato, R è di equivalenza

$$(1,2) \in R(a,b) \Leftrightarrow a+b = 2+2$$

$$[(1,1)]_R = \{(a,a) : a \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 10 \\ a &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$[(1,2)]_R = \{(a,b) : a, b \in \mathbb{N}, b = a+1\}$$

$$2+10 = 1+11$$

$$[(2,1)]_R = \{(a,b) : a, b \in \mathbb{N}, a = b+1\}$$

$$12 = 12$$

$$a < b$$

$$[(2,6)]_R = \{(m, m+k) : m, k \in \mathbb{N}, k = b-a\}$$

$$a > b$$

$$[(a,b)]_R = \{(m+k, m) : m, k \in \mathbb{N}, k = a-b\}$$

$$2) \quad \begin{cases} x \equiv 5 \pmod{9} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \end{cases} \quad x = 5 + 9k$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$21 - 15 = 6$$

$$5 + 9k \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$9k \equiv -2 \pmod{7}$$

$$9k \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \quad \text{MCD}(9,7) = 1$$

$$9 = 7 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$7 = 2 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$1 = 7 - 2 \cdot 3 = 7 - 3(9 - 7) = 7 - 3 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 7 =$$

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

$$k \equiv (-3)(15) = -45 \quad 4 \cdot 7 - 3 \cdot 9$$

$$[(-45)]_7 = [45]_7 \quad [-15]_7 = [6]_7$$

$$5 + 9(6) = 5 + 36 = 41 \quad -15 = 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$x = 5 + 9(6) =$$

$$\text{Solutionsi: } [41]_{63} = [63]_{63}$$

$$5 + 54 = 59$$

$$\text{Solutionsi del sistema: } [59]_{63} = 59 + 63y$$

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 10 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{15} \end{cases}$$

$$x = 10 + 13k$$

$$x = 10 + 13k + 59$$

9/02/2017

S S N S

S S N C

S S S S

$$10 + 13k \equiv 7 \pmod{15}$$

$$13k \equiv -3 \pmod{15}$$

$$13k \equiv 12 \pmod{15} \quad \text{gcd}(15, 13) = 1$$

$$15 = 13 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$13 = 2 \cdot 6 + 1$$

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

$$1 = 13 - 2 \cdot 6 = 13 - 6(15 - 13) = 13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 13 =$$

$$S = 1034 \cancel{+} 7(12) = 84 \quad \stackrel{\text{rearrange}}{=} 13(1) - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 13 =$$

$$[84]_{15} = [9]_{15} \quad 7 \cdot 13 - 6 \cdot 15$$

$$x = 10 + 13(9) = 127$$

$$\text{Solution: } [127]_{135} = 127 + 195k$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + dR_1$$

$$2 + d = 0 \\ d = -2$$

$$(2, 4, 6, 8) + (-2, -4, -6, -6)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 \leftrightarrow R_4 \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_1$$

$$2 + d = 0$$

$$d = -2$$

$$(2, 3, 5, 5) + (-2, -4, -6, -16) = (0, -1, -1, -11)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_1$$

$$-1 + d = 0 \\ d = 1$$

$$(0, -1, -1, 11) + (0, 1, 2, 2) = (0, 0, 1, 13)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{range} = 3$$

1. Sia $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \quad \text{e biettiva?}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 9/02/2017 = x \\ (x-3)(x+1) = x \end{array} \right\}$$

iniettività

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ con } x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$f(2) = 4 - 3(2) + 2 = 0$$

$$x(x-3) + 2 = 0$$

$$f(-2) = 4 - 3(-2) + 2 = 12$$

$$x = -2$$

$$f(5) = 25 - 3(5) + 2 = 25 - 15 + 2 = 12 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \neq y \text{ ma} \\ f(x) = f(y) \end{array} \right\}$$

La funzione non è iniettiva quindi non potrà essere biettiva

3.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \equiv 10 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{15} \end{array} \right\} \quad x = 10 + 13y$$

$$10 + 13y \equiv 7 \pmod{15}$$

$$13y \equiv -3 \pmod{15}$$

$$\frac{28}{13}$$

$$28y \equiv 12 \pmod{15} \quad \text{MCD}(28, 15) = 1$$

$$\text{Divisione} \quad 28 = 15 \cdot 1 + 13$$

$$1 = 13 - 2 \cdot 6 = 13 - 6(15 - 13)$$

$$15 = 13 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$= 13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 13 =$$

$$13 = 2 \cdot 6 + 1$$

$$13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6(28 - 15) =$$

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

$$13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 28 - 6 \cdot 15 =$$

$$S = 1 \cdot \frac{12}{13} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cancel{13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 28 - 6 \cdot 15} =$$

$$x = 10 + 13 \cdot \frac{12}{13} = \frac{120}{13}$$

$$13 + 6 \cdot 13 - 6 \cdot 15 = \cancel{13 + 6 \cdot 13 - 6 \cdot 15}$$

$$S = [166] \text{ res } 195$$

NO!

$$7 \cdot 13 - 6 \cdot 15$$

3)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 10 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{15} \end{cases}$$

$$x = 10 + 13k$$

$$10 + 13k \equiv 7 \pmod{15}$$

$$13k \equiv -3 \pmod{15}$$

$$28k \equiv 12 \pmod{15} \quad \text{MCB}(28, 15) = 1$$

$$28 = 15 \cdot 1 + 13$$

$$15 = 13 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$13 = 2 \cdot 6 + 1$$

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

$$1 = 13 - 2 \cdot 6 = 13 - 6(15 - 13) = 13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 13$$

$$= 13 - 6 \cdot 2 =$$

$$(28 - 15) - 6 \cdot 2 =$$

$$28 - 15 - 6 \cdot 2 =$$

$$28 - 27 = 28(1) -$$

$$1 = 13 - 2 \cdot 6 = 13 - 6 \cdot 2 = 13 - 6(15 - 13) =$$

$$13 - 6 \cdot 15 + 6 \cdot 13 = 13 - 6 \cdot 2 = (-6)2 + 13 = (-6)2 + 28 - 15 = 28 - 27 = 28(1) -$$

$$s = (1)(12) = 12 \quad [12]_{15} = 12 + 15k$$

xeterat 12 + 15k

NO

$$xRy \Leftrightarrow x \mid y^2$$

Simmetria

$$xRx, x \mid x^2 \text{ v. } x^2 = x \cdot x$$

telescopio asimmetrico

$$xRy^2, yRx \Rightarrow x=y$$

che

$$x \mid y^2, \exists k: y^2 = xk$$

$$y^2 \mid x^2, \exists l: x^2 = y^2l$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 216 & 414 \\ | & | \\ 2R4 & 4R2 \end{array}$$

ma $x \neq y$

~~sciffler~~ ~~sciffler~~ ~~sciffler~~

non è asimmetrica, quindi non è d'ordine

4.

A e B $m \times m$ su un campo K e se $AB=0$, allora A e B sono entrambe invertibili.

una matrice è invertibile $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

Per il teorema di Binet $\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) = \det(BA)$

$$\det(AB) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$$

oppure

$$\det(B) = 0$$

ovvero almeno

una delle

due matrici

non è invertibile

1) dimostrare che $|A \cup B|$ non è sempre uguale a $|A| + |B|$

$$A = \{2, 3\}$$

$$|A| = 2$$

$$B = \{1, 2\}$$

$$|B| = 2$$

$$|A| + |B| = 4$$

$$|A \cup B| = 3$$

19/09/2012

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

2)

$$2^M \geq m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

P.B. $m = 1$

$$2^1 \geq 1, \quad 2 \geq 1 \text{ v.}$$

P.I. h.p. $2^M \geq m$

$$2^{m+1} \geq m+1 \Rightarrow 2^m \cdot 2 \geq m+1$$

vero per ip.

~~$$2^m + 2^m \geq m+1$$~~

~~$$2^m + 2^m \geq m+1$$~~

$$2^m \geq m$$

$$2^m \geq 1$$

1 visto che $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$2^m \geq$ sempre ≥ 1

3)

$$43x - 5y = 1$$

$$\text{Mcd}(43, 5) = 1$$

$$43 = 5 \cdot 8 + 3$$

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

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

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

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - (5 - 3) = 3 - (5 - 3) = \text{minimo}$$

minimo

a destra

minimo

$$= 3 - 5 + 3 = 2 \cdot 3 - 5 = 2(43 - 5 \cdot 8) - 5$$

$$= 2 \cdot 43 - 16 \cdot 5 - 5$$

$$= 2 \cdot 43 - 17 \cdot 5$$

x

y

$$43(2) - 5(17) = 1$$

4) ~~PROBLEMA~~ ~~101+101~~ ~~101+101~~ ~~101+101~~ ~~101+101~~ ~~101+101~~

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1$

$\{E_1, E_2\} = A \cup A \Delta = -2$

$(2, 4, 6) + (-2, -4, -6)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank } 0 = 2$$

$$1) R \subseteq \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : (a, b) R (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a \leq c, b \leq d$$

26/01/2017

Nom è una relazione totale, ~~ma~~

$$(1, 4) R (2, 3)$$

non sono

$$(1, 4) R (3, 2)$$

~~non antisimmetrica~~

$$(2, 3) R (1, 4)$$

comparabile

$$(1, 8) R (8, 10)$$

~~non transizionale~~

$$(9, 10) R (7, 8)$$

2) trovare due gruppi diversi ma isomorfi

$$\mathbb{Z}_L, 2\mathbb{Z}_L$$

3) stabilire ~~se~~ il numero degli elementi invertibili nell'anello $\mathbb{Z}_L/\mathbb{Z}_{l^2}$

$$\ell(40) = \ell(5 \cdot 2^3) = (5-1)(2^3-2^2) = (4)(4) = 16$$

4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & t \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} 40 & 5 \\ \hline 8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\det(A) = 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -1 - 2(-4) + t(-2) = -1 + 8 - 2t \neq 0$$

da rampo 3

$$-2t \neq 1 - 8$$

$$\text{solo se } t \neq \frac{7}{2}$$

~~$t \neq 2t \neq 8 - 1$~~

$$t = \frac{7}{2}$$

2)

trovare una soluzione intera dell'equazione $55x + 17y = 1$

$$55x + 17y = 1$$

$$55x = 1 - 17y$$

$$-55x = -1 + 17y$$

$$-55x + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 = 13$$

$$13 \equiv 16 \pmod{17}$$

ah no, bastava Bezout

$$\text{MCD}(55, 17) = 1$$

$$55 = 17 \cdot 3 + 4$$

$$17 = 4 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$1 = 17 - 4 \cdot 4 = 17 - 4(55 - 17 \cdot 3) = 17 - 4 \cdot 55 + 12$$

$$= 13 \cdot 17 - 4 \cdot 55$$

$$55(-4) + 17(13) = 1$$

$$x = -4$$

$$y = 13$$

$$-220 + 221 = 1$$

1)

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = n^2 + 2n$$

iniettiva, $f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$

$$f(n) = n^2 + 2n$$

$$f(k) = k^2 + 2k$$

$$n^2 + 2n = k^2 + 2k \quad (n+1)^2 = (k+1)^2$$

~~adattabilità~~

$$n = k$$

~~adattabilità~~ è iniettiva
perché crescente

suriettiva

$$f(n) = n^2 + 2n$$

$$y = n^2 + 2n$$

$$y = n^2 + 2n = y$$

$$n(n+2) = y$$

$$n = \frac{y}{n+2}$$

e' suriettiva

3) trovare esempi di matrice A 2×2 nel campo dei numeri razionali t.e. $A^2 = I$ ma $A \neq I$ dove $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

2) quanti numeri da 1 a 120 sono invertibili
modulo 120

$$\varphi(120) = \varphi(5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^3) = 32$$

$$= (5-1)(3-1)(2^3-2^2) = (4)(2)(4) = 32$$

	$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
120	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & 5 & & & & \\ \hline 24 & 3 & & & & \\ 8 & 2 & & & & \\ 4 & 2 & & & & \\ 2 & 2 & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & \end{array}$

4) base dello spazio vettoriale

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y + 5z = 0 \\ 2x + 6y + 10z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2, 6, 10, 0) + (-2, -6, -10, 0)$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + \alpha R_1$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3y - 5z \\ y = y \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

range 1

quindi una base è $\{(-3, 1, 0), (-5, 0, 1)\}$

(Essegnare l'insieme delle soluzioni)

incognite - range = 2, dimensione dello spazio delle soluzioni

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(-3, 1, 0) + z(-5, 0, 1)$$

3)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

OSR

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + aR_1$$

$$d = -2$$

11/11/2019

$$(2, 4, 6) + (-2, -4, -6)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_1 \leftrightarrow e_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Range = 2

$$2) \begin{cases} x \equiv 5 \pmod{13} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{17} \end{cases}$$

x = 5 + 13y

$5 + 13y \equiv 7 \pmod{17}$

$$13y \equiv 2 \pmod{17} \quad \text{MCD}(17, 13) = 1$$

$$17 = 13 \cdot 1 + 4$$

$$13 = 4 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$1 = 13 - 4 \cdot 3 = 13 - 3(17 - 13) = 13 - 3 \cdot 17 + 3 \cdot 13$$

= ~~13 = 13 - 3 · 17~~

$$y = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$3 \cdot 13 + 13 - 3 \cdot 17$$

$$= 4 \cdot 13 - 3 \cdot 17$$

$$5x = 5 + 13(8) = 109$$

$$S = \{103\}_{221} \quad \{103\}_{221}$$

4)

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + 4y + 7z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + aR_1$$

$$2+a=0 \\ a=-2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad C_3 \leftrightarrow C_2 \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (2, 4, 7, 0) + (-2, -4, -6, 0) = (0, 0,$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + aR_2$$

$$3+a=0 \\ a=-3$$

$$(1, 3, 2, 0) + (-2, -3, 0)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{range 2}$$

3 incognite - 2 range = spazio delle soluzioni, dimensione

$$\begin{cases} x - z = 0 \Rightarrow x = z \\ y = 0 \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

3) Una $M_{n \times n}$ è invertibile se $\det(M) \neq 0$

Assumo A invertibile ($\det(A) \neq 0$) per il teorema di Binet anche A^2 è invertibile

Poiché $A^2 = AA \Rightarrow \det(AA) = \det(A) \cdot \det(A) \neq 0$

1) vedi
Relazioni binarie su un insieme di m elementi 15/07/2013

$$S = \{a, b, \dots, m\} \quad R \subseteq S \times S \quad |S \times S| = |S| \cdot |S| = m \cdot m = m^2$$

Vado a considerare tutti i possibili sottoinsiemi di $S \times S$, cioè $P(S \times S)$

$$|P(S \times S)| = 2^{m^2} \text{ possibili relazioni binarie}$$

2)

$$2x \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad \text{MCD}(4, 2) = 2$$

2X3, massima soluzione

4)

base dello spazio vettoriale V delle matrici 2×2 a coefficienti reali:

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ è sistema di generatori

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = av_1 + bv_2 + cv_3 + dv_4$$

inoltre $a = b = c = d = 0$ quindi B è linearmente ~~non~~ indipendente
ed X è base di V

$$1) \quad xRy \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2$$

16/07/2018

• riflessiva

$$xRx, \quad x^2 = x^2 \vee$$

$$0 = 0 + 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

• simmetrica

$$xRy \Rightarrow yRx$$

$$x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 \vee$$

• transitiva

$$xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz$$

hp.

$$x^2 = y^2$$

$$y^2 = z^2$$

th.

$$x^2 = z^2$$

$$y^2 = z^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = z^2 \text{ poiché } y^2 = x^2 \text{ per ipotesi}$$

2) parte stabile di $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ che non sia gruppo
 $(\mathbb{N}, +)$

4)

$$\begin{cases} x+2y+3z=0 \\ 4x+z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + \alpha R_1$$

$$1+\alpha=0$$

$$\alpha=-1$$

$$(1, 0, 1, 0) + (-1, -1, -1, 0) = (0, -1, 0, 0)$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow -1R_2$$

$$(1, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1$$

$$4+2=0$$

$$d=-4$$

$$(4, 0, 1, 0) + (-4, -8, -12, 0) = (0, -8, -11, 0)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -11 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad R_2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{8} R_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{11}{8} & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 2R_2$$

$$2+\alpha=0$$

$$\alpha=-2$$

$$3-\frac{11}{4}=\frac{12-11}{4}$$

$$-\cancel{\frac{11}{8}} \quad \cancel{4}$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 0) + (0, -2, -\frac{11}{4}, 0) = (1, 0, \frac{1}{4}, 0)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{11}{8} & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad x + \frac{1}{4}z = 0 \quad x = -\frac{1}{4}z$$

$$y + \frac{11}{8}z = 0 \quad y = -\frac{11}{8}z$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{4}z \\ y = -\frac{11}{8}z \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

1) $\{1, \dots, 10\}$: sottoinsiemi pari

$$|\{1, \dots, 10\}| = 32 = |\mathcal{P}(\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\})| = 2^5$$

parti

2) ogni parte stabile di $(\mathbb{N}, +)$ e' infinita

Suppongo per assurdo che S (parte stabile di $(\mathbb{N}, +)$) sia finito

$$\max(S) = m > 0 \Rightarrow m \in S$$

Essendo S parte stabile $m+m \in S$ ma $m+m > m$, assurdo perché m era l'elemento massimo di S

3) $\ell(n)$ assume infiniti valori

$$\text{Esempio: } \ell(2^n) = 2^{n-1}$$

$$4) \begin{array}{l} x+y+z+t=2 \\ 2x+3y=3 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

R₂ → R₂ + 2R₁
2 + a = 0
a = -2

Ergebnis:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2, 3, 0, 0, 3) + (-2, -2, -2, -2, -4) = (0, 1, -2, -2, -1)$$

R₁ → R₁ + a R₂

$$1 + a = 0$$

$$a = -1$$

$$(1, 1, 1, 1, 2) + (0, -1, 2, 2, 1) = (1, 0, 3, 3, 3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x + 3z + 3t = 3 \quad y - 2z - 2t = -1 \quad y = -1 + 2z + 2t$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 - 3z - 3t \\ y = -1 + 2z + 2t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) $f: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

20/01/2020

$f(x,y) = xy + 1$, stabilità se è associativa

$A \leq M \wedge Ad = d^M A$ invertibile

$$f(x, f(y,z)) = f(x, yz + 1) = x(yz + 1) + 1 = xyz + x + 1$$

$$f(f(x,y), z) = f(xy + 1, z) = z(xy + 1) + 1 = xyz + z + 1$$

non è associativa

2) inverso di 101 modulo 113

$$113 = 101 + 12$$

$$401 = 101 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$101 = 101 + 0$$

$$113 = 101 \cdot 1 + 12$$

$$101 = \cancel{\text{verificare}}$$

$$12 = 5 \cdot 2 + 2$$

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

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

$$1 = 5 - 2 \cdot 2 = 5 - 2(12 - 5 \cdot 2) = 5 - 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$

$$= 5 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 12$$

$$= 5(101 - 12 \cdot 8) - 2 \cdot 12$$

$$= 5 \cdot 101 - 5 \cdot 12 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 12$$

$$= 5 \cdot 101 - \cancel{40 \cdot 12} - 2 \cdot 12$$

$$= 5 \cdot 101 - 42 \cdot 12$$

$$= 5 \cdot 101 - 42(113 - 101)$$

$$= 5 \cdot 101 - 42 \cdot 113 + 42 \cdot 101$$

$$= \cancel{47} \cdot 101 - 42 \cdot 113$$

/

47 è l'inverso

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ \hline 101 \\ 101 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \hline 94 \\ 94 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$101 \cdot 101 - 40 \cdot 10 = 101 - (113 - 101) \cdot 10 = 101 - 101 \cdot 13 + 101 \cdot 10$$

cancella 113 e 101

$$101 - 12 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$

$$= 101 - \cancel{(113 - 101) \cdot 8} - 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$

$$= \cancel{101} - \cancel{113 \cdot 8 + 101 \cdot 8} - 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$

$$= \cancel{101 + 9} - \cancel{113 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \cancel{101 + 9} - 113 \cdot 8$$

3)

$$AB = BA$$

dimostrare $A^M B = B A^M \quad \forall M \geq 1$ P.B. $AB = BA \vee.$

Passo induttivo

$$A^{M+1}B = BA^{M+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{M+1}B &= A^M \cdot A \cdot B = B \cdot A^M \cdot A \Rightarrow A \cdot B = B \cdot A \\ &\quad | \quad | \\ A^M \cdot B &= B \cdot A^M \quad \text{per ipotesi} \quad \text{per ipotesi} \end{aligned}$$

4)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1 \quad 2 + d = 0 \quad d = -2$$

$$(2, 4, 6) + (-2)(1, 2, 3) = (2, 4, 6) + (-2, -4, -6) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1 \quad 3 + l = 0 \quad l = -3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3, 5, 7) + (-3)(1, 2, 3)$$

$$(3, 5, 7) + (-3, -6, -9) = (0, -1, -2)$$

$$\text{rang} D = 2$$

33) 40:55 010518155

$s = \{e, f\} \cap \{h\}$

$\{e, f, h\} \cap \{g, h\} = \{h\}$

$\{e, f, g, h\} \cap \{f, g, h\} = \{f, g, h\}$

ad di cui numeri una sola soluz.

per tutti i componenti per cui

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 - 6 = -5$$

$$(2k+1)^{m+1} = (2k+1)^m (2k+1)$$

- il dattivo
di spari
X up,
i dattivo
di spari
di spari
progetto di due numeri di spari

$m = r = 1$ (2k+1)^r di spari

24/10/2018

• 9.
n di spari Anza

22/03/2019

$$2) \ell(4) = |\{1, 3\}| = 2$$

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

$$\ell(6) = |\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}| = 5$$

non è strettamente
crescente

4)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x-1 & 3-1 \\ y-2 & 3-2 \end{pmatrix} = (x-1) - (2)(y-2) = (x-1) - (2y-4) = x-1-2y+4$$

$$= x-2y+3 = 0$$

$$-2y = -x-3$$

$$y = \frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1) \text{ inverso di } 121 \text{ modulo } 117$$

$$121 \equiv x \pmod{117}$$

$$121 = 117 \cdot 1 + 4$$

$$117 = 4 \cdot 29 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$1 = 117 - 4 \cdot 29 = 117 - (121 - 117) \cdot 29 = 117 + 29 \cdot 117 - 29 \cdot 121$$

~~84~~ ~~le scritte~~ ~~le scritte~~

~~Det~~ ~~Det~~ ~~Det~~ ~~Det~~

= ~~117 + 29 · 117 - 29 · 121~~

30 · 117 - 29 · 121

4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ t & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = t \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = t(12 - 15) + 2(5 - 8)$$

$$= t(-3) - 3t - 6$$

$$-3t - 6 = 0$$

$$-3t = 6$$

$$t = -2$$

il range è 3 per $t \neq -2$

$$\text{e 2 per } t = -2$$

$$1) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 4x$$

iniettività: $f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 4x$$

$$f(y) = y^2 + 4y$$

$$x^2 + 4x = y^2 + 4y$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = y^2 + 4y + 4$$

$$(x+2)^2 = (y+2)^2$$

$$x+2 = y+2$$

$$x = y \vee$$

non è

iniettiva

suriettività: $\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \exists x \in \mathbb{R} | f(x) = y$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 4x$$

$$x^2 + 4x = y, x^2 + 4x - y = 0, \text{ discards}$$

$$x(x+4) = y$$

$$x = \frac{y}{x+4} \quad \text{non è suriettiva}$$

2)

$$1 + 3 + \dots + 2m - 1 = m^2$$

P. P.

$$1 = 1^2 \vee$$

Passo induttivo

$$\underbrace{1 + 3 + \dots + 2m - 1}_{= m^2} + 2(m+1) - 1 = (m+1)^2 = m^2 + 2m + 1$$

$$m^2 + 2(m+1) - 1 = m^2 + 2m + 2 - 1 = m^2 + 2m + 1 = (m+1)^2 \quad \forall m \geq 1$$

$$1) R \subseteq N \times N : xRy \Leftrightarrow x^2 | y^2$$

26/01/2019

$$x^2 | y^2 \Leftrightarrow x | y$$

e sicuramente un reticolo essendo una relazione di divisione

$$\forall x, y \exists \sup\{x, y\} = \text{mcu}(x, y)$$

$$\exists \inf\{x, y\} = \text{mcd}(x, y)$$

$$2) (M, +) \text{ trovare un monoido t.c. } x+x=x \quad \forall x \in M$$

$$M = \{0\}$$

$$\text{associatività: } 0+(0+0) = (0+0)+0 = 0$$

$$\text{elemento neutro: } 0$$

$$0+0=0$$

3)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4)

$$P_1 = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + dR_1$$

$$P_2 = (2, 0, 4)$$

$$2+d=0$$

$$d=-2$$

$$P_3 = (0, 0, 2)$$

$$(2, 0, 4) + (-2)(1, 2, 3) = (2, 0, 4) + (-2, -4, -6)$$

$$= (0, -4, -2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + dR_1$$

$$-4+d(-2)=0$$

$$-4+d(-2)=0$$

$$d=-2$$

$$(0, -4, -2) + (-2)(1, 2, 3) = (0, -4, -2) + (-2, -4, -6) = (2, 0, 4)$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + dR_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} R_2}$$

divide in 2nd row and obtain $(0, 1, -2) (-\frac{1}{4}) = (0, 1, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 \rightarrow \text{R}_1 + \alpha \text{R}_2}$$

$$2 + \alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$$(1, 2, 3) + (-2)(0, 1, \frac{1}{2}) = (1, 2, 3) + (0, -2, -1) = (1, 0, 2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{R}_3} (0, 0, 2) \frac{1}{2} = (0, 0, 1)$$

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

3 aprile 2017 - 2018 - (5-5)

1) R, S r.e., $R \cap S$ è r.e.

$$R \subseteq X \times X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$S \subseteq X \times X = \{(z, w) \in S\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R & S \\ S & T \end{pmatrix} = A_3$$

O: $R \cap S = \emptyset$ e $R \cup S = T$

2)

$$6^m \equiv 6 \pmod{10} \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad 10 \mid 6^m - 6, \quad \text{per dimostrare}$$

Passo base

$$m=1$$

$$6^1 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 \mid 0 \quad v. \quad 0 = 10 - 0$$

Passo induttivo, dimostro $P(m+1)$ con ipotesi $P(m)$, $10 \mid 6^m - 6$

che $10 \mid 6^{m+1} - 6$

$$\text{th: } 10 \mid 6^{m+1} - 6$$

$$6^{m+1} - 6 = 6^m \cdot 6 - 6 = 6^m \cdot 6 - 6 + 36 - 36 = \underbrace{6(6^m - 6)}_{\times \text{ ip.}} + 36 - 6$$

mi resta da verificare che

$$10 \mid 36 - 6$$

$$36 - 6 = 30 = \underbrace{6^2 - 6}_{\text{per ipotesi}}$$

$10 \mid 6^2 - 6$ per ipotesi
induttiva

$$10 \mid 6^m - 6$$

ma quindi

$$10 \mid 6(6^m - 6)$$

essendo
un multiplo

$$3) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = 4$$

$2(-2) - (-8)(-1) = -4 + 8 = 4$
 $(-8)1$
 $1(-1) - (1)(-1)$
 $-1 - (-1) = -1 + 1 = 0$

4)

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x + 4y + 6z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ridurre a scala ridotta}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + a R_1$$

$$2+a=0 \\ a=-2$$

$$(2, 4, 6, 1) + (-2)(1, 2, 3, 0)$$

$$(2, 4, 6, 1) + (0, 0, 0, 1) = (-2, -4, -6, 0) = (0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Theta=1, \text{ non ha soluzione}$$

range = 2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + a R_1$$

$2+a=0$
 $a=-2$

$$(2, 4, 6) + (-2)(1, 2, 3) = (2, 4, 6) + (-2, -4, -6)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{range} = 1 \quad \text{non c'è soluzione}$$

range della matrice completa
diverso dal range di quella completa

* (a) associativo

$$\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Ld} \cdot \alpha_{m7Lf}) = \alpha_{m7Lf} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot \alpha_{m7Ld})$$

$$\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Ld} \cdot \alpha_{m7Lf}) = \alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Ld} \cdot \alpha_{m7Lf}) = \alpha \alpha_{m7Lb} \alpha_{m7Lf}$$

$$\alpha_{m7Lf} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot \alpha_{m7Ld}) = \alpha_{m7Lf} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot \alpha_{m7Ld}) = \alpha \alpha_{m7Lf} \alpha_{m7Lb} \alpha_{m7Ld}$$

* (b) distributivo su +

$$i) \alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Ld} + \alpha_{m7Lf}) = (\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot \alpha_{m7Ld}) + (\alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot \alpha_{m7Lf})$$

/

$$ii) \alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot (c + \alpha_{m7Ld} + \alpha_{m7Lf}) = \alpha(c + \alpha_{m7Lb} \alpha_{m7Ld} + \alpha_{m7Lf})$$

$$iii) \alpha_{m7Lb} \cdot (\alpha_{m7Lb} \alpha_{m7Ld} + \alpha_{m7Lf}) = \alpha \alpha_{m7Lb} \alpha_{m7Ld} + \alpha \alpha_{m7Lf} = \alpha(c + \alpha_{m7Lb} \alpha_{m7Ld} + \alpha_{m7Lf})$$

e' sottosemplice

6) si dimostri che $(m_{TL}, +, 0)$ è un sottoinsieme di $(T, +, 0)$

$$\forall m \in T \setminus \{0, 1\}$$

* parte stabile

~~Esistono elementi belli che non sono stabili~~

$$\begin{aligned} a m_{TL} b + c m_{TL} d &= a + c m_{TL} b + d \\ a m_{TL} b + c m_{TL} d &= a c m_{TL} b + d \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{vero perché } m_{TL} \text{ è} \\ \text{una congruenza} \\ \text{per definizione} \end{array} \right\}$$

* $(m_{TL}, +)$ gruppo abeliano, * associativo, * distributivo su +

* associativa

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

$$a m_{TL} b + (c m_{TL} d + e m_{TL} f) = e m_{TL} f + (a m_{TL} b + c m_{TL} d)$$

$$- a m_{TL} b + (c m_{TL} d + e m_{TL} f) = a m_{TL} b + (c + e m_{TL} d + f) = a + c + e m_{TL} b + d + f$$

$$- e m_{TL} f + (a m_{TL} b + c m_{TL} d) = e m_{TL} f + (a + c m_{TL} b + d) = e + a + c m_{TL} f + b + d \\ = a + c + e m_{TL} b + d + f$$

* elemento neutro

$$a m_{TL} b + e m_{TL} f = a m_{TL} b$$

$$a m_{TL} b + 0 m_{TL} 0 = a + 0 m_{TL} b + 0 = a m_{TL} b \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 m_{TL} 0 \text{ elemento} \\ \text{neutro} \end{array}$$

* simmetrizzabile

$$a m_{TL} b + -a m_{TL} b = 0 m_{TL} 0$$

$$a m_{TL} b + -a m_{TL} -b = a + (-a) m_{TL} b + (-b) = 0 m_{TL} 0$$

* commutativa

$$a m_{TL} b + c m_{TL} d = c m_{TL} d + a m_{TL} b$$

$$a m_{TL} b + e m_{TL} d = a + e m_{TL} b + d$$

$$e m_{TL} d + a m_{TL} b : e + a m_{TL} d + b = a + e m_{TL} b + d$$

d) si provi che il sottoinsieme $T = \{(a, 2b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ è un sottogruppo di $(G, +)$ ($\mathbb{Z}^2, +$)

- parte stabile

$$(a, 2b) + (c, 2d) = (a+c, 2b+2d) = (a+c, 2(b+d)) \in T$$

$$a, c \in \mathbb{Z}, b, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- associativa

$$(a, 2b) + ((c, 2d) + (e, 2f)) = (a+c, 2b+2d+2f)$$

$$(a, 2b) + (c+d, 2d+2f) = (a+c+d, 2b+2d+2f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a, 2b) + ((c, 2d) + (e, 2f)) &= (a, 2b) + ((c+a), (2d+2f)) = (a+c+a, 2b+2d+2f) \\ &= (a+c+d, 2b+2d+2f) \end{aligned}$$

- elemento neutro

$$(a, 2b) + (0, 2f) = (a, 2b)$$

$$(a, 2b) + (0, 2(0)) = (a, 2b)$$

- simmetrizzabile

$$(a, 2b) + (c, 2d) = (0, 0)$$

Caso 1: $a=0$

$$(0, 2b) + \underset{1}{\underset{=m}{(0, m)}} + (0, b-m) = (0, 0)$$

Caso 2: $a=1$

$$(1, m) + (1, b-m) = (0, 0)$$

- sottogruppo

5) Si considerino gli insiemi $\mathcal{L}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ e $\mathcal{L}_6 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Esercitazione 9); Esercitazione 4

$G = (\mathcal{L}_2 \times \mathcal{L}_6, +, \cdot)$ è l'anello prodotto

a) elementi di G

$$G = \left\{ ([a]_6 | [k]) : 0 \leq a \leq 2, 0 \leq k \leq 6, a \in \mathcal{L}_2, k \in \mathcal{L}_6 \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\} \quad \mathcal{L}_6 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{3}, \bar{4}, \bar{5}\}$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 \times \mathcal{L}_6 = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{0}, \bar{1}), (\bar{0}, \bar{2}), (\bar{0}, \bar{3}), (\bar{0}, \bar{4}), (\bar{0}, \bar{5}), (\bar{1}, \bar{0}), (\bar{1}, \bar{1}), (\bar{1}, \bar{2}), (\bar{1}, \bar{3}), (\bar{1}, \bar{4}), (\bar{1}, \bar{5})\} = G$$

b)

$$[0]_6 + [2]_6 + [5]_6 = [7]_6 = [1]_6$$

$$[1]_2 + [1]_2 + [1]_2 = [3]_2 = [1]_2$$

$$[2]_6 \cdot [5]_6 = [10]_6 = [4]_6$$

$$[3]_6 \cdot [3]_6 = [9]_6 = [3]_6$$

$$([0]_2, [3]_6) + ([1]_2, [2]_6) = ([1]_2, [5]_6)$$

$$([1]_2, [1]_6) + ([0]_2, [4]_6) = ([1]_2, [5]_6)$$

$$([1]_2, [1]_6) + ([1]_2, [1]_6) = ([0]_2, [2]_6)$$

$$([0]_2, [3]_6) + ([0]_2, [3]_6) = ([0]_2, [0]_6)$$

c) si esibisca una coppia di divisori in G

$$([1]_2 + [2]_6, [2]_6 \cdot [3]_6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (S \setminus X) \cap (S \setminus Y) &= S \setminus (X \cup Y) \\
 S \setminus X \text{ and } S \setminus Y &\text{ are sets} \\
 S \setminus (X \cup Y) &= \{(x \in S) \wedge (x \notin X \cup Y)\} \\
 &= \{x \in S \wedge (x \notin X \vee x \notin Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S \wedge x \notin X) \vee (x \in S \wedge x \notin Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S \setminus X) \vee (x \in S \setminus Y)\} \\
 &= S \setminus X \cup S \setminus Y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (S \setminus X) \cap (S \setminus Y) &= \{(x \in S \setminus X) \wedge (x \in S \setminus Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S \wedge x \notin X) \wedge (x \in S \wedge x \notin Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S \wedge x \in S) \wedge (x \notin X \wedge x \notin Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S) \wedge \neg(x \in X \vee x \in Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S) \wedge \neg(x \in X \cup Y)\} \\
 &= \{(x \in S) \wedge (x \notin X \cup Y)\} \\
 &= S \setminus (X \cup Y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3^2 7^1 R 3^3 7^2$$

$$3^4 7^1 R 3^5 7^2$$

$$|u - m| = |s - c|$$

$$|u - v| = |w - z|$$

$$3^2 7^1 R 3^3 7^2$$

spazio

$$3^4 7^0 R 3^1 7^5$$

$$(3^2 7^1) (3^4 7^0) R (3^3 7^2) (3^1 7^5)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 \\ 3^6 7^1 & R 3^4 7^5 \end{matrix}$$

$$6 - 1 = 5 \quad 4 - 5 = -1$$

$$|5| \neq |-1|$$

4) Sia $S \neq \emptyset$, si dimostri che l'applicazione

$$g: P(S) \rightarrow P(S) \quad g(X) = S \setminus X$$

è un isomorfismo di $(P(S), \cup)$ in $(P(S), \cap)$

dimostra che è omomorfismo

~~Dimostrare che è un omomorfismo~~

$$g(X \cup Y) = g(X) \cap g(Y)$$

$$g(X \cup Y) = S \setminus (X \cup Y)$$

$$g(X) = S \setminus X \Rightarrow (S \setminus X) \cap (S \setminus Y)$$

$$g(Y) = S \setminus Y$$

3) Sia $W = \{3^m 7^m \mid m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$

a) Si dimostri che W è una parte stabile $(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$ e monda $(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$.

$$a \cdot b = (3^m 7^m)(3^k 7^l) = 3^{m+k} 7^{m+l} \in W$$

$m, n, k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$a+b = (3^m 7^m) + (3^k 7^l)$$

$$(3^m 7^m) + (3^k 7^l) = 3(m+k) 7^m \in W$$

b) Si verifichi che $R \subseteq W \times W$, $3^m 7^m R 3^s 7^t$ è di equivalenza ma non è congruenza

- riflessiva xRx , $3^m 7^m R 3^m 7^m \Rightarrow |m-m| = |m-m|$, vero
- simmetria $xRy \Rightarrow yRx$

$$3^m 7^m R 3^s 7^t \quad \begin{matrix} & 3^s 7^t R 3^m 7^m \\ \text{1. up.} & \text{th.} \end{matrix}$$

$$|m-m| = |s-t| \Rightarrow |s-t| = |m-m| \quad |s-t| = |m-m| \text{ (per } s=t \text{)}$$

- transitività

$$xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz$$

$$3^m 7^m R 3^s 7^t \wedge 3^s 7^t R 3^k 7^l \Rightarrow 3^m 7^m R 3^k 7^l$$

hp:

th.

$$|m-m| = |s-t|$$

$$|m-m| = |k-l|$$

$$|s-t| = |k-l|$$

Per hp. $|s-t| = |k-l|$ ma $|s-t| = |m-m|$ cioè $|m-m| = |k-l|$

c) Si studia la struttura quadratica su R .
 $W/R = \{ca|_R : a \in W\}$
 elements neutri

$$[ca]_R \cdot [cb]_R = [cab]_R$$

$$[3h+1]_R = \{3k+1 : h+k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$$

$$[ch]_R \cdot [c1]_R = [ch]_R$$

comutatività

$$[3h+1]_R \cdot [3k+1]_R = [3k+1]_R \cdot [3h+1]_R$$

$$3h3k + 3h + 3k + 1 = 3(h+k+k+h) + 1$$

$$3k3h + 3k + 3h + 1 = 3(kh + h + k) + 1$$

e comutativa

associativa

$$([3h+1]_R \cdot [3k+1]_R) \cdot [3z+1]_R = [3z+1]_R \cdot ([3h+1]_R \cdot [3k+1]_R)$$

$$([3h3k + 3h + 3k + 1])_R \cdot [3z+1]_R = [3z+1]_R \cdot ([3h3k + 3h + 3k + 1])_R = [3z+1]_R \cdot ([3h+1]_R \cdot [3k+1]_R)$$

MOM è simmetribile

$$(W, +)$$

$(3k+1) R (3l+1)$ } allora $(3k+1)(3z+1) R (3k+1)(3l+1) \Leftrightarrow k+l \in \mathbb{N}$

$(3k+1) R (3k+1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3k+2 \\ 3k+1 \\ \hline 3k+1+1 \end{array}$$

$$3k+2+3k+3z+1 R 9kl+3k+3l+1$$

$$3(3k+2+z)+1 R 3(3kl+k+l)+1 \Leftrightarrow k+l \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3k+2+z+3kl+k+l \\ \hline 3k+k+l+z+3kl \end{array} \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$\xrightarrow{k+l \in \mathbb{N}_0}$

$z+l \in \mathbb{N}_0$

xhp.

$$3k+2+3kl = 3(k+z) \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

Caso 1.

k, l pari, $k+z$ pari e $k+l$ pari

Caso 2.

z, l pari, *

Caso 3.

tutti dispari, la somma di due numeri dispari è pari

$$(2) W = \{3l+1 \mid l \in \mathbb{N}_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0$$

Si dimostri che W è parte stabile di $(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$ e non di $(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$

$(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$

$$x+y = (3l_1+1)(3k+1) = 3l_13k + 3l_1 + 3k + 1 = 3(l_1+k+l_1+k) + 1 = 3(2l_1+2k) + 1 \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$

$$x+y = (3l_1+1) + (3k+1) = 3l_1 + 3k + 2 = 3(l_1+k) + 2 \notin W$$

$$l_1, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

6)

Si verifichi che la relazione $R \subseteq W \times W$:

$$(3l_1+1) R (3k+1) \Leftrightarrow l_1+k \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

• è congruenza in $(W, +)$

• riflessiva

$$(3l_1+1) R (3l_1+1) \Leftrightarrow l_1+l_1 \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

$$l_1+l_1 = 2l_1 \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

• simmetrica $(3l_1+1) R (3k+1) \Rightarrow (3k+1) R (3l_1+1)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3l_1+1 R 3k+1, \text{ cioè } l_1+k \in 2\mathbb{N}_0 \\ 3k+1 R 3l_1+1, \text{ cioè } k+l_1 \in 2\mathbb{N}_0 \end{array} \right\} \text{verificato per commutatività della somma}$$

• transitiva

$$(3l_1+1) R (3k+1) \wedge (3k+1) R (3z+1) \Rightarrow (3l_1+1) R (3z+1)$$

$$(3l_1+1) R (3k+1) \Rightarrow l_1+k \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

$$(3k+1) R (3z+1), l_1+z \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

$$(3k+1) R (3z+1) \Rightarrow k+z \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

$$l_1+k+k+z \in 2\mathbb{N}_0 \Rightarrow (l_1+z)+(k+k) \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$$

per
commutatività
per la riflessività

(Q, +) dove $x+y = \frac{3xy}{2}$: si dimostra che $(+, \frac{3}{2})$ è un gruppo abeliano
 studiare la struttura associativa

definita da $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x$: $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$

è isomorfismo

di $(Q, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}, +)$

associativa

$$M \perp (m \perp l) = (M \perp m) \perp l$$

$$m \perp (m \perp l) = m \perp \left(\frac{3ml}{2}\right) = \cancel{\frac{3mm}{2}} \perp \cancel{\frac{3ml}{2}}$$

$$\frac{3m \cdot \left(\frac{3ml}{2}\right)}{2} = \cancel{\frac{3m^2l}{2}}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot \frac{mml}{2} \cdot 3}{2}$$

$$(3m \cdot \frac{3ml}{2}) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3m \cdot \frac{3ml}{2}) : 2 = \left(3m \cdot \frac{3ml}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3m \cdot 3ml}{4} = \frac{9ml}{4}$$

$$(M \perp m) \perp l = \frac{3mm}{2} \perp l = \frac{3 \cdot mm \cdot 3}{2} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \frac{9ml}{4}$$

comutatività $m \perp m = m \perp m$

$$M \perp m = \frac{3mm}{2}$$

$$m \perp M = \frac{3mm}{2}$$

elemento neutro $M \perp l = M$

$$l = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$M \perp l = \frac{3ml}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot M \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{2} = M$$

$$M \perp l = \bullet$$

$$\frac{3nl}{2} = n \quad \frac{3ml}{2} = M$$

$$\frac{3ml}{2} = n$$

$$\frac{3ml}{2} = M$$

$$l \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}l = 1$$

$$l \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$3l = 2$$

$$l = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3l = 2$$

$$l = \frac{2}{3}$$

c) omorfismo? $f: (\mathbb{Z}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_5 + \mathbb{Z}_5, +)$ con $m+n=5$

$$x \mapsto 5 \text{ mod } 5 \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

~~$$5-(x+y) = (5-x) + (5-y)$$~~

~~$$5-x-y = 5-x+5-y \neq 5$$~~
$$\checkmark 5-x-y$$

X es

iniettività

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ con } x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$f(x) = 5-x$$

$$5-x = 5-y$$

$$f(y) = 5-y$$

$$x = y$$

suriettività: $\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{Z}_5$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \exists y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = 5-x$$

$$y = 5-x$$

~~definizione~~

$$\text{con } x = 5-y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

g

è isomorfismo

Esercizi matrici

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rango

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + dR_1$$

$$3 + d(1) = 0$$

$$d = -3$$

$$(3, 4, 5) + (-3)(1, 2, 3) = (3, 4, 5) + (-3, -6, -9) = (0, -2, -4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_1$$

$$(4, 6, 8) + (-4)(1, 2, 3) = (4, 6, 8) + (-4, -8, -12) = (0, -2, -4)$$

$$6 + 8 = 0$$

$$d = -4$$

$$(4, 6, 8) + (-4)(1, 2, 3) = (4, 6, 8) + (-4, -8, -12) = (0, -2, -4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_2$$

$$-2 + -2 = 0$$

Rango 2

$$-2d = 2$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_2$$

$$-2 + d(-2) = 0$$

$$(0, -2, -4) + (-1)(0, -2, -4)$$

$$-2d = 2$$

$$-d = 1$$

$$d = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

rango = 2

$$2^{\text{e}} \text{ simmetrizable? } x+y = x = \frac{2}{3} = y+x$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x+y = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$- y = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2}}{x} = -\frac{5}{6} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4-9}{6} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}y = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2}}{x} = -\frac{5}{6} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

* e' omomorfismo?

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

~~$$\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y = \frac{2}{3}(x+y)$$~~

$$\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y\right) = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y\right) = \frac{2}{3}xy$$

iniettiva?

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$f(y) = \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x = \frac{2}{3}y$$

f sur

$$2x = 2y$$

$$x = y$$

suriettiva

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \exists y \in \mathbb{Q} \mid f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x = y$$

$$2x = 3y$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Esercizio

$$(\mathbb{Z}_L, +)$$

$$m \perp m = m + m - 5$$

Si studi $(\mathbb{Z}_L, +)$ e si dimostri che $\ell: x \in \mathbb{Z} \mapsto 5 - x$ è isomorfismo di $(\mathbb{Z}_L, +)$ in $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

$$\ell: (\mathbb{Z}_L, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$x \mapsto 5 -$$

1) associativa

$$(m \perp m) \perp l = (m + m - 5) \perp l = (m + m - 5 + l - 5) = (m + m + l - 5 - 5) = (m + l - 5) + m - 5 = m \perp (m \perp l)$$

$$m \perp (m \perp l) = m \perp (m + l - 5) = m + m + l - 5 - 5 = (m + m - 5) + l - 5 = (m \perp m) \perp l$$

2) commutativa, $(m \perp m) = (m \perp m)$

$$m \perp m = m + m - 5$$

$$m \perp m = m + m - 5 = m + m - 5$$

3) elemento neutro, $m \perp 0 = m$

$$0 = 5$$

$$m \perp 0 = m + 0 - 5 = 0, \quad 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 0 = 5$$

$$m \perp 0 = m + 0 - 5 = m + 5 - 5 = m$$

4) esiste opposto? $m \perp m = 5$

~~$$m \perp m = m + m - 5 = 5$$~~

$$m + m - 5 = 5$$

$$m \perp m = 7 + (-7) - 5 + 10 = 5$$

$$m + m - 5 = 5$$

ma

$$n \perp m = 5 = m \perp n$$

ma

$$m + m - 5 = 5$$

$$m \perp n = m + n - 5 = 5$$

$$m + m = 10$$

$$m = 10 - n$$

$$m = 10 - n$$

$$x = 9 + 22y$$

$$9 + 22y \equiv 51 \pmod{75}$$

$$22y \equiv 42 \pmod{75}$$

MCD(45, 22) = 1

$$75 = 22 \cdot 3 + 9$$

$$22 = 9 \cdot 2 + 4$$

$$9 = 4 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$y = (-17)51 = -867$$

$$S = [-867]_{75} = [33]_{75}$$

classe di equivalenza del sistema

~~$x = 9 + 22 \cdot 1650$~~

$y = 33$

$$x = 9 + 22(35) = 735$$

$$S = [735]_{1650}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 9 - 4 \cdot 2 = 9 - (22 - 9 \cdot 2) \cdot 2 = 9 - 22 \cdot 2 + 9 \cdot 4 \\ &\equiv 9 - 22 \cdot 2 + 2(22 - 9 \cdot 2) = 9 - 22 \cdot 2 + 9 \cdot 22 = 9 \cdot 3 \\ &\equiv 9 \cdot 20 - 22 \cdot 2 = (45 - 22 \cdot 3) \cdot 20 - 22 \cdot 2 \\ &\equiv 45 \cdot 20 - 22 \cdot 3 \cdot 20 - 22 \cdot 2 \\ &\equiv (45 - 11 \cdot 3) - 62 \cdot 1 + 9 \cdot 4 = 15 - 22 \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot 4 \\ &\equiv 15 \cdot 5 - 22 \cdot 15 - 22 \cdot 2 = 75 \cdot 5 - 22 \cdot 14 \\ &\equiv 75 \cdot 5 - 17 \cdot 22 \end{aligned}$$

$$-867 = 75(-12) + 33$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ -90 \end{matrix}$$

$\forall (x_1, y_1), (a_1, b_1), (c_1, k_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(x_1 + a_1 + c_1) + ((y_1 + b_1) + (k_1 + n_1)) = (x_1 + y_1) + ((a_1 + b_1) + (c_1 + k_1 + n_1)) = (x_1 + y_1) + (a_1 + b_1 + c_1 + k_1 + n_1)$$

then

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 1 \\ 3x - 2y + 2z = 0 \\ 2x + 3y - 4z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$r = m + 1$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + aR_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Row } 3 - \text{Row } 1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{set row 3} + d \Rightarrow d = -3$$

$$(3, -2, 1, 0) - 3(1, -2, 1, 1) =$$

$$\therefore (3, -2, 1, 0) - (3, -6, 3, 3) = (0, 4, -2, -3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_2$$

$$7 + 4d$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + dR_1 \quad 2 + d = 0 \\ (2, 3, -4, 2) - 2(1, -2, 1, 1) \\ (2, 3, -4, 2) - (2, -4, 2, 2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$d = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$(0, 7, -6, 0) + \left(-\frac{7}{4}\right)(0, 4, -2, -3) = (0, -\frac{21}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{21}{4})$$

$$(0, 7, -6, 0) + (0, -7, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{21}{4}) = (0, 0, -\frac{5}{2}, \frac{21}{4}) \quad -6 + \frac{7}{2} = -\frac{12+7}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

~~(1, -2, 1, 1)~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{21}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} R_2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot (-x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{21}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + dR_2$$

$$-2 + d$$

$$d = 2$$

$$(1, -2, 1, 1) + 2(0, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}) \therefore (0, 2, -1, -\frac{3}{2})$$

$$(1, -2, 1, 1) + (0, 2, -1, -\frac{3}{2}) = (1, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{3+2}{2} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 1 \\ 7 & 8 & 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 4R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 4R_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4 + \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = -4$$

$$7 + \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = -7$$

$$+ 8 + 5 \cancel{8}$$

$$(4, 5, 6, 1) - 4(1, 2, 3, 1) =$$

$$(4, 5, 6, 1) - (4, 8, 12, 4) = (0, -3, -6, -3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7, 8, 8, 1) - 7(1, 2, 3, 1) &= (7, 8, 8, 1) - (7, 14, 21, 7) = \\ &= (0, -6, -13, -6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + \alpha R_2$$

$$-6 + \alpha - 3 = 0$$

$$-3\alpha = 6$$

$$(0, -6, -13, -6) - 2(0, -3, -6, -3) = \alpha = \cancel{6} - 2$$

$$= (0, -6, -13, -6) + (0, 6, 12, 6) = (0, 0, -1, 0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{21}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1 + R_2 + aR_3$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + a = 0 \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

3

$$(0, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}(0, 0, 1, -\frac{21}{10}) = (0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{21}{20})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1+1}{2} = \frac{21}{20}$$

$$(0, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}) + (0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{21}{20}) = (0, 1, 0, -\frac{9}{5})$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} &= -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{21}{20} &= -\frac{15}{20} \\ &= -\frac{21}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{9}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{21}{10} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = -\frac{9}{5} \\ z = -\frac{21}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2h & 5h \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 + 0 + 0$$

$$2 + 2h + 0$$

$$0 + 0 +$$

$$5 + 0 + 5h$$

Esercitazione 3, congruenze modulo m

a) $25x \equiv 24 \pmod{16}$

$$25 = 16 \cdot 1 + 9$$

$$16 = 9 \cdot 1 + 7$$

$$9 = 7 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$7 = 2 \cdot 3 + 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 7 - 2 \cdot 3 = 7 - (9 - 7) \cdot 3 = 7 - 9 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 = 7 \cdot 4 - 9 \cdot 3 = \\ (16-9)4 - 9 \cdot 3 &= 16 \cdot 4 - 9 \cdot 4 - 9 \cdot 3 = 16 \cdot 4 - 9 \cdot 7 = 16 \cdot 4 - (25-16)7 \\ &= 16 \cdot 4 - 25 \cdot 7 + 16 \cdot 7 = 25(-7) + 16 \cdot 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = (-7)(24) = -168$$

$$[168]_{16} = [8]_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 16 \\ \hline 08 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$-168 \equiv 8 \pmod{16}$$

$$S = [8]_{16} = \{8 + y \cdot 16 \mid y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

b)

$$20x \equiv 30 \pmod{16} \quad \text{MCD}(20, 16) = 2$$

$$20 = 20 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$2130 \vee$$

$$20 = 6 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$10x \equiv 15 \pmod{13}$$

$$\cancel{26 = 10 \cdot 2 + 6} \quad 13 = 10 \cdot 1 + 3$$

$$\cancel{10 = 6 \cdot 1 + 4} \quad 10 = 3 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$\cancel{6 = 4 \cdot 1 + 2} \quad 3 = 1 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$4 = 2 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 10 - 3 \cdot 3 = 10 - 3(13 - 10) = 10 - 3 \cdot 13 + 3 \cdot 10 \\ &= 4 \cdot 10 - 3 \cdot 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 4(15) = 60$$

$$S = [60]_{13}$$

$$= [8]_{13}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 13 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$13 \cdot 4 = 52$$

$$[85]_{13} = [83]_{26} + [2 + \frac{26}{2}]_{26} = [83]_{26} + [3]_{26}$$

a)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ x \equiv 9 \pmod{11} \\ x \equiv 51 \pmod{75} \end{cases} \quad x = 1 + 2y, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 + 2y \equiv 9 \pmod{11}$$

$$2y \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$$

$$\text{gcd}(11, 2) = 1$$

$$11 = 2 \cdot 5 + 1$$

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

$$1 = 11 - 2 \cdot 5 = 11 - 5 \cdot 2$$

$$\therefore y = (-5)(8) = -40$$

4

$$[-40]_{11} = [4]_{11}$$

$$y = 4$$

$$x = 1 + 2(4) = 10^9, \quad [10^9]_{22}$$

$$x \equiv 9 \pmod{22}$$

$$x = 10^9 + 22y, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

up with

$$-40 = 4(11) - 4$$

$$10^9 + 22y \equiv 51 \pmod{75}$$

$$22y \equiv 36 \pmod{75} \quad \text{gcd}(75, 22) = 1$$

$$75 = 22 \cdot 3 + 9$$

$$22 = 9 \cdot 2 + 4$$

$$9 = 4 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 9 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 - 9 = (22 - 9 \cdot 2) \cdot 6 \cdot 2 = 9 - 22 \cdot 2 + 9 \cdot 4 \\ &= 9 - 22 \cdot 2 + 75 \cdot 4 = 22 \cdot 3 = -22 \cdot 9 + 45 \cdot 4 + 9 \end{aligned}$$

Tutorato 7

Equazioni congruenziali

Siano $a, m, b \in \mathbb{N}$ $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ $m \mid a - b$

$$\mathbb{Z}_m = \{a + mq : q \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{a - mq : q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m = \{a + mq : q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Un'equazione congruenziale lineare è un eq. del tipo:

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

Essa ha soluzioni $\Leftrightarrow \text{MCD}(a, m) \mid b$

La soluzione è kx dove $k = \frac{b}{\text{MCD}(a, m)}$ d; 1° coefficiente di Bezout
teorema

L'eq $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ con $d = \text{MCD}(a, m)$, $d \mid b$

$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ è equivalente a $\frac{a}{d}x \equiv \frac{b}{d} \pmod{\frac{m}{d}}$

Teorema

Se $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ è soluzione di $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$, allora $\forall s \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ si ha soluzione
Teorema chiuso del resto

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv b_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv b_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv b_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases} \quad \text{con i moduli a due a due coprimi}$$

Questo sistema ammette sempre soluzioni e se $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ è soluzione,
le soluzioni del sistema sono tutti e soli gli interi in $\{x\}_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k}$

1) Determinare le soluzioni di $121x \equiv 77 \pmod{22}$ $\text{MCD}(121, 22) = 11$

$$121 = 22 \cdot 5 + 11$$

$$22 = 11 \cdot 2 + 0$$

q

$$11x \equiv 7 \pmod{2}$$

$$\text{MCD}(11, 2) = 1$$

$$11 = 2 \cdot 5 + 1$$

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

$$1 = 11 - 2 \cdot 5$$

$$d = 1$$

$$k = 7$$

$$c = 1 \cdot 7 = 7$$

$$\text{Soluzione: } [7]_2 = [1]_2$$

2) Soluzioni positive di $84x \equiv 108 \pmod{500}$

$$500 = 84 \cdot 5 + 80$$

$$\text{MCD}(500, 84) = 4$$

$$84 = 80 \cdot 1 + 4$$

$$4 \mid 108$$

$$80 = 4 \cdot 20 + 0$$

$$21x \equiv 27 \pmod{125} \quad \text{MCD}(125, 21) = 1$$

$$125 = 21 \cdot 5 + 20$$

$$21 = 20 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$20 = 1 \cdot 20 + 0$$

$$1 = 21 - 20 = 21 - (125 - 21 \cdot 5) = 21 - 125 + 21 \cdot 5 = 21 \cdot 6 - 125$$

$$s = 21 \cdot 6 = 126$$

$[126]_{125} = [37]_{125}$ - cioè della forma $37 + 125l$ con $l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$126 = 125 \cdot 1 + 37$$

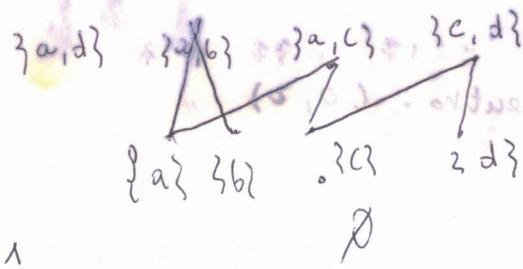
le soluzioni positive sono:

$$\left\{ x : x = 37 + 125l, l \in \mathbb{Z}, \right.$$

$$1) X = \{a, b, c, d\} \quad (b+d, a+d) \in (b, a) \cup (d, a) = 2 \quad (a+d)$$

$$(P(X), \subseteq)$$

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2)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases} \quad x = 1 + 2k$$

$$1 + 2k \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$2k \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \quad \text{MCB}(7, 2) = 1$$

$$7 = 2 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$1 = 7(1) - 3(2)$$

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

$$S = (-3)(2) = -6$$

$$x = 1 + 2(1) = 3 \quad S = [-6]_7 = [1]_7$$

$$[49]_{14} - x = 14k \quad 3 + 14k \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

rest back in mod 3

$$3k \equiv 13 \pmod{3}$$

$$14k \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$\text{MCB}(14, 3) = 1$$

$$14 = 3 \cdot 4 + 2$$

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

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - (14 - 3 \cdot 4)$$

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

$$= 3 - 14 + 3 \cdot 4 = 3 \cdot 5 - 14$$

$$S = -2$$

$$S = [-2]_3 = [1]_3$$

$$= 3 \cdot 5 - 1 - 14$$

$$x = 3 + 14 = 17$$

$$[17]_{42}$$

3) $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ è un \mathbb{Z} : $(a, b) \perp (c, d) \iff (a+c, b+d) \in \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\} = X$

~~per le rette parallele~~ $\{0, 2\} \quad \{4, 6\} \quad \{8\}$ $\{0, 4, 8\}$ $\{2, 6\}$ $\{0, 6\}$

\exists elemento neutro: $(0, 0)$

associativa

$$(a, b) + ((c, d) + (e, f)) = ((a, b) + (c, d)) + (e, f)$$



$$(a, b) + ((c, d) + (e, f)) = (a+e+c, b+d+f)$$

$$((a, b) + (c, d)) + (e, f) = ((a+c, b+d)) + (e, f) = (a+c+e, b+d+f)$$

con e simmetricabile

$$(a, b) + (-a, -b) = (0, 0)$$

commutativa

$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (c, d) + (a, b)$$

vero per la
commutatività della somma

$$\det(\mu) = 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{1} & \cancel{2} & \cancel{3} \\ \cancel{4} & \cancel{5} & \cancel{6} \\ \cancel{5} & \cancel{6} & \cancel{4} \end{pmatrix} + -$$

(2+4+0)

0 + 3 + 1

Metodo

abrei 

$$L = (12 + 8 + 6) / 2$$

$$-50_5 = \bar{0}_5$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad (\varphi_1 + P_2 + P_3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \bar{2} & \bar{1} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} & \bar{4} & \bar{1} \\ \bar{1} & \bar{5} & \bar{2} & \bar{3} \\ \bar{0} & \bar{1} & \bar{1} & \bar{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + \alpha R_2$$

$$1 + \alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

1
rango = 3

(Expresión de la)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{MCD}(3, 5) = 1$$

$$(125 \text{ mm}) \cdot 23 \equiv x \pmod{15}$$

[233]

La soluzione della prima equazione è del tipo: $x = 2 + 3y, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$2 + 3y \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$3y \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \quad y = 2$$

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

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

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

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - (5 - 3) = 3 - 5 + 3 = -2 \pmod{5}$$

$$s = 2 \cdot 1 = 2, s = y$$

Vado a sostituire

$$x = 2 + 3(2) = 8 \quad [8]_{15} \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

Determinare le soluzioni di: u)

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \end{cases} \quad [8]_{15} : \{x \mid x = 8 + 15y, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$8 + 15y \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$15y \equiv -4 \pmod{7}$$

$$15 = 7 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$7 = 1 \cdot 7 + 0$$

$$1 = 15 - 7 \cdot 2 \quad y = 1(-4) = -4 \quad [-4]_7 : y \equiv -4 \pmod{7}$$

$$y = 3$$

$$y \equiv -4 + 7 \pmod{7}$$

$$y \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

[233] 7

$$x = 8 + 15(3) = 53$$

Tutte le soluzioni sono del sistema appartengono

$$\text{alla classe } [53]_{105} = \{x = 53 + 105z, z \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} 84x \equiv 100 \pmod{400} \\ 33x \equiv 154 \pmod{253} \end{cases} \quad \text{Verificare se le congruenze sono compatibili.}$$

$$400 = 84 \cdot 4 + 64$$

$$84 = 64 \cdot 1 + 20$$

$$64 = 20 \cdot 3 + 4$$

$$20 = 4 \cdot 5 + 0$$

$$\text{MCD}(400, 84) = 4$$

$$\text{MCD}(253, 33) = 11$$

$$253 = 33 \cdot 7 + 22$$

$$33 = 22 \cdot 1 + 11$$

$$22 = 11 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$11 = 3 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 21x \equiv 27 \pmod{100} \\ 3x \equiv 14 \pmod{23} \end{cases}$$

Sia c soluzione della prima equazione, tutte le soluzioni costituiscono

$$[c]_{100} = \{x = c + 100y\}$$

$$x \equiv c \pmod{100}$$

$$21x \equiv 27 \pmod{100}$$

$$100 = 21 \cdot 4 + 16$$

$$\text{MCD}(21, 100) = 1$$

$$21 = 16 \cdot 1 + 5$$

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$$16 = 5 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$5 = 1 \cdot 5 + 0$$

$$1 = 16 - 5 \cdot 3 = 16 - (21 - 16) \cdot 3 = 16 - 21 + 16 = 16 - 21 = -5$$

$$= -5 \cdot 21 = 16 - 3 \cdot 21 + 16 = 16 - 3 \cdot 21 = (100 - 21 \cdot 4) - 3 \cdot 21$$

$$= 100 \cdot 4 - 21 \cdot 16 - 3 \cdot 21 = 100 \cdot 4 - 21 \cdot 19 = 100 \cdot 4 - 19(21)$$

$$s = (-19)21 = -513$$

$$-513 \pmod{100}$$

$$[-513]_{100} = \text{resto di } 27 \pmod{100}$$

resto

4) induzione su m

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = \cancel{a_{11}} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = 35$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{12} & a_{12} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{1m} & \dots & a_{1m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \\ a_{31} & & a_{33} \end{matrix}$$

Passo base

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = a_{11} \cdot 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} \cancel{a_{11}} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \\ a_{21} & \cancel{a_{22}} & a_{23} & \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cancel{a_{33}} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} \cancel{a_{11}} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & \\ a_{21} & \cancel{a_{22}} & a_{23} & a_{24} & \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cancel{a_{33}} & a_{34} & \\ a_{41} & \cancel{a_{42}} & a_{43} & a_{44} & \end{array}$$

QRT

4

Antonio D'A

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(M \perp m) \perp K = \frac{mm}{5} \perp K = \frac{mmK}{5} = \frac{mmk}{5} \cdot \cancel{\beta}$$

(5)

$$m \perp m = \frac{mm}{5}$$

$$m \perp m = \frac{mm}{5}$$

elemento neutro

$$m \perp e = m$$

$$28 \perp 1 \quad 50 \perp 1 \quad 56 \perp 1$$

$$\frac{ml}{5} = m$$

$$20 \perp \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{m}{5} l = m$$

$$\frac{20}{5} \cdot 8$$

$$\frac{l}{5} = 1$$

$$35 \perp \frac{1}{5} = \frac{35 \cdot 1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(m \perp m) \perp k$$

$$\frac{35}{5} \cdot 5$$

$$\frac{mm}{5} \perp K = \frac{1}{5} \cdot mmk \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} mm$$

$$380 \perp \frac{1}{5} = \frac{380}{5} = \frac{380}{5}$$

$$27L = \{ -12, -10, -8, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 \}$$

$$\frac{m+n}{2} = \frac{m+L}{2}$$

$$31L = \{ -12, -9, -6, -3, 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 \}$$

24

$$\begin{array}{r}
 19 \\
 19 \\
 \hline
 171 + \\
 190 \\
 \hline
 361 + \\
 16 \\
 \hline
 377 \\
 \hline
 20 \\
 19 \\
 \hline
 160 + \\
 200
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 377 + \\
 280 \\
 \hline
 657 + \\
 280 \\
 \hline
 937 + \\
 280 \\
 \hline
 1217
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1217 + \\
 280 \\
 \hline
 1490
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 13 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 00 + \\
 380
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 377 + \\
 380 \\
 \hline
 757 + \\
 380 \\
 \hline
 1137
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1137 + \\
 380 \\
 \hline
 1517
 \end{array}$$