

-... genhato de a <a> M grappo si dice c/c/100 se JaEM $M = \langle \alpha \rangle = \{ a^k : k \in \mathbb{Z}^q \}$ Notate de 1_M = a° E < a> a k l a k + l E < a> Chiusura di < a> rispetto $(a^{k})^{-1} = (a^{-1})^{k} = : a^{-k}$ 5. 5: dice du M è ABELIANO se * É COMMUTATIVA $\forall a, b \in M$ a * b = b * aNOTAZIONE, MEMatm(R) anello +: MxM -> M $*: M \times M \rightarrow M$ + O_M $O_M + \alpha = \alpha + O_M = \alpha$ POTENZE "ax" MULTIPLI ka OPPOSTO "a" R=R×R f: R×R² + somma vettori (R^2, f) è gruppo $v + w = w + v \quad \forall v, w \in \mathbb{R}^2$ e C1CL16 Def A gruppo abelions rispetto a + si dice ANELLO 1. A è MONOIDE rispetto a x prodotto 2. Valgoro LEGOI DISTRIBUTIVE

$$(a+b)*C = a*C + b*C$$

$$C*(a+b) = C*a + C*b$$
3. Se $A \in Im \text{ anello} (ossia valgos J. e^2.)$
5: dice $A \in G_{MMU} TA iVO$ Le $*$

4. Se moltre $1.+2.+3.$ $\forall O_{M} \neq a \in A \ni a^i$
 $A \text{ viene detto in } CAMPO$

$$Esempi 1(A, +, O_{N}) \text{ monoide } a+b \in N \forall a,b \in N$$

$$\exists O_{M} + am \text{ comm aboliono}$$

$$2 Z, Q, R, C gruppi aboliono $\exists a \in Z$

$$Z = \langle a \rangle = \int Ra : R \in Z \int$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle = 2Z \subseteq Z \qquad \langle 1 \rangle = Z = \langle i \rangle$$

$$1 \in Z = \langle a \rangle \Rightarrow A \in Z \qquad 1 = ka \qquad a = \pm 1 \text{ generatori}$$

$$A \cdot (R^{m}, +, O) \text{ gruppo aboliono}$$

$$vettox millo
$$v = \langle a, a_{M} \rangle w = \langle b, -b_{M} \rangle$$

$$v + w = \langle ..., a_{i} + b_{i}, ... \rangle$$
5. $Q, R, C \text{ campi } (Q, +, O) \text{ gruppo aboliono}$

$$\langle Q, +, 1 \rangle \text{ monoide commutativo}$$

$$0 \neq q = \frac{a}{b} \qquad q' = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$distribuntile$$$$$$

Paroolossi Bronwer 6. Matm (R) +, x anells mon commutation>1 7. By booleone anello commutativo 8. pm = 3 exp (2 Tik), k = Z 4 grupp aidis 9. REJ polinomi in x su R anello Commutativo $\sum_{i} a_{i} x^{i} + \sum_{b} b_{j} x^{j} = \sum_{k} (a_{k} + b_{k}) x^{k}$ $(2+2+3x^3)+(1-2+7x^4)=3+0\cdot x+3x^3+7x^4$ $(\sum a_i x^i) * (\sum b_j x^j) = \sum c_k x^k$ $C_{k} = (2a)(2b)$ $C_{k} = \sum_{i+j=k}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} \qquad \chi \chi \chi = \chi \chi$ $10. \quad \mathbb{R}[[x]] \quad \sum_{i+j=k}^{n} a_{k} \chi \chi \qquad \text{Prodoth di Convolutions}$ $k=0 \qquad \text{di Cauchy}$ Escazi Provore du 7(PV9)=(7P)1(79)=7P179 Provare du però 7 (PV9) # 7PV9 1 + x + y + xy = (1+x) + y + (1+x)y = 1+x+y+xyNotate du $\forall b \in B_2$ $2b = 0_{B_2}$ $b + b = 0_{B_1}$ b = -b 1 + x + y + xy = 1 + x + xy Sono SINTATTI CAMENTE DIVERSE

Sommo opposto di (1+2c+2cy) a entrombi e -(1+x+xy)=1+x+xy1 + x + y + xy - (1 + x + xy) = (1 + x + xy) - (1 + x + xy)1-1 +x-x+y+xy-xy = 0 Semantio y=1 rende divase le due formile $1+x+1+x \neq 1+x+x$ 0=1 Assurb Ex 2. Mostrone che YbEBn b=b $B_{n} = \mathbb{F}_{2} \left[x_{1} \times m \right] / \mathbb{F}_{2} = B_{0} = \frac{1}{2} O_{1} \frac{1}{4}$ $(x_{1}^{2} \times x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2}^{2} \times x_{2}) \cdot (x_{1}^{2} \times x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2}^{2} \times x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2}^{$ (IF2, +, 0) grupo abeliano $(\mathbb{F}_2, \star, 1)$ monoide $a \neq 0 \exists \overline{a}' = a \ a = 1 = 1$ F₂ compo R[x] R[x,y] $R[x,x_m]$ $F_2[x,x_m]$ m=0 b ∈ Bo b=b banale Bo=#2=30,13 m=1 be B1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0, $\frac{1}{2}$ 0, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0,1,x,b = (1+x) $b^2 = (1+x)^2 = 1 + 2x + x^2$ $(a+b) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (a+k)^{n-k}$ Pascal triangle 1+x2=1+x

$$n=2 \quad (a+bx+cy+dxy)^{2} = ?$$

$$(\sum_{i} t_{i})^{2} = (\sum_{i} t_{i})(\sum_{j} t_{j}) = 1$$

$$\sum_{i} t_{i}t_{j} = \sum_{i} t_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i} t_{i}t_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{i} t_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i} t_{i}t_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{i} t_{i}^{2} + 2\sum_{i} t_{i}^$$

Ex: Trasformare in termini algebrici le seguente for luglio 2023 $(y \vee 7x) \wedge x' \rightarrow (y \vee 7w)$ $b_1 = y + (1+x) + y(x+x) = 1+x+xy$ $b_2 = (1+x+x+y)x = x+x+x^2y = x+x+xy$ $O_3 = 1 + w + wy$ $b_4 = b_2 \rightarrow b_3 = 1 + b_2 + b_2 b_3 = 1 + xy + xy (1 + w + wy)$ = 1 + xy + xy + xy + xy + xy + = 1 tantologia