

EXAMEN - ALGEBRĂ

(1) a). Funcție bijectivă = o funcție $f: A \rightarrow B$ se numește bijectivă dacă este atât injectivă cît și surjectivă.

(inj: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A, x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$, surj: $\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A$ a.i. $f(x)=y$)

- Fie (A, \leq) o mulțime ordonată. Dacă A are cel mai mic element, atunci acest element este unicul element minimal.
- Fie A o mulțime. O partiție a mulțimii A este o submulțime $\pi \subseteq P(A)$ a mulțimii putere a lui A (adică o mulțime a cărei elem. sunt submulțimi ale lui A), astfel:
 - (i) $\emptyset \notin \pi$
 - (ii) pt $X, Y \in \pi$ dacă $X \cap Y = \emptyset$ atunci $X = Y$
 - (iii) $\bigcup_{X \in \pi} X = A$
- Dimensiunea unei K -spații vectoriale (finit generat) V este numărul elem. unei baze a (prin urmare a tuturor bazeelor) lui V . Se scrie $\dim_K V$ sau $\dim V$.
- Fie V un K -spătiu vectorial și $b = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]^T \in V^{n \times 1}$. Numim coordonatele unei vectori $x \in V$ în raport cu b scării unice determinate $[l_1, \dots, l_n]$ cu prop. $x = l_1 b_1 + \dots + l_n b_n$.

b). Rel. de echivalență pe \mathbb{Z} : $(\mathbb{Z}, =)$

• funcție inj. de la \mathbb{Z} la \mathbb{Z} : $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $f(x) = x$

• subgrup retrasional al lui \mathbb{Z} : $2\mathbb{Z}$

- vectori linear independenți în \mathbb{R}^2 : $[(0,1), (1,0)]$
- nucleu / Kerf(\mathbb{R}^2) = $\{(0,0)\}$

(C) $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\tau^m = e$, $\tau = (2,5,4) \in S_{10}$. $3|m$?

(2) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & x \in 2\mathbb{N} \\ -(x+1)/2, & x \in 2\mathbb{N} + 1 \end{cases}$$

a)

$$g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = +\infty$$

$$g'(x) = 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow f \text{ nu e surjectiv}$$

b) f, g nu sunt bijective $\Rightarrow f, g$ nu sunt inversabile

c) $f \circ g$ - nu e definită

$$g \circ f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + 2, & x \in 2\mathbb{N} \\ \left(\frac{-(x+1)}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{-(x+1)}{2}\right) + 2, & x \in 2\mathbb{N} + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3x}{2} + 2, & x \in 2\mathbb{N} \\ \frac{(x+1)^2}{4} + \frac{3x+3}{2} + 2, & x \in 2\mathbb{N} + 1 \end{cases}$$

d) $R: \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 0 \leq x \leq 9\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c\}$ prop. cu $h(0) \in \{a, b\}$

nr. funcții = $3^3 \cdot 2$

=

$$h(0) = a$$

$$h(1) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

$$h(2) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

;

$$h(9) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

$$h(0) = b$$

$$h(1) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

$$h(2) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

$$h(3) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

$$h(9) \in \{a, b, c\}$$

(3) p prim $\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{F}_p \mathbb{Z} = \{a + \mathbb{F}_p b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

a) $\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{F}_p \mathbb{Z}$ subinel cu unitate al $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$

$$\begin{array}{l} a + \mathbb{F}_p b \\ c + \mathbb{F}_p d \end{array} \in \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{F}_p \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (a + \mathbb{F}_p b) + (c + \mathbb{F}_p d) = (a + c) + \mathbb{F}_p (b + d) \in \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{F}_p \mathbb{Z}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (a + \mathbb{F}_p b)(c + \mathbb{F}_p d) &= ac + \mathbb{F}_p ad + \mathbb{F}_p bc + \mathbb{F}_p bd = \\ &= (ac + \mathbb{F}_p bd) + \mathbb{F}_p (ad + bc) \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{F}_p \mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{F}_p \mathbb{Z}$ parte stabila în raport cu „+” _{\mathbb{Z}} „.”

$$(4) S = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}, T = \{v_1, v_2\}$$

$$u_1 = (1, 2, -1, -2), u_2 = (3, 1, 1, 1), u_3 = (-1, 0, 1, -1)$$

$$v_1 = (-1, 2, -7, -3), v_2 = (2, 5, -6, -5)$$

$$\text{a)} S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\textcircled{1} (0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$0 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3 = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow 0 \in S$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Pick } x, y \in S \quad x = a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + a_3 u_3$$

$$y = b_1 v_1 + b_2 v_2 + b_3 v_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + a_3 u_3 + b_1 v_1 + b_2 v_2 + b_3 v_3 = \\ &= (a_1 + b_1) v_1 + (a_2 + b_2) v_2 + (a_3 + b_3) v_3 \Rightarrow x + y \in S \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} Lx &= L(a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + a_3 u_3) \\ &\quad \text{f. G.M.} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow Lx \in S$$

$$L a_1, L a_2, L a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Durch $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow S$ aufspannt \mathbb{R}^3

$$\text{b)} S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} ; T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & -6 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det S = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 0 + 2 - 1 - 0 - 6 = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{linear independent} \Rightarrow \text{rank } S = 3 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \text{rank } \mathbb{R}^3 &= 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow S \text{ generiert } \mathbb{R}^3 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow S \text{ lins. unabh.} \Rightarrow [(1, 2, -1, -2), (3, 1, 1, 1), (-1, 0, 1, -1)] \text{ lins. unabh. pt } S$$

$$\dim S = 3$$

$$\bar{T} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & -6 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \bar{T} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -5 - 4 = -9 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{linear independent} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } \bar{T} = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rank } \bar{\Omega}^2 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \bar{T} \text{ basis a lui } \bar{\Omega}^2 = \{(-1, 2, -7, -3), (2, 5, -6, -5)\}$$

$$\dim \bar{T} = 2$$

baza pt \bar{T}

$$S + \bar{T} = \{ s+t \mid s \in S, t \in \bar{T} \}$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}, t = (t_1, t_2), s+t \text{ baza}$$

$$s+t = (s_1+t_1, s_2+t_2) \quad s+t \text{ baza} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S + \bar{T} \text{ generates } \bar{\Omega}^2 \Rightarrow \dim (S + \bar{T}) = 2$$

$$\dim(S \cap \bar{T}) \neq \dim(S + \bar{T}) = \dim S + \dim \bar{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(S \cap \bar{T}) = \dim S + \dim \bar{T} - \dim(S + \bar{T})$$

$$= 3 + 2 - 2$$

$$\dim(S \cap \bar{T}) = 3$$

c)

$$(5) \beta: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + 2x_2)$$

$$v = [(1, 2), (-1, -2), (1, 1)]^t \quad w = [(1, -1, 0), (-1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1)]^t$$

$$\text{a) } f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \quad x = [x_1, x_2]$$

$$f(2x) = 2 f(x) \quad y = [y_1, y_2]$$

$$f(x+y) = f([x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2])$$

$$= [x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2, 2x_1 + 2y_1 - x_2 - y_2, 3x_1 + 3y_1 + 2x_2 + 2y_2]$$

$$= [x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + 2x_2] + [y_1 + y_2, 2y_1 - y_2, 3y_1 + 2y_2]$$

$$= f(x) + f(y) \quad (\text{1})$$

$$f(2x) = f(2 \cdot [x_1, x_2]) = f([2x_1, 2x_2])$$

$$= [2x_1 + 2x_2, 2 \cdot 2x_1 - 2x_2, 3 \cdot 2x_1 + 2 \cdot 2x_2]$$

$$= 2[x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + 2x_2]$$

$$= 2 \cdot f(x) \quad (\text{2})$$

$$\text{b) in (1) \& (2)} \Rightarrow f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$v = [(1, 2), (-1, -2), (1, 1)]^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1+4-5+0 = 0$$

\Rightarrow linear independent $\Rightarrow v \in \text{basis in } \mathbb{R}^2$

$$w = [(1, -1, 0), (-1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1)]^t$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 1 + 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{linear independent}$$

$\Rightarrow w \in \text{basis in } \mathbb{R}^3$

b) matricea $[f]_{v,w} = [f(v)]_w$

$$[f]_{v,e} = \begin{bmatrix} f(v_1) \\ f(v_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f([1,2]) \\ f([-2,1]) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[f(v)]_w = [f(v)]_e \cdot [w]_e^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot w^{-1}$$

$$W^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[f]_{v,w} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{10}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

c) $\text{Ker}(f) = \{x \mid f(x) = 0\}$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \{[0,0]\})$$

berück
punkt $\text{Ker}(f) = \{$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker}(f) = 0$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^2 = \dim \text{Ker}(f) + \dim \text{Im}(f) \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(f) = 2$$

$$f(L \times \gamma) = L f(x) \gamma, x \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(\mathbb{R}^2) = f(2[L[1,0], [0,1]]\gamma) = L f([e_1, e_2])\gamma = L[f(e_1), f(e_2)]\gamma$$
$$= \gamma$$

$$(5) \text{ c) } \Rightarrow f(e_1) = f([1, 0]) = [1, 2, 3]$$

$$f(e_2) = f([0, 1]) = [1, -1, 2]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{linear independent} \} \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(f) = 2$$

$\Rightarrow L[[1, 2, 3], [1, -1, 2]]$ e base pt $\text{Im}(f)$