

$$F^X = \{ f: X \rightarrow F \} \quad \begin{aligned} (f+g)(x) &:= f(x) + g(x) \\ (\lambda f)(x) &:= \lambda \cdot f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$F^N$  —  $\text{prequize} \subset \text{en. o } F$

Def. Κάνα  $U \subset V$  co  $\wedge \bar{U}$  co  $g$  ome  $F$ .

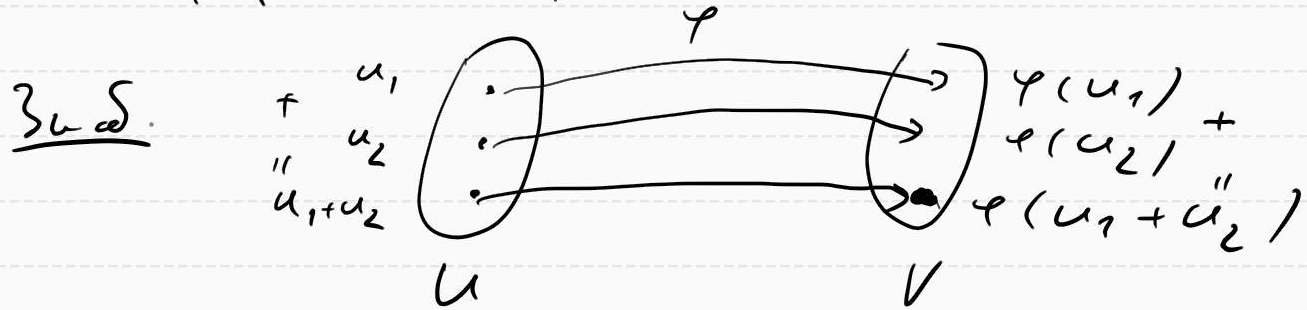
υποδρ.  $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$  co  $\text{λογικη συνεικον υποδρ. } (\wedge U)$ ,  
ακo:

$$\begin{aligned} 1/ & \forall u_1, u_2 \in U \quad \varphi(u_1 + u_2) = \varphi(u_1) + \varphi(u_2) \\ 2/ & \forall \lambda \in F \text{ u } \forall u \in U \quad \varphi(\lambda u) = \lambda \varphi(u) \end{aligned}$$

Ακo  $\varphi$  e  $\text{ισομορφισμος}$  —  $\text{μονομορφισμος}$   
 $\text{συνεικονισμος}$  —  $\text{επιμορφισμος}$   
 $\text{δυναμομορφισμος}$  —  $\text{ιζομορφισμος}$

Зад.  $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$  л. л.  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda, \mu \in F$  и  $\forall u_1, u_2 \in U$   
 $\varphi(\lambda u_1 + \mu u_2) = \lambda \varphi(u_1) + \mu \varphi(u_2)$   
 $\langle \Rightarrow \rangle \forall \lambda \in F$  и  $\forall u_1, u_2 \in U$

$$\varphi(\lambda u_1 + u_2) = \lambda \varphi(u_1) + \varphi(u_2)$$



Зад. Если  $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$  л. л., то также

$U$  и  $V$  с определенными в них операциями л. л. по  $\mathbb{R}$

TL: Given  $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$  — isomorphism —  $U$  is  
 $\wedge \bar{u}$  may  $F$ . Therefore  $V \in \wedge \bar{u}$  may  $F$  is isomorphism:  
 $\forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad v_1 + v_2 := \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(v_1) + \varphi^{-1}(v_2))$   
 $\forall \lambda \in F, \forall v \in V \quad \lambda v := \varphi(\lambda \cdot \varphi^{-1}(v))$

3rd. Given  $\varphi, \psi$  also  $V \in \wedge \bar{u}$  may  $F$  is isomorphism  
 $\psi \in UM$

$$- u_1, u_2 \in U \quad \varphi(u_1) + \varphi(u_2) = \varphi(\overbrace{u_1 + u_2}^{\varphi^{-1}(v_1) + \varphi^{-1}(v_2)})?$$

$$v_1 = \varphi(u_1), v_2 = \varphi(u_2); u_1 = \varphi^{-1}(v_1), u_2 = \varphi^{-1}(v_2)$$

$$- \lambda \in F, u \in U; v = \varphi(u), u = \varphi^{-1}(v)$$

$$\lambda \varphi(u) = \lambda v = \varphi(\lambda \cdot \varphi^{-1}(v)) = \varphi(\lambda u)$$

D. 60 на Т 6. Конгр. конгруэнции:

$$v_1, v_2 \in V \quad ? \quad v_1 + v_2 = v_2 + v_1.$$

$$u_1 = \varphi^{-1}(v_1), \quad u_2 = \varphi^{-1}(v_2); \quad v_1 = \varphi(u_1), \quad v_2 = \varphi(u_2)$$

$$v_1 + v_2 = \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(v_1) + \varphi^{-1}(v_2)) = \varphi(\underbrace{u_1 + u_2}_{\text{"}})$$

$$v_2 + v_1 = \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(v_2) + \varphi^{-1}(v_1)) = \varphi(\underbrace{u_2 + u_1}_{\text{"}}) \parallel$$

и т.д.

Зад.  $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$  л.т.  $U \cong V$  "изоморфизм"

$$\text{Зад. } F^{\mathbb{N}} \cong \left\{ \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \mid a_n \in F \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{\text{Def}} & F^{\{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}} & \cong F_{m \times n} \\ \psi & & \\ a & \longleftrightarrow & A = (a_{ij}) \end{array}$$

$$a: \{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow F$$

$$\text{Surveys - 2nd} \quad (i, j) \mapsto a((i, j)) = a_{ij}$$

$$(a+b)((i, j)) = a((i, j)) + b((i, j))$$

$$c = a + b$$

$$c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$$

$$C = A + B$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \in \mathbb{A}_U \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\lambda a)((i, j)) = \lambda \cdot a((i, j))$$

$$d = \lambda a$$

$$d_{ij} = \lambda a_{ij}$$

$$D = \lambda A$$

$$\overline{f_r} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+5 & 2+6 \\ 3+7 & 4+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 10 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cdot 1 & 5 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 3 & 5 \cdot 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 15 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \alpha : \{1, 2\} \times \{1, 2\} \rightarrow F$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1, 1) & \longmapsto 1 \\ (1, 2) & \longmapsto 2 \\ (2, 1) & \longmapsto 3 \\ (2, 2) & \longmapsto 4 \end{array}$$

Def. Έστω  $V \in \Lambda \Pi$  και  $F$ .  $U \subseteq V$  καλούμε  
 μια υποδομή και  $V$   $(U \subseteq V)$   $(\Lambda \Pi \mathcal{D})$ ,

ακό  $U \in \Lambda \Pi$  και  $F$  όπως ορίζουμε και  $V$

Τε.  $U \subseteq V \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} U \subseteq V \\ \forall u_1, u_2 \in U \quad u_1 + u_2 \in U \\ \forall \lambda \in F, \forall u \in U \quad \lambda u \in U \end{cases}$

$(0 \cdot u = 0_V = 0_U ; (-1)u = -u ; \text{πολλαπλασιασμός σε δύο κατευθ.})$

Πρ.  $F^n = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i \in F\} \cong \{(a_1, \dots, a_n, 0, \dots) \mid a_i \in F\}$   
 $\neq \{\{a_i\}_{i=0}^\infty \mid a_i \in F\} \cong F^{\mathbb{N}}$

Def.  $F[x] = \left\{ \left\{ a_i \right\}_{i=0}^{\infty} \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} : \forall i \geq n \ a_i = 0 \right\}$   
 \*  $\sigma$  — объект можно считать  $a_0$   
 — функция степени  
 $t, 0 \leftarrow \sigma$  — степень

$$\underbrace{F[x]} \subseteq F^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$a = \{a_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty} \rightarrow n: \max \{a_i \neq 0\}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \longleftrightarrow (a_0, a_1, \dots, \underbrace{a_n}_{\neq 0}, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n \quad \text{— полином}$$

Функция — степень  
 полином;  $f(x)$  — полиномиальная функция  $x$



$n$  - степень на  $a$ ; следовательно

$$F^{n+1}[x] := \{ a \in F[x] \mid \deg a \leq n \}$$

Итак  
 $F^{n+1}$

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{=0 \text{ не важно}})$$

Лб Следующие свойства справедливы для эквивалентности  
 $(V \in \text{лб} \text{ над } F, U \subseteq V)$

- (1)  $U \subseteq V$
- (2)  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in F, \forall u_1, \dots, u_k \quad \lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 + \dots + \lambda_k u_k \in U$
- (3)  $\forall u_1, u_2 \in U; \forall \lambda, \mu \in F \quad \lambda u_1 + \mu u_2 \in U$
- (4)  $\forall u_1, u_2 \in U \Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in F \quad \lambda u_1 + u_2 \in U$
- (5) -  $\forall u_1, u_2 \in U \quad u_1 + u_2 \in U$   
 -  $\forall u \in U, \forall \lambda \in F \quad \lambda u \in U$

Зад.  $U \subseteq V$   $U \leq V \Rightarrow U \in \Lambda \bar{U}$   
 $\bar{V} \in \Lambda \bar{U}$

Дад.  $V \in \Lambda \bar{U}$   $\text{rang } F$  ;  $X \subseteq V$

$\ell(X) := \bigcap U$  - минимален адхеренс на  $X$   
 $X \subseteq U \leq V$

Колкото често, че  $X$  порождено  $\ell(X)$

Ако  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ , тогава  $\ell(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

Св-во  $1) \ell(X) \leq V$  ;  $X \subseteq \ell(X)$

2)  $\ell(X)$  е минималното подгрупо състоящо се от  $V$ ,  
която съдържа  $X$

$$3) \text{ Ako } X \leq V, \text{ to } \ell(X) = X$$

$$4) \ell(\ell(X)) = X$$

$$5) X \subseteq Y \subseteq V \Rightarrow \ell(X) \subseteq \ell(Y)$$

$$6) X \subseteq Y \subseteq V \Rightarrow \ell(X) \subseteq Y$$

Доп. 1)  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in F; v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i v_i = \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k \in V$$

ce bezbrojno množenje komutativno (AK/  
ko  $v_1, \dots, v_k$  i koef.  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$

$$2/ \quad 0 \cdot V_1 + 0 \cdot V_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot V_K = 0 \quad - \text{Тривиальное ЛК}$$

или  $V_1, \dots, V_K$

Зад.  $\lambda u + \mu v = 0$

- Трив. ЛК. ( $\lambda = \mu = 0$ )

- несп. ЛК

$$\text{т.е. } \lambda \neq 0 \rightarrow u = \left(-\frac{\mu}{\lambda}\right)v$$

$$\text{т.е. } \mu \neq 0 \rightarrow v = \left(-\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)u$$

3/  $V_1, \dots, V_K$  — линейно независимые векторы, т.е.  $\exists$  коэффициенты ЛК, коэф. хотя бы один  $\neq 0$ , т.е.

$$\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_K \in \mathbb{R} \text{ : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_K) \neq (0, \dots, 0) \\ \sum_{i=1}^K \lambda_i V_i = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

4/  $V_1, \dots, V_K$  — линейно зависимые векторы (ЛЗ),

or  $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i v_i = 0$  implies, so  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_k = 0$

TL  $\ell(X) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x_i \mid k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; x_1, \dots, x_k \in X; \right. \\ \left. \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in F \right\}$

Зад.  $k=0 \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^0 = 0$  - нулевой элемент пространства  $\rightarrow$  корректно,  $0 \in \ell(X)$

(Аксиомы  $\forall a_i = 1$  (нормировка,  $\ell$ ))

Д-60  $\{x, y, z\} \subseteq \ell(X) = \bigcap U$   $(2) \subseteq \cup \supseteq$

$x = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x_i$   
 $x \subseteq U \subseteq V$

$\forall v \in T \Rightarrow v \in \ell(X)$  так как  $\ell(X) \subseteq X \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow (\forall u \subseteq v : x_1, \dots, x_k \in u \Rightarrow v = \sum \lambda_i x_i \in u)$   
 $\Rightarrow T \subseteq \ell(X)$

2) ( $\supseteq$ )  $\underline{T \subseteq V}$  (a topology on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a collection of subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  that is closed under arbitrary unions and finite intersections)

Since  $\tau$  is a topology on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $X \subseteq T$   
 Then  $T: X \subseteq T \subseteq V$  (equivalently,  $T$  is a topology on  $X$ )  
 Also  $U: X \subseteq U \subseteq V$ , so  $\mathcal{C}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(U)$   
 $\forall A \in \mathcal{C}(X) \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{C}(U) \Rightarrow A \in T$

$\Rightarrow T \subseteq U$

$\Rightarrow T \subseteq \bigcap U$  as  $T$  is a topology on  $X$   
 $X \subseteq U \subseteq V$

Let  $\mathcal{C}(X) = T \cap (\bigcap U) \subseteq T$   
 $\Rightarrow T \subseteq \bigcap U \subseteq T \Rightarrow =$