

$(a, b) = 1 \rightarrow \underline{a} \vee \underline{b}$ co β30 emikodhoun

$$(a|b) = (ab) \cdot \therefore a|b \Leftrightarrow (b) \subseteq (a)$$

09. 1) p -προυν, οτε $\sim p|ab \Rightarrow p|a$ και $p|b$
 \Leftrightarrow οτε $ab \in (p)$, το $a \notin (p)$ και $b \in (p)$ (αφες υγειον)
2) p -κεραζνον και, ακο $p = ab$, το $|p| = |a|$ και $|p| = |b|$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{οτε } a|p, \text{ το } |a| = p \text{ και } |a| = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{οτε } a|p, \text{ το } a = \varepsilon p \text{ και } a = \varepsilon \quad \exists a \in \mathcal{U}^* = \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{οτε } (p) \subseteq (a), \text{ το } (a) = (p) \text{ και } (a) = \mathcal{U}$$

((p) = μονωνονη υγειον)

35. $\forall p$ ποτ, $\exists \varepsilon \quad \forall \text{ max υγειον } \varepsilon$ αφες

70. p -ideal $\Leftrightarrow p$ -prime.

(\Rightarrow) Дов. отб. $\tau \in p$ — идеал (свойство нуля)

$$\Rightarrow \exists a, b: \begin{cases} p = a \cdot b \rightarrow a/p \sim b/p \\ |a| \neq 1, |p| \\ |b| \neq 1, |p| \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \cdot b / ab \quad \cup \quad p \nmid a \cup p \nmid b$$

$$\rightarrow |a|, |b| \leq p \xrightarrow{\neq} |a|, |b| < |p| \quad \uparrow$$

(\Leftarrow) Дов. отб. $\tau \in p$ -идеал — идеал $\Rightarrow \exists a, b: p \mid ab, \text{ но } p \nmid a, p \nmid b$

$$d = (p, a) / p \quad (p, a) = 1, p \xrightarrow{p \nmid a} (1, a) = 1 \xrightarrow{p \mid ab} p \mid b \quad \uparrow$$

идеал.

Зад. $\dots \sim a_n / a_{n-1} / \dots \sim a_2 / a_1 \rightarrow$ идеалы и идеал

(\Leftarrow) $(a_1) \subset (a_2) \subset \dots \subset (a_n) \subset \dots \rightarrow$ идеалы идеалы

$$(a) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i) \subset \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \exists i: a \in (a_i) \rightarrow |a| = (a_i)$$

$$\rightarrow (a_i) = (a_{i+1}) = \dots$$

Induktion im Beweis der optimalen Darstellung

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1 \exists p_1, \dots, p_k$ - prim (bzw. $p_i > 0$) : $n = p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k$
(bzw. p_i sind teilerfremd)

Primfaktorzerlegung ist eindeutig (Satz von Kronecker)

D.C. (3) zeigt, dass n

$n = 2, 3$ - ok.

Wenn n prim, $\forall 1 < k < n$

es gilt: n

- n - prim $\rightarrow n = n$

- n - zusammengesetzt $\rightarrow \exists d/n : 1 < d < n \rightarrow 1 < \frac{n}{d} < n$

\Rightarrow es gilt: $d = p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_s$; $\frac{n}{d} = q_1 \cdot \dots \cdot q_t$

$\Rightarrow n = p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_s \cdot q_1 \cdot \dots \cdot q_t$

(equivalences) hence $n = p_1 - p_k = q_1 - q_s$
 $(p_i, q_i \text{ - given ; } > 0)$

$p_k / q = q_1 - q_s \Rightarrow \exists i : p_k / q_i ; \delta.o.o \ i = s, \text{ i.e. } p_k / q_s$

$$(p_k, q_s) = p_k \neq 1 \rightarrow p_k = q_s$$

$$p_1 - p_{k-1} = q_1 - q_{s-1} \quad \text{u r. n.} \quad k \geq s \quad \text{u neg}$$

topologically equivalent $p_i = q_i$

2nd. • $n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n = \pm p_1 - p_k ; \text{ 6 equivalences just down}$
 $\pm p_i = \varepsilon p_i, \varepsilon \in \mathbb{Z}^*$

- $n = \varepsilon p_1 - p_k, \varepsilon = \pm 1$

- $n = \varepsilon p_1^{d_1} - p_k^{d_k} \quad \text{-- common value}$

- $d/n \rightarrow d = \varepsilon p_1^{p_1} - p_k^{p_k} \quad \text{u } \forall i \quad p_i \leq d_i$
 $\delta \text{ prier u r } (> 0) \text{ u } (d_1 + 1)(d_2 + 1) \dots (d_k + 1)$

$$a = p_1 \alpha_1 - \dots - p_k \alpha_k \quad \alpha_i \geq 0$$

$$b = p_1 \beta_1 - \dots - p_k \beta_k \quad \beta_i \geq 0$$

$$(a, b) = p_1 \delta_1 - \dots - p_k \delta_k$$

$$\delta_i = \min \{ \alpha_i, \beta_i \}$$

$$[a, b] = p_1 \delta_1 - \dots - p_k \delta_k$$

$$\delta_i = \max \{ \alpha_i, \beta_i \}$$

X - množina

$$R \subset X^2 = X \times X = \{ (x, y) \mid x, y \in X \} \quad - \text{pár}$$

$$(\text{mapa}) \quad R \subset X \times Y \quad - \text{ap. } f: X \rightarrow Y \quad R_f = \{ (x, f(x)) \mid x \in X \}$$

$$(\forall x \exists y: (x, y) \in R_f; (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in R_f \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2)$$

Ob - to (a univ.)

$$\bullet R \text{ je reflexivní, ovšem } \forall x \in X \quad (x, x) \in R$$

$$\bullet R \text{ je symetrický, ovšem } (x, y) \in R \Rightarrow (y, x) \in R$$

$$\bullet R \text{ je tranzitivní, ovšem } (x, y), (y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$$

Also R э рефл., симм. и транзит. и некоторая
 relation на equivalence (PE) ; $(a, b) \in R \rightarrow a \sim b$

$$\frac{}{PE} 1) = \in PE$$

2) \leq — рефл. и транзитивн; не э симм.

3) $\overrightarrow{AB} \sim \overrightarrow{CD} \Leftrightarrow AB = CD, AB \parallel CD$, свойство



$$- A = C, B = D$$

$$- A \neq C$$

$$[\overrightarrow{AB}] = \vec{a} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\frac{\sim \in PE}{\sim \in PE} \subset X$$

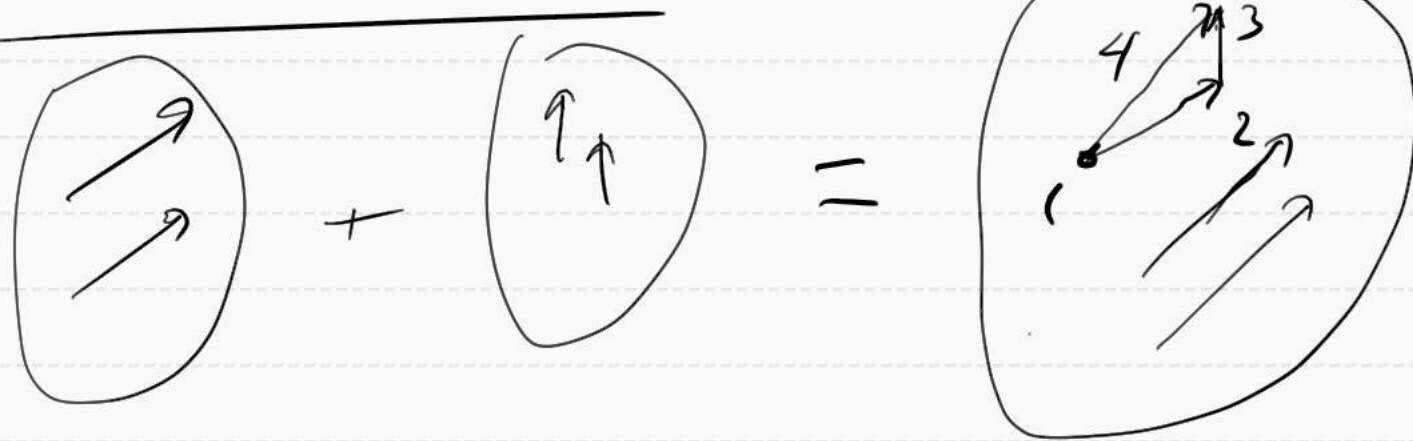
$$\subset X$$

$$[x] = \{y \in X \mid x \sim y\} \quad \forall x \in X$$

класс по equivalence

Te 1) $X = \bigcup_{x \in X} [x]$

2) $[x] = [y]$ wenn $[x] \cap [y] = \emptyset$



"Kongruenz" aus +

Def 10 1) $x \in [x]$ (reflex.) $\rightarrow X = \bigcup_{x \in X} [x]$

2) Wenn $[x] \cap [y] \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \exists z \in [x] \cap [y]$

$\Rightarrow x \sim z, y \sim z$

$\stackrel{\text{trans.}}{z \sim y} \rightarrow \underline{x \sim y} \text{ (q.)}$

$$t \in [x] \Rightarrow x \sim t, \quad \begin{matrix} y \sim x \\ \text{т.ч.} \\ x \sim y \end{matrix} \Rightarrow y \sim t \Rightarrow t \in [y] \Rightarrow [x] \subseteq [y]$$

$$t \in [y] \Rightarrow y \sim t, \quad x \sim y \Rightarrow x \sim t \Rightarrow t \in [x] \Rightarrow [y] \subseteq [x] \\ \Rightarrow [x] = [y]$$

Зад. $[x] = [y] \Leftrightarrow x \sim y$

Зад. X се състои от некои обекти по които е дефинирана еквивалентност (по които е дефинирана еквивалентност) (какви обекти)

Зад. $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$, за $i \neq j$ $X_i \cap X_j = \emptyset$ - разбиване на X

• \forall разбиване $\neq \emptyset$ имаме $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in I : a, b \in X_i$

$$a \in X_i \Rightarrow [a] = X_i$$

Голубень

Опр. $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ ($\frac{a}{n}$ "е голубенько" $\Leftrightarrow \frac{b}{n}$ "е голубенько"),

$$\text{тобто } n \mid a - b$$

Чл - лр

$$1) a \equiv a \pmod{n}$$

$$2) a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow b \equiv a \pmod{n}$$

$$3) a \equiv b, b \equiv c \Rightarrow a \equiv c$$

} " \equiv " е РЕ

$$4) a \equiv b (n) \Rightarrow \exists k \ a = b + \underline{kn}$$

$$5) \cancel{a \equiv b (n)}, a = nq_1 + r_1, b = nq_2 + r_2, 0 \leq r_1, r_2 < n$$

$$a \equiv b (n) \Leftrightarrow r_1 = r_2$$

$$6) a \equiv b, c \equiv d \Rightarrow a + c \equiv b + d$$

$$7) a \equiv b, c \equiv d \Rightarrow ac \equiv bd$$

$$(a = b + k_1 n, c = d + k_2 n \rightarrow ac = bd + n(k_1 d + k_2 b + k_1 k_2 n))$$

$$8) a \equiv b \Rightarrow a \pm c \equiv b \pm c, ac \equiv bc; a^n \equiv b^n$$

$$9) a + b \equiv c \Rightarrow a \equiv c - b$$

$$10) f \in \mathbb{Z}[x], a \equiv b \Rightarrow f(a) \equiv f(b)$$

Def 1 $\equiv e \vee \bar{e}$

$$2) [a] = \{b \mid a \equiv b \pmod{n}\}; [a] = [b] \Leftrightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$
$$\mathbb{Z} = \bigcup_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} [a] = \bigcup_{r=0}^{n-1} [r]$$

- $a = qn + r \rightarrow [a] = [r], a \equiv r$
- $[r_1] = [r_2], 0 \leq r_1, r_2 < n \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2$
i.e. $r_1 \neq r_2 \Rightarrow [r_1] \cap [r_2] = \emptyset$

Def. $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{[a] \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{[r] \mid r=0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \quad (|\mathbb{Z}_n| = n)$

$$[a] + [b] := [a+b]$$

$$[a] \cdot [b] := [a \cdot b]$$

Th. $ka \equiv kb \pmod{n} \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{\frac{n}{(k,n)}}$

Proof. $n / ka - kb = k(a-b) \Rightarrow \frac{n}{(k,n)} \mid a-b$

Σκδ. Δηρώμενες $\in \mathbb{Z}_n$ με κοινό μέτρο :

Αν $[a] = [a']$ & $[b] = [b']$, ο.ε. $a \equiv a'$, $b \equiv b'$, το
 $a+b \equiv a'+b'$ & $ab \equiv a'b' \Rightarrow [a+b] = [a'+b']$ & $[ab] = [a'b']$

Πλ. $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$ κομ. ομ. $\subset \mathbb{I}$

δ-ε ολ. ομ. με κοινό μέτρο.

$$1/ ([a] + [b]) + [c] = [a+b] + [c] = [(a+b)+c] //$$

$$[a] + ([b] + [c]) = [a] + [b+c] = [a+(b+c)] //$$

(ακολουθούμε $\in \mathbb{Z}$ "σε σειρά" $\in \mathbb{Z}_n$)

u τ.κ. : $[0]$ - μηδεν. εν. ; $[1]$ - εγ. εν. ; $-[a] = [-a]$

Те. 1) $\{0\}$ — делитель по $0 \leq (n, 0) \neq 1$
(нрл)

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid [a][b] &= [0] = 0 \Rightarrow a \mid ab \quad (a \nmid a, a \nmid b); d \nmid (n, a); \\ [a] &= [d][\frac{a}{d}]; [a][\frac{n}{d}] = [0] \end{aligned}$$

2/ $\{a\}$ е обрзана $\Leftrightarrow (n, a) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\Rightarrow \exists [b] : [a][b] = 1 \Rightarrow ab \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \exists k : ab = 1 + kn \right. \\ & \quad \left. \Rightarrow (n, a) / 1 \Rightarrow (n, a) = 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(\Leftarrow) Easy: $\exists u, v: nu + av = 1 \Rightarrow au \equiv 1 \Rightarrow [a][u] = [1]$
 $\Rightarrow [a]^{-1} = [u]$ /

Zus. $\forall a \in \text{un}[0]$ existieren $u \in 0$, $\text{un}[0] \in \text{od}$, $\text{un}[0]$