

Seminar 7

2.1.44.

Fie multimea

$$\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} = \{ a + ib' \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \} \subseteq \mathbb{C},$$

$i^2 = -1$. Si se arata ca $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ este un monoid in raport cu inmultirea nr. complexe. Si se determine:

$$(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^X$$

Solutie: 1. $\forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$,
 $z_1 = a + ib$, $z_2 = c + id$,
 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow z_1 \cdot z_2 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a + ib)(c + id) = ac + adi + cbi - bd = \underbrace{ac - bd}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + i \underbrace{(ad + cb)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 \cdot z_2 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

2. $\forall z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$, $z_1 = a + ib$,
 $z_2 = c + id$, $z_3 = l + if$
 $(z_1 \cdot z_2) \cdot z_3 = z_1 \cdot (z_2 \cdot z_3)$

Calculul \Rightarrow asociativitatea

$\bullet \quad \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

"." pe \mathbb{C} este asociativa

\Rightarrow "." pe $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ este asociativa

3. $\forall z \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, \exists l \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

a.i. $z \cdot l = l \cdot z = z$

$z = a + bi, \quad l = l_1 + l_2 i \quad \text{atunci}$

$z \cdot l = z \Rightarrow (a + bi)(l_1 + l_2 i) =$

$$\begin{aligned} & al_1 + \underline{al_2 i} + \underline{bl_1 i} - bl_2 \\ & = a + b l_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow al_1 - bl_2 + i(al_2 + bl_1) = a + bl_1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} al_1 - bl_2 = a \\ al_2 + bl_1 = b \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} al_1 - bl_2 = a \\ bl_1 + al_2 = b \end{array} \right.$$

$\Rightarrow l_1 = 1 \quad \wedge \quad l_2 = 0$

$l = 1$

$$l \cdot z = z \Rightarrow 1 \cdot (a+bi) = a+bi, 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (z+i\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) \text{ monoid}$$

Fix (M, \cdot) monoid și considerăm

$$M^X = \left\{ x \in M \mid x \text{ este inversabil} \right.$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \left. \text{în } M \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \in M \mid \exists x^{-1} \in M \text{ a. s.t.} \right.$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \left. x \cdot x^{-1} = x^{-1} \cdot x = 1 \right\}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, \quad \exists z^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$a \cdot b. \quad z \cdot z^{-1} = \underline{z^{-1} \cdot z = 1},$$

$$z = a+bi, \quad z^{-1} = c+di$$

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

$$z \cdot z^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow (a+bi)(c+di)$$

$$ac - bd + i(bc + ad) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ac - bd = 1 & | \cdot a \\ bc + ad = 0 & | \cdot b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2c - abd = a \\ b^2c + abd = 0 \end{cases}$$

⊕

$$c(a^2 + b^2) = a$$

$$c = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$$

$$a \cdot \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} - bd = 1$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} - bd = 1$$

$$-bd = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{1 - \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2}} \quad | : (-b)$$

$$d = -\frac{b}{(a^2 + b^2)} \quad \Rightarrow d = -\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \quad | a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^{-1} = \underbrace{\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} - \underbrace{\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \cdot i}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$(z + i \bar{z})^x = \left\{ a + bi \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{Z}, (a \neq 0 \text{ or } b \neq 0), \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a}, \frac{a^2 + b^2}{b} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a} \\ \frac{a^2 + b^2}{b} \end{array} \right\} = \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 \in D_a \\ a^2 + b^2 \in D_b \end{array}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \in D_a \cap D_b, \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$(a, b) \in \{(0,1); (1,0); (-1,0); (0,-1)\}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{i; 1; -1; -i\}$$

2.1.45

În operația

$$*: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{definită prin } x * y = xy - 5x - 5y + 30.$$

$(\mathbb{R}, *)$ grup? $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}, *)$ n

$((5, \infty), *)$, $((-\infty, 5), *)$ sunt
grupuri?

Prelucrare: $x * y = (x-5)(y-5) + 5$

$$\bullet \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x * y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x * y = \underbrace{(x-5)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{(y-5)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + 5 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x * y = y * x$$

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

\Rightarrow comutativitatea

- $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ $(x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$
 $(x * y) * z = [(x-5)(y-5)+5] * z =$
 $= (x-5)(y-5)(z-5) + 5$
 $x * (y * z) = x * [(y-5)(z-5)+5] =$
 $= (x-5)(y-5)(z-5) + 5$
 \Rightarrow **associativitatea**

- $\exists l \in \mathbb{R}$ a. i. $l * x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $(l-5)(x-5) + 5 = x$
 $lx - 5x - 5l + 25 + 5 = x$
 $(l-5)x - 5l + 30 = x$
 $l-5 = 1 \quad | \cdot \quad -5l + 30 = 0$
 $l = 6 \in \mathbb{R}' \quad l = 6$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists x' \in \mathbb{R}$ a. i. $x * x' = 6$
 $(x-5)(x'-5) + 5 = 6 \quad | -5$
 $(x-5)(x'-5) = 1$
 $x' - 5 = \frac{1}{x-5} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$

$$x' = \frac{1}{x-5} + 5, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$$

\Rightarrow $x = 5$ nu este invovabil $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, *)$ nu este grup

- $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}, *)$ grup?

1. $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$

$$x * y = \underbrace{(x-5)}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{(y-5)}_{\neq 0} + 5 \neq 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x * y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$$

✓

2. asociativitatea

3. $l = 6 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$

4. $x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x-5} + 5, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}, *)$ grup

- $((5, \infty), *)$ grup?

1. $\forall x, y \in (5, \infty)$

$$x * y = \underbrace{(x-5)}_{>0} \underbrace{(y-5)}_{>0} + 5 > 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x * y \in (5, \infty)$$

2. asociativitatea ,

$$3. l = 6 \in (5, \infty)$$

$$4. x' = \frac{1}{x-5} + 5 > 5, \forall x \in (5, \infty)$$

$\Rightarrow ((5, \infty), *)$ este grup

$$\bullet ((-\infty, 5), *)$$

$$l = 6 \notin (-\infty, 5)$$

$\Rightarrow ((-\infty, 5), *)$ nu este grup

nu : $\forall x, y \in (-\infty, 5)$, $x * y \in (-\infty, 5)$

$$\begin{aligned} x < 5 &\Rightarrow x - 5 < 0 \\ y < 5 &\Rightarrow y - 5 < 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} =$$

$$(x - 5)(y - 5) > 0$$

$$(x - 5)(y - 5) + 5 > 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x * y > 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x * y \notin (-\infty, 5)$$

2.1.53

Ja se arată că grupurile $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ și (\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot) sunt izomorfe.

Iedintă: • (G_1, \circ) și $(G_2, *)$ grupuri
 $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ izomorfism de grupuri:

(1): $f(x \circ y) = f(x) * f(y)$

(2): f bijecțivă

• $G_1 \cong G_2$ $((G_1, \circ), (G_2, *))$ sunt
izomorfe) dacă între ele

există cel puțin un izomorfism
de grupuri.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

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

Fixează $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $f(x) = e^x$
 $f(x+y) = e^{x+y} = e^x \cdot e^y = f(x) \cdot f(y)$
 $\Rightarrow f$ morfism de la

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$ la (\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot)

• f inj?

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ cu } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \stackrel{?}{=} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2}$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$\Rightarrow f$ inj (I)

• f surj.

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.t. } f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow e^x = y$$

$$x = \ln y \quad (\text{II})$$

$$y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

(I), (II) \Rightarrow f bijectivă
 dar f morfism $\} \Rightarrow$

$$\exists f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*, f(x) = e^x$$

isomorfism de grupuri

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, +) \simeq (\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot)$$

2.1.54.

Să se arate că

$f: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \arg x$ este un homomorfism de grupuri între (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) și $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ și se determine Kerf și Imf.

Soluție: Greșala:

$$\text{pt. } x = y = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$x \cdot y = \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)^2 =$$

$$= \cos(3\pi) + i \sin(3\pi)$$

$$f(x \cdot y) = \arg(x \cdot y) =$$

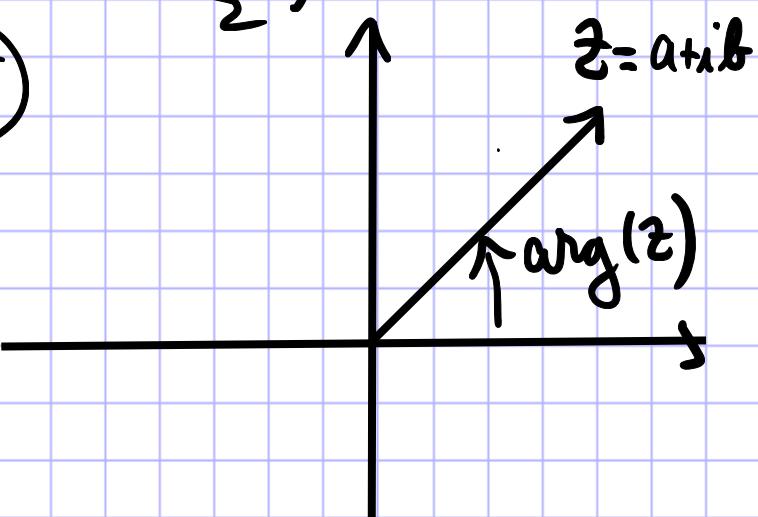
$$= \arg(\cos(3\pi) + i \sin(3\pi)) = \boxed{\pi}$$

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

$$= 2 \arg \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} = \boxed{3\pi}$$

$$\pi \neq 3\pi$$



$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*, \quad f(x) = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x+y) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y) \stackrel{?}{=} (\cos x + i \sin x)(\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow & \frac{\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y}{+} \\ & + i \sin x \cos y + i \sin y \cos x \stackrel{?}{=} \\ & \frac{\cos x \cos y + i \cos x \sin y}{+} \\ & + i \sin x \cos y - \frac{\sin x \sin y}{+} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ este homomorfism

$$\text{Ker } f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = 1\}$$

nucleul functiei

$$\text{Im } f = \{f(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ (tema)}$$

$$f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x + i \sin x = 1$$

$x=0$ convine

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x = 0 \\ \cos x = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$