$$f + g + h = f + (g + h)$$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f + (g + h)$
 $f + g + h = f +$

$$f(c,\cdot) \qquad f(g,h) = f(g(x)) \cdot h(x) = f(g(x) \cdot h(x)) = f(g(x) \cdot h(x))$$

$$f(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot h(x) = f(g(x) \cdot h(x)) = f(g(x) \cdot h(x))$$

(C,+,·) (信含率, 交换加减率, 若于为线性函数

$$(f.(g+h))(x) = f((g+h)(x))$$

 $= f(g(x)+h(x))$
 $= f(g(x)) + f(h(x))$
 $= (f.g)(x) + (f.h)(x) = (f.g+f.h)(x)$

传论、若为伐性强数,刚成之,否则、不成定。

9.
$$(1-ab) \cdot m = m \cdot (1-ab) = 1$$

 $m-abm=m-ab=1$
 $abm=mab$

$$(1-ba)(1+bma) = 1+bma-ba-babma$$

= $(1-ba)(1+bma) = 1+b(m-1-abm)a$
= $(1+b)[(1-ab)m-1]a$
= $(1+b)[(1-ab)m-1]a$

$$(1+bma)(1-ba) = [-ba+bma-bmaba]$$

= $[+b(m-1-mab)a = [+b[m(1-ab)-1]a]$

ven: c(3)={aeR | ax=xa, txes} 是凡的设计 子环:加法子群,满足来法封闭。 元要条件, ta,b∈S a-b∈S, ab∈S. 来法財用 证明: a-bes 保证3S为加法子群 a-a=0 说明0元在S中 国到本题, Ya, bes dk=kd ax=x0 aby = a(bx) = axb = xab to ab 65 (a-b)x = ax - bx = xa - xb = x(a-b) the a-b cs 12, 的如果环中任意流影的平方等于自身, 证明该环是支换环 $\chi_{r} = \chi_{r}$ va. IxER, 要证 ab=ba VabeR, (a+b) = a+b atbeR. $= a^2 + ab + ba + b^2 = a + ab + ba + b$ ⇒ ab+ba=0 $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - ab - ba + b^2 = a - b$ $ab+ba=2b=0 \Rightarrow b=0$

wh=ba=0.

10. R是环,S是R的课

 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\Omega^3 = \Omega$, $\Omega^3 = 0$. 老总集合Sif((1),((0),(0)) 其中0,1是mod2意义下的0,1 上述集合构成环。 A Vaes a3=a $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 故不是多换玩。

P131

1, Q(12) 和 Q(13) 是方同初、 作文设 3 中 为同构 (x)= y x e { a+12b } y e { m+13n } (m, 和 n, e Q)

 $\varphi(5) = m_1 + n_1 \cdot 5$ $\varphi(2) = 2\varphi(1) = 2 = \varphi(52) \cdot \varphi(52) = m_1^2 + 3n_1^2 + 2m_1 n_1 \cdot 5$ $\varphi(1) = 1 \quad \varphi(0) = 0$ $\frac{1}{5} m_1 = 0 \quad m_1^2 + 3n_1^2 = 2$ $\frac{1}{5} m_1 = 0 \quad m_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \pi = \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} n_1 = 0 \quad m_1^2 = 2 \quad \pi = \frac{1}{5}$

「 (a b) a,b
$$\in$$
 Z₃ = { $\overline{5}$, $\overline{1}$, $\overline{2}$ }

(0 1) (0 2) (0 0)

(2 0) (1 0) (0 0)

(1 1) (1 2) (0 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2) (2 0)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(2 1) (2 2)

(3 1) (2 2)

(3 1) (2 2)

(3 1) (2 2)

(4 1) (2 2)

(4 1) (2 2)

(5 1) (2 2)

(6 1) (2 2)

(6 1) (2 2)

(7 1) (2 2)

(7 1) (2 2)

(7 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2 2)

(8 1) (2

乘法群:《礼饰是(m n n) 开结

老高 除去0元为其他8个元素 存在已=(10) 且刚好是(21)的8%

第二卷.

习题儿

6. (1) 協足
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 0$$
 的所有实值连读函数 f

$$(f, +) 为河风尽器 \int_{a}^{b} o dx = 0$$

$$0 + f = 0. \quad 1 - f = f$$

$$ab f = a(bf). \quad (f + g) u = uf + ug \quad (a+b) f = uf + bf$$

$$b x h 何量空间.$$

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \leq 0. \quad \text{在 La, b]} \perp .$$
不為足, 不定有一寸

$$f+g \checkmark f+g+h=f+g+h) \checkmark$$

$$-f \checkmark o+f=f \checkmark$$

$$f+g=g+f \checkmark abf=a(bf) \checkmark$$

$$1.f=f \checkmark (a+b)f=af+bf \checkmark$$

$$(f+g)a=fa+ga. \checkmark$$

$$9. (1) tA = A$$

$$t(A+B) = A+B$$

$$t(CA) = cA = cA$$

$${}^{t}(A+B) = -(A+B) = -A-B = {}^{t}A + B$$

$${}^{t}(CA) = c {}^{t}A = -cA$$

$$0 \le \det(A+B) \le \det A + \det B = 0$$

 $\cot \det(A+B) = 0$
 $\det cA = c^n \det A = 0$

$$(4) \quad tr(A) = 0$$

$$fr(A+B)=0$$

 $fr(cA)=cfrA=0$

网络问,即对甘甘eA,nteA。 且此过程可逆,故∀nc/N+, a 6A 方被nx-a有解

|S| - |K| = 9, 数 在 |K| 中有 9ⁿ 千元素 ・ 系数不全为0、不好设 |A| 大 |A| 大 |A| 大 |A| |

当么,…X,同是时,们有何主的值. 故就解的了数二(允)及,…X,)的取值多数=9~1