1. a) \* robite de edinalon, à :

relație: (A,B, N) A,B-multimi

~ - lega care le baojo

rel de con: reflexiva + a ∈ A ana

tranzilina + a, b, c ∈ A => doca anb si bne => anc

simetrica + a, b ∈ A anb => bna

ex:  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{I})$   $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{N})$   $a \sim b = b = b$   $(2/x 2^{*}, 2/x 2^{*}, \mathbb{N})$   $(a, b) \sim (c, d) = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{e}{d}$   $(a, b, c) \sim (d, e, f) = a^{2} + b^{2} + e^{2} = d^{2} + e^{2} + f^{2}$   $(a, b) \sim (c, d) = \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} = \sqrt{c^{2} + d^{2}}$ |2| = |2|

\* ordin al unui elem. dintr-un grup:

More min m a. 7.  $x^m = 1$  sau +  $\infty$  dacă Hun astfel du m ord x = m = 1  $x^m = 1$  $x^m = 1$ 

 $|\langle x \rangle| = |\langle x \rangle|$ 

\* divisor al bis o intr-un ind (R,+,0)

a divisor al lui 0 => 3 b + 0 a.î. a-b=0 = b-a

el neutru la "

dacă se respecta doar asa » a diviz la d'hui o

... - a sociativa - distributiva bilateral

diviz al lui 0: A=(10) pt. ca A-B=B-A=O2 unde B=(00) ≠O2

Sa se vide ca H « G

-> H < G

c) 
$$f: A \rightarrow B$$
  $A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{k_1} C$ 
 $h_1, h_2: B \rightarrow C$ 
 $h_1 \circ f = h_2 \circ f \Rightarrow h_1 = h_2$ 
 $S_{\bar{a}}$  se wrate  $c_{\bar{a}}$   $f$  este swijectiva

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f nu e surjectiva (contrapositie)
  daca B, of = R20f 75 R1 = R2
      h,(f(x))= h2(f(x)) = h1 = h2
      Jyebai xxeA: fx=y
     Ry (y) = [y daca + x: g(x)=y
             ) o altsel
                > murge cel putin odata (f mu e swig)
    h2(y)= fy doca + x : f(x)= y
            ), alted
  => k, + h2 dow k, (f(x)) = h2(f(x)) (=> k, (y) = h2(y)
                                             f(x) = f(x) , A^{n}
q: R → (0, ∞)
                              g(x)=x2+1
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2. 
$$g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $g: \mathbb{R} \to (0, \infty)$   
 $g(x) = \int 2x+1 \quad x \in (-\infty, 3)$   $g(x) = x^{2x}+1$   
 $g(x) = \int 2x+1 \quad x \in [3, \infty)$ 

a) 
$$\lim_{N \to \infty} : \forall x_{1,3} x_{2,0} \in \mathbb{R} daca \int_{(x_{1})} = \int_{(x_{2})} \Rightarrow x_{1} = x_{2,0}$$

$$\exists x_{1} \in (-\infty, 3) \quad x_{2} \in (-\infty, 3)$$

$$\exists x_{1} \in [3, \infty) \quad x_{2} \in [3, \infty)$$

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$$\exists x_{1} \in [3, \infty) \quad x_{2} \in [3, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{1} = x_{2} \Rightarrow x_{1} = \pm x_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{1}, x_{2} \in [3, \infty)$$

$$\exists x_{1} \in [3, \infty) \quad x_{2} \in [3, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{1}, x_{2} \in [3, \infty)$$

min=9

dime] , ii oj iii >> f imj.

=> X2 = X1 = 3  $X_1 \in (-\infty, 3)$ ru se parte ( x j(x1) = j(x2) daca x, e(-0,3) si x2 e[3,00))

Surj.: 
$$4g \in R$$
  $3 \times R$ :  $3(x) = g$ 

Imf =  $(\lim_{x \to \infty} 3(x), \lim_{x \to \infty} 3(x)) = R$ 
 $+ \text{ continua in } 3$ 
 $3(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x \in (-\infty, 3) \\ 2x & x \in [3, \infty) \end{cases}$ 
 $3(x) = \lim_{x \to 3} 3(x) = 3(x$ 

 $\int x = R$   $\int$ 

Jog-bime del (5 Jog: B > B J: A > B g: B > C | Leadom g = dom f

fogbinne del (=) codom g = dom f

c)  $A \subseteq (0, \infty)$ :  $g(g^{-1}(A)) \neq A$  muebij  $f \in (0, \infty)$  g = 0,5  $f \in (0,\infty)$  g = 0,5  $f \in (0,\infty)$   $g : (0,\infty) \Rightarrow (0,\infty)$  etc bij  $f = (0,\infty)$   $f = (0,\infty)$   $g : (0,\infty) \Rightarrow (0,\infty)$  etc bij  $f = (0,\infty)$   $f = (0,\infty)$   $g : (0,\infty) \Rightarrow (0,\infty)$  etc bij  $f = (0,\infty)$   $f = (0,\infty)$   $g : (0,\infty) \Rightarrow (0,\infty)$   $g : (0,\infty$ 

a) 
$$\langle m \rangle = m \cdot \mathcal{U}$$
 (duble inclusione)

I fingle  $m \cdot \mathcal{U} \rightarrow m^2$  submultime do  $m \mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{U}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{x$ 

Swy: y = f(x)  $y \in \mathcal{X} \Rightarrow f \times f \in \mathcal{X}$  a.7. f(x) = y $y = f(x) \iff y = \frac{x}{m} \Rightarrow x = my \in m - \mathcal{X}$  pt.  $f(x) \in \mathcal{X}$ 

m 2 = 2

a tibé ctid ddacă a « c și béd

reflexivă: atibé atib dacă a « a și béb "A"

transitivă: atibé l'tid și etide et if » atibé etif

fas c fcédee » fase "A"

antisimetriea: dacă a tibé etid și etide atib » a tibe etid

fas c si fesa » fa=c

béd și fase » d=b

4. A = {a+b52|a,beQ3

a) (A,+,\*)- imel

(A,+)- grupl=> \( + \text{ asocialivo} \\ \text{ aru el. mentru} \\ \text{ orice el. aru imvers} \\ \text{ parde stabilà} \end{aru}

assistivitale:

aru el-mentru. 0 è A

f a=b=0 e Q pt. care 0 e a+b 52 e A

el-inversabile:  $x = a+b\sqrt{2}$   $-x^{\frac{3}{2}}-b+(-b\sqrt{2}) \in A$   $-a \in Q \text{ pt. } c\tilde{a}a \in Q \quad \mathcal{Z} \Rightarrow -x \in A$   $-b \in Q \text{ pt. } c\tilde{a}b \in Q$ 

parte stabila  $x, y \in A$   $x = x_1 + x_2 \cdot 52$   $x + y = x_1 + y_1 + \sqrt{2}(x_2 + y_2)$   $y = y_1 + y_2 \cdot 52$   $\Rightarrow A$ -parte stabila

" - assciativa (se mosteneste)
- distributiva bilaterat (se mosteneste de la  $(\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)$ )  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 

b) g: A > M2x2 (Q), g(a+bJ2)= (a b).
A-imel cu+,.

(M2x2,+,-)- imel?

asociativitate: (A+B)+C = A+(B+C) se mosteneste

d-mentra 200 + A = A + O2 = A, O2 = (00)

d. îmversabile  $A^{-1} = -A \in \mathcal{M}_{2\times 2}(Q)$ parte dabila  $A, B \in \mathcal{M}_{2\times 2}(Q) \Rightarrow A + B \in \mathcal{M}_{2\times 2}(Q)$ 

" - asociativa - distributiva bilateral - re meglenese

flator

\$ X= X1+ X2 JZ y=y+4, JZ

 $J(x+y) = J(x_1+x_2J_2 + y_1+y_2J_2) = J((x_1+y_1) + J_2(x_2+y_2))$   $= \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_1 & x_2+y_2 \\ 2(x_2+y_2) & x_1+y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 2x_2 & x_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ 2y_2 & y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 2y_2 & y_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

= f(x)+f(y) >> mordism

 dom de integritate: imel comutation, unitar (contine pe 1), faira divir ai lei o

\* (a+b52)-(c+d52) = ac+ad52+eb52+2bd=ac+52(ad+cb)+2bd (c+d52)(a+b52) = ac+52(cb+ad)+bd-2 eggle=) comutativ

 $\uparrow 1\stackrel{?}{\in}(A,+,\cdot)$   $\downarrow 0$   $\downarrow 0$ 

\* faira divir ai lui 0 | fața de a 2-a lege (X1 + X2 J2) (y1 + y2 J2) =0 =>

Daca un eleme inversalil » rou e divix a lui o

 $A^* = A^*$   $(a + b\sqrt{2})(a + b\sqrt{2})^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow (a + b\sqrt{2}) = \frac{a - b\sqrt{2}}{a + b\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a - b\sqrt{2}}{a^2 - 2b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} + \frac{-b}{a^2 - 2b^2} \sqrt{2}$ 

=> (a+b 12) -1 EA >> orice elem din A e inv gata de

» origin elem- nu e divir a lui o

am 2is si ca e corp (unitar oi orice elemé e inversabil fota de.)
sau simel unitar
) ajrup au.

parte dabila!