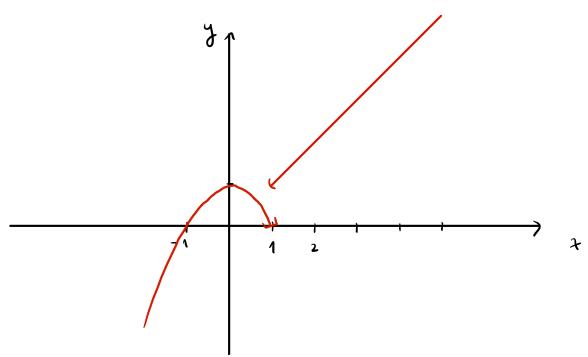
Côteva probleme tip + Structuri elgebrice à informatica

- (1) Fie function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, \text{ docd } x \leq 1 \\ x, \text{ docd } x > 1 \end{cases}$
 - (i) sa se orate co f este surjectived, dor me este injectived.
 - (ii) So se colculere f([-1,1]), f([0,2]) si f'([0,2]).
 - cici) So se construiance o functe g: iR > iR pentru core fog=1/R.
 - (iv) Sd se orote cd fundia h: [0,∞) → [-1,0] ∪ (1,∞), h(x) = f(x)
 pentru orice x ∈ [0,∞), este sijectived priod se determine
 innelsa ei.
- 2 le multimea a consideram relata ~ definité perin *~y € x-y € Z.
 - (i) So se orate co ~ este reloste de echinelente
 - (ci) Care diritre elementele 1, \(\frac{3}{2}\), \(\frac{5}{2}\), \(\frac{
 - (ici) So se determine closa de echirelente a lui O.
 - (iv) So se droite co mullimea factor Q/2 este infinited.
- (3) Fie A={d | d e M, d 2l divide pe 243i d # 1, d # 24} , i B={X | X < {1,2,3}, X # \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$.
 - (i) Sa ce orate ca exista o functie bijectiva q: A > B si sa se construiascà o estfel de q.
 - cii) sa se orate ca A este multime ordonata cu relația de divizileilitate și Beste multime ordonata cu relația de inclusture.
 - (cci) Aratofica multimile ordonnelle A si B de la (ci) mu sunt
 - (iv) sa se dea exemplu de relefte de echivalent de multimbe

- (4) Notôm cu ê clasa numbrului intreg i modulo 9 (odécé du Zz) si cu è clase lui è un Zz.
 - (a) Så se determine ordinul elementului (1, 3) in grupul $\mathbb{Z}_g \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$.
 - (6) Sa se drate cà d'ice element din $\mathbb{Z}_g \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ ore ordin cel mult 36 si sa se determine toole elementele de ordin 36.
 - (c) So se orate co Zg XZ12 nu este ciclic.
 - (d) Sd se determène côte morfisme de grupuri f: Z → Zg ×Z12 existéd si côte morfisme de grupuri g: Z36 → Zg ×Z12 existéd.
- (5) File $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 & 40 & 8 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 12 & 13 & 9 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \in S_{13}$,
 - (i) Sà se socie o ca produs de cécluri disjunde el ce produs de transportifi.
 - (i'i) Sà se colculeze ordinul lui J.
 - (iči) Så se colculere 7 500.
- © Fie K={a+b√3/a,b∈Qy. So se orote co K este subcorp el lui R si so se colculere toste morfismele de corpuri f:K>K.
- (7) Så se orate cå existà un iromorfism de chele $\frac{\mathbb{R}[X]}{(X^2-1)} \simeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ si cd chele $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[X]}{(X^2-1)}$ si $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ nu sunt iromorfe.
- (8) So se oute od $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[\times]}{(\chi^3+\chi+1)}$ este un corp cu 8 elemente, cor inelul $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[\chi]}{(\chi^2+1)}$ are 4 elemente, nu este corp $\tilde{\chi}$ nu este izomorf cu $\mathbb{Z}_2\times\mathbb{Z}_2$.

Fix
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, & \text{deca} & x \le 1 \\ x, & \text{deca} & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$



٨)

$$f_1(x) = -x^2 + 1$$

$$G_{\xi_1} \cap O X$$
 = $f_{\chi}(x) = O$ $-x^2 + 1 = O$ $\chi^2 = 1$

$$\chi_{11, 1} = \pm 1 \quad (-1, 0), \quad (1, 0)$$
 $G_{\xi_1} \cap O Y$ = $(0, f_{\chi}(0)) = (0, 1)$

$$f_2:(1,+\infty)\rightarrow n,\qquad f_2(x)$$

dr y=2 intersecteaçã graficul à 2 pet => f m « inj
Usice paralle la ora OX intersecteaçã Gf în cel putin
în punct => f maj

$$f(\{-1,1\}) = \{0,1\}$$

$$f(\{0,2\}) = \{0,1\} \cup \{1,2\} = \{0,2\}$$

$$f^{-1}(\{0,2\}) = f^{-1}(\{0,1\}) \cup f^{-1}(\{1,2\})$$

$$0 \le -x^{1} + 1 \le 1$$

$$-1 \le -x^{1} \le 0$$

$$0 \le x^{2} \le 1$$

$$-1 \le x \le 1$$

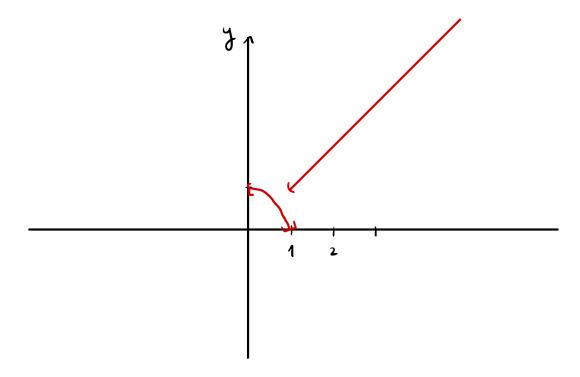
$$f^{-1}(\{0,2\} = \{-1,1\} \cup \{1,2\} = \{-1,2\}$$

***)

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = x$$

$$h(x) = f(x)$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, & \text{decā} & \text{if } \{0, 1\} \\ 2, & \text{data} & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



Osia possello la osa Ox mersellezo Gy în esad un punt => f bij => f inversalilo

$$h^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} \int \overline{1-y}, & x \in [0,1] \\ y, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Q

i)

1) Reflectivitate

2) Simetrie

$$x \sim y$$
 = $x - y \in \mathcal{U}$ = $y - x \in \mathcal{U}$ = $y - x \in \mathcal{U}$ = $y \sim x$

3) Trangitivitate

$$x \sim y$$
, $y \sim t$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} x - y \in \mathcal{V} \\ y - t \in \mathcal{V} \end{cases}$ \longleftrightarrow $(+)$

=) ~ rel de estir

$$\frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{5}{2}$$
 (=) $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\hat{0} = \{ x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid 0 \sim x \}$$

$$0 - x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

iv)

4)
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$$
 => $x = [xJ + ixj]$

$$x - ixj = [xJ + ixj]$$

$$\in [0, i]$$

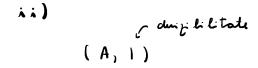
$$x \sim ixj = ixj \in S$$

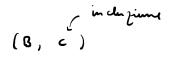
$$\mathcal{D}_{in}$$
 (1) s_{i} (2) => $\{0,1\}$ Λ Ω un 5.c.R. Ω_{in} = $\{2\}$ \approx $\{0,1\}$ Λ Ω \Rightarrow

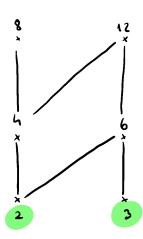
O/n ste infinit de sance inter 0 mil 1 enisté o mf. de m. nationale

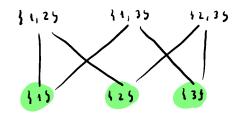
$$A = \frac{1}{3} d \frac{1}{3} d \in N$$
, $d = \frac{1}{2} n$, $d = \frac{1}{3} n$, $d = \frac{1$

$$f(u) = 135$$
 $f(u) = 12,35$









Elementele minimale din A: 2,3

Elementele nimi male din B: 115, 125, 435

Fix f: A -> B ito pe multimi ordorate

a E A, a el minumal din A

ij

f(a) & B, f(a) d. minimal dim B

A one 2 el. minimale ion B one 3 el.

minimale => A ri B nu munt i jour orge

ord
$$(\hat{x}, \bar{y}) = [ord(\hat{x}), ord(\bar{y})]$$

L)

ord
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{g}) = [ord(\hat{x}), ord(\hat{g})]$$

Ju 23, ordinale elementales se of la printer diviposis lui 9, odus 1, 3, 9 and $(\hat{x}) = 3^d$, $0 \le d \le 2$

In \mathbb{Z}_{12} , volinele elementeles se aftère printre diviposii lui , dui 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

and
$$(\bar{y}) = 2^{\beta} 3^{\gamma}$$
 $0 \le \beta \le 2$
 $0 \le \beta' \le 1$

$$and(\hat{x}, \bar{5}) = [3^{4}, 2^{6} \cdot 3^{8}]$$

ordinal maxim =
$$3^{max(1d,2)}$$
 2^{β} = 3^2 2^2 = 36

Elmentele de ordin 36 => [3d, 2B3 J = 36 = [9, 4]

Cantan elementele de ordin 9 in 2/3

and $\binom{2}{x} = \frac{9}{(x_1 \, 9)} = 9$ = 9 $(x_1 \, 9) = 1$ $x \in \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8\}$

Canten dementele de ordin 4 in 2,2

and $(\bar{y}) = \frac{12}{(y_1, z_2)} = 12 \Rightarrow (y_1, z_2) = 1$ $y \in \{1, 5, 7, 11\}$

Elementelle de ordin 36 in 25 x 212 (a, ē) | a ∈ 41, 2, 4, 5, 7, 85, L ∈ 11, 5, 7, 11 5 5

C) Dorā 2/2 × 2/2 on fi vidic, atumi on fi = 2/108

(=) Are un element de ordin 108

Ordinal maxim in 2/2 × 2/12 est 36, deci

2/2 × 2/12 nm est ciclic

d) $f: Z \rightarrow Z_9 \times Z_{12}$ dum $a \in Z_9 \times Z_{12}$ $|Z_9 \times Z_{12}| = 9 \cdot 12 = 108$

f: 2m -> 6 => el a & 6 m ord(a) | n

us s

$$\nabla = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 5 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \\
2 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 8 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 12 & 13 & 5 & 11
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \in S_{13}$$

i)

$$\mathcal{D}$$
 is sompth. In products of a circle disjuncts
$$\nabla = (1258)(37410129)(6)(1113)$$

 \mathcal{D} is somption. In passed. The transposition $\mathcal{D} = (12)(25)(55)(55)(37)(74)(410)(1012)$

i) and
$$(\sigma) = [$$
 and (σ_1) , and (σ_1) , and (σ_3) $]$

$$= [4, 6, 2] = 12$$

$$\xi(\sigma) = (-1)^m \cdot tom_1 = (-1)^5 = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\nabla^{500} &= & \nabla^{61\cdot 42\cdot 47} &= \left(\nabla^{12} \right)^{6} \cdot \nabla^{7} & & \frac{13}{220} \\
& & & & & \frac{12}{23} \\
\nabla^{7} &= & \nabla_{7}^{7} \cdot \nabla_{1}^{1} \cdot \nabla_{3}^{7} \\
&= & \left(\nabla_{7}^{6} \right)^{1} \cdot \nabla_{1}^{6} \cdot \nabla_{1}^{1} \cdot \left(\nabla_{3}^{2} \right)^{6} \\
&= & \nabla_{2}^{2}
\end{array}$$

02 6

notion
$$\begin{cases} \forall x, y \in K = 3 & x-y \in K \\ & x \cdot y \in K \end{cases}$$

$$x \in K \setminus \{0\}, \quad x^{-1} \in K$$

$$fix x = a + b \sqrt{3}$$
, $a, b \in Q$
 $y = c + d \sqrt{3}$, $c, d \in Q$

$$x-y = a-c + (l-d) \int 3 \in K$$

$$ea \quad ea$$

$$x\cdot y = ac + 3ld + (ad + lc) \int 3 \in K$$

$$ea$$

=) K nulinel

$$x = a + b \cdot 53$$
 = 0 $a = 0, b = 0$

$$x + 0 = 0 \quad a + b \cdot 53 = 0$$

$$a = -b \cdot 53$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = -53$$

$$\chi^{-1} = \left(\alpha + b \int 3\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\alpha + b \int 3} = \frac{\alpha - b \int 3}{\alpha^2 - 3k^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 3k^2} + \frac{-k}{\alpha^2 - 3k^2}$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

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$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$f: K - 1 K$$
, monfirme
$$\begin{cases} f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \\ f(xy) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = f(1+1+...+1) = f(1) + ... + f(1)$$
= $m \cdot f(1) = m$, $\forall m \in N$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{m} + \frac{m}{m} + \frac{m}{m}\right) = m \cdot f\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) = m$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) = \frac{m}{m} \quad \forall \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(a) = a, \forall a \in Q$$

$$f(a+b53) = f(a) + f(b53)$$

$$= a + b \cdot f(53)$$

$$f(53) = ?$$
 $f(53) = 4^{1}(53) = 3$
 $f(53) = \pm 53$

$$f(a+LJ_3) = a+LJ_3$$

$$= 3 f = J_d \quad morginm$$

$$f(a+b\sqrt{3}) = a-b\sqrt{3}$$
Unifican

$$\begin{cases} f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \\ f(xy) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \\ f(y) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Z_1[x]}{(x^3+x^2+1)} \qquad \text{orn} \quad \text{on} \quad 9 \quad d$$

$$f = (x^{3} + x^{2} + 1) \cdot 2(x) + a x^{2} + b x + c$$

$$a_{1} b_{1} c \in \mathbb{Z}_{2}$$

$$\hat{f} = a x^{2} + b x + c$$

$$\frac{2_{2} \{x\}}{(x^{3}+3x+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$