

CURS 1 SÂRDA 14

①

REGUÎ DE SCRISORE A DEMONSTRATIILOR

① NU DEMONSTRÂM DECÂT
ADEVAR! (a se citi „ușoară
stăle di căcă dispunem ne
permît doar să formăm de
la multe afirmații (pe care
le interpretăm ca fiind „ad-
varate”) și să apucăm, în
acord cu anumite reguli, la
alte afirmații (pe care le nou
interpretăm ca fiind „advarate”)

MORAȚIA: Ca să demonstrezi că
o afirmație p e falsă, demon-
strezi de fapt că e adverata) 1P.



$$\begin{aligned} T(p \wedge q) &= (T_p \wedge T_q) \\ T(p \vee q) &= T_p \vee T_q \end{aligned}$$

②

$$T(p \wedge q) \in T^{p \wedge q}$$

$$T(p \wedge q) =$$

$$T_p \wedge T(q)$$

$$T(p \vee q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p \vee q$$

$$P(x): x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 3x+4=10$$

$$Q(y): y \in \mathbb{R} \quad 2x+3y>19$$

intrest value $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ pt care $3x+4=10$
< de mteadat $(\exists x)P(x) \wedge (\forall y \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 3x+4=10)$

u pt mce valoare $x+y=6$ (3)
e. pmp!
se noteaza $(\text{H}_2)\text{PC}_6$ sau $\text{H}_2 + \text{C}_6 \rightarrow 3x+4=10$

$T(\text{H}_2)\text{PC}_6$ e echivalent cu
 $(\text{H}_2)T\text{PC}_6$

$T(\text{H}_2)\text{PC}_6$ e echivalent cu
 $(\text{H}_2)T\text{PC}_6$

~~Ex 7~~ Daca intr-un enunt
apar mai multe variabile
caantificate si se neaga aplic
cand regula de antwoare in mod
lateral

ex: $T(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \text{ Sy} \oplus$ $\boxed{x \geq \text{Sy} - 1}$

ne echivalent cu
 $\exists \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ Sy} \oplus \forall x \text{ Sy} - 1$

⑦ În ordinea demonstrațiilor ④
trebuie să se impună ARGU-
MENTAREA de la CE SĂM LA
CE VĂZM SĂ DEMONSTRAM

u: $x \neq 0$ $x^4 + 9x^4 > 16x^2$

demon: Fie $x \neq 0$

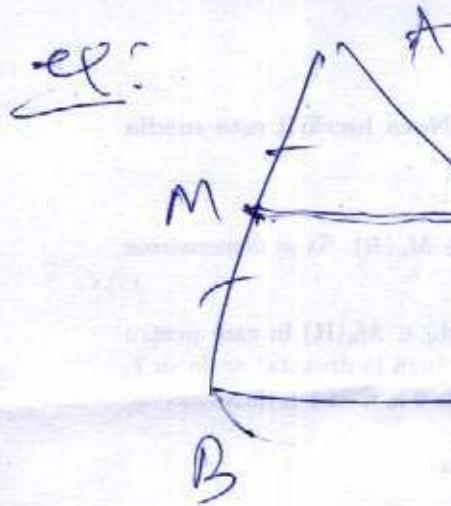
Astăzi $\cdot (x^2 - 8)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

~~$x^4 + 16x^2 + 64 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$~~

$x^4 + 9x^4 > x^4 + 64 \geq 16x^2$

APARENȚĂ exceptie: Metoda
reducerei la absurd

(ea se aplică aici: presupunem că e falsă concluzia și, pe baza unei paternamente creșt,
ajungem să afili că e
falsa ipoteza (sau la contrar
dilekte cu un fapt matematic
cunoscut).)



$$[AM] \leq [MB]$$

$$MN \parallel BC$$

$$[AN] \geq [NC]$$

(5)

deci : Primum min

absurd cat $[AN] \neq [NC]$.

Nothen cat P mijlken hui [AP]

But then, $N \neq P \Rightarrow MN \neq MP$

of T. Wijst mijloci, $MP \parallel BC$

Ip

$$MN \parallel BC$$

contradiction
Postulatum
but Exclud

Rāme, deci cat $[AN] \geq [NC]$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q \rightarrow p \\ q \downarrow \\ (1) \quad (2) \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ p \downarrow \\ (3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1)(2) \vee 1 \equiv q \vee p \equiv p \vee q$$

③ Dacă avem de ~~seuă~~⁶ demonstrat
o prop. de forma

(*) $P(x)$, constă să rănește o
valoare (adesea $\frac{1}{2}$) CONVE-
NABILĂ ($\text{c}\text{onst}\text{abil}^{\prime \prime}/\text{u}\text{an}^{\prime \prime}$) pt.
și să facem demonstrația cu ea

Ex: $\frac{x^2 + 209}{11} = 30x$

demonstrare: Fie $x=11$.

Budău } $x=11 \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Amenaj $x^2 + 209 = 11^2 + 209 = 330 = 30 \cdot 11 = 30x$

Ex: $\frac{3x+4y}{5} > 17$

demonstrare: Fie $x=25$

Fie $y=28$

Amenaj $3x+4y = 5 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 5 = 45 > 17$

(4) Decrivere de demonstrație
o proprietate de formă $(\forall x) P(x)$,
cu urmă o valoare (adică
 $\exists b \exists t) A R B \rightarrow R(t, b)$ ("fie")
pt că și să facem demonstrație
pe baza proprietății lor
generale ale variabilelor de
tipuri sau și

simbolice își
vor apărea

S red?

CURS 2 MG Jura 14. (0)

Pau m regulă.

A cum mai vau aga? Ne!

Construcție / finalizare ordinea
de lucru de date de la cai.

$$\text{ExR } y \leq 2x + 4y \leq 5$$

- puncte) Toate combinațiile pentru
fiecare de cea treia linie, "a ghicit"
daca prop. este falsă (adica
rati sunt false, demonstrativ)

$$\text{I ExR } y \leq 2x + 4y = 5 \quad \textcircled{A}$$

deci! Luăm $x = \frac{5}{3}, y \geq 0,$

$$\text{Atunci } 3x + 4y = 3 \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 4 \cdot 0 = 5$$

~~Fiește 2. Hyd 2, $3x+4y=5$ A~~

(3) $x = \frac{5-4y}{3} ;$

real $y ;$

păie ced mărește plăcint
lone".

Procedura de nume:

~~Fiește 2. Hyd 2, $3x+4y=5$ F~~

lume Fiește 2.

număr $y = -\frac{3x}{4}.$

Astăzi $3x+4y = 3x+4 \cdot \left(-\frac{3x}{4}\right) = 0 \neq 5,$

⑤ Dacă într-un enunt se trăbulează demonstrat apoi mai multe răuăsteile certificare, ele vor fi abordate

în demonstrație în ordinea în care ③
APAR ÎN ENUNȚ.

⑥ Alegerea în demonstrațiu a valențelor
care să intre în membru membrabilor ceea ce nu este
"f" se poate face numai în funcție de
acele variabile care IE PRECEDE ÎN ENUNȚ.

Alegere f(x,y) $3x+4y=5$ ④

Dacă: Fie așa

luate $y = \frac{5-3x}{4}$.

Atunci $3x+4y = 3x+4 \cdot \frac{5-3x}{4} = 5$.

Alegere f(x,y) $3x+4y \neq 5$ ⑤

Dacă: luate $x=0, y=0$,

Atunci $3x+4y = 3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 = 0 \neq 5$.

$M = \{A : A \neq A\}$ multimea

$\{M\} \rightarrow$ nu verifica condiția $\Rightarrow M \notin L$
 $\{M\} \rightarrow M$ verifica condiția $\rightarrow M \in L$

$$\{1, 7\} + \{10, 20, 30\} = \{11, 17, 21, 27, 31\} \quad (A)$$

$$\{1, 7\} + \{20, 10, 30\}$$

$$(2N+1) \cap (3N+2)$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\} + \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{N}^* \quad = 6N + 8$$

Def "C": Fin $\star \in \{1, 2, 3\} + \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a \in \{1, 2, 3\} \text{ s.t. } \star = a + \underbrace{\mathbb{N}}_{\text{let } a \in \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{N} \wedge a \geq 1}$$

$$a \in \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{N} \wedge a \geq 1 \quad \text{if } \underline{x \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

">" Fin $\star \in \mathbb{N}^*$, s.t. $\star - 1 \in \mathbb{N}$, \star

$$\star = 1 + (\star - 1) \in \{1, 2, 3\} + \mathbb{N}$$

Determinate $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists a \in \mathbb{R} x = \frac{a+5}{a^2+a}\}$

Def: Fin $x \in A \Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists a \in \mathbb{R} \quad x = \frac{a+5}{a^2+a} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a^2 + a \neq 0 \quad \text{and}$$

$$\exists a \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a^2 + a)x = a + 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{Factor } x^2 - (x+1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\cancel{x=0} \quad \text{Factor } x < 0 \wedge x = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cancel{x>0} \quad x > 0 \wedge (x+1)^2 - 4x(x-1) \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

$$x=0 \vee (x \neq 0 \wedge 3x^2 + 22x - 1 \leq 0) \quad (7)$$

$$x=0 \vee (x \neq 0 \wedge x \in \left\{ \frac{11-2\sqrt{31}}{3}, \frac{11+2\sqrt{31}}{3} \right\})$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{11-2\sqrt{31}}{3}, \frac{11+2\sqrt{31}}{3} \right]$$

$$A \setminus (A \setminus B) \equiv A \cap B$$

Pré \in à multiplier sur $A, B \subseteq E$.

Pré $\cancel{\in E}$.

$$\text{Ainsi } \cancel{x \in A \setminus (A \setminus B)} \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge \neg(x \in A \setminus B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{x \in A} \wedge \neg(\cancel{x \in A} \wedge \cancel{x \in B}) \quad (1)$$

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\neg p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \wedge \neg q)$	$\neg p \wedge \neg q$	$\neg(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Conform tableau, $(p \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)) \rightarrow p \wedge q$ est tautologie, donc

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{x \in A} \wedge \cancel{x \in B} \Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap B$$

S V D \rightarrow + ONEA RADU ANDREI 143

CURS 3 ALGEBRĂ S14

(1)

doră demonstrații care ilustrează aplicarea principiilor de rezonanță formulate în T14 și T15 din cursul 2.

I Arătă că suma numărilor unghiurilor unghiuri unghiuri concave cu n laturi este $(n-2)\pi$.

Deu: Notăm $P(n)$: Suma numărilor unghiurilor unghiuri unghiuri concave cu n laturi e $(n-2)\pi$.

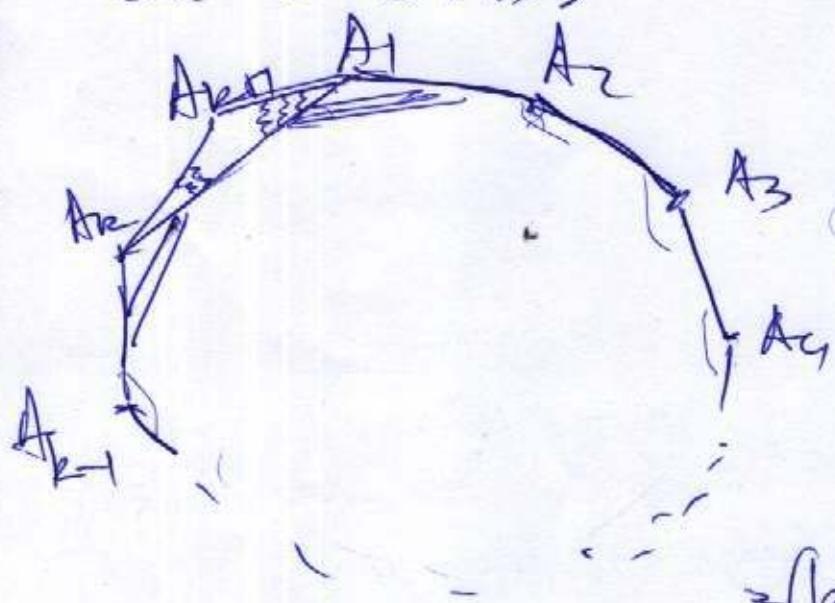
\Rightarrow Să arătăm că suma numărilor unghiurilor unghiuri unghiuri concave este π , deci $P(3)$ este adevarată.

$\forall k \geq 3$. Presupunem că $P(k), P(k)$ sunt totuși adevarata \Rightarrow

Să arătăm că suma numărilor unghiurilor unghiuri unghiuri concave cu $k+1$ laturi este $(k-1)\pi$.

The A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{k+r} in polygon convex (2)
~~pt can sume seat~~ see best lat. N.

(from note pt became polygon convex
 IT sume maximizer my turn for sale
 ce $S(IT)$).



At time ϵ :

$$S(A, A_2, \dots, A_{k+r}) \geq$$

$$= [S(A, A_2, \dots, A_k)] +$$

$$S(A, A_k, A_{k+1}) \geq$$

$$= (k-2) \cdot \overline{r} + \overline{r} \geq ((k+1)-2) \cdot \overline{r}$$

$\Rightarrow P(k+r)$ e adverata.

[cf principle of induction mathematical copy]
 $P(n)$ e adverata pt nce $n \geq 3$.

I consideriamo spn $(\alpha_n)_n$ definito

prvi $\alpha_1 = 5, \alpha_2 = 35$ &

$$\alpha_n = 6\alpha_{n-1} + 7\alpha_{n-2} \quad \forall n \geq 3.$$

Proviamo ca $\limsup \alpha_n$ $\alpha_n = 5 \cdot 7^{n-1}$

deeu: Notam PCM: $\alpha_n = 5 \cdot f^{n-1}$ (3)

din ip, $\alpha_1 = 5 = 5 \cdot f^0 = 5 \cdot f^{1-1} \Rightarrow P(1)$ e ader.

Pe k ≥ 1. Presupunem ca $P(1), P(2), \dots, P(k)$ sunt aderante.

Dacă $k \geq 2$
 $\alpha_{k+1} = 6 \cdot \alpha_k + f \cdot \alpha_{k-1} =$

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot f^{k-1} + f \cdot 5 \cdot f^{k-2} = 5 \cdot f^{k-1} (6+1) =$$

$\Rightarrow 5 \cdot f^{(k+1)-1} \Rightarrow P(k+1)$ e aderanta.

Dacă $b=1$,

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_2 = 35 = 5 \cdot f + 5 \cdot f^2 = 5 \cdot f^{k-1} + 5 \cdot f^{k-2}$$

$P(k+1)$ e aderanta.

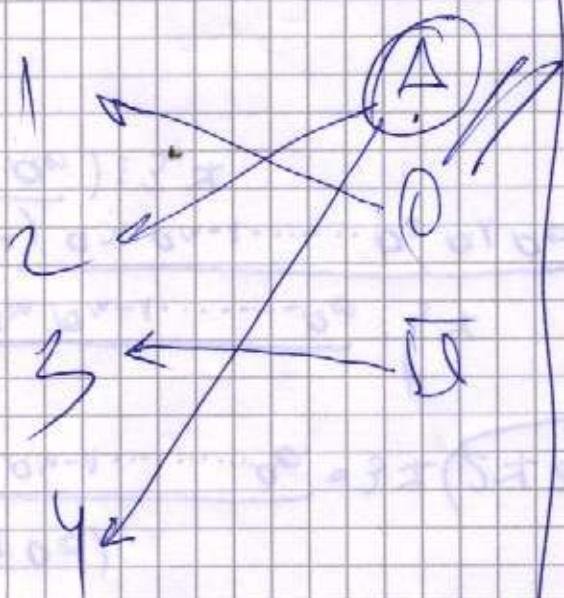
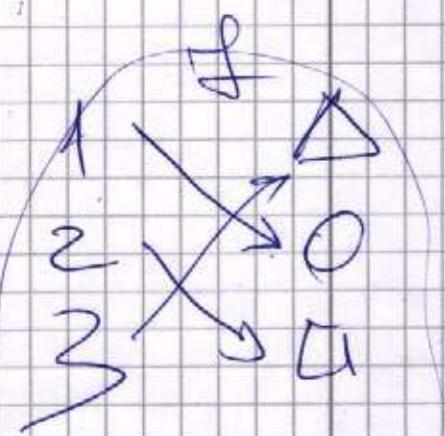
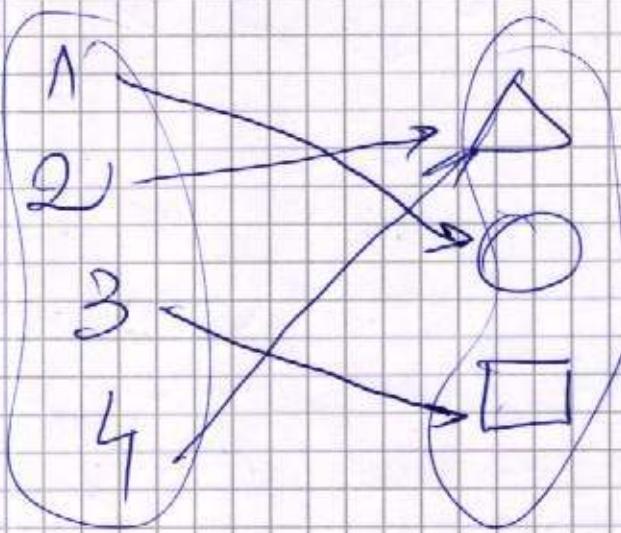
[PASTE],

$$f: \{1, 2, 4\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \quad f(u) = 2u - 3$$

$$G_f = \{(1, -1), (2, 1), (4, 5)\},$$

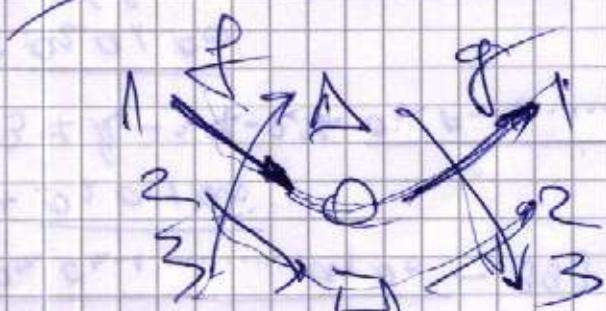
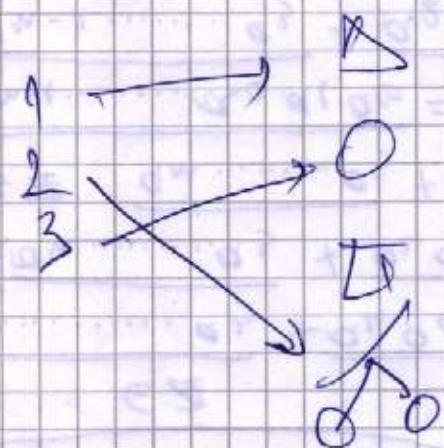
$$= \{(a, f(a)) : a \in \{1, 2, 4\}\}$$

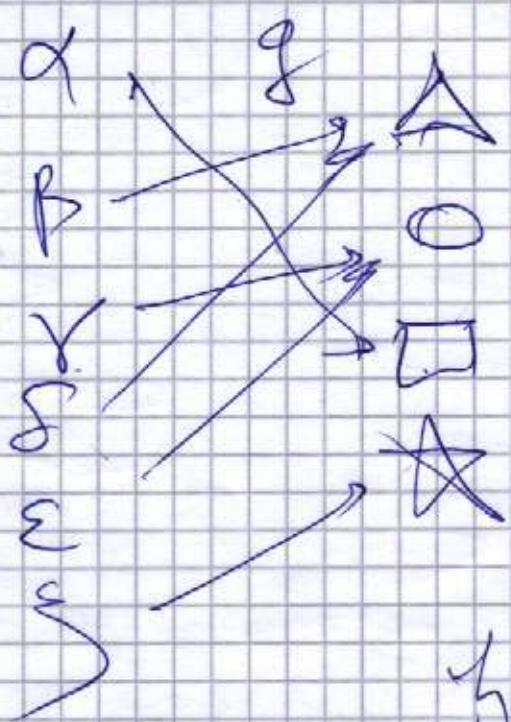
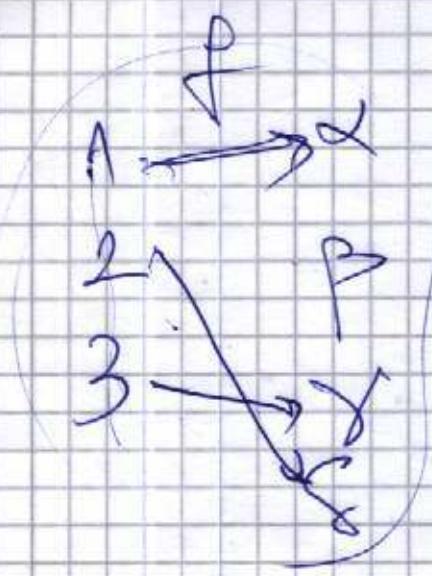
$$G_f = \{(a, f(a)) : a \in \text{dom } f\}$$



1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1
 2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 2

$(f_1) = 1$
 $f_1 = a$
 $a \in \{1, 2, 3\}$



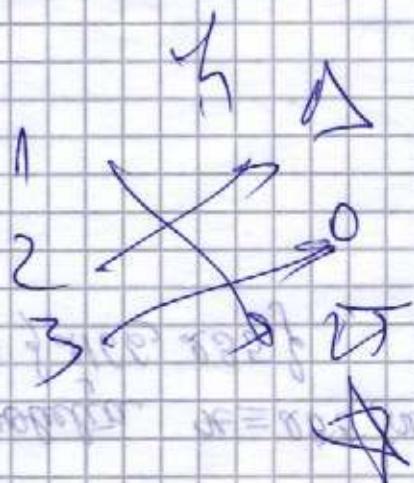


①

$\text{ker } g(f(a))$

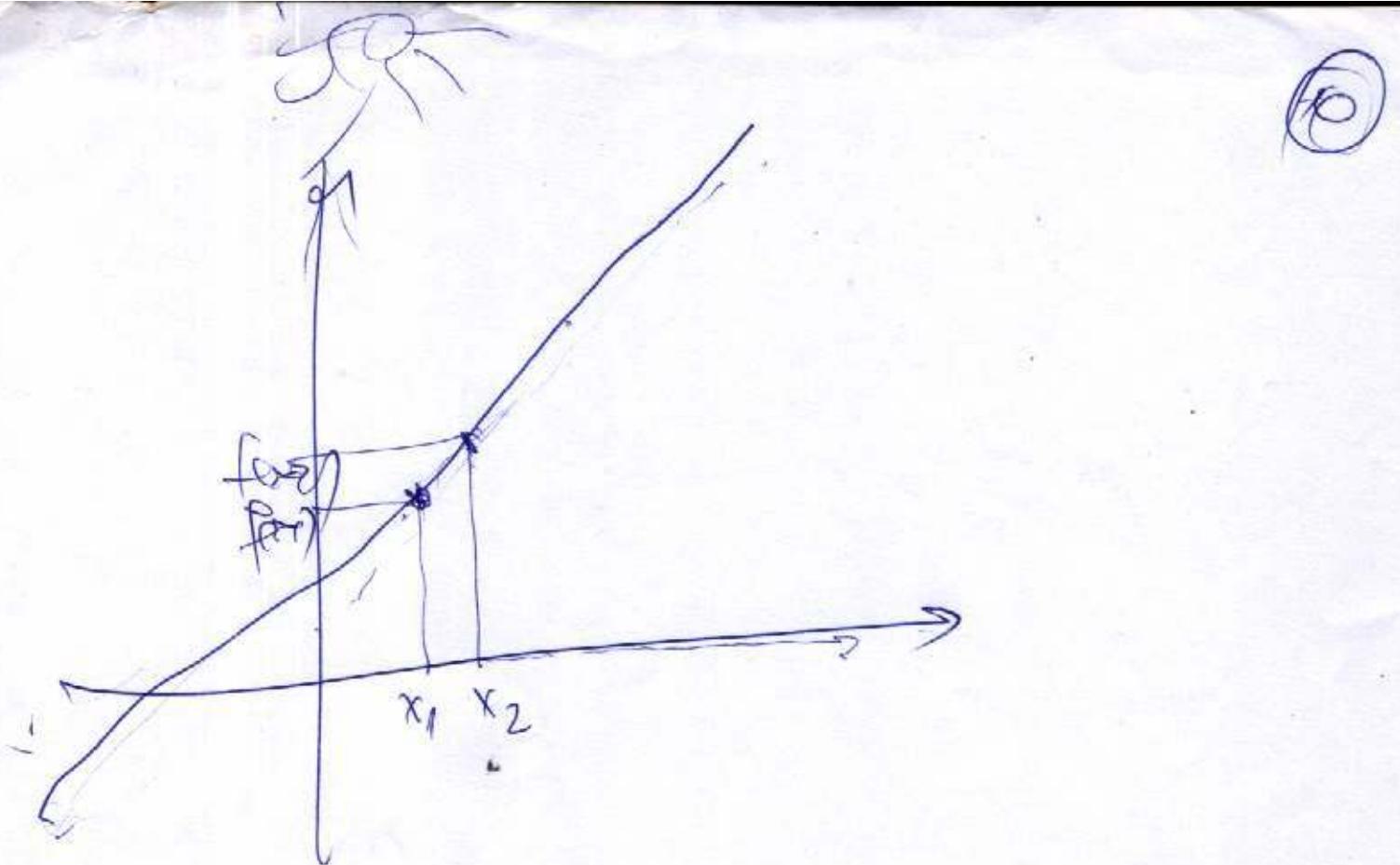
($a \in \text{gerf}(f)$)

$a \in \text{gerf}(g)$



$$g \circ f : A \rightarrow D$$

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



$$\theta(\text{sum})$$

Exhibit 2. If the function is convex, then the value of the function at the midpoint of the interval is less than or equal to the average of the values of the function at the endpoints of the interval.

$$= 13 + 60 + 16 + 3 = 92$$

$$\theta(\text{sum}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2x_1}{x_0+x_1} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{x_0+x_1} \right] + \left[\frac{x_0}{x_0+x_1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{x_0+x_1} \right] + \left[\frac{x_1}{x_0+x_1} \right] =$$

if $x_0 > 0$ and $x_1 > 0$



①

CURS 4 ALGEBRA S14

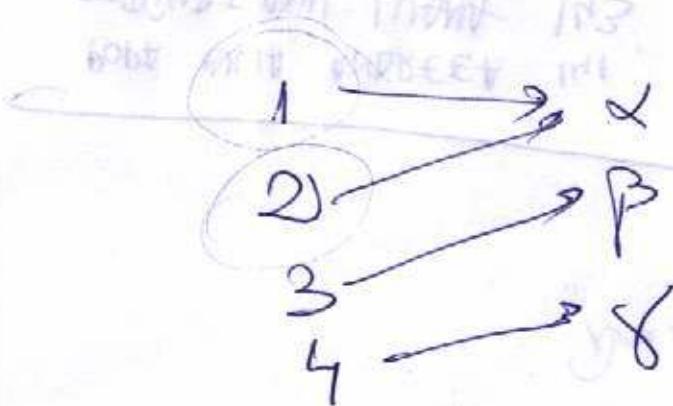
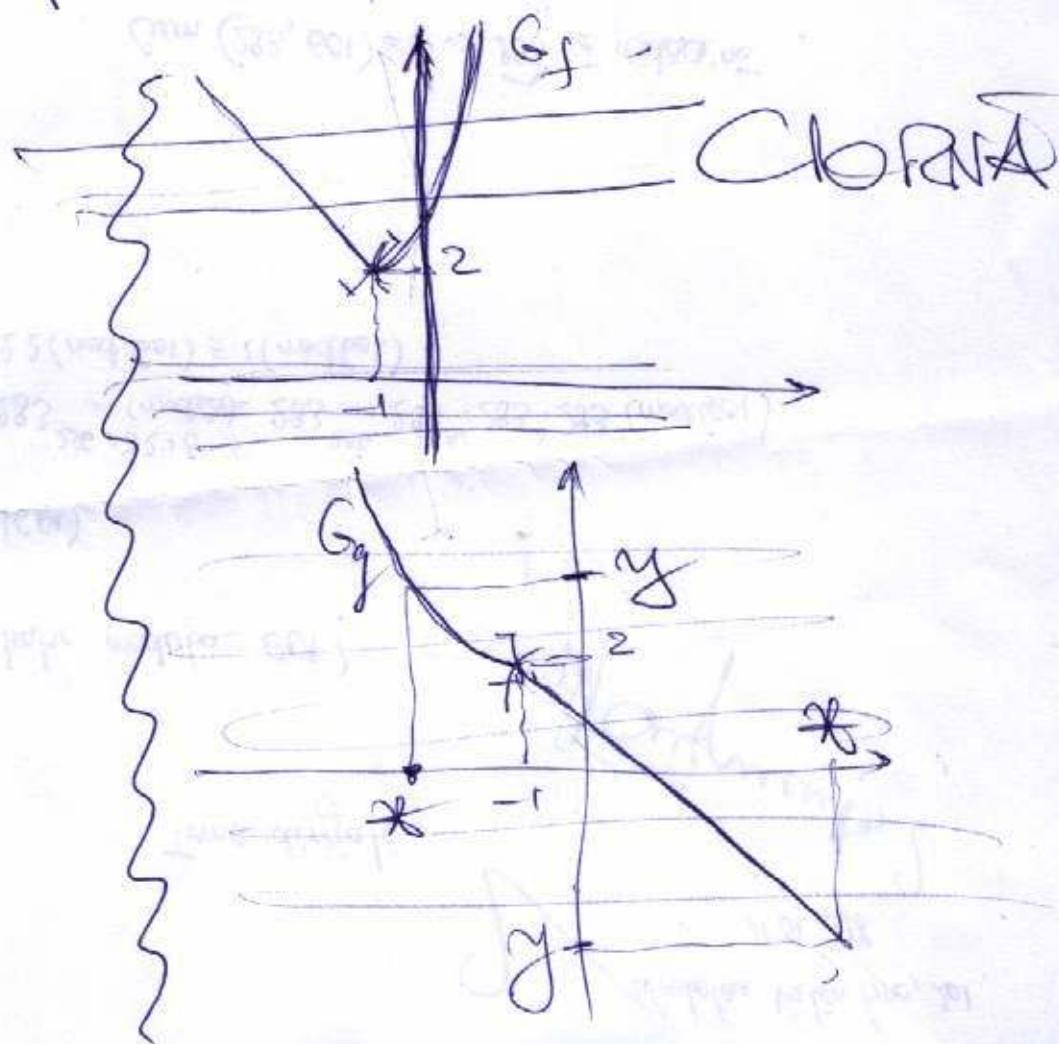
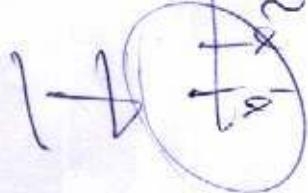
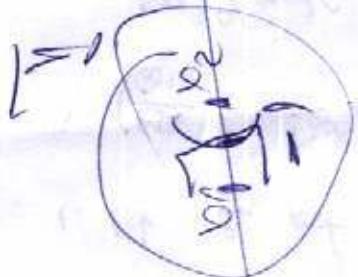
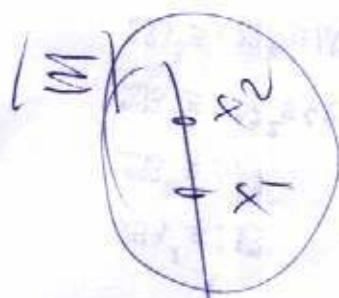
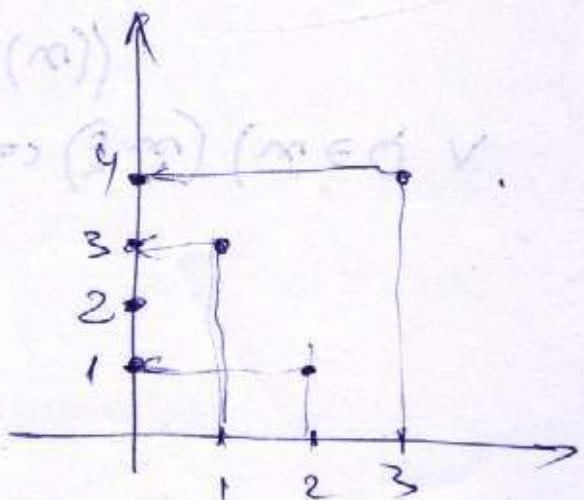
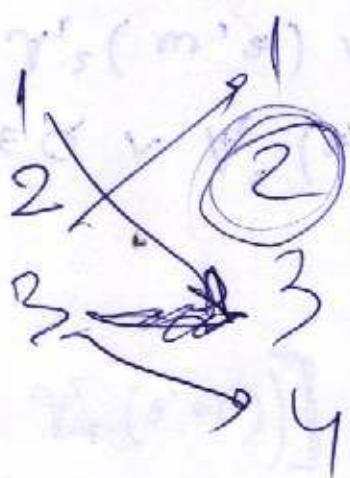
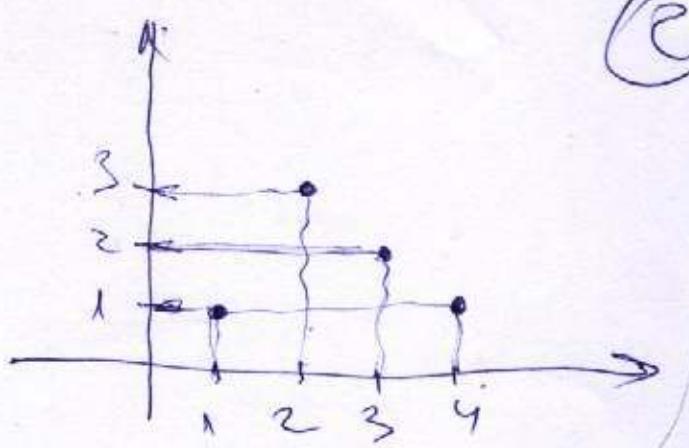
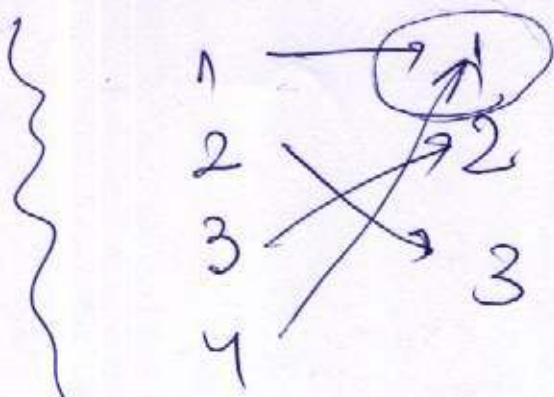


fig: $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 3, & x \leq -1 \\ 1-x, & x > -1 \end{cases}$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 3, & x \leq -1 \\ 1-x, & x > -1 \end{cases}$$





Für alle injektiv: $\{ f(x_1, x_2) \in \text{dom} \}$

Lege: $x_1 = -5, x_2 = 1 \quad \{ x_1 \neq x_2 \wedge f(x_1) = f(x_2) \}$

Beweis, $x_1 \neq x_2$,

$f(x_1) = f(-5) = 1 - (-5) = 6 \}$

$f(x_2) = f(1) = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6 \} \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2)$. □

Für alle surjektiv:

Lege: $\forall y \in B$ $\exists x \in A$

Da: $y \geq 0$.

Dann: $x \leq 1, f(x) = 1 - x \geq 2 \geq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq y$.

3

Dacă $x > -1$,

$$f(x) = \boxed{x^2 + 2x + 3} = \cancel{(x+1)^2} + 2 > 2 > 0 \geq 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0$$

g este injectivă: $\{x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)\}$

dată! Fie x_1, x_2 fără $x_1 \neq x_2$
pentru a fixa ideea, ~~presupunem~~ $x_1 < x_2$
~~considerăm~~

I Dacă $x_1 < x_2 \leq -1$,

$$\text{atunci } x_1 + 1 < x_2 + 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-(x_1 + 1) > -(x_2 + 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(x_1 + 1)^2 > (x_2 + 1)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x_1) = (x_1 + 1)^2 + 2 > (x_2 + 1)^2 + 2 = g(x_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x_1) > g(x_2) \Rightarrow g(x_1) \neq g(x_2).$$

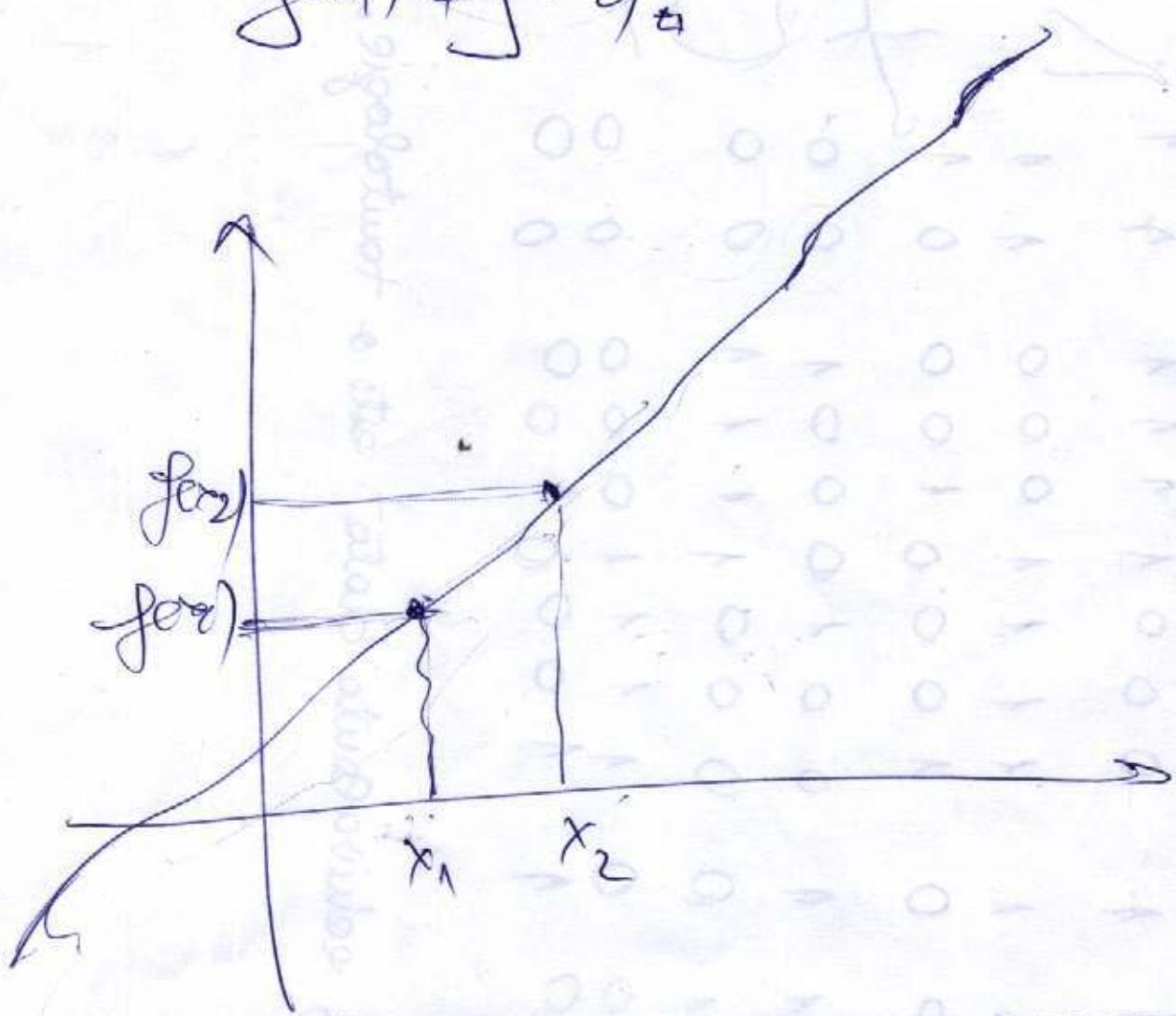
II Dacă $-1 < x_1 < x_2$,

$$\text{atunci } g(x_1) = x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 3 = (x_1 + 1)^2 + 2 \geq 2$$

$$g(x_2) = 1 - x_2 < 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$g(x_1) > g(x_2) \Rightarrow g(x_1) \neq g(x_2)$$

III Dacă $-1 < x_1 < x_2$,
 atunci $g(x_1) = 1 - x_1 > 1 - x_2 \geq g(x_2) \Rightarrow$
 $g(x_1) \neq g(x_2)$.



~~este injecțivă~~

~~deoarece~~ \forall $\{$ Hyp rez fol g(x)=y.

Dacă $y < 2$, luăm $x = 1 - y > -1$.

Atunci $g(x) = 1 - x = 1 - (1 - y) = y$

Dado $y \neq 2$, basta $x = -1 - \sqrt{y-2}$ ⑤
 (are sens, cada $y-2 \geq 0$)

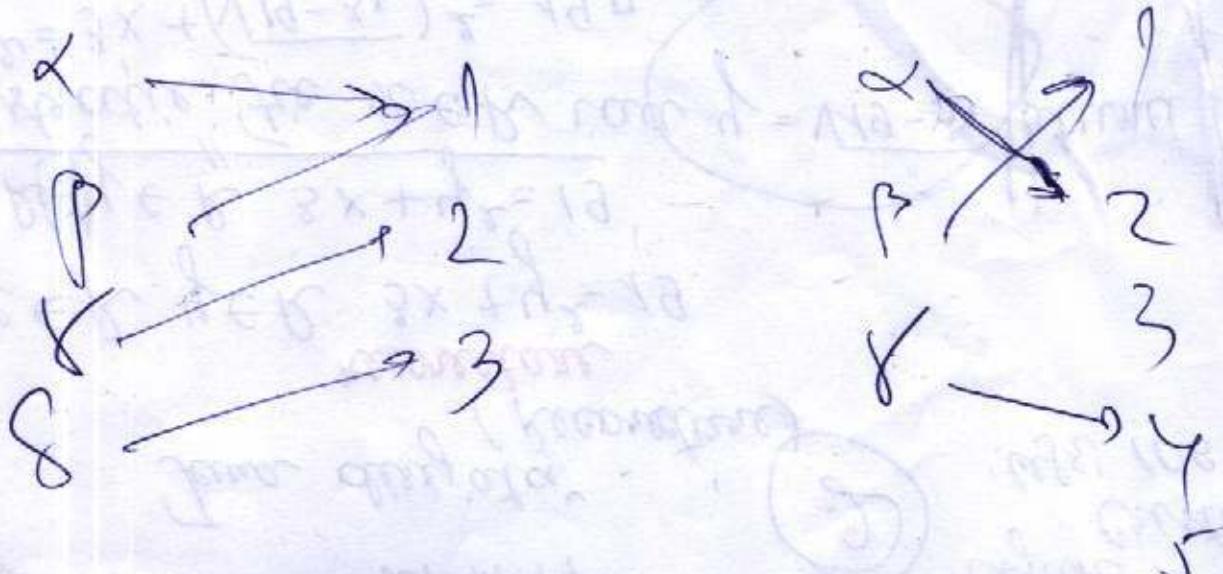
$$y \neq 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} \geq 0 \rightarrow -\sqrt{y-2} \leq 0 \rightarrow \\ x = -1 - \sqrt{y-2} \leq -1,$$

deu $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 3 =$

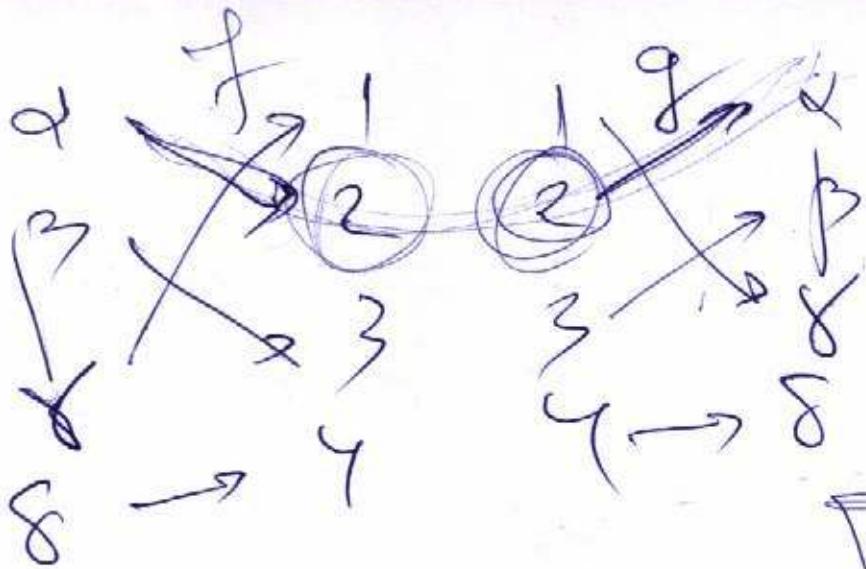
$$(-1 - \sqrt{y-2})^2 + 2(-1 - \sqrt{y-2}) + 3 =$$

~~$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{y-2} + y - 2 - 2\sqrt{y-2} + 3 = y.$$~~

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 3x + 3 = y \quad (1) \\ (x+1)^2 + 2 = y \quad (2) \\ (x+1)^2 = y-2 \end{array} \right.$$



(6)



$$g(f(\alpha)) = \alpha$$

$$g(f(\beta)) = \beta$$

$$g(f(x)) = x$$

~~$$f(g(t)) = t$$~~

* Come è possibile trovare g ?

Sol: Trovare $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t, & t < 2 \\ -1-\sqrt{t-2}, & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(h(t)) = t$$

$$1-h(t) = t$$

$$h(t) = 2t^2 + 2t + 3 = t$$

$h \circ g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

④

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

$$\begin{cases} 1 - g(x), & g(x) < 2 \\ -1 - \sqrt{g(x)-2}, & g(x) \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \begin{cases} 1 - (x^2 + 2x + 3), & x^2 + 2x + 3 < 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0 \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ z_2 &= \begin{cases} 1 - (1-x), & 1-x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -1 \\ x > -1 \end{cases} \\ z_3 &= \begin{cases} -1 - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} - 2, & x^2 + 2x + 3 \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 \geq 0 \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ z_4 &= \begin{cases} -1 - \sqrt{1-x} - 2, & 1-x \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \leq -1 \\ x > -1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \begin{cases} x, & x \geq -1 \\ -1 - \sqrt{(x+1)^2}, & x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} x, & x \geq -1 \\ -1 - (-x-1), & x \leq -1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(B)

$$\text{Def}, \quad h \circ g = \text{Id}_R$$

$$\text{Analog (formal)} \quad g \circ h = \text{Id}_R$$

$$\text{Def}, \quad h = g^{-1}.$$

$$I \subset R \quad \text{and} \quad h \in C_B$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 45\pi - k \Rightarrow x \in 45\pi - \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\pi \leq 45\pi - k \leq 2\pi \quad \text{or} \quad 26\pi < k$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\pi \leq 45\pi - k \Rightarrow k \in [3\pi, 42\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\pi \leq 45\pi - k \Rightarrow 0 \leq k + 3\pi < 42\pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq k + 3\pi \leq 38\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\pi \leq 45\pi - k \Rightarrow 0 \leq k + 3\pi < 38\pi \Rightarrow k \in [0, 38\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (0, \pi) \quad \text{and} \quad x \in (0, \pi + 3\pi) \quad \text{and} \quad x \in (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \quad \text{and} \quad x \in (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \quad \text{and} \quad x \in (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (0, \pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi)$$

$$I \subset R$$

$$\text{and} \quad x \in (0, \pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) = 15\pi - \pi$$

$$\text{and} \quad x \in (0, \pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) = 15\pi - \pi$$

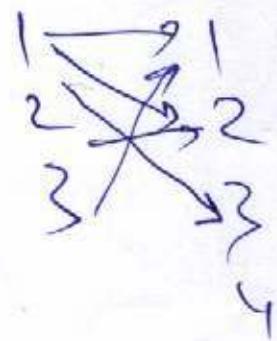
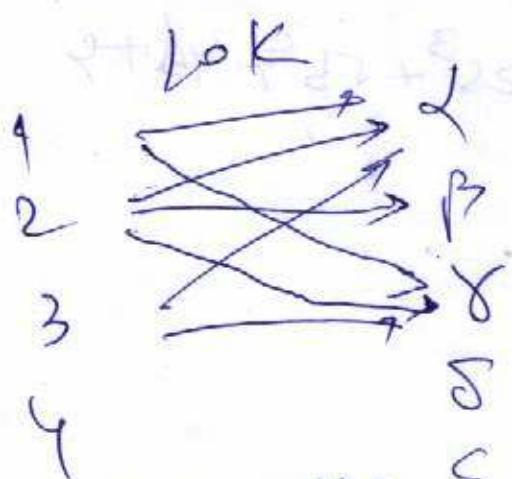
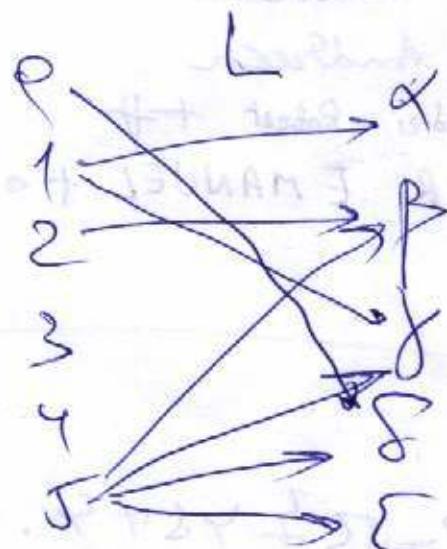
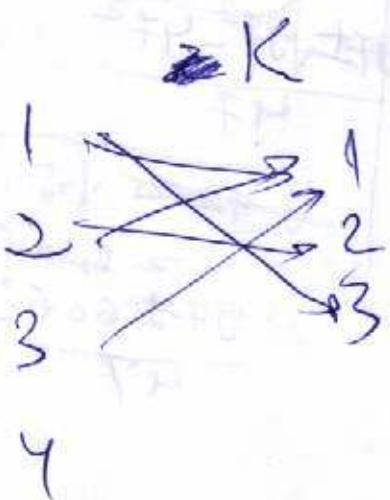
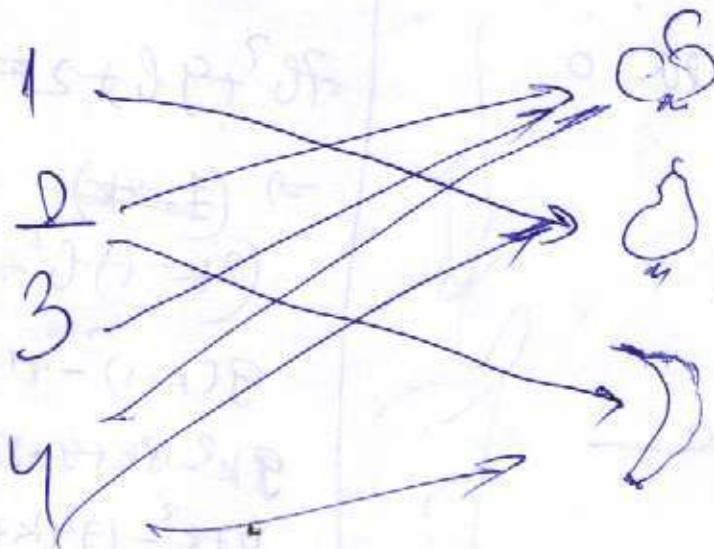
$$= 15\pi - \pi = 14\pi$$

$$E \subset (0, \pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) = 14\pi$$

$$(0, \pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi) \cup (0, \pi + 3\pi + 3\pi) = I$$

CURS 5 ALGEBRA SI4

①



BĂESU RAREŞ - GABRIEL 143 E

GUTĂ RĂZVAN - ALEXANDRU - GRUPA 141

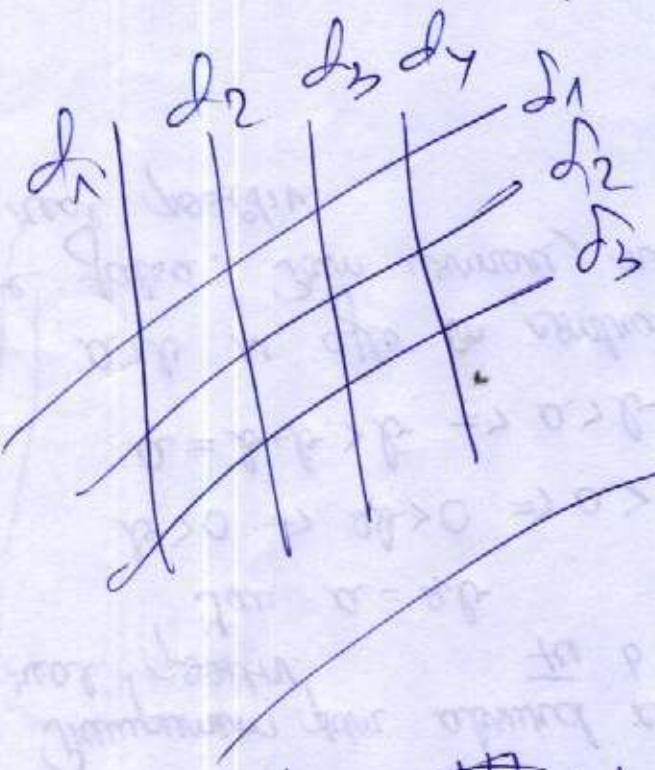
STRIMBEANU LUANA 143

ADAM ADRIAN-CLAUDIU 142

a, b snit depele in plan. ②

$D =$ multimea de puncte din plan

$\Pi =$ rel. de paralelism pe D



$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{(d_1, d_2) \in \Pi} \quad & d_1, d_2 \in \\ \cancel{(d_3, d_1) \in \Pi} \quad & d_3, d_1 \in \end{aligned}$$

f e transformată
 f' e transformată

$f \in a, b, c \in M$ a.s. $a \neq b \neq c$.

Atunci bpa și cpl .

Deci f e transformată, atârnă cpl ,

decă $a \neq c$

$p \in \cancel{\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}} \stackrel{\text{nu}}{=} M \setminus \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$P = \{(1, 2), (3, 5)\}$.

Relația reflexivă a lui f e

$$\{(1,2), (3,4), (1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5)\}$$

$$(= \rho \cup \Delta_M)$$

Relația simetrică a lui f este: $\{(1,2), (2,1), (3,5), (5,3)\}$.

Relația trans. a lui f' este:

$$\{(1,2), (3,4)\} \text{ pt } f' = \{(1,2), (2,3), (3,5)\}$$

$$\text{sts: } \{(1,2), (2,3), (3,5),$$

$$\boxed{(1,3), (2,5)}$$

$$\boxed{(1,5)} \quad \stackrel{\text{obs}}{=} \quad \bigcup_{M \in N} (P')^n$$

azion

pe D nu multimea dupelor din plan
definire a \parallel (det bârlivazi).

Să e de ~~o~~ valență.

$$\frac{a}{\parallel_b}$$



~~note~~ $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\text{def} \rightarrow \text{many}$ (1)

$$\hat{\Theta}\left(z \frac{e}{p_3}\right) = \{ \dots, -8, -3, 0, 3, 6, 9, \dots \} \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

~~A~~ $\frac{1}{p_3} = \{ \dots, -5, -2, 1, 4, 7, 10, \dots \} \subset \mathbb{Z}$

$$\frac{2}{p_3} = \{ \dots, -4, -1, 2, 5, 8, 11, \dots \} = \mathbb{Z} + 2$$

Deel, $\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_3} = \{ 3\mathbb{Z}, 3\mathbb{Z} + 1, 3\mathbb{Z} + 2 \}$

$$= \{ \hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{2} \}$$

More general,

~~#~~ $\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_n} = \{ \hat{0}, \hat{1}, \dots, \hat{n-1} \} \stackrel{\text{not } \mathbb{Z}_n}{=} \mathbb{Z}_n$

$$\mu M \not\subset \{-4, -3, -2, 1, 0, 1, 2\} \quad \text{J}$$

apf \rightarrow $\mathbb{Q} - \{0\}; 3$

$$\frac{-4}{P} = \{-4, -1, 2\}$$

$$\frac{-3}{P} = \{-3, 0\}$$

$$\frac{-2}{P} = \{-2, 1\}$$

$$\frac{M}{P} = \left\{ \{-4, -1, 2\}, \{-3, 0\}, \{-2, 1\} \right\},$$

$$\text{S.c.i.R: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet \{-4, 0, 1\} \\ \bullet \{-4, 0, -2\} \\ \bullet \{2, -3, 1\} \end{array} \right| \frac{M}{P} = \{-4, 0, 1\}.$$

$$\therefore$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad f(a) = 2a + 5$$

$$\therefore f(\hat{0}) = 2 \cdot 0 + 5 = 5$$

$$f(\hat{1}) = 2 \cdot 1 + 5 = 7$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\pi} \frac{A}{B}$$

(6)

~~$A \xrightarrow{\pi} \frac{A}{B}$~~

$f = u \circ \pi$

~~\mathbb{Z}_6~~

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z}_6 \cong \mathbb{Z}^{(\text{mod } 6)}$$

$f^{\text{int}} = f_3$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \cong \mathbb{Z}^{(\text{mod } 6)}$$

$$f_3 \cong (\text{mod } 3)$$

as: $\mathbb{Z}^{(\text{mod } 6)} \subset P_{f_1}$
 then exists $a: \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_3$

pt call $f = u \circ \pi$,

adica $g: \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_3$,
 $g(\hat{a}) = \bar{a}$ e corret
 definida!

CURS 6 ALGEBRAS

$+ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\cancel{+((2,7)) = 9} \quad 2 + 7 = 9$$

$$+ (+(3,4), +(2,-1)) = +(7,1) = 8$$

$$(3+4) + (2+(-1)) = 7+1 = 8.$$



$$\cancel{x+y} = \cancel{x+y}$$

$$2 \cdot \cancel{19} = \cancel{2 \cdot 19} = \cancel{38} = \cancel{3}$$

$$\cancel{172} \cdot \cancel{(-31)} \text{ dui dat lief?}$$

$$\cancel{x} = \cancel{a}$$

$$\cancel{3y} = \cancel{-5332} = \cancel{3}$$

$$\Sigma |x-x'|$$

$$\Sigma |y-y'|$$

$$\begin{aligned} xy - x'y' &= x(y-y') + xy' - x'y' \\ &= x(y-y') + (x-x')y' ; \Sigma \Rightarrow \\ &\quad xy = x'y' \end{aligned}$$

Prin

$$\boxed{\overset{\wedge}{3} \cdot \overset{\wedge}{4} = \overset{\wedge}{3} \cdot \overset{\wedge}{4} = 12} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

(obs)

în Z_n,

$\hat{a} + \hat{b} = \text{restul împărțirii lui } ab \text{ la } n$

și

$$\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} =$$

ab mod n

pe P: $2xy = xy + xy - (1+i)$

$$(29 + 97 + 203)$$

Pe R $2xy = xy + xy + 42$.

Așadar că R admite eu.

AGA DA

AGA NU

Dacă $e = -b$,

Atunci

$$Re = x_{-b} + 7x + 7(-b) + 42$$

$$= x + 7x + 7(-b) + 7x + 42 = x.$$

Deci, $e = -b$ este eu. Prin

ca urmare, R admite eu.

$$xe = xe + 7x + 7e + 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xe + 6x + 7e + 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e(x+7) = -6(x+7)$$

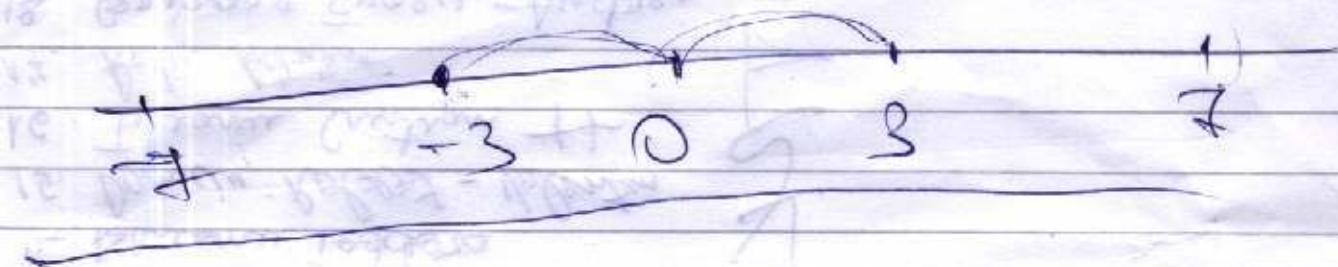
$$\Rightarrow e = -6.$$

$N \geq \max N$

(3)

Aber $\{N \geq N^2\} \cap \{N \in \mathbb{N}\} \rightarrow N \in \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow N = 1,$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e \neq 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow e + 42 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow e = -42 \end{array} \right\}$$



je $\mathcal{E}: *xy = xy + 7x + 7y + 42.$

$$e = -6$$

Can not eliminate e in \mathcal{E}
metzgab in \mathcal{E} ?

Sol: \mathcal{E} ist e -unabhängig.

Aber $\{e \in \mathcal{E} \mid *xy = -6\} \rightarrow$

$$xy + 7x + 7y + 48 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x+7)(y+7) = 1 \Rightarrow x+7 \in \{-1, 1\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \in \{-8, -6\},$$

Recipro:

(4)

$$(-8) \Delta (-8) = (-8) \cdot (-8) + 2 \cdot (-8) + 7 \cdot (-8) + 42 =$$

$$= 64 - 112 + 42 = -6, \text{ deci}$$

~ 8 este multibar

$$(-6) \Delta (-6) = (-6)(-6) + 2(-6) + 7(-6) + 42 =$$

$$= 36 - 42 = -6, \text{ deci } -6$$

este multibar

Ca urmare, elementele lui \mathbb{Z} sunt
împăzite în raport cu mult $-8 \Delta -6$

(G, Δ) grup; A mulțime nevoid

Pe G^A definim operația Δ astfel

$$(f \Delta g)(a) = f(a) \Delta g(a).$$

(G^A, Δ) e grup

demonstrare:

Este $f, g \in G^A$ și $a \in A$.

$$[(f \Delta g) \Delta h](a) = (f \Delta g)(a) \Delta h(a) = (f(a) \Delta g(a)) \Delta h(a) \stackrel{\Delta \text{ este o operare}}{=} f(a) \Delta (g(a) \Delta h(a))$$

$$f(a) \Delta (g(a) \Delta h(a)) = f(a) \Delta [g(a) \Delta h(a)] \in [f \Delta (g \Delta h)](a),$$

$$\text{deci } (f \Delta g) \Delta h = f \Delta (g \Delta h).$$

Ca urmă, Δ e asociat cu G^* ~~Δ~~

Pică $E: A \rightarrow G$, $E(a) = e$ elementul neutru al lui G .

Pre-act ~~Pre~~ Pre $f \in G^*$, act

Astfel $(f \Delta E)(a) = f(a) \Delta E(a) = f(a) \Delta e = f(a)$,
deci $f \Delta E = f$.

$(E \Delta f)(a) = E(a) \Delta f(a) = e \Delta f(a) = f(a)$,
deci $E \Delta f = f$.

Ca urmă, E este p.u. $\forall \Delta \in G^*$

Pică $f \in G^*$.

Numă $g: A \rightarrow G$, $g(a) = \begin{cases} f(a) & \text{dacă } f(a) \\ e & \text{în caz contrar} \end{cases}$

Structura
din G
al lui
 $f(a)$

Pre $a \in A$.

$(g \Delta f)(a) = g(a) \Delta f(a) = f(a)' \Delta f(a) = e = E(a)$,

dacă $f(a) \neq e$

$(f \Delta g)(a) = f(a) \Delta g(a) = f(a) \Delta f(a)' = e = E(a)$,

dacă $f(a) = e$.

Ca urmă:

- ~~e~~ e simetrică față de Δ și \in top cu
- ~~Δ~~ Δ de pe G^* , deci
- ~~e~~ e simetria față de Δ și \in top cu Δ de pe G^*

Cum ~~Δ~~ este o formă abstrată a lui f ,

Fälschlich nur G^* mit Δ -metrische
Cros

$A, \boxed{\alpha}, \boxed{\beta}$: (G^*, Δ) esti group.

Asst Ne: Δ e associated per G^*
~~metrisch~~ $(fag)\Delta h = f\alpha(gah)$.

Δ are e.u. per G^* ~~f~~ Δ e-eafzf

CURS DE ALGEBRA SEMESTRUL I 14

①

Exemple și standard "de acorduri"

- $(\mathbb{N}, +)$, (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) , ~~(\mathbb{Q}, \cdot)~~ , (\mathbb{Q}, \cdot) , (\mathbb{R}, \cdot) , (\mathbb{C}, \cdot)
- (\mathbb{Z}_n, \cdot)
- (A^*, \circ)
- $(M_n(\mathbb{C}), \cdot)$

+ ONEA RADU-ANDREI 143

+ STRIMBEANU LUANA 143

+ COICULESCU VERONICA 141

+ NANCI ALEXANDRA 143

$$A = \{ u, 3, a, \Delta, b \}$$

uu u3aaa aaaaa
 3aa, bab bae, abb, ...

$\text{FMCA} = \text{multimea acelor multimi}$

uuu3aaa babab
 babab

$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_7, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{19}) \in C_1 \times C_2 \subset \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$

multiplicativ

$(GL_n(\mathbb{C}), \cdot)$ = grupul matricilor inversabili din $M_n(\mathbb{C})$

x	0	1	2	
0	0	1	2	
1	1	2	0	
2	2	0	1	

α	β	γ	δ	
α	α	β	γ	
β	β	γ	δ	
γ	γ	δ	α	β

$\varphi(1+z) = \varphi(1) + \varphi(z)$

$$\Delta z = \Delta \varphi = \frac{\varphi(1) - \varphi(0)}{\Delta x}$$

$\varphi(u+v) = \varphi(u) + \varphi(v) \quad \forall u, v$

u	0	1	2	3	
0	0	1	2	3	
1	1	0	3	2	
2	2	3	0	1	
3	3	2	1	0	

$f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad \forall a, b$

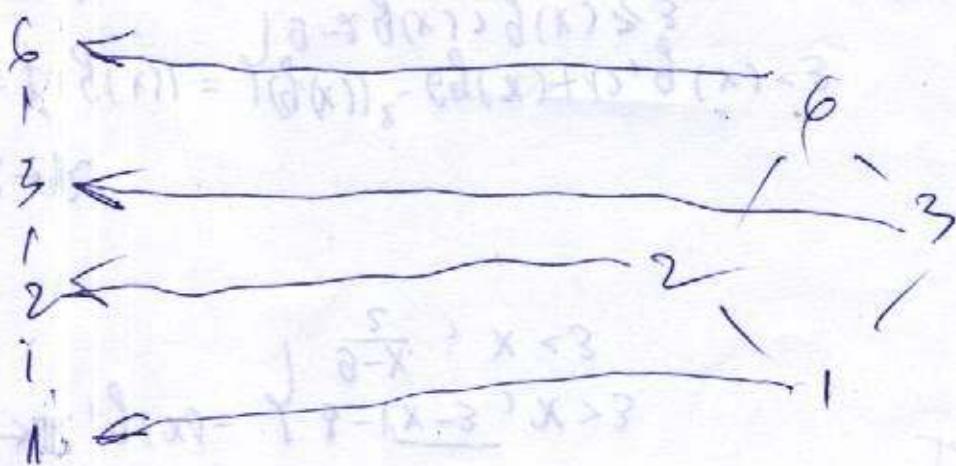
Def STRUCTURA DOMENIU =
strucțui care "acată la fel".

Def MORFISM = Funcție care o
preservă formă și strucțui.

Def ISOMORFISM = MORFISM INVERS
SABIL AL căruia invers este tot mor-
fism.

Def ENDOMORFISM = Morfism de la
strucțui la ea însăși.

Def AUTOMORFISM = Isomorfism de la
strucțui la ea însăși.



$$(G_1, \Delta), (G_2, \bullet), G \stackrel{\text{nat}}{\cong} G_1 \times G_2 \quad (4)$$

pe G $(x_1, x_2) * \perp (y_1, y_2) = (x_1 \Delta y_1, x_2 \circ y_2)$
 $(G \perp)$ e quip.

Frei $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\Rightarrow k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ so daß

$x-y = k-l$ ist.

Probe umzuwandeln, $S \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$.

$$k \cdot S \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z}_m \quad (\pi(a) = \tilde{a})$$

berä

\checkmark

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k \cdot S \subseteq \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{Z}_m \\ \text{berä} & & \checkmark \\ \text{mit } k \cdot S = \pi(S) & \xrightarrow{\text{durch }} & \text{durch } k \cdot \mathbb{Z}_m \\ \text{und } k \cdot \mathbb{Z}_m & \xrightarrow{\text{durch }} & \end{array}$$

Seelsgruppe bei \mathbb{Z}_m

mit ~~\mathbb{Z}_m~~ alle div

$$\{d \in \mathbb{Z} : d \mid m\}.$$

Sti Vitek?

①

CURS 8 ALGEBRĂ S 14

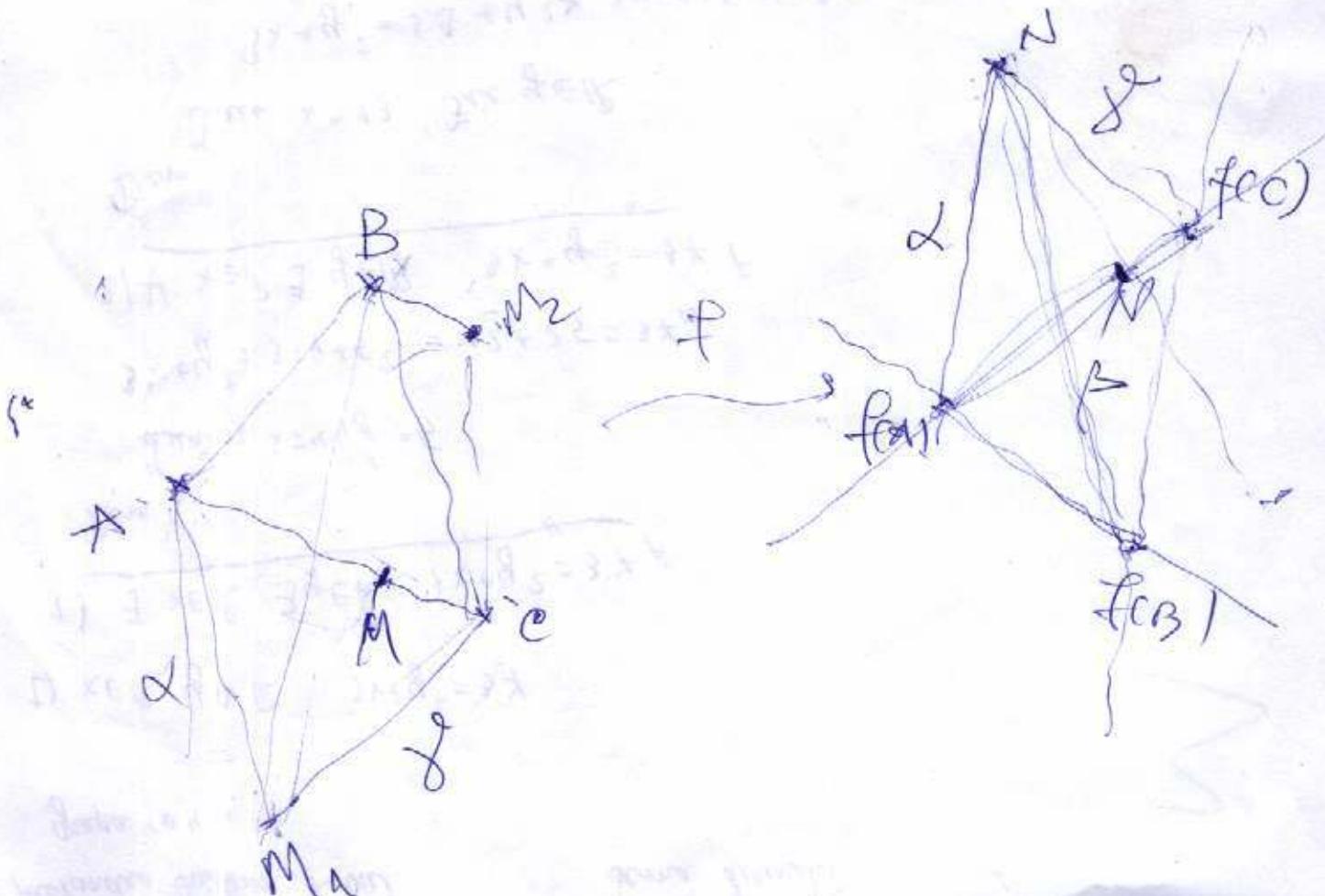
Dacă $M \neq \emptyset$,

$(SCM) = \{f: M \rightarrow M : f \text{ e bijectivă}\}, 0\}$

este grup .. planul!

Părticularizare: $M = P$

$\text{isom}(P) = \{f: P \rightarrow P : \forall A, B \in P$
 $f(A \cdot f(B)) = AB\}$



Decay $\text{Isom}(P) \subset \text{SCP}$, ②

Fie $f, g \in \text{Isom}(P)$. Fie $A, B \in P$.

Amenaj $(g \circ f)(A \wedge f(B)) = g(f(A) \wedge f(B))$ ~~feat(f)~~ ~~feat(f)~~
~~feat~~ ~~feat AB~~, deci $g \circ f \in \text{Isom}(P)$.

$$AB = f(f^{-1}(A))f(f^{-1}(B)) = f(A)f(B)$$

Decay $f^{-1} \in \text{Isom}(P)$

Atât deasă, $\text{Isom}(P) \trianglelefteq (\text{SP}, \circ)$,
deci $(\text{Isom}(P), \circ)$ este grup.

~~Definitie~~ \circ legătură între planuri.

Necesar $\text{SCP} = \{f \in \text{Isom}(P) : f(F) = F\}$

(cu multe planuri împreună ce nu au același F)

Fie $f, g \in \text{SCP}$,

$$(g \circ f)(F) = g(f(F)) = g(F) = F.$$

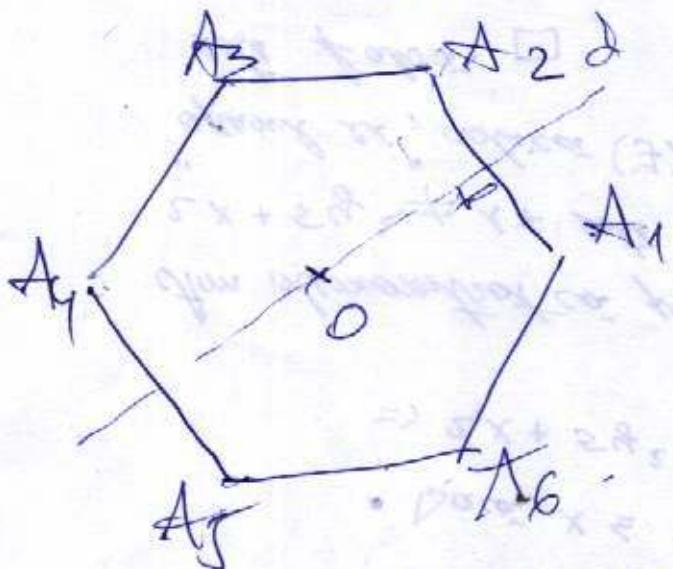
$$F = f^{-1}(f(F)) = f^{-1}(F).$$

Că urmărește, $\text{SCP} \leq (\text{Isom}(P), \circ)$

Decay (SCP, \circ) .

(3)

Pentru cel mai bună și la casă
un hexagon regulat $A_1 A_2 \dots A_6$.



Dacă $f \in S(\mathbb{F})$,
atunci $f(A_1) \neq f(A_2)$ determină
cuplul $\{f(A_1) \neq f(A_2)\}$

Pentru $f(A_1)$ avem 6 valori.
Dacă $f(x)$ este fixat ($f(A_1)$), $f(A_2)$ are 2 valori,
de unde nu poate avea oarecare
mult de 12 domeniu.

Pe de altă parte, notăm $P = P_{0, \frac{\pi}{3}}$,

atunci $\{P, P^3, P^6, P^9, P^{12}, P^{15}\} \subseteq S(\mathbb{F})$.

\Rightarrow nu sunt simetrice în raport cu d .

cu coordonatele

$P, P^3, P^6, P^9, P^{12}, P^{15}$.

Avem: $P \neq P^3 \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$

$$GP^i \neq GP^j \quad \forall i \neq j$$

$$GP^i \neq P^j \quad \forall i \neq j$$

$$GP^2 + GP = P^2 + P^6 = P^4$$

$$GP(A_1) = A_1$$

$$GP(A_2) = A_6$$

$$GP(A_3) = A_5$$

$$GP(A_4) = A_2$$

$$GP = P^4$$

$$GP^2 + GP = P^2 + P^6 = P^4$$

(4)

Omboluid μ u poligon regulat,
 $T \not\cong A_1, A_2 \dots A_n$ cu un latice ($n \geq 3$),

$$D_n = S(T) = \{1, \rho, \rho^2, \dots, \rho^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, \rho^{\frac{n+1}{2}}, \rho^{\frac{n-3}{2}}, \dots, \rho^{\frac{n+3}{2}}\}$$

"Ca relativă" $\rho^m = 1, \rho^2 = 1, \rho\rho = \rho^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$

"Grupul DIEDRAL" D_n

Obs: $|D_n| = 2n$. ($n \geq 3$)

~~$\phi: D_n \rightarrow \langle f(A_1), f(A_2), \dots, f(A_n) \rangle$~~

$\phi: D_n \rightarrow \langle \Sigma \rangle$ e morfism
 injectiv de grupuri,

deci, $n \geq 3$ D_n se scufundă
 în $\langle \Sigma \rangle$.

pt $n=3$

$D_3 \leftrightarrow \Sigma_3$

$$\sigma = 2 \cdot 3 \quad |D_3| \leq |\Sigma_3| = 3! = 6.$$

deci

$$D_3 \cong \Sigma_3$$

Berechnungen

(5)

$S_3 = \{1, p, p^2, \sigma, p\sigma, p^2\sigma\}$ da
relativ $p^3 = 1, \sigma^3 = 1$
 $\sigma p = p^2\sigma$.

$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$.

$\boxed{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4}, \boxed{\{(1, 0)\}}$

$\boxed{\{(1, 0)\}}$

$\boxed{\{(1, 0), (0, 0)\}} \checkmark$

$\boxed{\{(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 0)\}}.$

$\boxed{\{(1, 3), (0, 2), (1, 1), (0, 0)\}}.$

	13	02	11	00
13	02	11	00	13
02	11	00	13	02
11	00	13	02	11
00	13	02	11	00

Prop 2.5

$M = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n : \text{no } x_i \in A \text{ in system}\}$ (6)

$N = \{x_1, x_2\}$

$\exists \langle x_1^1, x_1^2, x_1^3, \dots, x_1^n;$

$(x_1 x_1, x_1), (x_1 x_1, x_1 x_1) \dots$

$\langle x_1^1, x_1^2, \dots, x_1^n \rangle = \{x_1^\alpha : \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

$M = \{x, y\}.$

$x, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $y, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\{x : \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{y : \beta \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$

~~$\exists x y \beta : \alpha \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$~~

$x^\alpha y^\beta, x^\alpha y^\beta, \dots, x^\alpha y^\beta$

~~$x^2 y^2 + x^3 y^3 + x^4 y^4 + \dots + x^{28} y^{28}$~~

Pu \mathbb{Z}^n considerare elementele ③

$e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots$

$e_n = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$.

Te $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$

Ahnu că $x = (x_1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) + (0, x_2, 0, \dots, 0) +$

$\dots + (0, 0, \dots, 0, x_n) \in$

~~$x_1(1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) + x_2(0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) + \dots + x_n(0, 0, \dots, 1, 0)$~~

③, corespondă
în notă de adunare

$\langle e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \rangle$, a expresiei

$x_1 \cdot e_1 + x_2 \cdot e_2 + \dots + x_n \cdot e_n$

notă de multiplicare.

Deci $\mathbb{Z}^n \cong \langle e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \rangle$,

pentru anume \mathbb{Z}^n este fruct generat.

Bem, punem că grupul ③ e
fruct generat

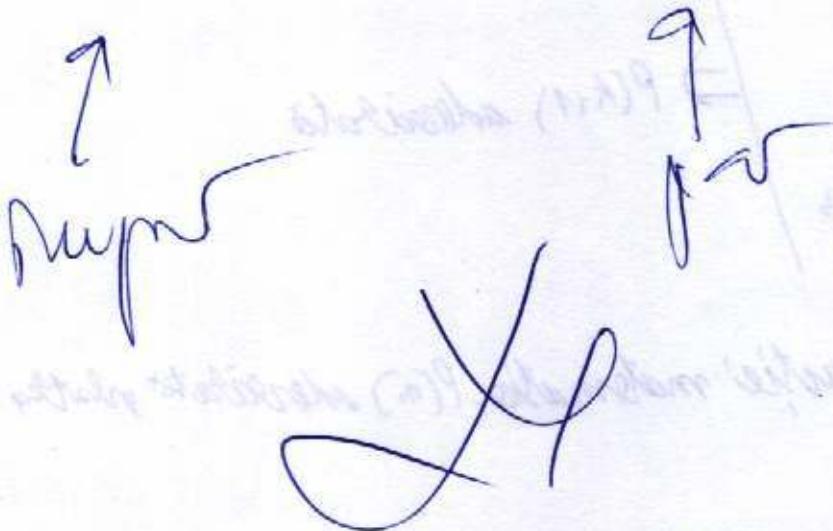
The $\left(\frac{x_1}{n}, \frac{x_2}{n}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{n} \right)$ are called generators of the system (first!) of generators of \mathbb{R} .

After we expect $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \underbrace{x_1 x_1 + x_2 x_2 + \dots + x_n x_n}_{\geq 0}$$

$$= \underbrace{x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n}_{\geq 0}$$

$$1 = 2(x_1 a_1 + \dots + x_n a_n)$$



Removing the $\text{ca}(D_{\mathbb{R}}^+)$,
Haus exhaust generat.

CURS @ ALG SIH

1

\mathbb{Z}_n

$$n \mathbb{Z} \leq \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\hat{a} = \hat{b} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_n \Leftrightarrow$$

(exist $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $a - b = m \cdot n$)

\Rightarrow

$$m | a - b$$

$$a - b = m \cdot n$$

m not n
multiples,
 $a, b \notin n\mathbb{Z}$.

$m \neq 0$

"abs" "

$\forall a \in G$.

Atunci $a^{-1}a = e \in H$, deoarece $a \equiv a \pmod{H}$

(deoarece este reflectivă)

Pentru $a, b \in G$ cu $a \equiv b \pmod{H} \Rightarrow$

$a^{-1}b \in H \Rightarrow b^{-1}a = (a^{-1}b)^{-1} \in H$,

deoarece $b \equiv a \pmod{H}$

Ca urmare, \equiv este simetrică

Pre $a, b, c \in G$ at $a \in, b \notin G_{\equiv_0} \text{ (mod } H)$.

Astăzi arătăm că G/H , de unde
 $a \in, b \in G/H$. Deși $a \in, b \in G$ (mod H)
ca urmare \equiv_0 și transformată,
deși \equiv_0 este rel. de echivalență.
Cum arată clasele de echivalență/
multiplu factor (~~G/\equiv_0~~ (mod H),
 G/H (mod H)?)?

Fixăm $a \in G$,

Pre $x \in G$,

Astăzi $\frac{x \in, a \text{ (mod } H)}{a \in, x \text{ (mod } H)} \Leftrightarrow x \in aH$

Ca urmare $\frac{a}{\equiv_0 \text{ (mod } H)} = aH$.

(Impr. $G/H = \frac{G}{\equiv_0 \text{ (mod } H)} = \{aH : a \in G\}$)

$$(ab)^{-1} = (ba)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} = ab$$

$$ab^{-1}b = b^{-1}ab = b^{-1}ab^{-1} = ba$$

Considerar un grupo

(3)

$$S_3 = \{ 1, p, p^2, r, pr, p^2r \} \quad (\text{car. rel.})$$

$p^3 = 1, \quad r^2 = 1, \quad (pr)^2 = p^2r$

1	p	p^2	r	pr	p^2r
1	p	p^2	r	pr	p^2r
p	p^2	1	pr	p^2r	r
p^2	1	p	p^2r	r	pr
r	r	p^2r	p^2	1	p^2
pr	pr	r	p^2r	p	1
p^2r	p^2r	pr	r	p^2	p

Subgrupos:

~~$\{1\}$~~ $\{1\}$

$\{1, p, p^2\}$

P.S. Once partit stadera frutes a un' gruppo e nesugno!

$\{1, r\}$

$\{1, pr\}$

$\{1, p^2r\}$

L'assestamento
dei subgruppi!



$H_0 \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \{1, \sqrt{3}\}$.

(4)

$$(G/H_0)_0 = \{\{1, \sqrt{3}\}, \{p, p\bar{3}\}, \{p^2, p^2\bar{3}\}\}$$

$$(G/H_0)_d = \{\{1, \sqrt{3}\}, \{p, p^2\bar{3}\}, \{p^2, p\bar{3}\}\}$$

dec^o, $\underline{(G/H_0)_0 \neq (G/H_0)_d}$

$H_p \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \{1, p, p^2\}$.

$$(G/H_p)_0 = \{\{1, p, p^2\}, \{\sqrt{3}, p^2\bar{3}, p\bar{3}\}\}$$

$$(G/H_p)_d = \{\{1, p, p^2\}, \{\sqrt{3}, p\bar{3}, p^2\bar{3}\}\}$$

dec^o, $\boxed{(G/H_p)_0 = (G/H_p)_d}$.

$$g(f(xH)) = g(Hx^{-1}) = (x^{-1})^{-1}H = xH .$$

let $f \in f(g(Hx^{-1})) = Hx$.

Be $a \in f(xH) \in Hx^{-1} ??$

$$xH = yH \Rightarrow \cancel{x^{-1}y \in H} \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}(y^{-1})^{-1}H =$$

$$\cancel{Hx^{-1} = Hy^{-1}}$$

R: Ca e mediatore
correcta definire a hif.

"Reziproke Disjunkta"

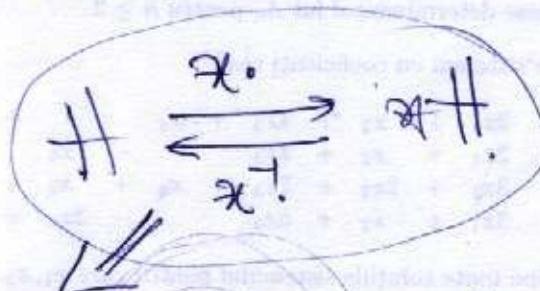
$G = \bigsqcup_{\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{E}(G/H)} \mathfrak{A}H \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}(G/H)$

(5)

$$|G| = \sum_{\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{E}(G/H)} |\mathfrak{A}H| = (1)$$

Correct def
durch Objekt

Getr. fikt.



$$|\mathfrak{A}H| = |H|, \text{ def}$$

$$cn = |H| \cdot |\mathcal{E}(G/H)| = |H| \cdot [G:H]$$

$\langle \overset{\wedge}{2} \rangle = \{ \overset{\wedge}{0}, \overset{\wedge}{2}, \overset{\wedge}{4} \}$, main symbol
 $\langle \overset{\wedge}{3} \rangle = \{ \overset{\wedge}{0}, \overset{\wedge}{3} \}$, 2nd symbol
 $\langle \overset{\wedge}{4} \rangle = \{ \overset{\wedge}{0}, \overset{\wedge}{4}, \overset{\wedge}{2} \}$.
 $\langle \overset{\wedge}{5} \rangle = \{ \overset{\wedge}{0}, \overset{\wedge}{5}, \overset{\wedge}{4}, \overset{\wedge}{3}, \overset{\wedge}{2}, \overset{\wedge}{1} \}$.

(6)

 $x \in G$

$$\{x^2, x^3, e, x^4, x^5, x^6, \dots\} = \langle x \rangle$$

||

$$\{x^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Dacă $|\{x^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}| = d$

$\{x^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{d-1}\}$.

$\exists x \quad x^{d-1} = 1$.

Dacă $t \neq 0 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x^t = x^{(d-1)q+r} = (x^{d-1})^q \cdot x^r = x^r$$

Dacă δ_2 cu $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : x^n = 1\}$,

$$\langle x \rangle = \{1, x, \dots, x^{\delta_2}\}.$$

$| \langle x \rangle | = \min \{ n \in \mathbb{Z} : x^n = 1 \}$.

Fie $x \in G$, $m \leq \text{ord}_G x$.

$\text{ord}(x^k) = ?$

$d \leq m$ ($m \mid k$), $n = m, b = k, d (m, k) = 1$)

$$(x^k)^{\frac{m}{d}} = (x^m)^{\frac{k}{d}} = x^{\frac{k}{d}m} = (x^m)^{\frac{k}{d}} = 1.$$

Oss: 1) $(x^k)^{\frac{m}{d}} = (x^k)^{\frac{m}{d}}$

2) Dacă $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (x^k)^m = e$ (7)
 atunci $x^{km} = e$, deci $m | km$ (⇒)
 $m | km$ (⇒) $M | km$ (n.k) \Rightarrow $M | km$,
 deci $(\frac{m}{(n,k)}) | m$.
 Deci $\text{ord}(x^k) = \frac{\text{ord}(x)}{(k, \text{ord}(x))}$.

Dacă $\text{ord}_{G_1} x = m$, $\text{ord}_{G_2} y = n$,
 $(x, y)^q = (e_1, e_2)$ (⇒) $\begin{cases} x^q = e_1 \\ y^q = e_2 \end{cases}$ (⇒)
 $m | q \wedge n | q \Rightarrow [m, n] | q$.

Revenim la $H_0 = \{1, p, p^2\} \leq S_3$.

$$\{1, p, p^2\} \cdot \{1, p, p^2\} = \{1, p, p^2\}$$

$$\{1, p, p^2\} \cdot \{1, p^2, p^4\} = \{1, p^2, p^4\}$$

$$\{1, p^2, p^4\} \cdot \{1, p, p^2\} = \{1, p^2, p^4\}$$

$$\{1, p^2, p^4\} \cdot \{1, p^2, p^4\} = \{1, p^2, p^4\}$$

$\{1, p, p^2\}$	$\{1, p^2, p^4\}$	$\{1, p, p^2\}$
$\{1, p, p^2\}$	$\{1, p, p^2\}$	$\{1, p^2, p^4\}$
$\{1, p^2, p^4\}$	$\{1, p^2, p^4\}$	$\{1, p, p^2\}$
$\{1, p^2, p^4\}$	$\{1, p^2, p^4\}$	$\{1, p, p^2\}$

(8)

~~Ans~~

$$\{e, e^2\} \cdot \{e^2, e^3\} = \{1, e, e^2, e^3\}$$

~~Ques~~ $(G/H)_0 = (G/H)_d \text{ cos } HxH$

$xH = Hx$

$$\begin{aligned} xH \cdot yH &= x(Hy)H = \underline{x(yH)H} = \\ &= \underline{(xy)(H)H} = \underline{(xy)H} \end{aligned}$$

Daca $H \trianglelefteq G$,

$$(G/H)_{0,1} = (xH)(yH) - (xy)H$$

s.n. GRUPUL FACTOR al lui
G in raport cu H.

$$E_{n\mathbb{Z}} = \{x + n\mathbb{Z} : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$E_{n\mathbb{Z}} = \{n\mathbb{Z}, 1+n\mathbb{Z}, \dots, (n-1)+n\mathbb{Z}\}$$

cu eff. $(x + n\mathbb{Z}) + (y + n\mathbb{Z}) = (x+y) + n\mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_{640}} \hat{\zeta}^{54} =$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_{640}} \hat{\zeta}^5 = \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_{640}}(54 \cdot \hat{\zeta}) = \frac{\text{ord}(\hat{\zeta})}{(54, \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_{640}})} = \\ = \frac{640}{(54, 640)} = 320.$$

\textcircled{2} Determinarea elementelor de ordin
a) divizorii 49 din \mathbb{Z}_{576} .

R: Nu există, căci 49×576 ,
48 div \mathbb{Z}_{576} .

b) ~~$\exists x$~~ —

$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}_{576}$.

$$\text{ord } x = 48 \Leftrightarrow \text{ord}(x \cdot \hat{\zeta}) = 48 \Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{\text{ord}(\hat{\zeta})}{(\text{ord}(x), \text{ord}(\hat{\zeta}))} = 48 \Leftrightarrow \frac{576}{(x, 576)} = 48 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x, 576) = 12 \Leftrightarrow (x, 12 \cdot 48) = 12 \Leftrightarrow \\ \exists h \in \{0, 1, \dots, 47\} \quad x = 12h \wedge (h, 48)$$

$\Leftrightarrow \hat{x} \in \{ \begin{matrix} \hat{1}, \hat{5}, \hat{7}, \hat{11}, \\ \hat{13}, \hat{17}, \hat{19}, \hat{23}, \\ \hat{25}, \hat{29}, \hat{31}, \hat{35}, \\ \hat{37}, \hat{41}, \hat{43}, \hat{47} \end{matrix} \}$

21

③ Determinați ord $((\hat{6}, \bar{12}))_{\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}}$

Săl: ordinul cercului este

$$[\text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_8}(\hat{6}), \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_{20}}(\bar{12})] = [4, 5] = 20.$$

③' Determinați elementele de ordin
12 din $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$.

Săl: $\text{Fie } \hat{x}, \hat{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$.

$$\text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_4} 2 = 12 \Leftrightarrow [\text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_8}(\hat{x}), \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_4}(\hat{y})] = 12$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_8}(\hat{x}) | 6} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_8}(\hat{x}) = 3 \\ \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_4}(\hat{y}) = 4 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_8}(\hat{x}) = 6 \\ \text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_4}(\hat{y}) = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \in \{ (\hat{2}, \bar{1}), (\hat{2}, \bar{3}), (\hat{4}, \bar{1}), (\hat{4}, \bar{3}) \} \cup \\ \cup \{ (\bar{1}, \bar{1}), (\bar{1}, \bar{3}), (\bar{3}, \bar{1}), (\bar{3}, \bar{3}) \}.$$

$f: M \rightarrow N$ surj. 3'

Pe M $\star R y$ ($\Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(y)$)

Pe $x \in M$, Aturul $f(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow \star R x$.
Deci, R e reflexival (R)

Pe $x, y \in M$, ar. $\star R y$.

Aturul $f(x) = f(y)$, deci $f(y) = f(x)$, si und
 yRx .
Deci, R e simetrica (S)

Pe $x, y, z \in M$, ar $(\star R y \wedge y R z) \Rightarrow$

$(f(x) = f(y) \wedge f(y) = f(z)) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(z) \Rightarrow$

$\star R z$.

Deci, R e transiliva (T)

Deci R e de echivalență.

(R), (S), (T) $\rightarrow R$ e de echivalență.

Punem $g: \frac{M}{R} \rightarrow N$, $g(\hat{x}) = f(x)$

Deci $x, y \in M$ ~~$\star R y$, atunci~~ și $\hat{x} = \hat{y}$,

atunci $\star R y$, deci $f(x) = f(y)$.

Deci g e corect def.

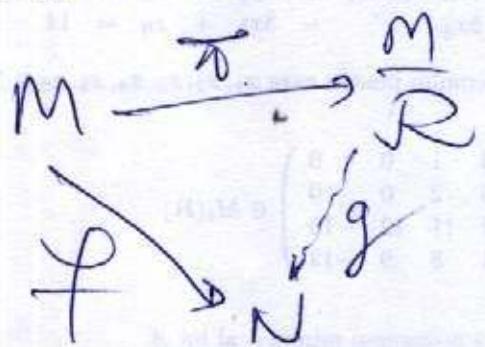
Pe $\hat{x}, \hat{y} \in \frac{M}{R}$, $g(\hat{x}) = g(\hat{y}) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow$

* $Ry \rightarrow \hat{a} = g$.
deut. $g = \text{my}$.

4

For $y \in N$, can find \hat{a} , from
 $f(a) = y$. After \hat{a} $g(\hat{a}) = f(a) = y$.

Alternatively:



$$\begin{aligned}
 & * \underset{\#}{R} y \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \pi(x) = \pi(y) \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \hat{x} = \hat{y} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & * R y \Leftrightarrow \\
 & f(x) = f(y) \Leftrightarrow * f y,
 \end{aligned}$$

deut. $\hat{p}_a = p_f$.

proj. conform $\pi: M \rightarrow R$, $\exists! g: \frac{M}{R} \rightarrow N$

$f = g\pi$, π

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_a = p_f & \Rightarrow g \text{ e my.} \Rightarrow g \in D \\
 f \in \text{my} & \Rightarrow g \in \text{my.} \Rightarrow g \in D
 \end{aligned}$$

Pe $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}^*$ $(a, b) \times (c, d) \mapsto ad - bc$
 α e de ordin $\frac{1}{2}$

5

Stim că $\frac{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}^*}{\alpha}$ și identifică cu \mathbb{Q}^* .

TRADUCERI:

$\exists \varphi : \frac{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}^*}{\alpha} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ surjectivă.

Definim $\varphi : \frac{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}^*}{\alpha} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$,

$$\varphi((a, b)) = \frac{a}{b},$$

Dacă $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$, atunci

$$at = bd, \text{ deci } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}.$$

Că urmărește φ e corect definită.

Pun $\varphi : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}^*}{\alpha}$,

$$\varphi\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = (u, v).$$

Dacă $\frac{u}{v} = \frac{m}{n}$, atunci $vn = u \cdot n$,

decă $(u, v) \sim (m, n)$, decă φ e corect definită.

$\varphi: \frac{\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}}{\alpha}; (\varphi)(\widehat{(a,b)}) = \varphi(\widehat{(a,b)}) = \widehat{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)} = \widehat{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)} = \widehat{(a,b)}$

Dacă $\varphi \circ \widehat{f} = \widehat{f} \circ \varphi$ (1)

$\varphi: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \varphi\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \varphi\left(f\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)\right) = f\left(\varphi\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)\right) = \frac{a}{b}$ dacă

$\varphi \circ f @ \{ \text{c.m.} \} \Rightarrow \varphi = f^{-1}$, deci φ este inversabilă

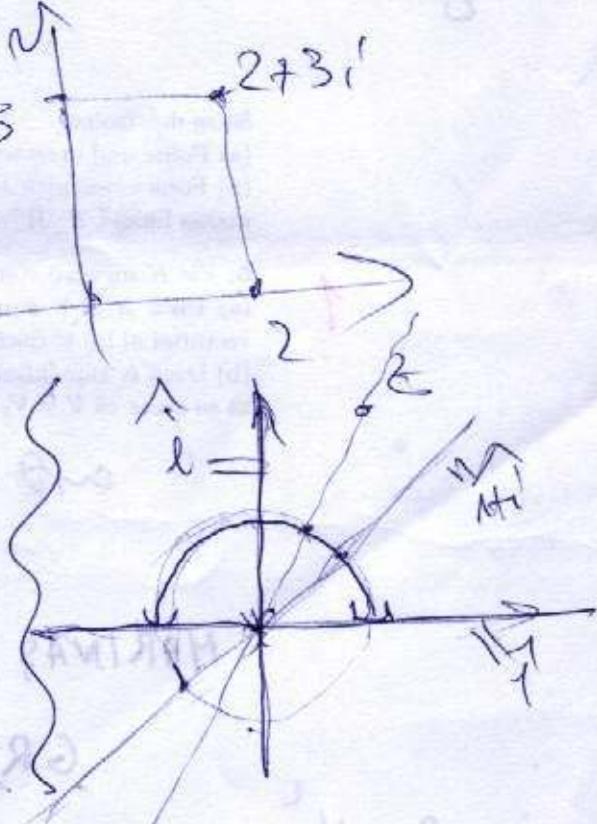
dacă φ este bijectivă

Pe \mathbb{C}^* $x/y \Leftrightarrow x, 0 \neq y$ sunt coliniare
Definim

$\begin{matrix} \mathbb{D}^* \\ \beta \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \{ \text{cong. dir.} : y \in \mathbb{C}^*, y \neq 0 \}$

$$\varphi(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{|z|}, & \operatorname{Re} z > 0, \text{ și} \\ -\frac{z}{|z|}, & \operatorname{Re} z < 0, \text{ și} \\ 1, & z \in \mathbb{R} \text{ și} \end{cases} \text{z}$$

$$\varphi(z) = \{ \text{except } 0 \} \setminus \{ \text{z} \}$$



Dacă $z, w \in \mathbb{D}$, atunci

$$f \text{ este } \lambda \text{-aditiv: Atunci } \frac{w}{|w|} = \frac{\lambda z}{|\lambda z|} = \frac{\lambda}{|\lambda|} \frac{z}{|z|},$$

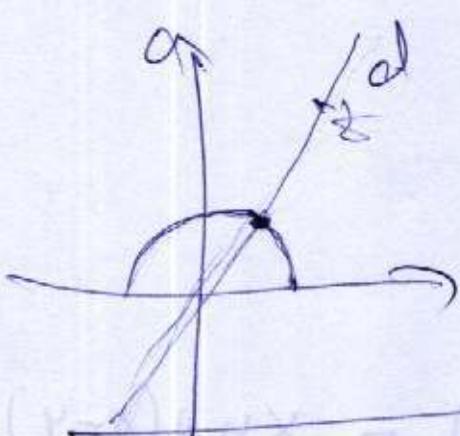
cu variabilele: $\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0 \\ \frac{w}{|w|} = \frac{z}{|z|} \end{array} \right.$

Dacă $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re} \lambda < 0 \\ \frac{w}{|w|} = -\frac{z}{|z|} \end{array} \right.$

(pt $z, w \in \mathbb{D}$ în dă $\frac{w}{|w|} = -\frac{z}{|z|}$ nu se corende).

(7)

Dessa que e correto definir.



$$\varphi: d \mapsto d$$

$$\varphi: z \mapsto z$$

O definir com "preteando" pt q era

$$\varphi(d) = d^n \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z \in \mathbb{C}: |z|=1 \\ 0 \leq \arg z < \pi \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\mathbb{Q}, +) \not\hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot)$$

Premissão qd elle soit bimorfismo
f: $(\mathbb{Q}, +) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot)$ un bimorfismo.

Atunci, pondre $\alpha = f^{-1}(5)$, avem

$$5 = f(\alpha) = f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2.$$

Cum $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \in \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$, obtinem (in \mathbb{R}) $f\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\alpha}$

L.

8)

	00	01	10	11
00	00	01	10	11
01	01	00	11	10
10	10	11	00	01
11	11	10	01	00

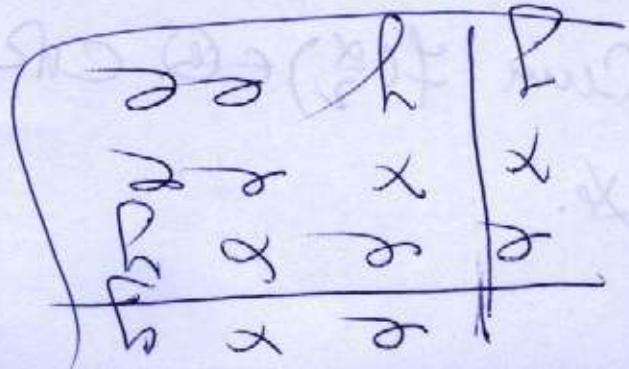
$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f(x+iy) = xy + (x-y)i$
 ouj? sij?

$$\begin{cases} f(1+i) = 1 \\ f(-1-i) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f \text{ non injective.}$$

$f(z) = -\frac{2}{3}z^3$, ($u, v \in \mathbb{R}$)

Then $\begin{cases} uv = -\frac{2}{3} \\ u-v=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u=v+1 \\ v^2+v+\frac{2}{3}=0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} u=v+1 \\ (v+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{5}{12} = 0 \end{cases}$, \Rightarrow Radidue de f ,
 car $f'(0) = 0$.



$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad f(x,y) = (x^2 - y^2, xy)$$

g'

• inj? • surj?

dss: $f(-1,0) = \cancel{f(1,0)}(1,0) \neq f(1,0)$,
dec $f_{uu} = 2y^2$.

Pre ~~w~~ $w = (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Dacă $v > 0$,

$$\tan \alpha = \left(\sqrt{\frac{u^2 + v^2 + u}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{u^2 + v^2 - u}{2}} \right)$$

$$\text{Atunci } f(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + u}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 - u}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{(u^2 + v^2 + u)(v^2 - u)}}{2}$$

$$= (u, |v|) = (u, v)$$

$$\text{Dacă } v < 0, \quad \tan \alpha = \left(\sqrt{\frac{u^2 + v^2 + u}{2}}, -\sqrt{\frac{u^2 + v^2 - u}{2}} \right)$$

$$\text{și atunci } f(\alpha) = (u, -|v|) = (u, v).$$

Deci f e surjectivă.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad f(x) = x^2 + 3x + (x^2 + 1)i$$

$$\text{Pre } x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1^2 + 3x_1 + (x_1^2 + 1)i = x_2^2 + 3x_2 + (x_2^2 + 1)i, \quad \forall i$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + 3x_1 = x_2^2 + 3x_2 \\ x_1^2 + 1 = x_2^2 + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1 = 3x_2 \\ x_1^2 = x_2^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2.$$

Deci f e injectivă.

COURS 10 ALGEBRA SKP

①

~~mean float~~

~~what we see defnese~~

we want from $f: \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow U_n$,

(where $U_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z^n = 1\}$)

$$f(a) = \cos \frac{2a\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2a\pi}{n}$$

Right? (i.e. ~~e correct def?~~
e morphism def?)

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z}_n = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$g \searrow$$

$$U_n$$

$$g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow U_n, g(a) = \cos \frac{2a\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2a\pi}{n}$$

Fr aller
 $g(a+b) = \cos \frac{2(a+b)\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2(a+b)\pi}{n} =$

$$= (\cos \frac{2a\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2a\pi}{n})(\cos \frac{2b\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2b\pi}{n}) =$$

$$z^a g(b)$$

Decay of
morphism defn.

$\ker g = \{a \in \Sigma : g(a) = 1\} = \{a \in \Sigma : \text{nil}\}$ ③

$\cong M^{\Sigma}$

Ca unirea cu nil este un morfism

respectiv $f: \frac{\Sigma}{M^{\Sigma}} \rightarrow U_n$ ca proiect
 (nil = g , adică)

$$f(\hat{a}) = \underset{u}{\underbrace{as \text{ zile}}}_{\text{zile}} \underset{n}{\underbrace{\text{număr}}}_{\text{număr}} \quad \begin{matrix} x^2 = 1 \\ x^2 = b \end{matrix}$$

Dacă $f: G \rightarrow P$ este un

morfism de grupuri atunci

există ~~un~~ ~~morfism~~ ~~de~~ ~~grupuri~~ ~~cu~~ ~~aceeași~~ ~~semnificație~~
 care face comutativă diagrama

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{f} & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ G/\ker f & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & P/f \end{array}$$

(adică \bar{f} este
 m. canonica
 a lui $G/\ker f$,
 și j este
 respectiv
 canonice
 a lui P/f)

i.e., $j \circ \bar{f} = f$

$$(G \circ \bar{f} \circ j)(g) = j(\bar{f}(j(g))) = j(f(g)) = f(g)$$

Exemplu de aplicatie a
T.F. de izomorfism:

③

Astăzi că $\frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{Z}} \cong S^1$.

($S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z|=1\}$).

Dacă: Considerăm $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$,

$$f(x) = \cos 2\pi x + i \sin 2\pi x$$

Pentru $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, atunci

$$f(x+y) = \cos 2\pi(x+y) + i \sin 2\pi(x+y) =$$

$$= (\cos 2\pi x + i \sin 2\pi x)(\cos 2\pi y + i \sin 2\pi y) = f(x)f(y),$$

dacă f este morfism de grupuri.

$$\ker f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) = 1\} =$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : \cos 2\pi x + i \sin 2\pi x = 1\} =$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : \cos 2\pi x = 1 \wedge \sin 2\pi x = 0\} =$$

$$\overline{\{2k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}} = \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\{k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \mathbb{Z}.$$

Fie $z \in \mathbb{H}^1$.

(4)

Astură $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = z \Leftrightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = 2x + 1 \text{ și } \operatorname{Re} z = 2 \Rightarrow 18 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow z \in S^1$.

Reciproc, fie $z \in S^1$.

Astură $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \operatorname{Im} z = 2x + 1$ și $\operatorname{Re} z = 2$,

Astură $z = f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$, deci $z \in \mathbb{H}^1$.

Că urmărește $f \circ f = \mathbb{I}$.

Conform teoremei fundamentală de homotopie,

de $\frac{\mathbb{R}}{\ker f} \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Im} f$,

adă că $\frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} S^1$.

De unde este grupul fundamental de grup?

Dacă G este un grup abelian,
fie $g \in G$ a.i., $G = \langle g \rangle$.

Definim $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$, $f(n) = g^n$.

Aceeași multoare faptă $g^m g^n = g^{m+n} = f(m+n)$,
adică f este morfism de grupuri, ceea ce

surjective.

cf T.F. Igm, $\boxed{\begin{matrix} \Sigma \\ \text{kerf} \end{matrix} \cong \text{Imf} = G}$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} u & uv \\ \hline v & uv \\ u & vu \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & x & x \\ \hline p & px & px \\ p & px & px \end{array}$$

$$\{1, x\} \quad x^2 = 1, x \neq 1$$

Now all elements they mult.

Answer $\{1, x, y, xy\}$ by direct + 2 other 2

1	x	y	xy
1	x	y	xy
x	1	xy	y
y	x	1	xy
xy	y	x	1

$$yx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} yx = x &\xrightarrow{x} y \neq 1 \\ y \xrightarrow{y} xy &\xrightarrow{y} x = 1, x \\ yx = 1 &\xrightarrow{x} y \neq 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-3) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 & x+15 \\ 2 & x+2 & -x-2 \\ x-5 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 & x+15 \\ -5 & -11 & x+19 \\ x-5 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$600 = 3x(x-10) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x-5 & 0 \\ 0 & x-5 & 0 \\ x-5 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

CURS 11 ALGEBRĂ S 14

(1)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 & 7 & 4 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right) \circ \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

σ_1 σ_2

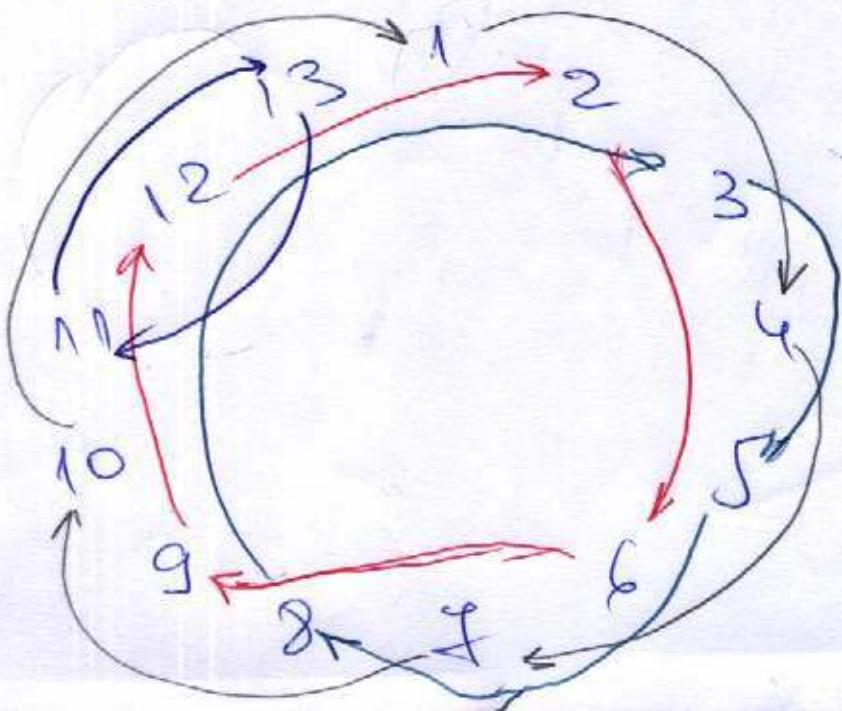
$$(\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2)(4) = \boxed{\sigma_1(\sigma_2(4))}$$

$$\sigma_1^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 \end{array} \right).$$

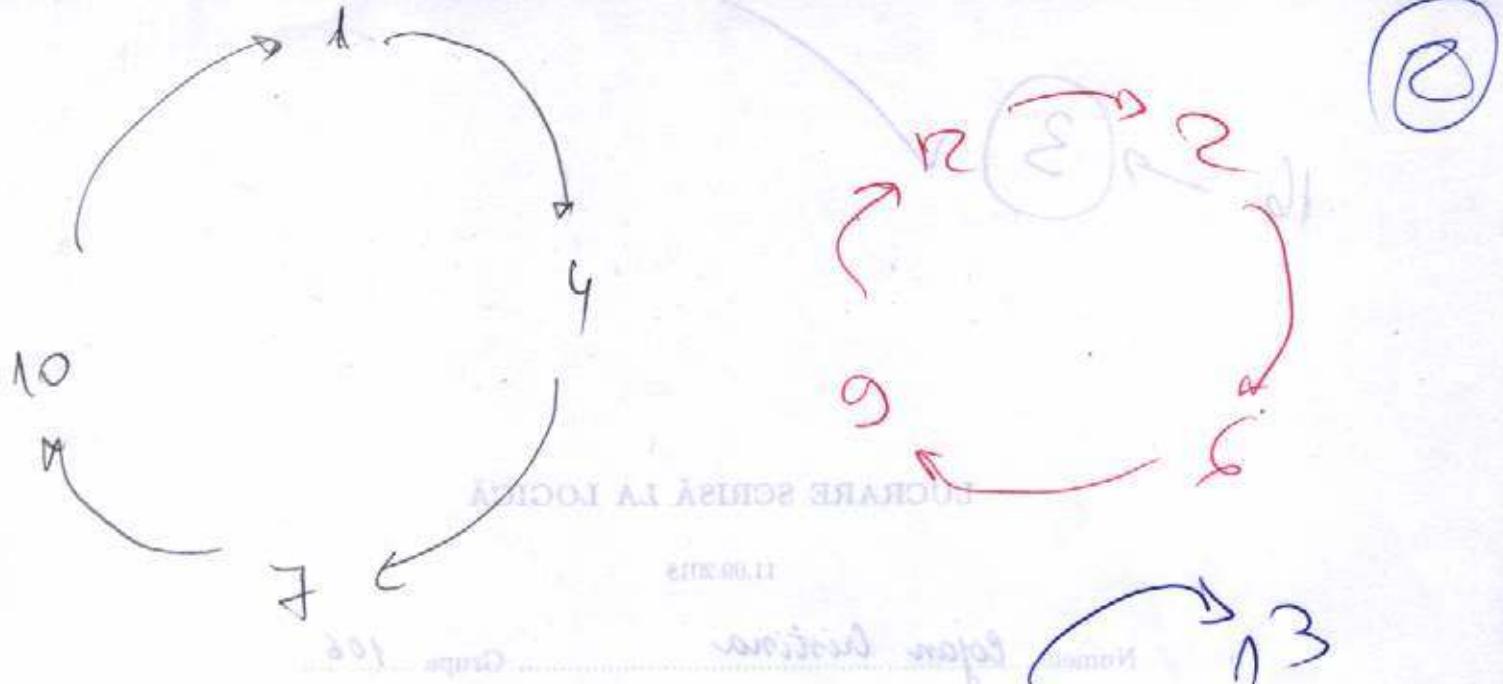
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 & \dots & n \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & \dots & n \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 & \dots & n \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 & \dots & n \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sigma_2 \left(\begin{array}{ccccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \\ 4 & 6 & 5 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 3 & 12 & 1 & 13 & 2 & 11 \end{array} \right)$$



Omercă Tamara - Gabriel
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$(3, 5, 8) \subset (5, 8, \beta) \subset (8, \beta, \rho)$
 $(1)(2)(3, 5, 8)(4)(6)(7)(9)(10)(11)(12)(13)$

i₁ not
 (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r)
 $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r, i_1, i_2)$
 $(i_3, i_4, \dots, i_r, i_1, i_2)$

$S_{14}:$

(3)

$$(1, 3, 5, 7)(2, 6, 10)(11, 13)(8, 14, 12, 9) =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 7 & 10 & 1 & 14 & 8 & 2 & 13 & 9 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1, 4, 7, 10)(5, 2, 7, 8)(3, 4, 2, 12)(10, 13, 12) =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 7 & 10 & 2 & 6 & 8 & 5 & 9 & 13 & 11 & 1 & 3 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 7 & 5 & 6 & 10 & 8 & 9 & 1 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 4 & 5 & 9 & 7 & 1 & 3 & 10 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 14 & 16 & 12 & 17 & 15 & 13 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sabes? S, ca podas de acima
disjuncte!

$$G = (1, 4, 7, 10)(2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17)(3, 9, 6)(12, 16, 13)$$

$$= (1, 4)(4, 7)(7, 10)(2, 5)(5, 8)(8, 11)(11, 14)(14, 17)(3, 9)(3, 6) \circ (12, 16)(16, 13)$$

(4)

$$(1, 7, 4, 12, 5, 8)(8, 5, 12, 4, 7, 1) = e$$

$$(i, j)^2 = (i, j)(i, j) = e.$$

$$\boxed{(1, i)(1, j)(1, l)} = \cancel{(i, j)}$$

$$e(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{j < i} \frac{\sigma(j) - \sigma(i)}{j - i}$$

Obs: In a set product, if $i \neq j$ fixed
appear of factorial $\frac{\sigma(\sigma^{-1}(j)) - \sigma(\sigma^{-1}(i))}{\sigma^{-1}(j) - \sigma^{-1}(i)}$

$$= \frac{j-i}{\sigma^{-1}(j) - \sigma^{-1}(i)}$$

$$e(\sigma \tau) = \left[\frac{\sigma(\tau(j)) - \sigma(\tau(i))}{j - i} \right] =$$

$$= \prod_{j < i} \left(\frac{\sigma(\tau(j)) - \sigma(\tau(i))}{\tau(j) - \tau(i)} \cdot \frac{\tau(j) - \tau(i)}{j - i} \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\varepsilon(2) \cdot \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\sigma(z(j)) - \sigma(z(i))}{z(j) - z(i)}}_{\text{ex 8}} \cdot \boxed{\left[\frac{z(j) - z(i)}{j-i} \right]} =$$

$$= \varepsilon(2) \cdot \prod_{k \neq l} \frac{\sigma(z(e))) - \sigma(z(\bar{e}))}{z(z(e)) - z(\bar{z}(e))}$$

~~$z(e) < z(l)$~~

$$= \varepsilon(2) \cdot \prod_{k \neq l} \frac{\sigma(e) - \sigma(k)}{e-k}$$

~~$z(k) < z(e)$~~

obs: sum ε expects

$$\{ (z(b), z(u)) : b, u \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, b \neq u \} =$$

$$\{ (z(b), z(u)) : b, u \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, b \neq u \}$$

$$= \{ (e, j) : e, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, e \neq j \}$$

$$= \varepsilon(2) \cdot \prod_{k \neq l} \frac{\sigma(e) - \sigma(k)}{e-k} = \varepsilon(2) \varepsilon(1)$$

~~$k < l$~~

$$c = (i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4, i_5)$$

$$c^2 = (i_1, i_3, i_5, i_2, i_4)$$

$$c^3 = (i_1, i_4, i_2, i_5, i_3)$$

$$\underline{c^4 = (i_1, i_5, i_4, i_3, i_2)}$$

$$\underline{c^5 = c}$$

τ_2 (1) 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 (6) 5 4 7 8 3 12 10 14 16 15 13 9 2 11 7 14, 15

1) Să se determine ca produs de transpozitii și ca produs de cicluri disjuncte.

Sol: $\tau_2 = (1, 6, 11, 16)(2, 5, 8, 13, 15)(3, 4, 7)(9, 10, 14)$
 (mod de cicluri disjuncte)
 (cicli disjuncte)
 $= (1, 6)(6, 11)(11, 16)(2, 5)(5, 8)(8, 12)(12, 15)(3, 4)(4, 7).$
 . (9, 10)(10, 14). (mod de transpozitii)

2) Determinarea semnului și ordinul lui τ .

Sol: $\epsilon(\tau) = (-1)^{m \text{ de transpozitii din descompun.}}$
 $= (-1)^{10} = -1.$ (deoarece τ este nupar)

$\text{ord}(\tau) = \text{comunime. al lg. multilor divizorilor}$
 din disc. lui $\tau = \sqrt{1, 5, 3, 3} = 60.$

3) Calculați $\tau^1, \tau^7, \tau^{2019}.$

$$\tau^{-1} = (16, 11, 6, 1)(15, 12, 8, 5, 2)(7, 4, 3)(9, 14, 10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^7 &= (1, 6, 11, 16)^7 (2, 5, 8, 13, 15)^7 (3, 4, 7)^7 (9, 10, 14)^7 \\ &= (1, 16, 11, 6) (2, 8, 15, 5, 12) (3, 4, 7) (9, 10, 14) \end{aligned}$$

stiu că $\tau^{60} = e$

Atunci

$$\tau^{2019} = \tau^{60 \cdot 33 + 39} = (\tau^{60})^{33} \cdot \tau^{39} =$$

$$= \tau^{39} = (1, 6, 11, 16)(2, 5, 8, 13, 15)(3, 4, 7)^{39} \cdot (9, 10, 14)^{39}$$

$$= (1, 16, 11, 6)(3, 15, 12, 8, 5)$$

(7)

4) Resolvați în S_{17} ec $x^2 = 5$

sol. Rq ca și sol; fără x nu

Așa că x^2 e par, 5 e impar, și
ținând cont că ec. nu are soluții

reali, deci) că ec. nu are soluții

reali.

Orn $f(x) = 1/x$ și $\{x \mid x \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

împreună cu $A = \{0\}$ și $B = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

principiul

reciprocității rezolvării ecuațiilor diferențiale

CLASSE 12 ALGEBRA LINÉAIRE

(1)

$$a \cdot 0 + a \cdot 0 = a \cdot 0 + a \cdot 0 \xrightarrow{-a \cdot 0} 0 = a \cdot 0$$

$$\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{3}] = \{ \alpha + \beta\sqrt{3} : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q} \}$$

$$(x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2)$$

+ definitor
pe multimea produs

	1	2	3	4
1	1	2	3	4
2	2	4	6	8
3	3	6	9	12
4	4	8	12	16

A da un tablou cu elemente
din \mathbb{R} și să se arate că
acestă "matrice" este
echivalentă cu matricea
din \mathbb{R} .

$$(f \circ g)(x, y) = f(g(x), g(y)) = f(g(x)) \cdot g(y).$$

$$a^3 = a \cdot a \cdot a = a^2 \cdot a$$

$$U(R) \geq U(C(R_1, \cdot))$$

$$b \cdot a = 1$$

$$a \cdot \text{neutral} = 0$$

(2)

$b, a \cdot \text{neutral} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{neutral} = 0$

Stive deya, $U(z_n) = U((z_n)')$ \Rightarrow
 $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_n : (a, n) = 1\}$.

Notem ad-hoc $D_{\text{Inv}}(R) = \{x \in R \mid$
 $x \leftarrow \text{algoritmo al deu zero}\}$

Pre $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$, $a \in D_{\text{Inv}}(z_n) \Leftrightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$
 $\forall i \geq 0 \quad \overbrace{b \leftarrow z_n^i}^{\text{malo}} \quad \text{muito}$

pp. $(n, a) \neq 1$ \Rightarrow ~~deix~~ $\text{comum, deu, c} \hat{a} \text{ com } 1$.

Reciproc dada $(a, n) \neq 1$, pense

$d = (a, n) \neq 1 \quad m_i = \frac{n}{d} \quad \text{Atunci } m_i$
 $\exists k \text{ avem } \widehat{a} \cdot \widehat{m}_i = \widehat{a \cdot m_i} = \widehat{\frac{a \cdot n}{d}} = \widehat{(\frac{a}{d}) \cdot n} = 0$
sq $\widehat{m}_i \neq 0$

Th complete, $\text{Div}_0(\mathbb{Z}_n) =$ ③
 of \mathbb{Z}_n : $(a, n) \neq 1\}$.

The map $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_r$. The sum
 more prime
 distinct > one 2

The $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ Atm $a \in W(\mathbb{Z}_n) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad a \equiv 0 \pmod{\ell_1 + 1, \ell_2 + 1} \quad \text{for } \ell_1, \ell_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad m \mid a^t, \quad \forall m$$

$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \rho_1 \rho_2 \dots \rho_r \mid a^t, \quad \Rightarrow$$

Rola has $\{1, \dots, r\} \xrightarrow{(\rho_1, \rho_2)} \{1, \dots, r\}$

$$(\rho_1, \rho_2 \rightarrow \text{rola})$$

Reciprocal $\rho_1 \rho_2 \dots \rho_r \mid a$
 atme $a \mid \max\{x_1, \dots, x_r\} = (\rho_1 \dots \rho_r)$

Consequently:

$$W(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \rho_1 \rho_2 \dots \rho_r \cdot \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$m = \rho_1 \rho_2 \dots \rho_r$

Idemp (\mathbb{Z}_n) = ?

Wiederholungsklausur
Vorlesung 4

④

Vom Beispiel auf der Seite:
pt n "Concrete":

Idemp (\mathbb{Z}_{360}) = ?

$$\mathbb{Z}_{360} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{a} \\ \hat{0} \\ \hat{16} \\ \hat{280} \end{array} \longrightarrow (\bar{a}, \bar{a}, \bar{a})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{0} \\ \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \bar{0}, \bar{5}, \bar{8} \\ \bar{0} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{1} \quad \bar{0} \\ \bar{2} \quad \bar{1} \end{array}$$

Beispiel:

Explikativ: $\text{UN}(R_1 \times R_2) \rightarrow (a, b) \rightsquigarrow$

$\exists t \ (a, b)^t = (0, 0) \rightsquigarrow \exists t \ (a^t, b^t) = (0, 0)$

$\rightsquigarrow \exists t \ a^t = 0 \wedge b^t = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \in W(R_1) \times W(R_2)$

② ~~$\text{dom}(f_p) \supset \mathbb{A} \Leftrightarrow \hat{a}^2 = \hat{a}$~~ ⑤

$\hat{a}^2 - \hat{a} \geq p^2 \Leftrightarrow a(a-1) \geq p^2$

$$\frac{a^2 - a}{p^2} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a(a-1)}{p^2} \geq 1$$

procesul de rezolvare este similar cu cel din exercitiul 1.

$\text{dom}(f_{R_1} \times f_{R_2}) \supset (0, 1)$ ⑥

$$(a, b)^2 \in (a, b) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(a^2, b^2) \in (a, b) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 < a \\ b^2 < b \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow (a, b) \in \text{dom}(f_{R_1}) \times \text{dom}(f_{R_2})$

1. ONEA RADU-ANDREI 143

2. Mihai Mihail 143

3. STRIMBEANU LUANA 143

4. ONESCU IANCU-GABRIEL 142

$$i_1: R \rightarrow R \times S, i_1(x) = (x, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_1(x+x') &= (x+x', 0) = (x, 0) + (x', 0) = i_1(x).i_1(x') \\ i_1(ax) &= (ax, 0) = (a, 0)(x, 0) = i_1(a)i_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi_1: R \times S \rightarrow R, \quad \pi_1(x, y) = x,$$

$$\pi_1((x, y) + (x', y')) = \pi_1(x+x', y+y') = x+x' = \pi_1(x, y) + \pi_1(x', y'),$$

$$\pi_1((x, y)(x', y')) = \pi_1(xx', yy') = xx' = \pi_1(x, y)\pi_1(x', y')$$

$R \not\cong S \not\cong T$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(x_1, x_2) &= g(f(x_1, x_2)) = g(f(x_1) + f(x_2)) = \\ &= g(f(x_1)) + g(f(x_2)) = \\ &= (g \circ f)(x_1) + (g \circ f)(x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(x_1, x_2) &= g(f(x_1, x_2)) = g(f(x_1) + f(x_2)) = \\ &= (g \circ f)(x_1) + (g \circ f)(x_2), \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)c =$$

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots) + (b_0, b_1, \dots) + (c_0, c_1, \dots) =$$

$$= (a_0 + b_0, a_1 + b_1, \dots) + (c_0, c_1, \dots) =$$

$$= ((a_0 + b_0) + c_0, a_1 + (b_1 + c_1), \dots) =$$

$$= (a_0, a_1, \dots) + (b_0 + c_0, b_1 + c_1, \dots) =$$

$$= a + ((b_0, b_1, \dots) + (c_0, c_1, \dots)) = a + (b+c)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ab)c &= ((a_0, a_1, \dots)(b_0, b_1, \dots))(c_0, c_1, \dots) \quad (2) \\
 &= (\underbrace{a_0 b_0, \dots,}_{0} \underbrace{\sum_{i+j=n} a_i b_j}_{\text{from } n \text{ to } m}, \dots) \cdot (c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots) = \\
 &= \left(\underbrace{a_0 b_0 c_0, \dots,}_{0} \sum_{i+j=n} \sum_{k+l=i} a_i b_k c_l, \dots \right) = \\
 &= \left(\underbrace{a_0 b_0 c_0, \dots,}_{0} \sum_{i+j=n} \sum_{k+l=i} a_k b_l c_j, \dots \right) = \\
 &= \left(\underbrace{a_0 b_0 c_0, \dots,}_{0} \sum_{k+l=j} a_k b_l c_j, \dots \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Analog,
 $a(b+c) = (\underbrace{a_0 b_0 c_0, \dots,}_{0} \sum_{i+j=n} a_i b_j c_i, \dots)$,
deel $(ab)c = a(bc)$

$$(1, 0, 0, 0, \dots)(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$$

$$X = (0, 1, 0, 0, \dots) \Rightarrow (\neg a \vee (b \Rightarrow \neg b) \Rightarrow \neg(b \Rightarrow \neg a))$$

$$X^2 = (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$X^3 = (0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$$

$$X^m = (0, 0, \dots, 0, \underset{m}{1}, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\mathbb{N}$, $\varphi(a) = (a, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$

φ is morfism injectiv & multpl de Mule

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2, 0, 0, \dots) \cdot X^3 &= (2, 0, 0, \dots)(0, 0, 0, \underset{3}{1}, 0, 0, \dots) \\
 &= (0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) \cdot x^n = (a_0, 0, 0, \dots), (0, a_1, 0, \dots), (0, 0, a_2, 0, \dots), \dots)$$

$$(0, 0, \dots, 0, a_1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) =$$

$$= (0, 0, \dots, 0, a_1, 0, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, a_2, 0, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, a_3, 0, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, a_4, 0, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, a_5, 0, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, a_6, 0, 0, \dots) +$$

$$= (a_0, 0, 0, \dots) + (0, a_1, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, a_2, 0, \dots) + (0, 0, 0, a_3, 0, \dots) +$$

$$+ (0, 0, 0, 0, a_4, 0, \dots) + (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, a_5, 0, \dots) +$$

$$= a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot x + a_2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$f = (x^2 + 7x^3 - 2x^4 + 3x^5 - \dots) +$$

$$x^4 - 2x^5 + \dots$$

$$x^2 + 7x^3 - x^4 + x^5 + \dots$$

$$+ x^3 - 5x^4 + 2x^5 + \dots +$$

$$(-x^3 + 5x^4 + 7x^5 + \dots)$$

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots)(b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots) \geq 1 \quad (4)$$

1)

$$a_0 > 0 \quad \text{et } b_0 = a_0^{-1}$$

$$a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_1 = -a_0^{-1} a_1 b_0,$$

$$a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_2 = -a_0^{-1} (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0)$$

$$[2x + 5x^2 - 7x^3 + 29x^4]$$

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n)(b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_n x^n) \geq 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 b_0 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_0 = a_0 \in U(R) \\ a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_1 = -a_0^{-1} a_1 b_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{n+1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{n+1} \in U(R) \\ a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_2 = -a_0^{-1} (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0) \\ \vdots \\ a_0 b_{n-1} + a_1 b_{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} b_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{n-1} = -a_0^{-1} a_n b_0 \\ a_0 b_n + a_1 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} b_1 + a_n b_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_n = -a_0^{-1} a_n b_0 \\ a_n = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1}) \cdot (a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n) = (a_0 + \dots + a_n x^n) - a_n x^n$$

$$f \in R[[x]], \quad f = a_0 + xg$$

$$f^2 = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (a_0 + xg)^2 = a_0 + xg \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0^2 = a_0 \\ 2a_0 g + xg^2 = g \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a_0^2 \\ 2a_0 g + xg^2 = g \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0^2 = a_0 \\ 2a_0 g - a_0 g = -a_0 xg^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 g = -a_0 xg^2 = -a_0 g \cdot xg \\ a_0 \text{ Dar } \underline{\text{ord}(M)} \geq 1 + \text{ord}(a_0 g) = 1 + \text{ord}(Mg) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{ord}(Mg) = \text{ord}(M) \quad \text{et } [a_0 g = 0];$$

$$\text{dñ} \quad a_0 + (2a_0x_g + x_g^2)g^2 = a_0x_g \quad \text{ofteu}$$

$$a_0^2 + x_g^2 = a_0 + x_g \stackrel{a_0 = a_0^2}{\Rightarrow} x_g^2 = x_g \Rightarrow$$

$$(x_g)^2 = x_g, \text{ Atunci, } \text{ord}(x_g) = \text{ord}(x_g)^2$$

$$2 \text{ ord}(x_g), \text{ deci } \boxed{x_g = 0 \Rightarrow g = 0},$$

Ca urmare, $f = a_0$

⑤ Determinație per polinomului inversibil

de grad ≤ 4 din $\mathbb{Z}_{4^0}[x]$.

Sol: $f = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \bar{e}_{4^0}[x] \in W$.

$\Leftrightarrow a_0 \in \text{ord}(\mathbb{Z}_{4^0})$, și $a_1, \dots, a_4 \in W(\mathbb{Z}_{4^0})$.

Dar $|W(\mathbb{Z}_{4^0})| = 4^{(4^0)} = 4^0(-1)(1 - \frac{1}{4}) = 16$;

$|W(\mathbb{Z}_{4^0})| = |\mathbb{Z}_{4^0}| = 4$.

Ca urmare, în $\mathbb{Z}_{4^0}[x]$ găsim

$16 \cdot 4^4 = 2^{12} = 4096$ pol. inversibile de grad ≤ 4 .

$$\underline{\mathbb{Z}_3[x]} \quad f = \overline{1} \neq g = \overline{x^3 - x + 1};$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = 1 \\ f(2) = 1 \\ f(3) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \xrightarrow{f(1)=1} & \xrightarrow{g(1)} & \\ \xrightarrow{f(2)=1} & \xrightarrow{g(2)} & \\ \xrightarrow{f(3)=1} & \xrightarrow{g(3)} & \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{(D(x)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f : f \equiv g \pmod{3} \\ g \end{array} \right.}$$

CURS 14 ALGEBRAS 14

①

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{5}] = \{a + b\sqrt{5} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

$$2 \cdot 3 = 6 = (1 + \sqrt{5})(1 - i\sqrt{5})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overbrace{I \subseteq R \times J \subseteq S}^{\text{def}}$$

Def $u_1 = (x_1, y_1), u_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in I \times J$,

$$u_1 - u_2 = (x_1, y_1) - (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2) \in I \times J$$

Def $\alpha = (\beta, \gamma) \in R \times S$

$$\alpha \cdot u_1 = (\beta, \gamma)(x_1, y_1) = (\beta^{x_1}, \gamma^{y_1}) \in I \times J.$$

Def $I \times J \subseteq R \times S$,

$$\overbrace{E_2 \times E_2}^2$$

		00	01	10	11
00	00	01	10	11	
01	01	00	11	10	
10	10	11	00	01	
11	11	10	01	00	

$$\begin{matrix} \{00\} \\ \{00, 01, 10, 11\} \\ \{00, 01\} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \{00, 10\} \\ \{00, 11\} \end{matrix}$$

The $J \leq^P R_1 \times R_2$,

②

Consider $I_1 = \{a \in R_1 : \exists b \in R_2 (a, b) \in J\}$

$I_2 = \{b \in R_2 : \exists a \in R_1 (a, b) \in J\}$.

Given $a, a' \in I_1$, $\exists b, b' \in R_2 (a, b), (a', b') \in J$

Then $(a-a', b-b') = (a, b) - (a', b') \in J$,

thus $a-a' \in I_1$.

Given $a \in I_1, r \in R_1$, then $\exists b \in R_2 (a, b) \in J$,

so $a(r, 0) \cdot (a, b) \in J \Rightarrow (ra, 0) \in J$,

thus $ra \in I_1$.

Similarly, $I_1 \leq^P R_1$.

Analog, $I_2 \leq^P R_2$

End, since $(a, b) \in J$, then $a \in I_1$ &

$b \in I_2$ then $\underline{J \subset I_1 \times I_2}$ (v)

Now $(x_1, x_2) \in I_1 \times I_2$,

then: $\bullet x_1 \in I_1 \rightarrow \exists y_1 \in R_2 (x_1, y_1) \in J$

$\bullet x_2 \in I_2 \rightarrow \exists z_1 \in R_1 (z_1, x_2) \in J$.

so $(x_1, x_2) = (1, 0)(x_1, y_1) + (0, 1)(z_1, x_2) \in J$

hence, $I_1 \times I_2 \subset J \} \Rightarrow J = I_1 \times I_2$ □

$$Z_n \xrightarrow{f} Z_d$$

dim

(3)

$$\varphi(\hat{a}) = \overline{\hat{a}}$$

$(\hat{a} = \hat{b} \Rightarrow \text{mult } a = \text{dim } a \rightarrow \overline{a} = \overline{b}, \text{ dec } \varphi \text{ e corret def})$

Araus: $\forall \hat{c} \in Z_d, \overline{c} = \varphi(\hat{c}), \text{ dec}$

que $\varphi = \text{id}$.

Exemplu $\varphi(a\hat{b}) = \varphi(\hat{a}\hat{b}) = \overline{a\hat{b}} = \overline{a} + \overline{\hat{b}} = \varphi(\overline{a}) + \varphi(\hat{b})$

$$\varphi(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = \varphi(\hat{a}\hat{b}) = \overline{\hat{a}\hat{b}} = \overline{\hat{a}} \cdot \overline{\hat{b}} = \varphi(\overline{\hat{a}})\varphi(\overline{\hat{b}}).$$

Deco φ e surjectivă de multe

(adică orice număr, căci $\varphi(\overline{1}) = \overline{1}$)

$$\ker \varphi = \{\hat{a} \in Z_n : \varphi(\hat{a}) = 0\} = \{\hat{a} \in Z_n : \overline{\hat{a}} = 0\}$$

$$= \{\hat{a} \in Z_n : \text{dim } a = \text{dim } \hat{a}\} = \text{ker } f.$$

cf T.F. Noi, $\frac{Z_n}{\ker \varphi} \cong \text{Im } \varphi$, i.e.,

$$\frac{Z_n}{\text{ker } \varphi} \cong Z_d.$$

$$R \times S \xrightarrow{f} R \times \frac{S}{J}$$

$$f(r, s) = (\hat{r}, \bar{s})$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= R + I \\ S &= S + J \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f((r_1, s_1) + (r_2, s_2)) &= f(r_1 + r_2, s_1 + s_2) = \\ &= (\hat{r}_1 + \hat{r}_2, \bar{s}_1 + \bar{s}_2) = (\hat{r}_1 + \hat{r}_2, \bar{s}_1 + \bar{s}_2) = \\ &= (\hat{r}_{r_1}, \bar{s}_1) + (\hat{r}_{r_2}, \bar{s}_2) = f(r_1, s_1) + f(r_2, s_2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f((r_1, s_1) \cdot (r_2, s_2)) &= f(r_1 r_2, s_1 s_2) = \\ &= (\hat{r}_1 \hat{r}_2, \bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_2) = (\hat{r}_1 \hat{r}_2, \bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_2) = \\ &= (\hat{r}_1, \bar{s}_1) \cdot (\hat{r}_2, \bar{s}_2) = f(r_1, s_1) f(r_2, s_2) \end{aligned}$$

(da die f e morphismus ist)

(diese mitte: $f(1, 1) = (\hat{1}, \bar{1})$ da es ein Einheit ist)

Sei $\hat{x} \in \frac{R}{I}$, $\bar{y} \in \frac{S}{J}$. Dann $(\hat{x}, \bar{y}) = f(x, y)$,
da f e surjektiv.

$$\text{Re } (r, s) \in R \times S. \quad f(r, s) = (\hat{r}, \bar{s})$$

$$(\hat{r}, \bar{s}) = (\hat{0}, \bar{0}) \Leftrightarrow r \in I \cap s \in J \Leftrightarrow (r, s) \in I \times J$$

Da $\ker f = I \times J$. Ist T \mathbb{F} Raum,

$$\frac{R \times S}{I \times J} = \frac{R}{I} \times \frac{S}{J}.$$

ApliCăre: Determinarea realele și pură a lui \mathbb{Z}_6 în formă, mulțimi factor ale mulțimii

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{Q}.$$

ApliCăre: Aplicări:

- Dacă reacția al lui $R \times S$ este de forma $I \times J$ cu $I \subseteq R$ și $J \subseteq S$.

- $\frac{R \times I}{I \times J} \cong \frac{R}{I} \times \frac{S}{J}$.

• Idealele lui \mathbb{Z}_n sunt $d\mathbb{Z}_n$ cu $d | n$.

- $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_n}{d\mathbb{Z}_n} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{\frac{n}{d}}$.

- Dacă grupă cu adăugare de reacție.

$\{0\} \xrightarrow{k} (\text{deci,})$ Idealele lui \mathbb{Q}
sunt $\{0\}$ și \mathbb{Q} .

- $\frac{R}{R} \cong \{0\} \Rightarrow \frac{R}{\{0\}} \cong R$.

- $\{0\} \times R \cong R$; $R \times \{0\} \cong R$.

Definirea lui:

(6)

Node

Node factor

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times F} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}_6}{\mathbb{Z}_6} \times \frac{\mathbb{C}}{F} \cong \{0\} \times \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{C},$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \{0\}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \{0\}} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}_6}{\mathbb{Z}_6} \times \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\{0\}} \cong \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}_6}{\mathbb{Z}_6} \times \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \{0\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \{0\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \{0\}} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}_6}{\mathbb{Z}_6} \times \frac{\mathbb{C}}{\{0\}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \{0\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \{0\}$$

Prop

Dacă R este un mult, ~~ideal~~
 atunci idealele ~~d~~ale multe ale lui
 $M_n(R)$ sunt exact cele de forma
 $M_n(J)$ cu $J \trianglelefteq R$. În plus, dacă $J \trianglelefteq R$,

$$M_n(J)$$

stiu că

$$\frac{M_n(R)}{M_n(J)} \cong M_n\left(\frac{R}{J}\right)$$

Determinăm idealul bi-lat \mathfrak{d} , parțial la
 izomorfism, retele factor ale lui $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_4)$,
 respectiv ale lui $M_3(\mathbb{C})$.

CURS 1 SÂRDA 14

①

REGUÎ DE SCRISORE A DEMONSTRATIILOR

① NU DEMONSTRÂM DECÂT
ADEVAR! (a se citi „ușoară
stăle di cău disprem ne
permît doar să formăm de
la multe afirmații (pe care
le interpretăm ca fiind „ad-
varate”) și să apucăm, în
acord cu anumite reguli, la
alte afirmații (pe care le nou
interpretăm ca fiind „advarate”)

MORAȚIA: Ca să demonstrezi că
o afirmație p e falsă, deum-
strei de fapt (că e adevarată) 1P.



$$\begin{aligned} T(p \wedge q) &= (T_p \wedge T_q) \\ T(p \vee q) &= T_p \vee T_q \end{aligned}$$

$$T(p \wedge q) \in T^{p \wedge q}$$

②

$$T(p \wedge q) =$$

$$T_p \wedge T(q)$$

$$T(p \wedge q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p \wedge q$$

$$P(x): x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 3x+4=10$$

$$Q(y): y \in \mathbb{R} \quad 2x+3y>19$$

intrest value $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ pt care $3x+4=10$

de mteadat $(\exists x)P(x) \wedge (\forall y \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 3x+4=10)$

u pt mce valoare $x+y=6$ (3)
e. pmp!
se noteaza $(\text{H}_2)\text{PC}_6$ sau $\text{H}_2 + \text{C}_6 \rightarrow 3x+4=10$

$T((\text{H}_2)\text{PC}_6)$ e echivalent cu
 $(\text{H}_2)T\text{P}(\text{C}_6)$

$T((\text{H}_2)\text{PC}_6)$ e echivalent cu
 $(\text{H}_2)T\text{P}(\text{C}_6)$

~~Ex 7~~ Daca intr-un enunt
apar mai multe variabile
caantificate si se neaga aplic
cand regula de antwoare in mod
lateral

ex: $T(\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{H}_2\text{S} \text{O}_4 \boxed{x \geq 3y-1})$

ne echivalent cu
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{H}_2\text{S} \text{O}_4 \cdot x < 3y-1$

⑦ În ordinea demonstrațiilor ④
trebuie să se impună ARGU-
MENTAREA de la CE SĂM LA
CE VĂZM SĂ DEMONSTRAM

ux: $\frac{x^4 + 9x^2}{x^2} > 16x^2$

demon: Fie $x \neq 0$

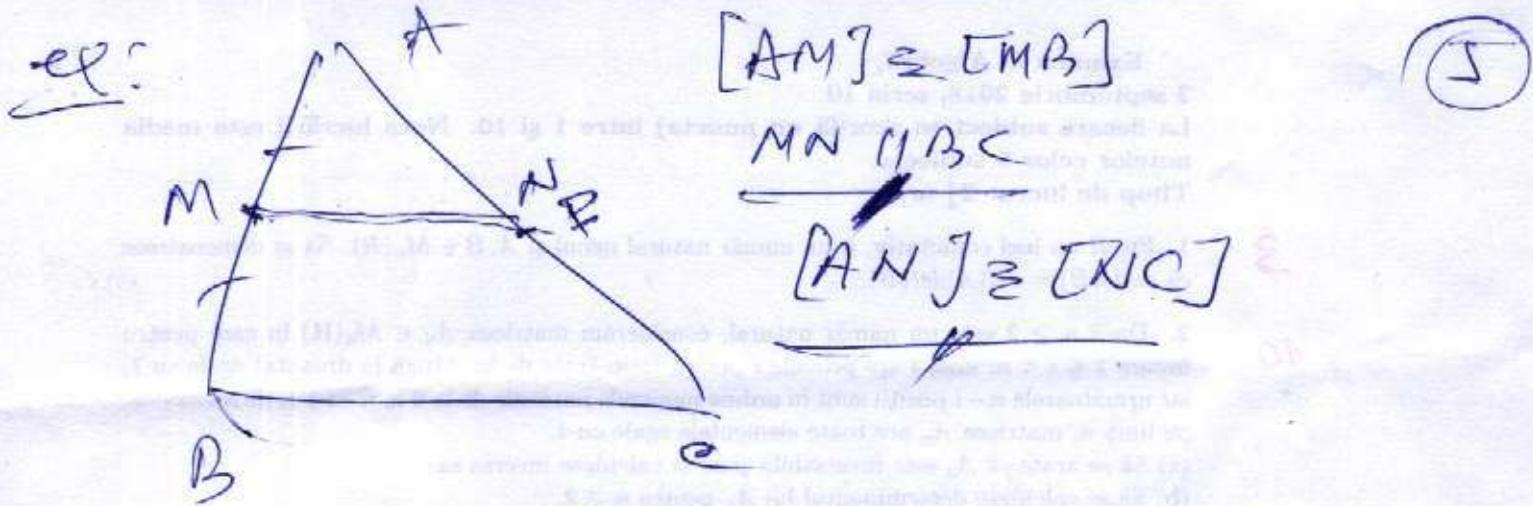
Astăzi $(x^2 - 8)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

~~$x^4 - 16x^2 + 64 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$~~

$x^4 + 9x^2 > x^4 + 64 \geq 16x^2$

APARENȚĂ exceptie: Metoda
reducerei la absurd

(ea se aplică aici: presupunem că e falsă concluzia și, pe baza unei paternamente creșt,
ajungem să afili că e
falsa ipoteza (sau la contrar
dilekte cu un fapt matematic
cunoscut).)



deci :- Prempnem min

absurd cat $[AN] \neq [NC]$.

No such cat P may be found in $[AB]$

But since, $N \neq P \Rightarrow MN \neq MP \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{contradiction} \\ \text{of T. Witten's loci, } MP \parallel BC \end{array} \right\}$
 $\text{if } \xrightarrow{P} MN \parallel BC \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{absolute} \\ \text{Postulate} \\ \text{but Excluded} \end{array} \right\}$

Rāmaṇe, deci cat $[AN] \geq [NC]$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q \rightarrow P \\ \downarrow \\ (1) \quad (2) \quad (3) \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} P = q \\ / / \\ (P \cdot q) \end{array}$$

$$(1) \vee (2) \vee (3) \equiv P \cdot q$$

③ Dacă avem de ~~seuă~~⁶ demonstrat
o prop. de forma

(*) $P(x)$, constă să rănește o
valoare (adesea $\frac{1}{2}$) CONVE-
NABILĂ ($\text{c}\text{onst}\text{abil}^{\prime \prime}/\text{u}\text{an}^{\prime \prime}$) pt.
și să facem demonstrația cu ea

Ex: $\frac{x^2 + 209}{11} = 30x$

demonstrare: Fie $x=11$.

Budim $x=11 \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Amenaj $x^2 + 209 = 11^2 + 209 = 330 = 30 \cdot 11 = 30x$

Ex: $\frac{3x+4y}{5} > 17$

demonstrare: Fie $x=25$

Fie $y=28$

Amenaj $3x+4y = 5 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 5 = 45 > 17$

(4) Decrivere de demonstrație
o proprietate de formă $(\forall x) P(x)$,
cu urmă o valoare (adică
 $\exists b \exists t) A R B \rightarrow R(t, b)$ ("fie")
pt * să facem demonstrație
pe baza proprietăților
generale ale relațiilor de
ordine sau *

scrieră - scrieră ionut
201 apăr