Semimore 5 - 141, 110.

Legi de composifie. Gruposi

EX. 1: le R definim leger de competitie "x" prins : x xy = x 1 y - xy , 4 x 1 y e R. Arxhoti cx "+" este abociativa, comutativa is one element mentre. Let. elementele simetrijabile.

Rey:

· Asociativitate: Y x1y1 X ER, xx(yx2)=(xxy) * E.

· Commutativitale: 4 xige R , x*y=y*x.

· Element reulia: (3)ee R o.7. Y x E R x * e = e * x = x.

x+e-xe=x

e(1-x) = 0 + x = 0 = 0

· Elemente simethaigabile: x ell (3) yell a.i. Its=y+x=e x *y = 0 =) x+y - xy = 0

y(1-x)=0-x=y=-x8 = X

XXX

=) R/313.

Ex. 2: Te PR se da legea de comp. xxy=2x+y. Sã se studieze proprietatile legic.

· Asociativitale:

** 17+ x) = x * (24+ x) = 3x + 24 + x. (xxy) x = (2x+y) x = 1x+24+ E

=) " * Nu este aboc.

· Comutativitate: NU.

· Element meutre: x *e=e *x = x +x

) 2x+e=x Hu arem etem mentry

(T) Yaek colouldi az=axq, az=az*a, am = am - 1 to (x * y = 2x + y) Ex 3: 9e [0, 00) définirm leger de cormp. $x + y = \frac{x+3+1x-31}{2}$. So se studieze proper legion Rey: · Commutativitate: DA · Associativitale: 27(yTZ) = (XTY) TZ. (T) · Eam. neutru: TTE = ETX = X $x = \frac{19 - x + 9 + x}{2} = x = 9 + x$ =) $\alpha + e + |x - e| = 2x = 0$ e + |x - e| = x=> 1x-el =x-e =) x-e > 0 x > e 4 x e [0, 00) [e=0] - elem. neutre · Elem. simetkizabile: XTY = HTXZE x+y+1x-y = 0 => 1x-y = -x-y <0

=>
$$x=y$$
 ($|x-y|=0$) => $0=-2x=0$ $x=0$.
 $x+1x-x=0$ => $x=0$.
=> Simplified elem. Simether 2068 elle $x=0$.

Ex 48 Fix multimea M= ? (6 m) me 763 so he anale ca (Ms.) coke grap comulativ. Mai mult, (M. .) (Ms.) ((Mi)est igamoré a (X, 1)) Rez: 1. Parke stabili : (01)(01)=(0 min) or. 2. Associativitate: Not: A(m) = (m). Alm). Alm) = N(m+m) A(m). (A(m). A(p)) = (A(m). A(m)). (A(p) = A(minmap). 3. Comulativitate OK. 4. Element meutru: I2 = A(0) EM. 5. Elemente simetti zabile: Alm). A(-m) = I2 (= A(0)) $A^{-1}(m) = A(-m)$. Jep: Pie (Gox) No (Hoo) dans grupuri 0 functie P: G -> H se mum. morfism doco * 81.92 EG \$ (81.482) = \$ (8)0 \$ (82) Mai mult, & se mum. izomenfism doco f este merfissen to este bijectiva. (M) ~ (I 2) (= (X) ~ (M).) Somt, (m) A = (m) = A(m) to e U: 7 · unsignam : \$ (m+m) = \$(m). \$(m) floston) = Alm) Alm) OK. · bijectivitatea: (EX) 8: M -> ZL , g (Alm)) = m, +meZL.

A) H) (1 2 3) = 623 A3 H) (3 2 3)

(1 2 3) (0 0 0) = (132)ALLY (23) 3 A5HY (323) = 613 & itomorfism (EX) · 6 workism: Ai. Ai = A e G AL TENIA of His V06 = 7. 230 pt = (1 3 5) (5 1 3) A1. A2 = X3 A. 1-> 1523 A21-3613 A31-3 (1 2 3) $efc = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ · f bijectiva: f injectiva , |G|=|S3|=6. =) f bijectiva. (dis def.) 7 7: A 3B 3 [A] = 1B] = m < 00. f bijectiva (=) f inj. (=) f surj. Ex6: Pe Z x Q definim lègile de compositie: x + A = (ww) = (y), and x = (w) x + A = (w) = (w)a. Stud. Preopte. b. Descrieti elem simethijabile c. Sa se studieze distributivitatea legii I fato de T.

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Rey :
O. Flem. mentice:
  x = e_i = e_i = x = x, x = (m, a)
                     e=(m,b)
 xTe,=(m+m,ab)=(m,a)
Amalog) x + 60 = 65 + x = x obtimem 65 = (40)
b. Elem simetrizabile:
 xTy=yTx=(0,1)
                               XTA = ATX=11'01
  (m+m, ab) = (0) 1)
                              (mm 2 a+b) = (1,0)
= \{ m = -m \} b = \frac{1}{\alpha} (a^{-1})
                               m=1 € 70=>me31,-13.
   J=(-m, a-1) , a +0
                               b=-a.
(ZLXQt, T) este grup.
                               Elem. Simetrizabile:
T elem. simetrizable ZXQ* (1,a), (-1,a), a ∈ Q.
 c. Distributivitalea legii I fata de T.
   x \perp (x \perp x) = (x \perp x) \perp (x \perp x)
 \xi x \cdot (a+b) = x \cdot a + x \cdot b
  x \perp (A \perp X) = x \perp (w+b) pc = (w(w+b), a+pc)
   x = (m, a)
  y=(0,6)
   == (poc)
  (x14) T (x12) = (m+m, atb). (m.p, 940) =
 = (mm + mp, (a+b)(a+c))
  (m (m+p), a+bc) = (m m+ mp, (a+b)(a+c))
 · distributivitate " fator de "+"
     a+bc \(\pm \((a+c)\) "+" my este distribution fata de"
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Ex. 7 & Pe R definion legible: IN = JE1-42 YX, KER. x0 9 = x1841 a Stud. Propir. b. Referral : Jary =1 1302 = 0 Set: o. "x", "o" commetatione. x0205 = x1245 + 5 Edem. meutry x * e = e * x = x = 1) e = 0. $x \circ e_{\chi} = e_{\chi} \circ x = x = 1$ $e_{\chi} = -1$. Elam. Simetri tabile: 0=x + y = y + x = 0 x 0 / = /0 x = -1 $\sqrt[3]{23+y^3} = 0 = |y| = -\infty |x+y+1 = -1$ (B) *) 2 (B) o) Sanbari. b. $\begin{cases} x + y = -1 \\ x \circ y = 0 \end{cases} = 0$ = 0 $\begin{cases} 3x^3 \cdot y^3 = -1 \\ x + y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ (=)) 23+y3 =-1 1-= Btoc / 23+43 = (x+4) (x-x4+45) $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x(1+x)} + (1+x)^2 = 1$ bect. de gr. 2. =) $3x^2 + 3x = 0 = 1$ x = 0 ban x = -1. 7=-1 Scanned with CamScanner