Ex. 1: Pe R definion leger de composition xoy = x+y - xy, 4x, y est Studiati proprietative legu so det elem. sometripolite (daca existà)

Ref :

Assist: (xoy) o = xo (yo), +x, j, f ∈ R Exoy) o = (x + y - xy) o = x + xy - xy + z - z(xy - xy) = = x + y + z - xy - xz - 1z + xyz

= x o (y o f) = x o (y+x-yx) = x + y + x - xy - xx - yx + xyx.

Com: xoy=yox 3 + x,y ∈ R. xoy=x+y-xy=y+x-yx=yox=-1.o'we com.

Bem simetrijabile: x ER 3 y ER a.i. x oy = y ox = e xoy= e => xiy- = 0 2000 x=1 > 104=1, 44+ R. (R, o) - monoid comutativ Introdocre: (R1313,0) este grup comutativ? Trebuie vout. dans R1713 este parte stabillo un rapiou. Ex. 2: Pe R se def. legite de comp: x*y=3/x3+y3 1 x0y=x+y+1, yeR. a. Studiati propr. legilor + elem. sim. p. yetograpi sustamny: 2x+A=-1.

) xox = 0

$$x \times y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3}$$

Asoc.: Do

Com.: Do

Elem. mentlu: $e = 0$

Elem. Sim.: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\exists y = -x (= x^{-1})$
 $\exists y = -x (= x^{-1})$
 $\exists x = -x (= x^{$

= y = 0 y = -1 x = 0.

$$V2: x^{3} + y^{3} = (x+y)(x^{2} - xy + y^{2})$$

$$V3: Ex. cu. rel. lm. Viete: x^{3} + y^{3} = (x+y)^{3} - 3xy (x+y)$$

$$\begin{cases} xy = 0 = P \\ xy = -1 = S. \end{cases}$$

Ex. 3: Fie multimea $M = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ on $\in \mathbb{Z}$ of Ariabatica.

a. (M, \cdot) este grup com $(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ inmultirea matr.)

b. (M, \cdot) este jeomorf ou $(\mathbb{Z}_3 +)$.

Re $\neq \cdot$.

a. Parte stabila:

$$\begin{pmatrix} v & w \\ v & v \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v & w \\ v & v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v & w \\ v & v \end{pmatrix} \in W$$

$$A(w) = A(w+w)$$

Asoc.: (A(m). A(m)). A(p) = A(m). (A(m). A(p)) (= Alm.m.p))
obs: Immultinea matr. ? Mm (?) este asoc.

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A(m). A(m) = A(m+m) = A(m). A(m)
 Elem neutru: I2 = A(0) E M.
them sim: (A(m)) - 1 = A(-m), + me ZZ
    A(m). A(m) = A(0) = 1 m= -m.
 =) (M,·) grup com
b. (M,.)~(Z,+)
 Tre q:M-JZ , f(A(m)) = m & Z.
Verificam doca f este jomenfism.
7 monfism (=) f (A(m), A(m)) = f (A(m)), f(A(m)), fm, mell
              P(A(m+m)) = m + m \quad (A)
fbij:
fing: Fie Alm), Alm) EM a.r. f(Alm)) = f(Alm))
=> m=m => A(m) = A(m)
4 my; Fie m∈ Z/. 3 A(m) ∈ M a. 7. f(A(m))=m.
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Obs: Umeari de pune cond. pl. monfism ca flg)=&)
en: elem mentu în grupul domeniu
ez= 11 - 11 - cadam.
ez= 2n aced caz, f. morfism unitar.

 $(G_3 \cdot)$, $(H_3 +)$ grupuri, $f : G_3 + H$ morfism. $f(x \cdot x^{-1}) = f(x) + f(x^{-1})$ $f(e_A) = f(x) + f(x^{-1})$ $f(e_A) = f(x) + f(x^{-1}) = -(f(x))$

Ex. 4: Fe # De def. legea de comp. $x \circ y = x + ay$, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

a. Soi de Mudieze propri legii

b. Tie ac R. Se considera situal (Pan)_{min} dat prim $a_n = a_n$

an = Do an-1. Calculate az , az li an.

a. Com: x0y=y12x(=) x=y =) ~0 mu este com.

Comtnaex.: 0 = 1 = 2 , 100 = 1.

Asoc.: $(x \circ y) \circ J = x \circ (y \circ J)$, $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ $(x \circ y) \circ Z = (x + 2y) \circ Z = x + 2y + 2J$ $= x \cdot 2y$

backs areas am=asam-1 $\alpha_2 = \alpha \circ \alpha_{\Lambda} = \alpha \circ \alpha = \alpha + 2\alpha = 3\alpha$ D3 = 00 02 = 0030 = 10+60 = 70 Qu = 10003 - 007a = 0 + 14a - 150 an = (2m - 1) a - dem. prim ind. a1 = (21-1)a= a OK. Pas de inductie: 1an = (2 -1) a aun = aoau = a+2(2x-1)a= = a + (2k+1 - 2)a = (1+2k+1-2)a = (2k+1-1)a. $\underbrace{\mathsf{Ex.5:7:e}}_{\mathsf{A5...}} G = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ a. (G, -) este grup comulativ. b. (G, -) v (S3,0), (S3,0) grupul permulariter