

Seminor L: Sem II

INELE.

Def: O multime R , impreună cu două op.
operări $+$ și \cdot s.n. înci se pot
îndeplini următoarele axiole:

1. $(R, +)$ grup abelian
2. (R, \cdot) monoid
3. $(\forall a, b, c \in R, (a+b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c,$
 $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c))$

Un plus dacă \exists^* un element neutru
în interiorul R s.n. înlocuitor.

Nbt: $(R, +, \cdot)$

Dacă \cdot este comutativă atunci în interiorul R este
comutativă.

Def morfismului de inele.

Fie $(R_1, +, \cdot)$ și $(R_2, +, \cdot)$ o

funcție $f: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ s.n. morfism de inele

dacă:

$$\boxed{f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad (\forall a, b \in R_1)}$$

$$\boxed{f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) - 0}$$

$$18 \times 16 = 256$$

$$x^2 = x.$$

$$(x \neq 1) x = 0.$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Idm}(\mathbb{Z}_{36}) = \{0, 1, 9, 28\}.$$

$$a^2 = a.$$

$$a \cdot a = a.$$

$$a^{-1} = 1.$$

$$ab = b.$$

$$| \cdot a^{-2}(b)$$

$$| b.$$

Submíndole

Seja $(R, +, \cdot)$ comel s. $S \subseteq R$
s. n submíndole $(S, +, \cdot)$ comel.

$(R, +)$ grup comutativ

$(S, +, \cdot)$ comel $\Rightarrow (S, +)$ grup comutativ.

$\Rightarrow S \trianglelefteq R$

S é submíndole \Leftrightarrow

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\forall) x, y \in S, x-y \in S \\ (\forall) x, y \in S \quad x \cdot y \in S \end{array} \right.$

$$\mathbb{J} \trianglelefteq M_2(R)$$

$$I = \{ a \in R \mid (\exists) A \in \mathbb{J}, A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{ij} \end{pmatrix}_{i,j} \}$$

$$a_{ll+} = 0 \}$$

$$a, b \in I,$$

$$\exists A \in \mathbb{J} \text{ u } B \in \mathbb{J},$$

$$a_{ij} = a \quad b_{ll+} = b.$$

$a - b$ is een element van $A \setminus B \in \mathbb{J}$.

$$\frac{n \in R}{a \in I} \Rightarrow \exists A \in \mathbb{J} \text{ a. z. } a_{ij} > 0.$$

om \mathbb{J} idor. in $M_2(R)$. \Rightarrow

$$\underbrace{\pi I_2}_B \cdot A = B \in \mathbb{J}.$$

$$b_{ij} = \pi a_{ij} \Rightarrow \pi a_{ij} \in I$$

$f: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ monism under ch
meli.

i) f surj, $I_1 \subseteq R_1 \Rightarrow f(I_1) \subseteq R_2$

ii). $I_2 \subseteq R_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(I_2) \subseteq R_1$

Sent d fgr. $I_1 \times I_2$ ca.

$$I_1 \trianglelefteq R_1$$

$$I_2 \trianglelefteq R_2$$

$$(R + \cdot) \text{ mel.}$$

$$I \trianglelefteq R \Rightarrow (\overline{I} + \overline{\cdot})(R + \cdot)$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{I} + \cdot\right)$$

$$\widehat{a} \cdot \widehat{b} = \widehat{ab}$$

Ex: Robb (ca. $\frac{R}{Z} + \cdot$) in eispr
struktur d. und vnb.

$$\text{End}(\mathbb{Q}, +) = \{ f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \mid f(x) = px, p \in \mathbb{Q} \}$$

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow p = 1.$$

$$\text{End}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{ id_{\mathbb{Q}} \}.$$

$f: (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$. ord. similar de sinele

$$f(x) = p \cdot x \text{ cu } x \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ și } p \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$f(x) = x.$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

$\exists x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. cu $x_1 < x_2$

$$f(x_2 - x_1) = f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f((\sqrt{x_2 - x_1})^2) = f(\sqrt{x_2 - x_1}) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f \nearrow.$$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

(H) $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ cu $x \neq x$.

$$f(x) \leq f(x).$$

$$x \leq f(x) -$$

similar pt $x > x$ $\Rightarrow f(x) \geq x$.

Ex.

2). M₂ { $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} | a, b \in \mathbb{C} \}$ este submulțime
în M₂(C).

Te A, B ∈ M \Rightarrow

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -\bar{d}, \bar{c} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} a-c & b-d \\ -(\bar{b}-\bar{d}) & \bar{a}-\bar{c} \end{pmatrix} \in M.$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -\bar{d}, \bar{c} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac-\bar{b}\bar{d} & ad+b\bar{c} \\ -\bar{a}\bar{d}+\bar{b}\bar{c} & ac-\bar{b}\bar{d} \end{pmatrix} \in M.$$

3). (R, +, ·) mulțime.

Dă: O submulțime nevoidă $\neq \emptyset \subset I \subseteq R$
cu proprietatea că orice două elemente
din I sunt la stânga (respectiv la dreapta)

două:

i). $(\forall) x, y \in I, x-y \in I$

ii) $(\forall) x \in I, \forall r \in R, rx \in I. (x \neq 0)$

$(R, +, \circ)$

$x \in R$ s.a. idempotent doce $\exists x$.

$R \subset \mathbb{R}$ mod Boolean doce $\forall x \in R \exists x$.

Ex) Dacă $A \in \text{Matr}(2n) \mid = \mathbb{R}$ unde

$$A = P_1^{\alpha_1} \dots P_k^{\alpha_k}$$

Sufițientă

$$A = P_1^{\alpha_1} \dots P_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = f(A)$ voran $\Leftarrow A \perp \text{ad } \frac{A}{f(A)}$

dacă $(A, \frac{A}{f(A)}) = \perp \Rightarrow A$ mesabil. cu $\mathbb{Z}_{\frac{n}{f(A)}} \Rightarrow$ logic.

$$B = P_1^{\beta_1} \dots P_k^{\beta_k}$$

$(A, B) = \perp \Rightarrow (\exists) \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ a.t.

$$\alpha A + \beta B = \perp$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 0$$

$$x^{\#} = (-1)x \in M$$

Din cte de noi sus. $(M, +)$ grup abelian

Proprietăți:

Fie $x, y \in M$.

$$x \cdot y = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & e \\ 0 & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad & ae+bf \\ 0 & cf \end{pmatrix} \in M$$

Asoc.

Fie $x, y, z \in M$.

$$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z \text{ dim.}$$

prop. proprieți.

Distributivitate

Fie $x, y, z \in M$.

$$x \cdot (y + z) = xy + xz.$$

$$(y + z)x = yx + zx.$$

din prop. imo.

$$(\mathbb{Z}_p, +, \star_a)$$

$$\hat{1} * \hat{1}_a = \hat{a}, \text{ on } a \in \overline{q\mathbb{P}-1}.$$

$$f: (\mathbb{Z}_p, +, \star) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_p, +, \star_a)$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = \hat{a} \hat{x}$$

$$f(x+y) = \hat{a} \hat{x} + \hat{a} \hat{y} \quad a(x+y) = \hat{a} \hat{x} + \hat{a} \hat{y} = \\ \Rightarrow f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(x-y) = \hat{a} \hat{x} - \hat{a} \hat{y} \quad \hat{a} \hat{x} - \hat{a} \hat{y} =$$

$$\cancel{\hat{x} - \hat{a} \hat{y}} =$$

$$= \hat{a} \hat{x} - \hat{a} \hat{y} = a \hat{a}^{-1} \times \hat{a}^{-1} \hat{y} = a(a^{-1}x, a^{-1}y)$$

$$= a^{-1}x * a^{-1}y \Rightarrow f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$f \text{ inj.} \Leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ on } f(x) = f(y))$$

$$\text{aem } x = y$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow a^{-1}x = a^{-1}y \Rightarrow x = y \Rightarrow$$

$$f \text{ inj.}$$

$$x(y+z) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & c_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ 0 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

2) Să se determine numărul structurilor automorfe
de mul. care pot fi definite pe o mulțime cu
P elemente, unde P este nr. prim.

Ori ce grup cu există p elemente arătă

Automorfii (\mathbb{Z}_p^*)

Prin urmare ceea ce structuri de
mul. def. pe \mathbb{Z}_p .

Fie „*” : $\mathbb{Z}_p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$

„*” este și distributiv față de adunare

$\mathbb{Z}_p = \langle \overline{1} \rangle$ este suficient să definim
operatia de la a^* pt $\overline{1} * \overline{1} = \overline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$

$$\begin{array}{l} x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p \\ x = \underbrace{\overline{1} + \overline{1} + \dots + \overline{1}}_{\text{n ori}} \end{array}$$

$$x * y = \overline{x+y}$$

$$y = \overline{1} + \dots + \overline{1}$$

În plus dacă R_1 și R_2 sunt multimi
omogene

$$f(\mathbb{1}_{R_1}) = \mathbb{1}_{R_2}$$

Ex 1: Se se arată că multimea

$$M = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_p \right\}$$

îndărătățe în adunare și înmulțirea matricelor

Fie $x, y \in M$.

$$x+y = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d & e \\ 0 & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad & b+e \\ 0 & cf \end{pmatrix} \in M.$$

$\Rightarrow M$ poate să fie în raport cu $+$.

Asemănătoare: comutativitate și existența
proprietății nulelor. $(M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p), +)$.

El. neutru.

$$(\exists) E \in M \text{ a.s. } x \in M, \text{ a.s.}$$

$$x+E = E+x = x.$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O_2 \in M.$$

El. simetrică

$$(\forall) x \in M \exists x' \in M, \text{ a.s. } x+x'=x+x \in E$$

Fie $\hat{g} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$.

$$\Rightarrow \hat{g}(x) \stackrel{\wedge}{=} a^{-1} \hat{x} \stackrel{\wedge}{=} \hat{a} \hat{x} \stackrel{\wedge}{=} \hat{a}\hat{y},$$

$\rightarrow \hat{g}$ bij. \Rightarrow cl

3) Cofe structuri de inel unitate pe $(\mathbb{Z}_p,+)$
există.

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{x} + \hat{y} = \hat{a}\hat{y} \\ (\mathbb{Z}_p, +, *) \text{ unibr } & \Leftrightarrow \text{a inversabil} \end{aligned}$$

u) Să se determine endomorfismele
unitare ale lui $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}$.

$f: (\mathbb{Z},+) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z},+)$. morfism de grupuri.

$$f(0) = f(\underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{\text{ori}}) = \underbrace{f(1)}_{\text{ori}} + \dots + \underbrace{f(1)}_{\text{ori}}$$

$$= x f(1).$$

\Rightarrow Endomorfismul f este de formă $K \cdot x$.

Präz. overn $\left(\frac{Q}{Z} +, + \right)$ ind driftr.

$\Rightarrow \exists \frac{n}{m} \in Q$ a. $\frac{n}{m}$ d. neutrin

$\frac{Q}{Z}$ gft. di *

$$\frac{n}{m} > n \cdot \frac{1}{m} > n \cdot \frac{1}{M} > 0. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{M}$$

$$\in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \cancel{f(x) = x}$$

$$x \leq x$$

$$x \leq f(x) \quad | \geq \quad x \leq f(x)$$

$$f \nearrow$$

$$| \Rightarrow f(x) > x$$

$$x > x$$

$$f(x) > x \quad | \geq \quad x > f(x)$$

$$f \nearrow$$

$\mathcal{F} \in (\mathbb{R}_{+}, \cdot)$ incl.

$$U(\mathbb{R}) = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid a^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

mehr d. in \mathbb{R} als die \mathbb{R} .

$$D(\mathbb{R}) = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai. } ab = 0 \text{ sei} \\ b-a=0\}.$$

$$N(\mathbb{R}) = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.r. } a^k = 0\}.$$

Exs) Obere: $U(\mathbb{Z}_n)$, $D(\mathbb{Z}_n)$, $N(\mathbb{Z}_n)$.

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{\hat{a} \mid (a, n) = 1\}.$$

$$D(\mathbb{Z}_n) = \{\hat{a} \mid \exists \hat{b} \in \mathbb{Z}_n \text{ ai. } \hat{a}\hat{b} = \hat{0}\}, \\ N(\mathbb{Z}_n).$$

Medial $I \rightarrow n$. b.lateral doce I .
este ideal é lo sungs u le dropta.

Not 4

$$22 \subset 21$$

$R \subseteq R$ submed, a m e ideal.

Ex. $\text{Fle}(R, +, \cdot)$ mel anibr. obbri
a ord. ideal. b.lateral. d) $\text{R} \in \mathcal{M}_2(R)$
e de forma.

$$\mathcal{M}_2(I), I \triangleleft R.$$

$\exists \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in R \right\} \subseteq I$ fo longa.
m u lo dropta.

Fle A, B $\in J$

$$A = B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a-c \\ 0 & b-d \end{pmatrix} \in J$$

iii). Fle $A = J$.

$$R \in \mathcal{M}_2(R).$$

$$\forall A, R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & j \\ k & l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & al \\ bl & bl \end{pmatrix}$$

$$RA = \begin{pmatrix} i & j \\ k & l \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & ja \\ 0 & ka + lb \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$M_2(I) \cong M_2(R)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(I)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(R)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + bz & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(R)$$

$\text{Fix } A \not\subset R$

$\Rightarrow \exists a \in A, r \in R$
 a.i. $aR \not\subset A$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(A)$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(R)$$

$$XY = \begin{pmatrix} ra & 0 \\ 0 & ra \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(A), \text{ (dupto)}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Für $g: (\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$ mögl. d. mehr

$$g(x) = k \cdot x, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g(1) = 1$$

$$g(1) = K \Rightarrow K = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = x.$$

$$g(x \cdot y) = xy = g(x) \cdot g(y).$$

$$g(x+y) = g(x) + g(y). \quad \Rightarrow \text{möglic.}$$

$$\text{End}(\mathbb{Z}) = \{\text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p} + \dots + \frac{1}{p}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f_p: P \ni \frac{1}{p} \mapsto f\left(\frac{1}{p}\right).$$

$$g(p) = g(p) \circ \text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}} = p f(0).$$

$$g(p) = g\left(\frac{p}{p} \cdot 1\right) = p(g(1)).$$

$$p g(1) = p g\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = \frac{1}{p} g(1)$$

$P = P_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot P_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots \cdot P_k^{\alpha_k}$ (evidid).

$\mathcal{N}(Z_n) = \{ \hat{a} \in Z_n \mid a = P_1^{\beta_1} \cdot P_2^{\beta_2} \cdots \cdot P_k^{\beta_k} \}$

in $B_1 B_2 \cdots B_k \subset Z$

$= P_1 P_2 \cdots P_k \mathbb{Z}$.

Deri prin dalla inclusione ...

$(Z_n + \cdot)$

$V(Z_n) = \{ \hat{a} \mid (a, n) = 1 \}$

$|V(Z_n)| = \varphi(n)$.

$D(Z_n) = Z_n \setminus V(Z_n)$. $|D(Z_n)| = n - \varphi(n)$

$U(Z_n) = \overbrace{P_1 \cdots P_k}^{n} Z_n$.

unh $n = P_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots P_k^{\alpha_k}$

$|U(Z_n)| = P_1^{\alpha_1-1} \cdots P_k^{\alpha_k-1}$

$M_{\text{dem}}(Z_n) = \{ \hat{a} \in Z_n \mid \hat{a}^2 = \hat{a} \}$.

\times idempotent doore $\hat{x}^2 = \hat{x}$

$$\hat{x}^2 = \hat{x} = 0$$

$$= \hat{x}(\hat{x} - 1) = \hat{2A}(\hat{1} - \hat{\beta}\hat{B}) = \cancel{\hat{2A}} - \cancel{\hat{\beta}\hat{AB}}$$

$$\cancel{\hat{2A}} - \cancel{\hat{2A}} - \hat{\beta}\hat{B}$$

$$\cancel{\hat{\alpha}\hat{A}} = 0$$

$$\cancel{\hat{\alpha}\hat{B}} = 0$$

||

n.

$A = p_1^{d_{11}} \cdots p_k^{d_{kk}}$ und $p_i | \lambda A \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subseteq g(\lambda)$

Da $p_i | \lambda A \wedge p_i | A \Rightarrow p_i | \lambda$

$p_i | \lambda$

$\wedge \lambda | \alpha A + \beta B \Rightarrow \lambda | \alpha$

$p_i | \lambda$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 36 & 2 & 0,1 \\ 18 & 2 & \\ 9 & 3 & 36 = 2 \cdot 3^2 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \\ \hline 1 & & \end{array}$$

$$36 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2$$

$$2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$12 \cdot 12 = 144$$