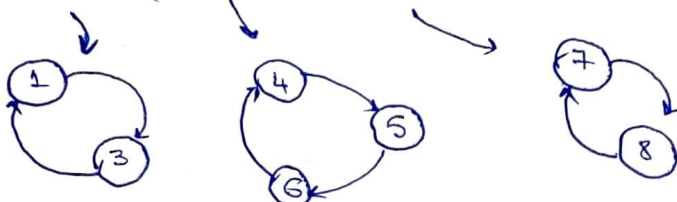


2.1.74.

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 8 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1\ 3)(4\ 5\ 6)(7\ 8)$$



2.1.75.

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in S_5$$

(a) $\sigma = (1\ 3)(2\ 4\ 5); \quad \tau = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5)$

(b) $\sigma\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$

$\tau\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$

$\sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$

$\tau^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$

(c) $\sigma = (1\ 3)(2\ 4\ 5);$

$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$
 2 elem. 3 elem.

$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\sigma) = \text{lcm}(2, 3) = 6$

(d) $m(\sigma) = 0 + 0 + 2 + 0 + 3 =$

$= 5 \Rightarrow \epsilon(\sigma) = -1;$

$m(\tau) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 4 =$

$= 4 \Rightarrow \epsilon(\tau) = 1.$

2.2.33.

A-multiple carecare $(R, +, \cdot)$ imel

$$R^A = \{ f: A \rightarrow R \mid f \text{ este funcție} \}$$

$$+ : R^A \times R^A \rightarrow R^A ; \cdot : R^A \times R^A \rightarrow R^A$$

$$+ (f, g) \mapsto f+g : A \rightarrow R, (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$\cdot (f, g) \mapsto f \cdot g : A \rightarrow R, (f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

→ asoc. pt. $+$: Fie $f, g, h \in R^A$,

$$((f+g)+h)(x) = (f+g)(x) + h(x) = f(x) + g(x) + h(x), \forall x \in A$$

$$(f+(g+h))(x) = f(x) + (g+h)(x) = f(x) + g(x) + h(x), \forall x \in A$$

→ elem. neutru pt. $+$:

$$0 : A \rightarrow R, 0(x) = 0, \forall x \in A$$

→ elem. simetric pt. $+$:

$$-f : A \rightarrow R, (-f)(x) = -f(x), \forall x \in A.$$

→ elem. neutru pt. \cdot (pp. cō R este unitar)

$$1 : A \rightarrow R, 1(x) = 1, \forall x \in A.$$

→ asoc. pt. \cdot : Analog cu cazul pt. $+$

2.2.37.

Știm că $\text{Sub}(\mathbb{Z}, +) = \{m\mathbb{Z} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Verificăm dacă $m\mathbb{Z}$ este p.s. a

lui \mathbb{Z} în rap. ce „ \cdot ”, pentru m arbitrar:

$$x, y \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = mz_1, \quad z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$y = mz_2$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = mz_1 mz_2 \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

Ne rămâne distributivitatea: temă,
lui „ \cdot ” față de „ $+$ ”

2.2.38.

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}_m^\times \Leftrightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} : \hat{b} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{1} \Leftrightarrow \hat{b}k = \hat{1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} : m \mid (1 - bk) \Leftrightarrow \exists b, a \in \mathbb{Z} :$$

$$1 - bk = ma \Leftrightarrow ma + bk = 1, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m, k) = 1.$$

Dacă m este prim $\Rightarrow \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m-1\},$

$$\gcd(m, k) = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m^\times = \mathbb{Z}_m^*$$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_m, +, \cdot)$ corp (m prim).

2, 2, 39.

$$\bullet \mathbb{Z}_6 : \hat{4}x + \hat{5} = \hat{1} \Leftrightarrow \hat{4}x = \hat{1} - \hat{5} = \hat{1} + \hat{4} = \hat{2}$$

$$x = \hat{0} (X)$$

$$x = \hat{1} (X)$$

$$\boxed{x = \hat{2} (V)}$$

$$x = \hat{3} (X)$$

$$x = \hat{4} (X)$$

$$\boxed{x = \hat{5} (V)}$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{Z}_6 : \hat{5}x + \hat{3} = \hat{1}$$

Met. 1 : verificarea tuturor posibilităților

Met. 2 :

$$\hat{5}x = \hat{1} - \hat{3} = \hat{1} + \hat{4} = \hat{4}$$

$$(\hat{5}, \hat{6}) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists \hat{5}^{-1} = \hat{5}$$

$$\hat{5}x = \hat{4} \mid \cdot \hat{5} \Rightarrow x = \hat{2} \quad \checkmark$$

2 5 2

2.2.40.

Arătați că $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} = \{a + ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
este un inel comutativ cu unitate
în raport cu „+” și „•” din \mathbb{C} .

- $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ p.s. în raport cu \mathbb{C} față de +
- $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ p.s. în raport cu \mathbb{C} față de •
- $0 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$
- $1 \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$
- $x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow -x \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

Asadar, vom arăta că $(\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \leq (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$

- $x = a + ib, y = c + id \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, 0, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x + y = (a + c) + i(b + d) \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$xy = ac - bd + i(ad + bc) \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$0 = 0 + 0i \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 = 1 + 0i \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$-x = (-a) + i(-b) \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \leq (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$$

temă: R subinel

$$R \cong (\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}) ; \quad R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$$

$$f(a+ib) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

• Soit $x = a+ib, y = c+id \in \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$

$$\rightarrow f(x+y) = f((a+c) + i(b+d)) = \begin{pmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ -(b+d) & a+c \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} = f(x) + f(y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow f(xy) = f(ac-bd + i(ad+bc)) = \begin{pmatrix} ac-bd & ad+bc \\ -(ad+bc) & ac-bd \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x)f(y) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ac-bd & ad+bc \\ -(ad+bc) & ac-bd \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow f$ morphisme de anneaux

$$\rightarrow f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = c \\ b = d \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \forall \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}, \exists a+ib \in \mathbb{Z}+i\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{a.î.}$$

$$f(a+ib) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ bijectivă}$$

- $\mathbb{Z}+i\mathbb{Z}$ inel comutativ cu unitate

$$xy = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ sau } y = 0 \quad (\text{adevărat datorită numerelor complexe})$$

$$\text{Dar } 2 \in \mathbb{Z}+i\mathbb{Z}, \text{ însă } \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}+i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \text{nu e corp}$$

- $R \cong \mathbb{Z}+i\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$ referitor la structura de ~~inel~~ inel, cele două au aceleași proprietăți \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow R \text{ e domeniu de integritate, dar nu este corp}$$