LUPS BLATT 10 121.2015 MONTAG Pufgebe 1 Q={a+b/2 | a,b+Q3 = 1 (Q, t, .) Korper? (I,+) abelsde gryne (&\{03, . 3 abelile grame Distributivgesetze a+ b/2, c+d /26 0 (a+b\sqrt2).(c+d\sqrt2) = a.c+a.d\sqrt2+cb\sqrt2+bd/\sqrt2)2 = (ac+2b.d) + (a.d+b.c) 12 (Kommutativiteit und Associativitat gibt, da auch auf Neutrales Element Isel Addition ist O " - Multiplipation ist 1 Distributivgesete getten, da sie in R auch gelten

Für a+bJ2 &Q iA - (a+b/2) das additive hoverse $\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a-b\sqrt{2}}{a^2-2b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2-2b^2} = \frac{b}{a^2-2b^2} =$ ist multiplicatives hverses, den a 2-262 \$0 and , du sont a = 262 => a=12 b & Q =) (Q,+,.) it ein Korner Abzenbereleit at N bt N arbt N wern 2.B. a-b & N mighinh

Aufgale 3/ a) (R1, +1, 1), (K2, +2, 2) Kinge (R1 × R2, +, .) Ring 2 Abgrillosunleit offensittlik (R1 × R2,+) rabelule Grupple (R, x R2. .) Hallegruppe Pistribitivegetre Seien (an, az), (bn, bi), (cn, cz) & R, x Rz Associativites ((a, a,) + (b, b,)) + (c, c) = (a, +, b, , 92 +2 b2) + (C1, C2) = ((9, +, b,) +c, (92+2 b2)+2 (2) = (a1, a2) + ((b1, b2) + (c1, c2)) Kommutativitat (an, az) + (bn, bz) = (91 +1 b1, 92 +2 b2) (b, +, a, , b2 +z az) = (b, bz) + (a, az)

Nextr. Elenest ag, or nextro Eleneste des zivolique Kinges (a, 92) + (a, 102) = (a, +, a, , 92 t 92) = (a, , 92) hnv. Elenerte -as, -z inv. Ele. in jenebliger Ring (91,92)+[-91,-92)=91+1(-91),92+(-92))=19,02) Association ((a, 92). (b, b2)) (C, 1 C2) = ((a, b,) · c, (q2 · 2 b2) · c2) = (a, a). ((b, b,). (c, c) Distributivized (an, an) (16, bz)+(cn, cz)) (an, az). ((bn, bz)+(cn, cz)) = (an, az). (by to cn, bz +2 cz) = (97. (b, +9 c,), 92 2 (b2 +2 c2)) = ((a, ,b,) + (a, ,c,), (92 2 b2) +2 (a2 2 c2)) = (a1, a2). (b1, b2) + (a1, a2). (c1, c2) = (91,92) + ((b1, b2) · (C1, C2)) => (R1 × R2+, .) Ring analog

$$13 = 3.4 + 1$$

$$x = 6 \cdot (4 \cdot 13) + 4((1-3)17) = 108$$

b) $(x_1 \rightarrow 7x_2) \wedge 7(x_3 \leftarrow x_n)$ $\equiv (x_1 - 7x_2) \wedge 7((x_3 \rightarrow x_1) \wedge (x_1 \rightarrow x_3))$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge 7((7x_3 \vee x_1) \wedge (7x_1 \vee x_3))$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge (7(7x_3 \vee x_1) \vee 7(7x_1 \vee x_3))$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge (77x_3 \wedge x_1) \vee (77x_1 \wedge 7x_3)$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge (((x_3 \wedge 7x_1) \vee x_1) \wedge (((x_3 \wedge 7x_1) \vee 7x_2))$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge (((x_3 \wedge 7x_1) \vee x_1) \wedge (((x_3 \wedge 7x_1) \vee 7x_2))$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge (((x_3 \vee 7x_1) \vee x_1) \wedge (((x_3 \wedge 7x_1) \vee 7x_2))$ $\equiv (7x_1 \vee 7x_2) \wedge (((x_3 \vee x_1) \vee x_1) \wedge (((x_3 \wedge 7x_1) \vee x_2))$

= (781V)x2/n((x3 VX1)n()x1VX1)n(x3V7x3/n(2x5V2))

4) (Mo) eine Hallynippe Eggeber: hampleto Defin (X0e=X=e0x) 2 0x = e Kaylotte 2 (x o y = e = yox) Definition $y \circ x = e \circ (y \circ x) = (z \circ x) \circ (y \circ x)$ = 2 0 (x oy) 0 x =(20 e 0 x) = 50x=6 xoe = xo(yox) = (xoy) 0x = e0x = x K = {x < |R | Yq < Q: x q & \$TT, 432 = R Es gilt: a= J2 (K und b= T), aber $a \cdot b = \sqrt{2} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \pi$