Seminor 13

Lista 11

1. Fie pe N nr. prim. Sa se arate ca operatiile uzuale de adunare si înmultire pe

 $V = \{a + b \sqrt[3]p^2 \mid a, b, c \in Q\}$ - submult. o lui K form. o structura de Q-sp. vectorial și să se determine o bază și dimensiunea lui o^{\vee} .

V Q - sp. vectorial. ?

- · Varianta 1 : pe baza def.
- · <u>Varianta 2</u>: Orice corp com. poate fi privit ca un sp. vectorial peste orice subcorp al sau.

K corp, 5 subcorp in K.

+ : KxK -> K, (K,+) grup abelian.

· : (5) x K > K , (d,x) +> d.x e K

L> restrictionam op. de inmultire produs din K. verifica 1) - 4)

din def. sp. vect.

=> K 5-5p. vect.

În cazul nostru, Q subcorp în IR > IR Q - sp. vect.

? V ≤ g IR Tema

· Varianta 3 : V subcorp. in (iR,t,.) ? > V corp > V 9-5p vect.

baza și dimensiunea lui qv. ?

 $V = \{a.1 + b \sqrt[3]{p} + c \sqrt[3]{p^2} \mid a, b, c \in Q \} = \langle 1, \sqrt[3]{p}, \sqrt[3]{p^2} \rangle$ $1, \sqrt[3]{p}, \sqrt[3]{p^2} \mid l. indep. ? \Rightarrow (1, \sqrt[3]{p}, \sqrt[3]{p^2}) \mid bazā in Q V \Rightarrow dim Q V = 3$ $(a.1+b \sqrt[3]{p+c} \sqrt[3]{p^2} = 0 \Rightarrow a=b=c=0)$

$$\frac{a + b \sqrt[3]{p} + c \sqrt[3]{p^2} = 0}{cp + a \sqrt[3]{p} + b \sqrt[3]{p^2} = 0} / \frac{(-b)}{c} =$$

$$c^2 p - ab + (ac - b^2) \sqrt[3]{p} = c$$

Presupunand ca
$$ac-b^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{p} = \frac{ab-c^2p}{ac-b^2} \in Q$$
 imposibil.

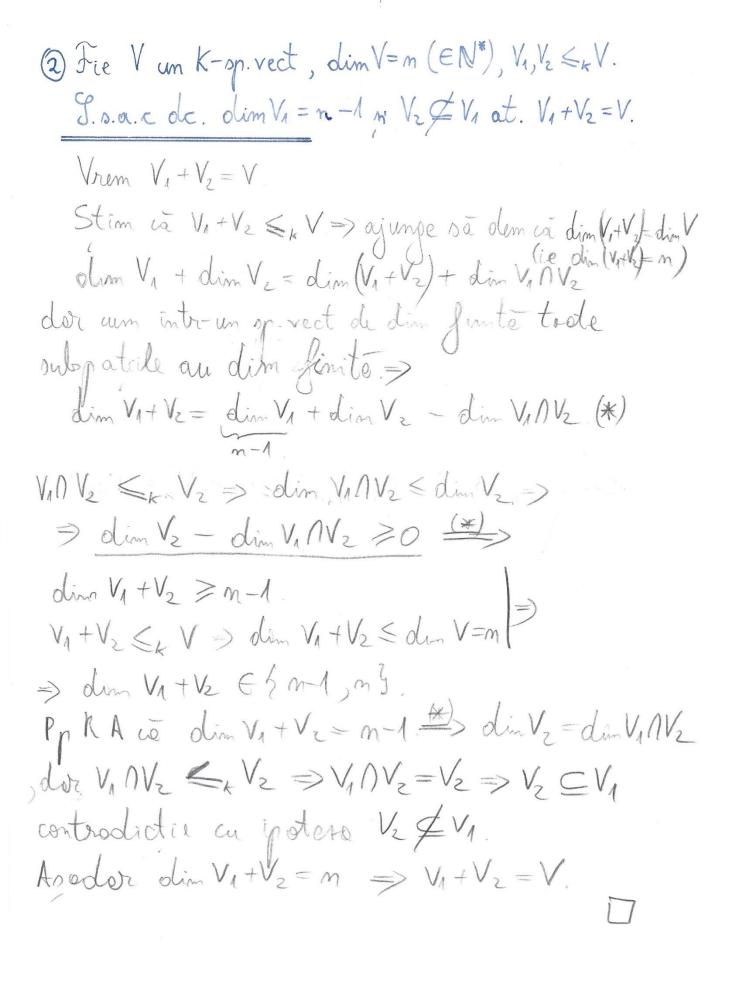
$$= \sum_{c^{3}p - ab} \frac{c^{2}p - ab = 0 \cdot c}{+}$$

$$Pp. c\bar{a} \quad c^3 \neq 0 \implies p = \frac{b^3}{c^3} \implies \sqrt[3]{p} = \frac{b}{c} \in Q \quad fols.$$

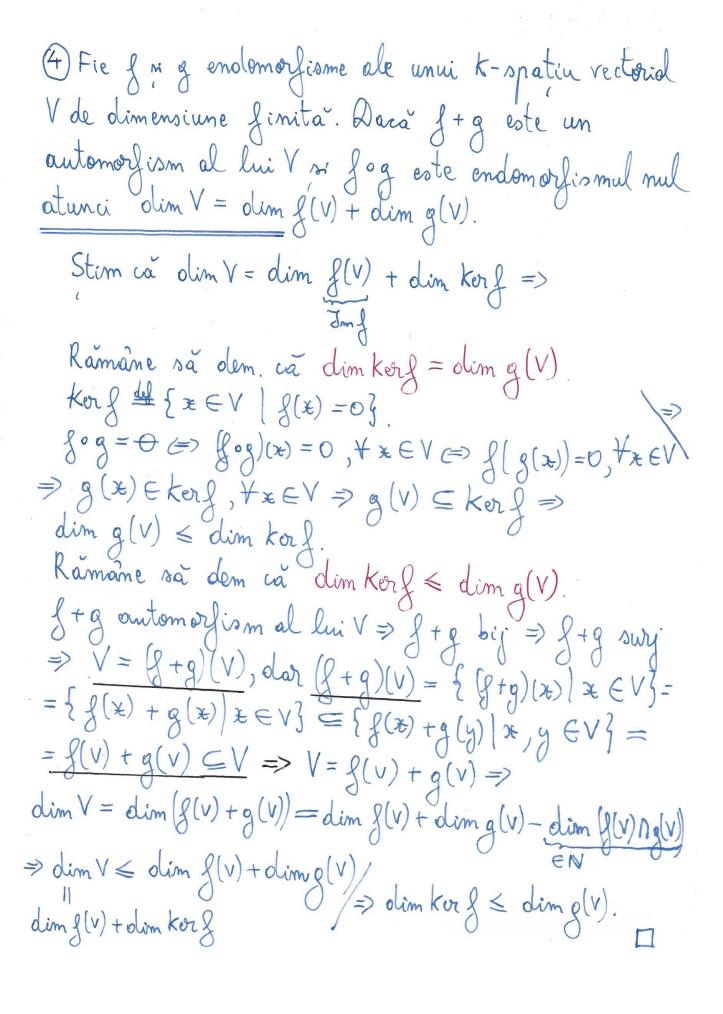
Reamintim

- i) V, V' K-sp. vect., f: V -> V' +ransf. liniara, dim V = dim Kerf + dim Imf.
- 2) V K-sp. vect., A, B = KV. Atunci dim A + dim B = dim (A+B) + dim (AnB).
- 3) Fie V K- sp. vect., dim V < 0.

$$A \leq K V$$
, dim $A = \dim V \Rightarrow A = V$.



3) Fie V un K-op. vect, A, B Sx V a.c. dim V < 00 m
(3) Fie V un K-pp. vect, A, B Sx V a.c. dim V < 00 mi dim (A+B) = dim (AAB)+1. Atunci A SB sau B SA.
dim A + dim B = dim (A+B) + dim (ADB) =>
> dim A + dim B = 2 dim (AAB) +1 (*)
Stim ca ANB & AnB > dim (ANB) & dim And dim B
Doca amb ele inle où fi stricte en obtine
Dock ambele inle or fi stricte om obtine dim (ANB) #1 & dim A m dim B (+)
2 olim (AMB) + 2 \le olim A + olim B controdiction (4) As color una dintre ale 2 into trebuie se fie epolitate
Assodor una dintre ale 2 into trebuie se fie
epolitate
I Boca dim (ANB) = dim A, cum ANB &A => ANB = A
=> A C B.
I Andog obtinen BEA



5) So care based of dimens. It.
$$S, T, S+T$$
 is SOT eated:

a) $S = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle$, $u_1 = \langle 1, 1, 0, 0 \rangle$, $u_2 = \langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle$.

 $T = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$, $v_3 = \langle 0, 0, 1, 1 \rangle$, $v_2 = \langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle$.

dim $S = rang(u_1, u_2) = rang(1 1 1 0 0)$, $v_1 = 2 \text{ if } \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle \text{ basta in } S$.

dim $T = rang(v_3, v_2) = rang(0 1 1 0)$, $v_2 = 2 \text{ if } \langle 0, 1, v_2 \rangle$ basta in T .

 $S+T = \langle 3UT \rangle = \langle u_1, u_2, v_3, v_2 \rangle$.

dim $(S+T) = rang(u_1, u_2, v_3, v_2) = 4 \text{ if } \langle u_1, u_2, v_3, v_2 \rangle \text{ basta in } S+T$.

 $\begin{cases} v_1 & v_2 \\ v_3 & v_4 \end{cases}$, $v_4 = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_2 \rangle = 4 \text{ in } \langle u_1, u_2, v_3, v_2 \rangle \text{ basta in } S+T$.

 $\begin{cases} v_1 & v_2 \\ v_3 & v_4 \end{cases}$, $v_4 = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle = 4 \text{ in } \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle \text{ basta in } S+T$.

 $\begin{cases} v_1 & v_2 \\ v_3 & v_4 \end{cases}$, $v_4 = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle = 4 \text{ in } \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle \text{ basta in } S+T$.

 $\begin{cases} v_1 & v_2 \\ v_3 & v_4 \end{cases}$, $v_4 = \langle v_4, v_4 \rangle = 4 \text{ in } \langle v_$

dim S+T= dim S \Longrightarrow $S+T=S \Longrightarrow (u_1,u_2,u_3)$ bata in S+T. $S \leq_R S+T$ dim(507) = dim S + dim T - dim(5+7) = 3 + 2 - 3 = 2 = dim TSOTERT \Rightarrow 507=T \Rightarrow (V_1, V_2) base in 507. Jutrebare: Ju Q-s.v. Q3 consideran a=(-1,1,3), 6=(3,-2,-1), c=(1,-1,2), d=(-5,3,4), e=(-9,5,10). Are loc < a, b > = < c, d, e > ? Tolute: dim (a, 6) = rang(a, 6) = rang(-2, 1, 3) = 2dim < c,d, e> = 2 => (c,d) batā îh < c,d,e> $\langle a, 6 \rangle = \langle c, d \rangle$ (di u < a, 6>= diu < c, d>=2 <a,6> <a<c,d> a,6 e <c, d> a,c,d 1. dy. a € ⟨c,d⟩ € | -2 13 ? (+cu=) 6 e < c, d> c = 6, c, d -1. dy. () | 3 -2 -1 | ? 1 -1 2 | = 0 (femā)

R: Da!