

Seminar 8

17. XI. 2021

$$\text{Termi ex: } \frac{1.4.40}{\sqrt{1.4.53}}, \frac{1.4.41}{1.4.54}, \frac{1.3.42}{1.4.54}$$

2.1.52 (Scriul quaternionilor)

, "este asociativa"?

Met 1 Computational

$$\underline{x \cdot (y \cdot z)} \stackrel{?}{=} \underline{(x \cdot y) \cdot z}, \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{H}$$

$\mathbb{H}^3 \hookrightarrow$ înmulțiri

după calculări se vede: $4^3 \cdot 4 = 256$ ceea

Met 2 Se consideră matricele din $M_2(\mathbb{C})$

$$1 = I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i = I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j = \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \lambda = I \cdot J = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -I$$

$$J\lambda = I, KI = J.$$

Met 3 $M_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R})$

$$1 = I_4$$

$$i = I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j = J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1.53 Sac gruwnile

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$ zu (\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot) surjektiv

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*, f(x) = a^x, a \neq 1$
 $a > 0$

1) f este morfism.

$$f(x+y) = ?$$
$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x+y) = a^{x+y}$$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

2) f este injectivă

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \stackrel{?}{\implies} x_1 = x_2$$

Fie $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ai

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow a^{x_1} = a^{x_2} \mid \log_a$$

3) f este surjectivă

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.s.t. } f(x) = y$$

$$x = \log_a y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a^x = y$$

\Rightarrow Isomorphism $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, +) \cong (\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$

$$f(y) = \log_a y$$

2.1.54

Să că săcă $f: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \arg x$
este un morfism de grupuri
 $(\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) \cong (\mathbb{R}, +)$. Se se olet
Ko f și $\text{hm } f$.

GRESTEA LA:

$$\text{pt. } x = y = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f\left(\cos 3\pi + i \sin 3\pi\right) \\ &= \pi \neq 3\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) + f(y) = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 3\pi$$

$f: (\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{1\}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot)$, $f(x) = \cos x + i \sin x$

1) Morfismus obiektów

Verso: $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x+y) = \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y)$$

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) = (\cos x + i \sin x) \cdot (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

2) $\ker f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = 1\}$

elem n. dz
 $\neq \infty$

$$\underline{f(x) = 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos x + i \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 1 \\ \sin x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\ker f = \{2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

3) $\text{Im } f = f(\mathbb{R}) = \{f(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$f(x) = \underline{\cos x + i \sin x} \quad \underline{r=1}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{C}, z = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$|z = d(0, \varepsilon)|$$

$$\lim f = f((\overline{r_0}, \overline{\theta}), 1)$$

2.1.57] Să se găsească toate subgrupurile lui $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$.

Întrucât $\text{Sub}(\mathbb{Z}, +) =$

$$\{m\mathbb{Z} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\underline{m\mathbb{Z}} = M_m = \{m x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$H = \underline{m\mathbb{Z}}, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Vom arăta } H \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\text{I } 0 = 1 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow 0 \in m\mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{II Vom să arătăm } x, y \in H, x+y \in H$$

$$\exists x', y' \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ cu } x = m \cdot x' \\ y = m \cdot y' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x+y = m \cdot x' + m \cdot y' = m(x'+y') \in m\mathbb{Z}$$

III $\forall_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \exists x \in H, -x \in H = m\mathbb{Z}$

\Downarrow

$\exists x' \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } x = m \cdot x'$

$\rightarrow x = -m \cdot x' = m \cdot (-x') \in m\mathbb{Z}$

$\in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow H = m\mathbb{Z} \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$

Für $H \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$. Wenn es existiert ein $\tilde{m} \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $H = \tilde{m}\mathbb{Z}$

$0 \in H$

Case I $H = \{0\} = 0 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$

Case II $H \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow \exists x \in H$

$\checkmark H \leq (\mathbb{Z}, +)$

$\rightarrow x \in H$

$\Rightarrow H$ contiene reziprozim. und. integrale
positive ganze Zahlen

(\mathbb{N}, \leq) lant

on é submultime nroide
de un el moic d'au

\Rightarrow Fie m cel moic nro. mat nroal
 $\dim H$.

Dem qd $H = m\mathbb{Z}$

$m \in H \Rightarrow m + m + \dots + m \in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

\times qd

$\Rightarrow m \cdot x \in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$.

$m = 0 \in H$

$-m \in H \Rightarrow -m + (-m) + \dots + (-m) \in H$

\times qd

$\Rightarrow -m \cdot x \in H, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$m^2 \in H$

Vrem $H \subseteq m\mathbb{Z}$.

Pp. R A c̄e $\exists x \in H \setminus m\mathbb{Z}$

$x \notin m\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \text{mt } x$

$x \in H \Rightarrow -x \in H$

$\text{mt } x \Rightarrow \text{mt } -x$

Ambas p̄c x este pozitiv.

$\text{mt } x \Rightarrow \exists q, r \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.s.t.}$

$x = n \cdot q + r$, unde $0 < r < n$

$n\mathbb{Z} \subseteq H \Rightarrow -n \in H$

$\Rightarrow x - n - n - n - \dots - n \in H$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{ori}}$

$\Rightarrow x - n \cdot q \in H \Rightarrow r \in H$

contradicție cu algoritm

lim. $m \rightarrow H \setminus m\mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow H \subseteq m\mathbb{Z}$

$m\mathcal{L} \subseteq H$

$\Rightarrow H = \underline{\underline{m\mathcal{L}}}$

2.158, 2.159, 2.160, 2.161

