(A) The X, y, Z ∈ K<sup>n</sup> Seminar geometrie I -4 oct 2017 (x+y)+2=x+(y+2) Grub G = 0 11+1: GXG->G (x+y)+2=(x,+y,)x2+y2,...,xn+ym)+2= Spunem ca (G,+) este grup daca: =((x+y<sub>1</sub>)+2<sub>1</sub>, (x<sub>2</sub>+y<sub>2</sub>)+2<sub>2</sub>,..., (x<sub>m</sub>+y<sub>m</sub>)+2<sub>m</sub>) |=)(x+y)+2= &ax<sub>11</sub>+ leste associative in K |(x<sub>1</sub>+y<sub>1</sub>+2<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>+y<sub>2</sub>+2<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>+y<sub>2</sub>+2<sub>1</sub>)= = x+(y+2) 1) Vx, y, Z ∈ G (x+y)+2=x+(y+2) @ Comutativitate 2) 7 6c9 p. 9. 4 x 69 x + 0= 0 + x= x 3) YxeG Jx'EG a. ?. X+x'=x'+x=0 The X, y EK X+y=y+X Exemple: (1k,+), (Z,+), (Q,+), (C,+) x+y=(x,+y,, x2+y2,..., xn+yn) =) x+y=(y,+x1,..., yn+x4)=

low in K este comutativa = 4+x ME N M= SAE Mm(IR)/det A +03 (M, ) este grup comutative 3 Element neutru X+0km=0km+X=X ","+"; K×K→K fie 0 km = (0, ..., 0); XEK Corp x+0, m=(x,+0,x2+0,...,xn+0) =x+0, n=(x1,x2,...,xn)=X Def. Sprinem ca (K,+,) este corp daca: (K,+) este grup rabelian @ fie xek , x/EK pentru case x+x=qn 2) (K;\*.) este grup 3) ∀x,y,2∈K x( (y+2)=xy+x2 = (y+2) x= yx+2x = OKM = X+X' = (X,+X,', Xz+X'z) ..., Xm+Xn') => => x,+x,=03=>x,=-x, Xm+xn=0=>x'=(-x1,...)-xn);(b)xeKn(3)x'EKntose -) " este distributiva fatà de "+" X +X = 0 km ( day, y la rols, I filde 12, X, yekn Exemple: (1,+,), (0,+,·), (0,+,·) YXEK XX, y EV x(X+y)=xx+xy p este m. prim > (Zp,+,·) este corp  $\propto (x+y) = \propto (x_1+y_1, \dots, x_n+y_n) = (\propto (x_1+y_1), \dots, \propto (x_n+y_n)) =$ Spatii rectoriale = (xx1+xy,,...,xxn+xyn) (K cop) Def. = (xx1, xx2, ..., xxn) + (xy,+..+xyn) = xxtxy Def. File K um coop si V+d L'rectori 3) Yarbek YxeV (x+b) x=xx+bx  $(x+\beta)X = (x+\beta)(x_1, X_2, ..., X_n) = ((x+\beta)X_1, (x+\beta)X_2, ..., X_n)$ " +": V×V→V (x+p) xn) = (x x, + (xx) xx2 + (x2) . , xxx+ (xx) = bu " : KxV→V = (x,1x2,..) xn)+ (x1, x2,..., x4)= xx+(3x Sprinem ea (V,t;) este K-spructorial dc: 4) Halpek trev a (bx) -(xb)x 1) (V,+) grup comutative 2) YX EX, YX, YEV, X(X+y)= XX+X Y fil x, BEK \*(radunarea vectorila) α(βx)=α(β(x,,xz,...,xn))=α(βx,,βxz,...,βx,)= €) 3) 4x, 13, 14xe V (x+3) x=xx+ Bx  $=(\langle \langle (\beta \times i), \alpha (\beta \times_2), \dots \rangle \langle (\beta \times_{i_1}) \rangle - ((\alpha \beta \times_1) (\alpha \beta) \times_2, \dots \langle \alpha \rangle_{i_1})$ 4) tajbek, txeV `α(βX)='(αμ)x -AX Ve 5) HXEV 1/KX=X par K-corp=). et mociativa ≥ 1 f: Exemplu 5) The XEKM Ex! Consider (k,+,)-este K-p rectorial  $(k \times (1_k \times_1, \dots, (k \times_h) = (\times_1, \dots, \times_n) = X)$ Ex) to Koop, me N\* 2. \_ <  $k^{\prime\prime\prime} = \underbrace{K \times K \times ... \times K}_{1} = \begin{cases} (x_{1},...,x_{m})/x_{1},...,x_{n} \in K \end{cases}$ 6 3. c  $''+'': K_w \times K_w \to K_w$ (x1,..., xm)+ (j1,..., jm)= (x+j1, x2+j2+..., Xu+ju) (oct) 6 ": KXK m > Km Adunci (K",+,) este K-sp. rectorial

4. fil x,BEK XEA JETA Ex3) Fie K un corp, m, me N\*  $[\alpha(\beta f)](X) = \alpha(\beta f)(X) = \alpha(\beta f)(X) =$ Atunci (Mn, m (K), +, ) exte K-yp. westerial = (x (pf1)(x)= [(xp)f](x) EX4) The K um cosp, mEN, Ku[X]= SfEK[X]/ 5. (1. £)(x)= £(x) 1 god f sn 3 ¿ vectori (Km[x], +, ') - este K-yp. rectorical Tie V/K un spațiu vectorial ", ": K XK[X] -> K[X] Scalari «· ( bot b, xt... + Bmxm)=( x botabixt...tx/mxm) W=V×V (perechi ole vectori) EX5) The K corp A + D fa= fg: A > K If functions

"It is fa × fa > fa

"I": C "+": W XW > W (u, v)+(x, y)=(u+x, n+y) incustives 11.4: C XW > W (atti)(u, u)=(a.u-bu, an+bu) (\*(atti/u+vi) ftg:A>K (f+g) (x)= f(x)+ g(x) Atunci (W,+,.) este C sp. rectorial op ext 2) Sie x=asbi eC, (x, y)(z,t)e W " KX JA > JA \( \langle (\text{\chi}) + \langle t \rangle \) = \( \langle (\text{\chi} + \bar{\chi}) \rangle \text{\chi} + \bar{\chi} \ran X.g:A+K = (atbi)(x,y)+ - (a(x+2)-b(g+t),a(g+t)+b(x+2))= (x. f)(x)-~ f(x) = (ax+az-by-bt, ay+at+bx+b2)-Atunci (fa, +, ·) este K spatiu rectorial (a+bi)(x,y)+(a+bi)(2,+)=(ax+ay,ay+bx)+ + (02-bt, at+ 62) = (ax+02-by-bt, ay+at+bx+b2) 1. (fn 1+) corp 3) Fie (a+bi), (c+di) e C A fil fight for (x13)e w (f+g)+h=f+(g+h) [(a+bi)+(e+di)](x+y)= =((a+e)x-(6+d)y, (a+b)y, +(6+d)x) TY XEA ((f+g)+h)(x)=(f+g)(x)+h(x)=[f(x)+g(x)]+h(x)]

& association

Color+(1/d) or definition =(ax+cx-by-dy, ay+by+bx+dx) (atbil(x,y)+(c+di)(x,y)= =>(f+g)+h)(x)=g(x)+Lg(x)+h(x)] = (ax-by, ay+bx)+(cx-dy, cy+oly) (f+(g+h))(x)=f(x)+g+h)(x)=f(x)+(g(x)+h(x)))= = (ax+cx-by-dy, ay+cy+bx+dx) 4) (athil [Cctdi)(x, g')]= (athi) =7 \( \times \in A \Rightarrow \( \( (\frac{1}{2} \) \) \( \times \) = \( (\frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1} [(cx-dy, cy+dx)= = (a(cx-dy)-b(cy+dx), a(cy+dx)+ @ f+g =g+f=> \xeA =>(f+g)(E)=g+f)(x) +b(cx-dy)) = (a(x-ady-bay-bay-bdx, (N) 0:47K 0(x)=0 acy tadx + Bcx-Bdy)= f+0= g=0+f(c) e)(f+0)(x)=f(x)(=) = ((asb))(c+oli))(x, y)=((ac-bd, ad+ Cc)(xy) €> f(x)+0= f(x), +xe+(=) f(x)= f(x),+xe+ = (x(ac-bd)-y(ad+bc),x(ad+bo)+y6cts) (3) fie fefa - (acx-bolx-edy-boy, adx+bex+acy-boly) Cleantain f'E fA a 7. 1 + f= 0 => VXEA (f +f (x)=060) 5) fil (x, y)e w ⇒ pt ∀x ∈ A g'(x)+g(x)=o(x) t ∀x∈A -g(x)-g'(x) (1,0)(x, y)=(1.x-0.y,1.y+0.x)= f: AAK, f!(x)=-f(x) +fef+ 7f'ef+ 9.7.84=0 ~ (x,y) 2. Six  $x \in K$   $x \in A$   $f,g \in F$   $[\alpha(f+g)](x) = \alpha(f+g(x)) = \alpha(f(x)+g(x)) = \alpha f(x) + \alpha g(x) = \alpha f(x) + \alpha f(x) + \alpha f(x) = \alpha f(x) = \alpha f(x) + \alpha f(x) = \alpha f(x)$ = (x g+xg)(x) 3. a, bek xed get [(x+1)f](x)=(x+1)f(x)=xf(x)+1>f(x)=(xf)(x)+(pf)(x)= = (xf+13f)(x)

