Tema 1-2 Ge. 113 2. (i) X UY = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,3} (ii) X n X = { 7, 8, 93 (ac) Xu 41, 2, 39 = {1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9} (iv) Y = { 5, 5, 6, 8, 9 } = { 3, 7 } motion iv iv iv iii iii iii iii iii iii iii Cf. talelul => X= f1, 2,5,7,8,9) Y= {3,4,6,7,8,9} f. P({1,2,3,5}) -> P({1,2,3,5}) × P({1,2,3}) f(X) 2 (X u { 5,5 }, X n (1,2,3 }) Sol. Pt. simplitate voi soile direct ex: {1,2} = 12 P((1,2,3,4)) 40,1,2,3,5,12,13,14,23,24,35) 123,124,234,1234

1(0)=(44,5), 0) f(1)=(41,4,5), (1) A={44,57,61,55,624,59, {3,4,53,61,2,4,59, {1,3,4,5}, {2,3,4,5}, {1,2,3,4,5}} B={Ø, (1), (2), (3), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (1, 2, 3)} im (1)=(AB) AXB - (612,35) = (61,2,3,4,5), 61,2,35) => + (61,2,35= +(61,2,362) dar 51,2,3) = {1,2,3,63 f({1,2,3,5})=({1,2,3,5,5},5,1,2,3.3))=)forte A + P({1,2,3,5,5}) = m(f) + codomeniu + f este non-negloura P(51,2,3, (,57) × P(51,2,37) 34. M-{m < 259 | m < N*7; card (M) = 259 M2={m < 259 | 2 |m, m & N*1; eard (M2)=129 M5- fm < 259 5 m, m & N*); card (M5) = 51 My = 9 m ≤ 259 7 m, m & N*7; card (My)=37 Trelevie sã afla: card (M) - card (M2 vMg v M4) M, oMoUMy = M2 + M5 + M4 - M2 aM5 - M, aM4 -- M5 a My 1 # + 1 M2 a M5 a M4 M2 aM5 => M10; coud (M10)= 25 M2 aM7 (=> M14. coud (M14)=18

M5 1 M4 (=> M35; cord (M35)= 7; M2 1 M5 1 M4 C> M 70; 1M2 UM3 UM4 = 129+51+34-25-18-7=46+140 1M1-1M2UM5UM4 = 259-164=92 89 1. Z2 -> 1R, 7(x) = (x-J2)2 + (y-1/4)2 Pp- ca of este mon-injection => pt + x,y, u, v & t cu f(x,y)= f(u, u) atuma x x u n y x v (x-vz)2+(y-4)2 = (u-vz)2+(v-4)2 x2-2 \six +2 + y2- = y+ 1 = u2-2 \six +2+ \six - = \frac{1}{2} \six + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac^ x2-u2+y2-v2-2y+2v-2v2x-2v2u =212(x-u)/-1 x = u x2 u2+y2-w2-2y+2w = 2212 Tals devarece members stong oste un mi lational, ial memberel diept este une Uctional => pp. facuta este falsa, dec f este injectiva tie 4:712 -> 1R, 2(x)= (x-12)2+ (y-4)2- AB2, unde A(XAIXA) Tie & (B, BC), unde C este al 10-lea cel mai B(12, \$) Indepartat punct de coordonate intregi de center.

Cf. ex 5 & este injective => => \$\frac{1}{2} \(\times_0, \frac{1}{2} \) (\times_0, \frac{1} \) (\times_0, \frac{1}{2} \) (\times_0, \frac{1} \) (\times_0, \frac{1} \) (\times_0, \frac{1} \) (\times_0, \ AB B 2 AB 2 AB 2 AB CB2 DB2 4 >> CB = DB => \$48 In conclusie, G(B, BC) are exact 10 pct. de coordonate entregi datorità injectivitation function of (Acest car se poete generaliza pt. un caro en exact m

Tema 4 tie table (1) {1,2} (1 *1) *1=1 * (1 *1) 4= 1 * 1 = 1 *1 (1 *1) *2 = 1 * (1 *2) (= > 1 *2 = 1 *2 A (1 *2) *1 =1 * (2 ×1) (=) 2 *1=1 *2 (=) 2=2 A (2 x 1) x 1 = 2 x (1 x 1) (2) 2 x 1 = 2 x 1 A (n * 2) * 2 = 1 × (2 × 2) (=) 2 × 2 = 1 × 1 (=) 1 = 1 A (2 *1) *1 = 2 * (1 × 2) (=) 2 × 2 = 2 × 2 = 2 × 2 (2 *1) ×1 = 2 × (1×1) (=) 2 ×1 = 2×1 A (2 × 2) × 2 2 2 × (2 × 2) (3 1 × 2 = 2 × 1 (3) 2= 2 A Fie Cabla (1*1)*1=1*(*1) (>) 1*1=1*1 A (1 *1) *2 2 1 * (1 *2) (>51 *2 = 1 *2 A (1 * 2) × 1 = 1 * (2 × 1) E=> 2 × 1=1 * 2 E=> 2 = 2 A (2*1)*122*(1*1)(=)2*1=2*1 A (1 *2) *2 2 1 * (2 *2) () 2 * 2 2 1 * 2 2) 2 2 2 A (2 ×1) ×2=2×(1×2)(>)2×2=2×2 A (2 ×1)×1=2×(1×1) (x) 2×1=2×1 A (2 *) x 2 } 2 2 * (2 * 2) (2) 2 * 2 2 2 × 2 A

Ere tables 1121 (3) (1 ×1) ×1 =1 × (1×1) 4=> 2 ×1 = 1 × 2 4=> 1=1 A (1×1) * 2 = 1 * (1×2) 4> 2 × 2 = 1 × 1 Z=> 1= 2 F (1×1) × 2 ≠ 1×(1×2) => Table (3) no este reniguo pe {1,2} tie tolde # 1 2 2 (4) (1×1)×1=1×(1×1) <=>2×1=1×2 <=>1=2 F (1 *1) * 1 + 1 * (1 *1) => Table (5) on exte remigro pe (1,1) In conclusie, don tablele (1) si (2) sunt semigrupur pet/12) Submonazio de adinul 3 al lui (Z6.) trebaile sa 18. fie patte stabile si or contina el neuter, 3ª, ich asociativitatea de loc pe immelties claselar de esteri M. 7 (3, 7, 2 y, .) - submonoid (parte stabila) (80, 1, 3 y,) - submonoid (parte stabila) ({3,7,3 y ·) - submonoid (parte stabila) (fo 1, 5),) - mb monaid (parte stabilia) MG = ({1,2,5},) - submonoid (parte stabile: 2.2-2647, 24) din ox 30 (\ 1, 3, 5);) - relemonard (parte stabile: 3.5:3 64 7 3 3 1) 20 A={a 2b1 | a,b ∈ N } (A) - monoid Ee 25+1 CA 2 CA 26+1 26+1 4bd+26+2d+1 2(2bd+6+d)+1 ac G/N/ 25d+6+d € M = SA e parte stable 2b+1 este asocidina pe Q =) "este asociatina pe A A admite cl. menter 1 pt a=1 sib=0 =>(A,·) monoid LexeA si x'eA a. C. X·x' = x'.x=1 x = 25+1 => U(A)= faeN*, a= 2K+1, KelN ben }

sim (F) = LP>, unde Parle patentil in raifwile (9,0),
Dea aplic o rotate In: P polinge (3,0), (3,3), (0,3) le a celai partent 22. (Int) n <22 asle mbyenp at le (1/22) +) dece Và Ge Zn → 2a+(-6)] eZ do 28 (Tn) = >(2+(-6)] = (Tn) >pt. + n 422 + > (Tn, +) mbg all (Tr) Subgrapulik lui Zz mat: Z, Zz, Zz, 23. (Z, -) (Z, - 50), m (23 sin m, pem -) y + 2 B & Z - (6) mm. pm 3 5-1 ell - (0) (2.51) ell - (0),) Subgrapede lui Z2+60 runt : Z1, Z2, Z13, Z15, Z17, Z111,