

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+2} 2(i-1) = n^2 + 3n + 2$$

$$P(0) : \sum_{i=1}^2 2(i-1) = 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 + 2$$

$\stackrel{6}{=} \quad \text{OK}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(1) : \sum_{i=1}^3 2(i-1) = 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \\ 2(1-1) + 2(2-1) + 2(3-1) = 6 \end{array} \right.$$

sinistra: $2(1-1) + 2(2-1) = 2 \quad \text{OK} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow P(0) \text{ è vero}$

destra: $0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 + 2 = 2 \quad \text{OK} \quad \left. \right\}$

$P(n)$ sia vero

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+2} 2(i-1) = n^2 + 3n + 2 \quad \text{ipotesi d'induzione}$$

$P(n+1)$ è vero

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+3} 2(i-1) = (n+1)^2 + 3(n+1) + 2 \quad \text{tesi}$$

$$(n+1)^2 + 3(n+1) + 2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 + 3n + 3 + 2 = \underline{\underline{n^2 + 5n + 6}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+3} 2(i-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} 2(i-1) + 2(n+3-1) = n^2 + 3n + 2 + 2(n+2) =$$

↑
ipotesi d'induzione

$$= n^2 + 3n + 2 + 2n + 4 = \underline{\underline{n^2 + 5n + 6}}$$

Passo induttivo verificato.

$(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$

(a) generatore

(b) tutti i sottogruppi

(c) ordine degli elementi:

(a) $[1]_{11}$ non è generatore in quanto è l'elemento neutro di $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$.

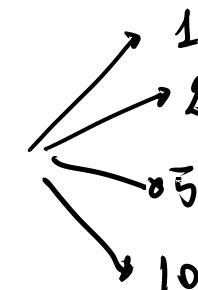
$$[1]_{11} = \{ [1]_{11}^h : h \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ [1]_{11} \} \neq \mathbb{Z}_{11}^*$$

$[2]_{11}$ è generatore di $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$?

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*| = 10$$

$$\forall [a]_{11} \in \mathbb{Z}_{11}^*$$

$$|[a]_{11}| =$$



$$[a]_{11} = [1]_{11}$$

$[a]_{11}$ generatore

$$[2]_{11}^2 = [4]_{11} \neq [1]_{11} \Rightarrow ([2]_{11}) \neq \emptyset$$

$$[2]_{11}^3 = [8]_{11} \neq [1]_{11}$$

$$[2]_{11}^4 = [16]_{11} = [5]_{11} \neq [1]_{11}$$

$$[2]_{11}^5 = [32]_{11} = [10]_{11} \neq [1]_{11}$$

$$32 - 10 = 22 \quad \text{multiplo di } 11$$

$$|[2]_{11}| \neq 5$$

quindi $[\mathbb{Z}] = 10 \Rightarrow [2]_{11}$ è generatore di $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$

$$[2]_{11}^6 = [2]_{11}^5 \cdot [2]_{11} = [10]_{11} \cdot [2]_{11} = [20]_{11} = [9]_{11} \quad 20 - 9 = 11 \quad \text{multiplo di } 11$$

$$[2]_{11}^7 = [2]_{11}^6 \cdot [2]_{11} = [9]_{11} \cdot [2]_{11} = [18]_{11} = [7]_{11} \quad 18 - 7 = 11$$

$$[2]_{11}^8 = [2]_{11}^7 \cdot [2]_{11} = [7]_{11} \cdot [2]_{11} = [14]_{11} = [3]_{11} \quad 14 - 3 = 11$$

$$[2]_{11}^9 = [2]_{11}^8 \cdot [2]_{11} = [3]_{11} \cdot [2]_{11} = [6]_{11}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{11}^* = \langle [2]_{11} \rangle$$

(b) Tutti i sottogruppi di $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$.

$(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$ è ciclico e dunque i suoi sottogruppi sono ciclici. Per il teorema inverso del teorema di Lagrange, per ogni $h \in \mathbb{N}^*$, con $h \mid 10$, esiste un sottogruppo di $(\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*, \cdot)$ tale che $|H| = h$.

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{11}^*| = 10$$

c'è un unico sottogruppo di ordine 1 $\langle [1]_{11} \rangle = \{[1]_{11}\}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 11 & 11 \cdot 1 & & 11 & 11 & 11 \\ & & & & & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 11 & 11 \cdot 11 & & 11 & 11 & 11 \\ & & & & & 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 11 & 11 \cdot 4 & & 11 & 11 & 11 \\ & & & & & 10 \end{array} \quad \mathbb{Z}_{11}^*$$

$$|\langle [3]_{11} \rangle| = |\langle [2]_{11}^8 \rangle| = \frac{10}{\text{M.C.D.}(8, 10)} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle [3]_{11} \rangle &= \{ [3]_{11}, [3]_{11}^2 = [9]_{11}, [3]_{11}^3 = [27]_{11} = [5]_{11}, [3]_{11}^4 = [81]_{11} = \\ &\cancel{[1]_{11}}, [3]_{11}^5 = [2]_{11} \cdot [3]_{11} = [12]_{11} = [1]_{11} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{ [3]_{11}, [9]_{11}, [5]_{11}, [4]_{11}, [1]_{11} \}$$

$$|\langle [4]_{11} \rangle| = |\langle [2]_{11}^2 \rangle| = \frac{10}{\text{M.C.D.}(2, 10)} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow \langle [4]_{11} \rangle = \langle [3]_{11} \rangle$$

$$|\mathcal{S}_{11}| = |\mathcal{S}_{11}^4| = \frac{10}{\text{H.C.D.}(4, 10)} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow \langle \mathcal{S}_{11} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{S}_{11}^4 \rangle$$

$$|\mathcal{S}_{11}| = |\mathcal{S}_{11}^3| = \frac{10}{\text{H.C.D.}(1, 10)} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \Rightarrow \langle \mathcal{S}_{11} \rangle = \mathcal{Z}_{11}^*$$

$$|\mathcal{S}_{11}| = |\mathcal{S}_{11}^7| = \frac{10}{\text{H.C.D.}(7, 10)} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \Rightarrow \langle \mathcal{S}_{11} \rangle = \mathcal{Z}_{11}^*$$

$$|\mathcal{S}_{11}| = |\mathcal{S}_{11}^3| = \frac{10}{\text{H.C.D.}(3, 10)} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \Rightarrow \langle \mathcal{S}_{11} \rangle = \mathcal{Z}_{11}^*$$

$$|\mathcal{S}_{11}| = |\mathcal{S}_{11}^6| = \frac{10}{\text{H.C.D.}(6, 10)} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow \langle \mathcal{S}_{11} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{S}_{11}^3 \rangle$$

$$|\mathcal{S}_{11}| = |\mathcal{S}_{11}^5| = \frac{10}{\text{H.C.D.}(5, 10)} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{S}_{11} \rangle &= \left\{ \mathcal{S}_{11}, \mathcal{S}_{11}^2 = \mathcal{S}_{11}, \mathcal{S}_{11}^3 = \mathcal{S}_{11}^6 \right\} = \\ &= \left\{ \mathcal{S}_{10}, \mathcal{S}_{11} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) |[1]_{11}| = 1, |[2]_{11}| = 10, |[3]_{11}| = 5, |[4]_{11}| = 5 \\ |[5]_{11}| = 5, |[6]_{11}| = 10, |[7]_{11}| = 10, |[8]_{11}| = 10 \\ |[9]_{11}| = 5, |[10]_{11}| = 2.$$



$$(\mathbb{Z}_8, +) \quad (a) [1]_8 - [5]_8$$

(b) generatore di $(\mathbb{Z}_8, +)$

$$(c) |[2]_8|, |[4]_8|, |[6]_8|.$$

$$(a) [1]_8 - [5]_8 = [1]_8 + (-[5]_8) = [1]_8 + [3]_8 = [6]_8$$

(b) $[a]_m \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ è generatore di $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$

se e solo se $\text{M.C.D.}(a, m) = 1$

$[1]_8, [3]_8, [5]_8, [7]_8$ tutti e soli i generatori di $(\mathbb{Z}_8, +)$.

$$(c) |[2]_8| = \left| \frac{[1]_8}{[1]_8} \right| = \frac{8}{\text{M.C.D.}(2, 8)} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$|[4]_8| = |4 \cdot [1]_8| = \frac{8}{\text{M.C.D.}(4, 8)} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$| [6]_8 | = | 6 \cdot [1]_8 | = \frac{8}{\text{M.C.D.}(6,8)} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$\frac{1025}{a}x + \frac{315}{b}y = \frac{155}{c}$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{a}{5} = 205 \quad \bar{b} = \frac{b}{5} = 63 \quad \bar{c} = \frac{c}{5} = 31$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 1025 & 5 \\ 205 & 5 \\ 41 & 1 \\ \hline & 41 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 315 & 5 \\ 63 & 3 \\ 21 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 \\ \hline & 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 155 & 5 \\ 31 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$\text{M.C.D.}(1025, 315) = 5 \quad 5 | 155 \Rightarrow$ esistono soluzioni

$$205x + 63y = 31$$

$$\text{M.C.D.}(205, 63) = 1$$

esprimiamo 1 come combinazione lineare di 205 e 63
tramite le divisioni successive

$$205 = 63 \cdot 3 + 16 \Rightarrow 16 = 205 + 63 \cdot (-3)$$

$$63 = 16 \cdot 3 + 15 \Rightarrow 15 = 63 + 16 \cdot (-3)$$

$$16 = 15 \cdot 1 + 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 16 + 15 \cdot (-1)$$

$$1 = 16 + 15 \cdot (-1) = 16 + (63 + 16 \cdot (-3)) \cdot (-1) = 16 + 63 \cdot (-1) + 16 \cdot 3$$

$$= 16 \cdot 4 + 63 \cdot (-1) = (205 + 63 \cdot (-3)) \cdot 4 + 63 \cdot (-1) =$$

$$= 205 \cdot 4 + 63 \cdot (-12) + 63 \cdot (-1) = 205 \cdot 4 + 63 \cdot (-13)$$

$$1 = 205 \cdot 4 + 63 \cdot (-13)$$

$$31 = 205 \cdot 124 + 63 \cdot (-403)$$

$$\bar{c} = \frac{c}{d}$$

una soluzione dell'eq. diophantee è $(124, -403)$

$$(12h + \bar{b}h, -403 - \bar{a}h) \quad h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(12h + 63h, -403 - \underbrace{205h}_{\bar{a} = \frac{a}{d}}) \quad h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\bar{b} = \frac{b}{d}$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{a}{d}$$

tutte le soluzioni

$$8x + 12y = 14$$

$$\text{M.C.D. } (8, 12) = 4$$

$$4 \nmid 14$$

$$\underbrace{4x + 6y = 7}_{\text{non ha soluzioni}}$$

$$\text{M.C.D. } (4, 6) = 2$$

$$2 \nmid 7$$

non ha soluzioni

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - \frac{1}{2}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

matrix a scale

3 pivot e quindi il range di $A^{-1}B \Rightarrow A$ invertibile

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - \frac{1}{2}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 + 2R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

controllare

Secondo metodo

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -(2 - 1) = -1 \neq 0$$

A è invertibile

$$\text{Agg}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} |0\ 0| & -|1\ 0| & |1\ 0| \\ |1\ -2| & |0\ -2| & |0\ 1| \\ -|1\ 1| & |0\ 1| & -|0\ -1| \\ |0\ 0| & -|1\ 0| & |1\ -1| \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{Agg}(A) = \frac{1}{-1} \text{Agg}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$S = \{A \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}) : \det A = 1\}$ sottogruppo di $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$

SG₁) $S \neq \emptyset$ perché $I_n \in S$ $\det I_n = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per induzione completa:

$$I_1 = (1)$$

$$\det I_1 = 1$$

$$\det I_n = 1$$

$$\det I_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n+1} = 1 \det I_n = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$SG_2) \quad A, B \in S \quad A \cdot B \in S$$

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

formula di Brinat

$$SG_3) \quad A \in S \quad A^{-1} \in S \quad \text{perché} \quad \det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\det(A \cdot A^{-1}) = \det I_n = 1 \Rightarrow \det A \cdot \det A^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}$$

formula di Brinat.

$$R = \{(p, q) \in \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} : \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tale che } p - q = h\}$$

(a) R ist dh. equiv.

$$(b) \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{3}\right) \notin R$$

$$(c) (p, q) \in R$$

$$(d) [0]_R$$

(a) R ist reflexiv: $\forall p \in \mathbb{Q} \quad (p, p) \in R$
 $p - p = 0 \Rightarrow \exists h=0 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tale che } p - p = h \Rightarrow (p, p) \in R$

R ist symmetrisch: $\forall p, q \in \mathbb{Q} \quad (p, q) \in R \Rightarrow (q, p) \in R$

Seien $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$ tali che $(p, q) \in R \Rightarrow \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tale che}$
 $p - q = h \Rightarrow q - p = -(p - q) = -h \Rightarrow \exists k = -h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tale che}$

$$q - p = k \Rightarrow (q, p) \in R$$

R ist transitiv: $\forall p, q, r \in \mathbb{Q} \quad ((p, q) \in R \wedge (q, r) \in R) \Rightarrow (p, r) \in R$

Seien $p, q, r \in \mathbb{Q}$ tali che $(p, q) \in R \wedge (q, r) \in R \Rightarrow \exists h, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

tali che $p - q = h \wedge q - r = k \Rightarrow p - r = p - q + q - r = h + k$
 quindi $\exists t = h + k \in \mathbb{Z}$ tali che $p - r = t \Rightarrow (p, r) \in R$.

$$(b) \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{3}\right) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ perché } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{3-10}{6} = -\frac{7}{6} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(c) \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ perché } \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{3}{3} = -1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

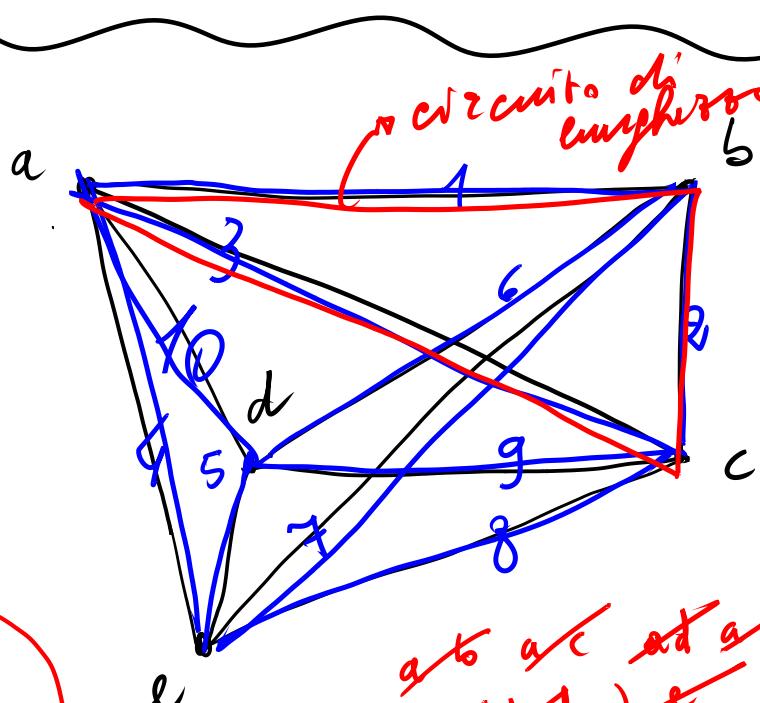
$$(3, 20) \quad 3 - 20 = -17 \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(d) [0]_{\mathbb{R}} = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} : (0, q) \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$x \in [0]_{\mathbb{R}} \Leftrightarrow (0, x) \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tale che } 0 - x = h$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tale che } -x = h \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$[0]_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{Z}$$



5 vertici di grado 4

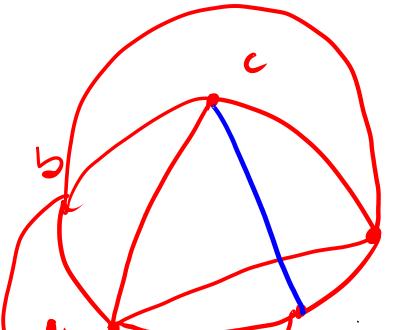
K_5 non è planare

$|L| \leq 3|V| - 6 \rightarrow$ se g è planare
allora vale

$$|L| = \frac{1}{2} 5 \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 = 10$$

$$3 \cdot 5 - 6 = 15 - 6 = 9$$

$10 \neq 9 \Rightarrow$ non è planare.



(b) esiste un circuito Euleriano perché ci sono 0 vertici dispari.

