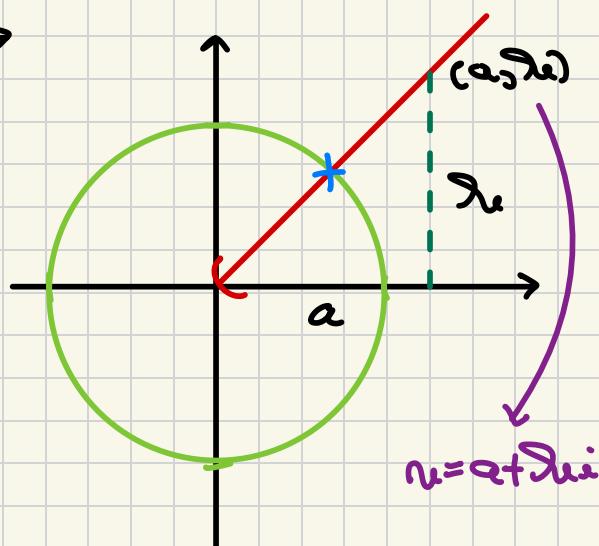
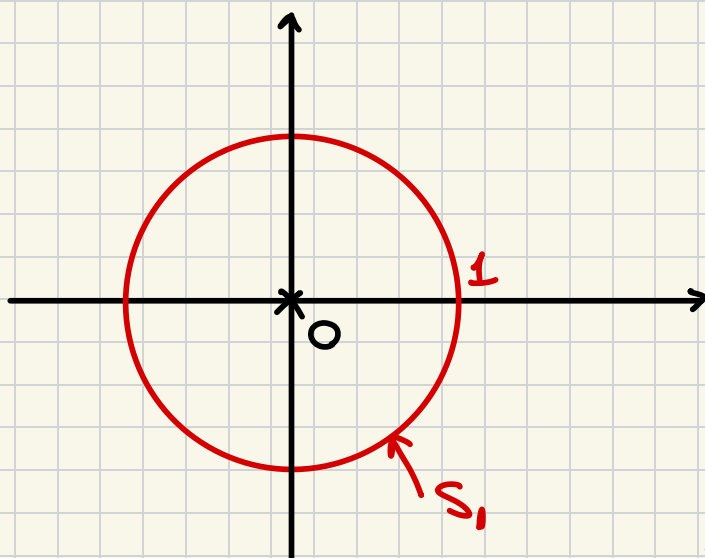


1. Pe \mathbb{C}^* definim \sim :

$$u \sim v \Leftrightarrow u \cdot |v| = v \cdot |u|, u, v \in \mathbb{C}^*. \Leftrightarrow \frac{u}{|u|} = \frac{v}{|v|}$$

- (i) Să se arate că \sim este relație de echivalență.
- (ii) Clasa de echivalență a lui $1+i$ = ?
- (iii) \mathbb{C}^*/\sim este în bijecție cu S^1 = cercul unitate.



(i) 1) Reflexivitate:

$$u \in \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$u \sim u \Leftrightarrow u \cdot |u| = u \cdot |u| \quad (A)$$

2) Simetrie:

$$u \sim v \Leftrightarrow u \cdot |v| = v \cdot |u|$$

\Downarrow

$$v \cdot |u| = u \cdot |v| \Rightarrow v \sim u$$

3) Transitivitate:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} u \sim v & ? \\ v \sim f & \Rightarrow u \sim f \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z \sim z &\Rightarrow \frac{z}{|z|} = \frac{z}{|z|} \\ z \sim f &\Rightarrow \frac{z}{|z|} = \frac{f}{|f|} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{z}{|z|} = \frac{f}{|f|} \Rightarrow z \sim f$$

$\Rightarrow \sim$ relatie de echivalență

$$\left| \frac{z}{|z|} \right| = \frac{1}{|z|} \cdot |z| = 1$$

(ii) $1+i = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^* \mid 1+i \sim z\}$

$$1+i \sim z \Leftrightarrow \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z}{|z|} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{|z|}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i) \in$$

$$\in \{a(1+i) \mid a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*\}$$

$\in \mathbb{R}_+^*$

Deci $z = a(1+i)$, cu $a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $1+i \sim z$?

$$\frac{z}{|z|} = \frac{a(1+i)}{|a|\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a(1+i)}{a\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a(1+i)| &= \\ &= |a+ai| = \\ &= \sqrt{a^2+a^2} = \sqrt{2a^2} \\ &= |a|\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $\cdot: \mathbb{C}^*/\sim \rightarrow S'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}^* & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{C}^*/\sim \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & S' \end{array} \quad \pi(z) = \hat{z}$$

Pentru orice funcție $f: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow S'$ cu proprietatea
 $z \sim z' \Rightarrow f(z) = f(z')$

(\exists!) $\bar{f}: \mathbb{C}^*/\sim \rightarrow S'$ cu $\bar{f} \pi = f$

$$\bar{f} \text{ surj.} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ surj.}$$

$$\bar{f} \text{ inj.} \Leftrightarrow \sim = \sim_f \quad [z \sim z' \Leftrightarrow f(z) = f(z')]$$

$$\frac{z}{|z|} = \frac{z'}{|z'|}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Im } f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \\ |f(x)| = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in S^1$$

$$x \sim x' \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{x'}{|x'|} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(x')$$

$$|f(x)| = \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \right| = \frac{|x|}{|x|} = 1$$

f surj:

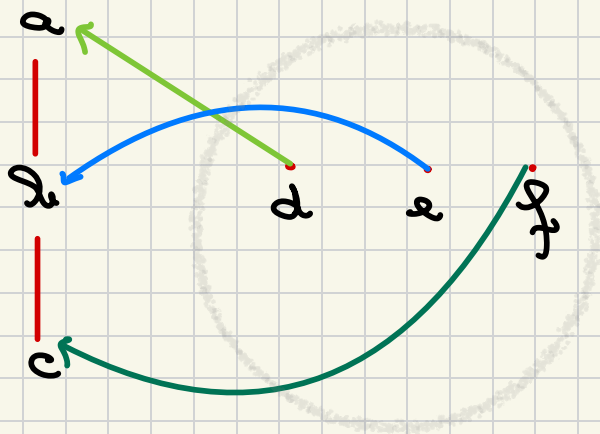
Fie $f \in S^1$.

Caut x cu $f(x) = f$

$$f(f) = \frac{f}{|f|} = f$$

↓
1

2. Arătați că, dacă $f: A \rightarrow B$ este morfism de mulțimi ordonate, f bijectivă $\Rightarrow f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$ nu este neapărat morfism de mulțimi ordonate.



$$\begin{array}{l} x \leq a \\ f^{-1}(x) = e \end{array} \Bigg| \Rightarrow \Rightarrow f^{-1}(a) = d$$

3. Fie $f: A \rightarrow B$ un izomorfism de mulțimi ordonate. Atunci (A, \leq) total ordonată $\Leftrightarrow (B, \leq)$ total ordonată.

" \Rightarrow ":

f izomorfism de mulțimi ordonate

Fie $x, y \in B$.

f surj. $\Rightarrow (\exists) a, b \in A$ a.i. $f(a) = x, f(b) = y$

(A, \leq) total ordonată $\Rightarrow a \leq b$ sau $b \leq a$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ f(a) \leq f(b) & & f(b) \leq f(a) \\ \Updownarrow & & \Updownarrow \\ x \leq y & & y \leq x \end{array}$$

4. Fie $f: A \rightarrow B$ un izomorfism de mulțimi ordonate. Fie $a \in A$. Atunci a este element minimal în $A \Leftrightarrow f(a)$ element minimal în B .

" \Rightarrow ":

Fie $y \in B$ a.i. $y \leq f(a)$.

Arăt că $y = f(a)$.

$$y \leq f(a)$$

$\Downarrow f^{-1}$ morfism de multimi ordonate

$$f^{-1}(y) \leq f^{-1}(f(a)) = a \quad \underline{\underline{a \text{ element}}}$$

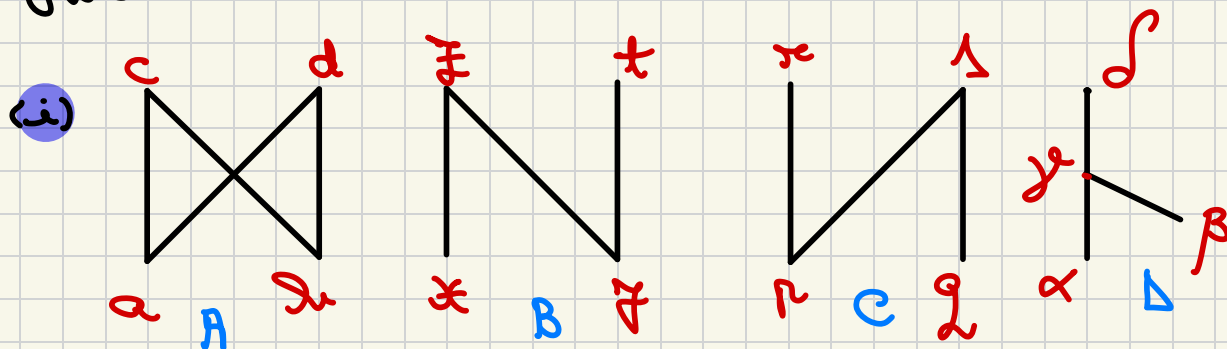
$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = a \Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(y)) = f(a) \Rightarrow y = f(a) =, \\ f(a) \text{ element minimal în } B$$

" \Leftarrow ":

$$f^{-1} \text{ izomorfism de multimi ordonate} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(a) \text{ element minimal în } B \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underbrace{f^{-1}(f(a))}_a$$

este element minimal în a

5. A, B, C, D multimi ordonate cu diagramele Hasse:



a) $B \approx C$ izomorfe

b) A, B, D oricare două neizomorfe

c) A, B, C, D el. min., el. max., min., max.

$A \rightarrow$ el. minimale $\rightarrow a, b$
maximale $\rightarrow c, d$

$B \rightarrow x, y$
 z, t

$$C \rightarrow \begin{matrix} p, q \\ r, s \end{matrix}$$

$$D \rightarrow \alpha, \beta$$

\int

$$B \xrightarrow{\quad \textcolor{blue}{f} \quad} C$$

| B | C |
|---|---|
| x | q |
| y | p |
| z | s |
| t | r |

6. Fie $X \neq \emptyset$.

$$\text{Func}(X, X) = \{ f \mid f: X \rightarrow X \text{ functie} \}$$

$(\text{Func}(X, X), \circ)$ monoid

$$\text{Comutativ} \Leftrightarrow |X| = 1$$

Asociativitate:

$$(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h) \quad (A)$$

Elementul neutru:

$$f \circ e = e \circ f = f$$

$e = \text{functia identitate } 1_X$

$$f \circ 1_X = 1_X \circ f = f$$

Deci $(\text{Func}(X, X), \circ)$ monoid

Comutativitatea:

$$f \circ g = g \circ f$$

" \Leftarrow ": $|X| = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Func}(X, X) = \{1_X\} \Rightarrow$ "o" comut.

" \Rightarrow ": Presupunem comutativitate $\Rightarrow f \circ g = g \circ f$

Presupunem prin absurd ca $|X| \geq 2$

Fie $a, b \in X, a \neq b$

Fie $f, g: X \rightarrow X$

$$f(x) = a, (\forall) x \in X$$

$$g(x) = b, (\forall) x \in X$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \circ f(x) &= g(f(x)) = g(a) = b \\ f \circ g(x) &= f(g(x)) = f(b) = a \end{aligned} \quad \Bigg/ \Rightarrow g \circ f \neq f \circ g \Rightarrow |X| = 1$$