수학으로부터 **인류**를 **자유**롭게 하라

Free Humankind from Mathematics

Basic Algebra

Chap.1 Algebraic Properties



1.1 Algebraic Properties

Algebraic Properties

$$a \odot b = b \odot a$$

Associative Property

$$(a \odot b) \odot c = a \odot (b \odot c)$$

Distributive Property

$$a \odot (b \odot c) = (a \odot b) \odot (a \odot c)$$

$$(b \otimes c) \otimes a = (b \otimes a) \otimes (c \otimes a)$$

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Commutative Property

$$a \odot b = b \odot a$$

commutative, commutativity, noncommutative, anti-associativity

addition: commutative
$$a+b=b+a$$

subtraction: anticommutative
$$a-b \neq b-a$$

multiplication: commutative
$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

division: anticommutative
$$a \div b \neq \div a$$

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Distributive Property

$$a \odot (b \odot c) = (a \odot b) \odot (a \odot c)$$

distributive, distributivity, nondistributive, anti-distributivity

multiplication-addition: distributive
$$a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$$

addition-multiplication: nondistributive
$$a + (b \cdot c) \neq (a + b) \cdot (a + c)$$

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Associative Property

$$(a \odot b) \odot c = a \odot (b \odot c)$$

associative, associativity, nonassociative, anti-associativity

addition: associative
$$(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$$

subtraction: nonassociative
$$(a-b)-c \neq a-(b-c)$$

multiplication: associative
$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

division: nonassociative
$$(a \div b) \div c \neq a \div (b \div c)$$

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Identities and Inverses

$$a \odot e = a$$

○ : e는 ○ 에 대한 identity

- Inverses(역원): 어떤 값(a)과 연산 $(\underbrace{\cdot \cdot})$)이 있을 때, 이 값에 연산을 진행한 결과 identity가 되게 만드는 값

$$a \odot x = e$$

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Additive Identities

Additive Identities(덧셈에 대한 항등원)

$$a+e=a \longrightarrow (a+e)-a=a-a$$

$$\longrightarrow (e+a)-a=0 \text{ by commutativity}$$

$$\longrightarrow e+(a-a)=0 \text{ by associativity}$$

$$\longrightarrow e=0$$

0은 임의의 a의 additive identity

- ex.1) 2 + 0 = 2 $\longrightarrow 0$ 은 2의 additive identity
- ex.2) -2 + 0 = -2 $\longrightarrow 0$ 은 -2의 additive identity
- ex.3) $\pi + 0 = \pi$ $\longrightarrow 0$ 은 π 의 additive identity

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Additive Inverses

Additive Inverses(덧셈에 대한 역원)

$$a+x=e \longrightarrow a+x=0$$
 by additive identity $\longrightarrow (a+x)-a=0-a$ $\longrightarrow (x+a)-a=-a$ by commutativity $\longrightarrow x+(a-a)=-a$ by associativity $\longrightarrow x=-a$ $-a$ 은 임의의 a 의 additive inverse

ex.1)
$$2 + x = 0$$
 $\longrightarrow x = -2 \longrightarrow -2 = 2$ additive inverse

ex.2)
$$-2 + x = 0$$
 $\longrightarrow x = 2 \longrightarrow 2$ 는 -2 의 additive inverse

ex.3)
$$\pi + x = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow x = -\pi \longrightarrow -\pi \vdash \pi \supseteq \text{ additive inverse}$$

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Multiplicative Identities

Multiplicative Identities(곱셈에 대한 항등원)

$$a \cdot e = a \longrightarrow (a \cdot e) \cdot a^{-1} = a \cdot a^{-1}$$

$$\longrightarrow (e \cdot a) \cdot a^{-1} = 1 \text{ by commutativity}$$

$$\longrightarrow e \cdot (a \cdot a^{-1}) = 1 \text{ by associativity}$$

$$\longrightarrow e = 1$$

1은 임의의 a의 multiplicative identity

ex.1)
$$2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

 $\longrightarrow 1$ 은 2의 multiplicative identity

ex.2)
$$-2 \cdot 1 = -2$$
 $\longrightarrow 1$ 은 -2의 multiplicative identity

ex.3)
$$\pi \cdot 1 = \pi$$
 $\longrightarrow 1$ 은 π 의 multiplicative identity

1.1 Algebraic Properties

Multiplicative Inverses

Multiplicative Inverses(곱셈에 대한 역원)

$$a \cdot x = e$$
 $\longrightarrow a \cdot x = 1$ by multiplicative identity $\longrightarrow (a \cdot x) \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{a}, \ a \neq 0$ $\longrightarrow (x \cdot a) \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$ by commutativity $\longrightarrow x \cdot (a \cdot \frac{1}{a}) = \frac{1}{a}$ by associativity $\longrightarrow x = \frac{1}{a}$ $\frac{1}{a}$ $= \frac{1}{a}$ $= \frac{1}{a}$

 a^{-1} 은 임의의 a의 multiplicative inverse

ex.1)
$$2 \cdot x = 1 \longrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} = 2^{-1}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \succeq 2 \text{ multiplicative inverse}$$

ex.2)
$$-2 \cdot x = 1 \longrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} = (-2)^{-1}$$

$$\longrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = -2$$
 multiplicative inverse

ex.3)
$$\pi \cdot x = 1 \longrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \vdash \pi \supseteq | \text{multiplicative inverse}$$

十) 则出处 强州的网络元子 以下,

ex) o

1.1 Algebraic Properties

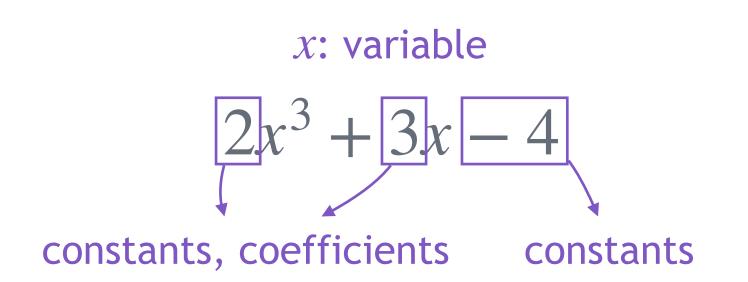
Additive/Multiplicative Identities/Inverses

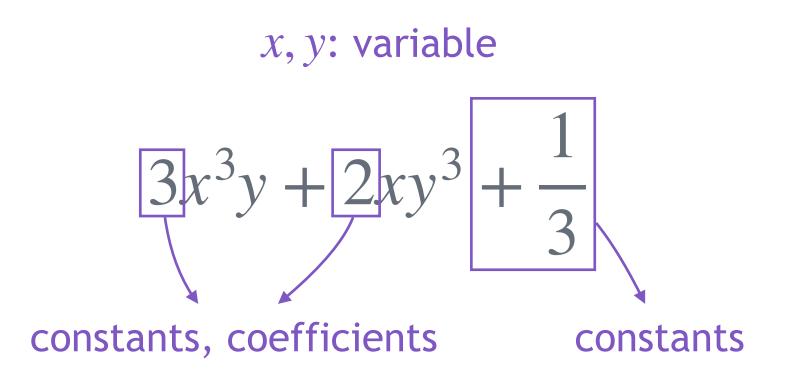
	Identity	Inverse
Addition	0	- a
Multiplication	1	1/a

1.2 Equations and Identities/Inverse

Variables and Constants

- Constants(상수): 계산 중 변하지 않는 값
- Variables(변수): 함수의 입출력과 같이 상황에 다라 달라질 수 있는 값 variable은 상황에 따라 달라질 수 있으므로 x, y, z와 같은 문자로 값을 표현
- Coefficients(계수): 변수에 곱해지는 상수





1.2 Equations and Identities/Inverse

Equations (= 방정식)

$$(LHS) = (RHS)$$

Left-hand Side

Right-hand Side

- 두 값(LHS, RHS)이 등호(=)를 통해 서로 같음을 나타내는 식
- LHS 또는 RHS에 변수가 포함되는 경우, 변수가 어떤 값이 되는지에 따라 equation은 '서로 같음'이 만족될 수도, 만족되지 않을 수도 있음

$$2 = 2$$

$$4 \neq 2$$

항상 참인 equation 항상 거짓인 equation

$$x = 2$$

*x*가 2일 땐 참, 다른 값일 땐 거짓인 equation

1.2 Equations and Identities/Inverse

Solutions of Equations

- 방정식을 만족시키는 **변수들의 값 또는 조건을 찾는 과정**을 '방정식을 푼다'라고 표현함

(LHS) = (RHS)
$$\longrightarrow x = \alpha$$

- 방정식을 만족시키는 변수들의 값 또는 조건을 찾는 과정을 방정식의 solution(해)라고 부름
- 모든 solution들을 모든 집합을 solution set(해집합)이라고 부름

Basic Rules for Solving Equations

- LHS와 RHS에 같은 값을 더해도 =관계는 변하지 않음

LHS = RHS
$$\longrightarrow$$
 LHS + α = RHS + α

- LHS와 RHS에 0이 아닌 같은 값을 곱해도 =관계는 변하지 않음

LHS = RHS
$$\longrightarrow$$
 LHS $\cdot \alpha = RHS \cdot \alpha, \ \alpha \neq 0$

1.2 Equations and Identities/Inverse

Basic Rules for Solving Equations

ex.1)
$$x+2=0 \longrightarrow x=\alpha$$

$$x+2=0 \longrightarrow (x+2)-2=0-2 \quad \text{2el additive inverse}$$

$$\longrightarrow x=-2 \quad \text{associativity of addition}$$

ex.2)
$$3x - 2 = 1 \longrightarrow x = \alpha$$

 $3x - 2 = 1 \longrightarrow (3x - 2) + 2 = 1 + 2$ -2의 additive inverse associativity of addition
$$\longrightarrow 3x = 3$$
 associativity of addition
$$\longrightarrow 3x \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$
 3의 multiplicative inverse
$$\longrightarrow x = 1$$

CLOSING

Basic Algebra

Chap.1 Algebraic Properties