

- $(R, \oplus, 0)$ je komutativní operační zástupe (R, \oplus) je kom. grupa
 [\oplus komutativní asociativní,
 ex. neutrální - a operační
 pravidlo]
 a dle $a \oplus (b \oplus c) = (a \oplus b) \oplus (a \oplus c)$ dist.
- nový ex. neutrální pravé
 vrhleden knášotem \circ
- kom. operační je obor integrity
 jestliže $a \oplus b = \sigma \Rightarrow a = \sigma \oplus b = 0$
 ↓
 neutrální
 pravé vrhleden \oplus
 [\mathbb{Z}_4 nemá obor integrity nerozdíl
 $2 \cdot 2 = 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$]
- žádoso: nový kódový - pravé
 (s využitím neutrálního pravého
 vrhleden $\circ \oplus$) má inverzi

vezheden knäcken.

9.1 (R, \oplus, \ominus)

(i) $R = \mathbb{Z}$, $a \oplus b = a + b + 3$
 $a \ominus b = -3$

(R, \oplus) komutativní grupa?

- kom., asoc.
- neutrální prvek vžeblock
k \oplus je -3
- opacíng-prvek k a je b:
 $a \oplus b = -3$
 $a + b + 3 = -3 \Rightarrow b = -a - 6$

Disl: $a \oplus (b \oplus c) = -3$ ok

$$(a \oplus b) \oplus (a \oplus c) = -3 \oplus -3 = -3$$

Neutr. vžeblock knäcken:

tedom \Rightarrow f. z. $\forall a \in R \exists a_1, -$

$$a \odot b = a \Rightarrow$$
 neutr. neut.

\Rightarrow neutr. obereh

(ii) $R = \mathbb{Z}$, $a \oplus b = a + b - 3$
 $a \odot b = ab - 1$

(R, \oplus) homomorfismus obereh

Dist γ : $a \odot (b \oplus c) = \frac{ab(b+c-3)}{a(b+c-3)-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} (a \odot b) \oplus (a \odot c) &= \\ &= (ab - 1) \oplus (ac - 1) = \\ &= ab - 1 + ac - 1 - 3 \end{aligned}$$

veraraj
se

Nemí obereh.

(iii) $R = \mathbb{Z}$, $a \oplus b = a + b - 1$

$$a \odot b = a + b - ab$$

(R, \oplus) je kom. gruppa

$$\text{Disk 4: } \underline{a \odot (b \oplus c)} = a \odot (b + c - 1) = \\ = \underline{\underline{a}} + \underline{\underline{(b + c - 1)}} - \underline{\underline{ab + bc}}$$

$$(a \odot b) \oplus (a \odot c) = (a + b - ab) \oplus (a + c - ac) \\ = \underline{\underline{a}} + \underline{\underline{b}} - \underline{\underline{ab}} + \underline{\underline{a}} + \underline{\underline{c}} - \underline{\underline{ac}} - 1 \\ \Rightarrow \text{je diskriktiv}$$

Näroben \odot : $a \odot b = a + b - ab$

\Rightarrow mehrere Nachbar
k \odot je 0

Assoziativität misslief

$$(a \odot b) \odot c = (a + b - ab) \odot c = \\ = (a + b - ab) + c - c (ab - ab) \\ = a + b + c - ab - ac - bc + abc \\ a \odot (b \odot c) = \dots \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Kommutativ-} \text{Dreh}}$$

• jo téleso?

$a \in R$, t jeho inverse

$$a \odot b = 0$$

$$a + b - ab = 0$$

$$b(1-a) = -a$$

$$b = \frac{-a}{1-a}, \quad a \neq 1$$

↗ Oberne

(neu téleso)

Ober in Logarithm: ??

(AND)

$$a \odot b = 1$$

$$a + b - ab = 1$$

$$b(1-a) = 1-a$$

$$(b-1)(1-a) = 0 \Rightarrow a=1 \\ \vee b=1$$

$$(iv) R = \mathbb{Q}, \quad a \oplus b = a + b$$

$$a \odot b = b$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{nein - kom.}$$

Mein kommutativ-Ordnung

$$(v) R = \mathbb{Q}, \quad a \oplus b = a + b + 1$$

$$a \odot b = a + b + ab$$

(R, \oplus) ye kommutativ gruppe
neutraler Punkt erschaffen
 $k \oplus \text{ye } \circled{-1}$

$$\underline{\text{Distanz}}: \quad a \odot (b \oplus c) = a \odot (b + c + 1)$$

$$= \underline{a} + \underline{(b + c + 1)} + \underline{c} \underline{(b + c + 1)}$$

$$\bullet (a \oplus b) \oplus (a \odot c) = (\underline{a} + b + ab) \oplus (a + c + ac)$$

$$= (\underline{a} + \underline{b} + \underline{ab}) + (\underline{a} + \underline{c} + \underline{ac}) + \underline{1} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Nässerius: Kommutativität

$$a \odot (b \circ c) = a \odot (b + c + bc)$$

$$= \underline{a} + (\underline{b} + \underline{c} + \underline{bc}) + 0 (\underline{b} + \underline{c} + \underline{bc})$$

$$(a \circ b) \odot c = (a + b + ab) \odot c$$

$$= (\underline{a} + \underline{b} + \underline{ab}) + \underline{c} + c (\underline{a} + \underline{b} + \underline{ab})$$

\Rightarrow ja asciation

• neutralni prvek $\in \mathbb{Q}$

• inverzni prvek:

a zadané, chci b s.t. $-1 \cdot b = 1$.

$$a \odot b = 0$$

$$a + b + ab = 0$$

$$b(1+a) = -a$$

$$b = \frac{-a}{1+a} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Hláska

$$1+a \neq 0$$

Df - Q.Z:

$$\mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a + ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \cup \\ \mathbb{Z}_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \odot \\ \cap \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{array}$$

• $\mathbb{Z}_1 + \mathbb{Z}_2 \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[i]$ } zu zeigen
• $\mathbb{Z}_1 \cdot \mathbb{Z}_2 \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[i]$ }

• $0 = 0 + 0 \cdot i$ } $\in \mathbb{Z}[i]$
 $1 = 1 + 0 \cdot i$ }

• $(\mathbb{Z}[i], +, \cdot)$

kom. Gruppe

kom, asoc,
distr.

- jetzt kommutativ
Oberhalb
• kein Teloso

• je Ober integrität metot-

$$(a_1 + b_1 i) (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2 i) = 0$$

$a_1 + b_1 i \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ $\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2 i \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + b_1 i = 0 \vee \bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2 i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ober integrität}$$

Které prvek v $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ mají
inverzi -

$$\frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{a-bi}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = \underbrace{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} - \underbrace{\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} i}_{\in \mathbb{R}}$$

$\begin{matrix} x \\ a \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \bar{y} \\ \bar{b} \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ a+bi \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 1 \\ \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in \{(\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1)\}$$

\Rightarrow inverzi mají prvek
 ± 1 a $\pm i$

9.3: $A := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \text{Mat}_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$

Podobně

je obecně

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & -(b_1 + b_2) \\ b_1 + b_2 & a_1 + a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow A$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 & -a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 & a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} a + i b$$

↔

A C

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 & -(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) \\ a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 & a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

T T

$$(a_1 + ib_1) \cdot (a_2 + ib_2) = (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)$$

9.4: Noch ein $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

↳ automorphismus

+ also $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$. Umkehrf., so

$$\varphi = \text{id.}$$

- $\varphi(0) = 0, \quad \varphi(1) = 1$

- $\varphi(n) = \underbrace{\varphi(1+1+\dots+1)}_n =$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \underbrace{\varphi(1) + \dots + \varphi(1)}_n = \underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_n = n$$

- $\varphi(-n) = \varphi(-1 \cdot n) =$

$$= \varphi(-1) \cdot \varphi(n) = -n$$

$(n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(-1) = -1$$

$$1 + (-1) = 0 \quad | \varphi \\ \varphi(1) + \varphi(-1) = \varphi(0) \Rightarrow 1 + \varphi(-1) = 0$$

- $P \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

$$P = \varphi(P) = \varphi\left(q \cdot \frac{P}{q}\right) =$$

$$= \varphi(q) \cdot \varphi\left(\frac{P}{q}\right) = q \cdot \underbrace{\varphi\left(\frac{P}{q}\right)}_{=} = P$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{P}{q}\right) = \frac{P}{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{id}|_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

- $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi((\sqrt{x})^2) = \varphi(x)$

\Downarrow

$$\varphi(\sqrt{x})^2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \varphi(x) \geq 0$$

- $0 < x < y \Rightarrow 0 < \varphi(x) < \varphi(y)$

$$y = \underbrace{x}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{(y-x)}_{\geq 0} \quad | \varphi$$

$$\varphi(y) = \varphi(x) + \underbrace{\varphi(y-x)}_{\geq 0}$$

- \Rightarrow core $\varphi \text{ auf } P$, d.h. $x \neq \varphi(x)$

Pro metode $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\rightsquigarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_+$

Pak $0 < x < \ell(x)$
meto $0 < \ell(x) < x$

\rightsquigarrow existuje $v \in \mathbb{Q}$ f.z.

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 < x < v < \ell(x) && / \varphi \\ & 0 < \ell(x) < \ell(v) = v && \} \text{ spon} \end{aligned}$$

