

1. Reši enačbo

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ x+1 & 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ 1 & x+2 & x+4 & x+5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3x & -1 \\ 6 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3x & -1 \\ 6 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = 3x(x+1) + 6 = 3x^2 + 3x + 6$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ x+1 & 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ 1 & x+2 & x+4 & x+5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & x+2 & x+4 & x+5 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ 1 & x+2 & x+4 & x+5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ 0 & x & x+1 & x+1 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ 0 & x & x+1 & x+1 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1) \begin{vmatrix} x & x+1 & x+1 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ x & x+1 & x+1 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -(x+1) + 4x^2 - 5x + 1 = 4x^2 - 6x - 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x+1 & x+1 & x & x+1 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 & 5 & 7 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 & -3 & -4 \\ + & + & + & + & + \end{vmatrix} = 21(x+1) + 36x + 25(x+1) - 35x - 27(x+1) - 20(x+1) = - (x+1) + x = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & x+3 & 4 & 2 & x+3 \\ x & x+1 & x+1 & x & x+1 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 & 5 & 7 \\ + & + & + & + & + \end{vmatrix} = 18(x+1) + 5(x+1)(x+3) + 28x - 20(x+1) - 14(x+1) - 9x(x+3) = -16(x+1) + 5(x^2 + 4x + 3) + 28x - 9x^2 - 27x = -16x - 16 + 5x^2 + 20x + 15 + 28x - 9x^2 - 27x = -4x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$4x^2 - 6x - 2 = 3x^2 + 3x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 8 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+32}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{41}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{41}}{2}$$

2. Dokaži, da je preslikava  $x \mapsto x^{-1}$  automorfizem grupe matrino teda, to je grupa komutativna.

$$f(x) = x^{-1} \text{ je automorfizem} \Leftrightarrow \forall a, b \in M: a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

Votaz:

1) enota se preslita venoto

$$e \cdot e^{-1} = e \quad (\text{definicija inverza} \quad a \cdot a^{-1} = e)$$

$$e \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-1} \quad (\text{definicija enote} \quad e \cdot e = e)$$

$$\Rightarrow e = e \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

2.) Da je preslavna lemnatitva, moramo dokazati, da so v konfuzativni grupi inverzi enolicni, da dva elementa nimata istega inverza.

let  $(M, \cdot)$  grupa

$$\text{let } a^{-1} = b^{-1} \quad . \quad \text{Dokažimo } a = b.$$

$$a \cdot a^{-1} = e \quad b \cdot b^{-1} = e$$

$$a \cdot b^{-1} = e \quad / \cdot b$$

$$a \cdot e = e \cdot b$$

$$a = b \quad \checkmark$$

3.) Dokaz obrazovalna inverzov:  $f(x)^{-1} = f(x^{-1})$

$$(x^{-1})^{-1} = (x^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$\text{ob upoštevanju 2.) } x = x \quad \checkmark$$

4.) asociativnost operacije:

Zahtevamo, da operacija ostane enaka, zato je asociativna.  $\checkmark$

5.) po definiciji homomorfizma je treba dokazati, da

$$\forall a, b \in M: (f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \circ f(b)) \Leftrightarrow \text{grupa je abelova.}$$

let  $a, b$  poljubna iz grupe  $(M, \cdot)$

Lema 1:  $\forall$  grupi  $(N, \circ)$  velja za poljubna  $x, y \in N$ :

$$(x \circ y)^{-1} = y^{-1} \circ x^{-1} \quad \text{Dokaž:}$$

$$(x \circ y) \stackrel{?}{\circ} (x \circ y)^{-1} = y^{-1} \circ x^{-1}$$

$$(x \circ y)(x \circ y)^{-1} \stackrel{?}{=} (x \circ y)(y^{-1} \circ x^{-1})$$

$$e \stackrel{?}{=} x \circ e \circ x^{-1}$$

$$e \stackrel{?}{=} x \circ x^{-1}$$

$$e \stackrel{?}{=} e \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(a \cdot b) \stackrel{?}{=} f(a) \cdot f(b)$$

$$b^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} \stackrel{\text{komut.}}{=} (a \cdot b)^{-1} \stackrel{?}{=} a^{-1} \cdot b^{-1}$$

$$b^{-1} \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot b^{-1} \quad \text{velja vendarbo tedaj, to je grupa abelova.}$$

Dokaz: Poda je to ali je grupa lemnatitvna ali ne,

1.), 2.), 3.), 4.) Velpo je grupa.  
5.) ja velfa natauto tetra, to je grupa komutativna.

□

3. Previdal se, da je množica  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$  Komutativen tolobov na operaciji  $(a,b) \oplus (c,d) = (a+c, b+d)$  obseg  $(a,b) \otimes (c,d) = (ac, bd)$ !

Poisci tudi vs de litelje vic, tj. neničelne elante  $(a,b)$ , da velja  $(a,b) \otimes (c,d) = 0 (= 0)$  za net neničelnim  $(c,d)$ .

~~~~~ 2023-12-29 Bopanci ~~~~

Dobavimo distributivnost!

$$\begin{aligned}(a,b) \otimes ((c,d) \oplus (e,f)) &\stackrel{?}{=} (a,b) \otimes (c,d) \oplus (a,b) \otimes (e,f) \\(a,b) \otimes (c+e, d+f) &\stackrel{?}{=} (ac, bd) \oplus (ae, bf) \\(a \cdot (c+e), b(d+f)) &\stackrel{?}{=} (ac+ae, bd+bf)\end{aligned}$$

Velfajtev je  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  komutativen bigroupoid.

Dobavimo  $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}, \oplus)$  je Abelova grupa:

↪ Komutativnost:

$$\forall (a,b), (c,d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \oplus (c,d) = (c,d) \oplus (a,b)$$

$$(ac, bd) = (ca, db)$$

Velfaj, ker je  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  komutativen grupoid.

↪ notranja operacija:

$$\begin{aligned}\forall (a,b), (c,d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \oplus (c,d) &\in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \\(a+c, b+d) &\in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \\Velfaj, ker je (\mathbb{Z}, +) &\text{ grupoid.}\end{aligned}$$

↪ Asociativnost

$$\begin{aligned}\forall (a,b), (c,d), (e,f) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \oplus ((c,d) \oplus (e,f)) &= ((a,b) \oplus (c,d)) \oplus (e,f) \\(a+(c+e), b+(d+f)) &= ((a+c)+e, (b+d)+f) \\Velfaj, ker je (\mathbb{Z}, +) &\text{ grupoid.}\end{aligned}$$

↪ enota

$$\begin{aligned}\exists e \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: \forall (a,b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \oplus e &= (a,b) \\\text{let } e := (0,0). \quad (a,b) \oplus (0,0) &= (a+0, b+0) = (a,b) \\Velfaj, ker je 0 enota v &(\mathbb{Z}, +).\end{aligned}$$

↪ inverzi

$$\begin{aligned}\forall (a,b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \exists t \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \oplus t = e_0 &= (0,0) \\\text{let } t := (-a, -b) \quad (a,b) \oplus (-a, -b) &= (a-a, b-b) = (0,0) = e_0 \\Velfaj, ker je &(\mathbb{Z}, +) \text{ grupa.}\end{aligned}$$

Dobavimo komutativnost  $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}, \otimes)$ :

$$\forall (a,b), (c,d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \otimes (c,d) \stackrel{?}{=} (c,d) \otimes (a,b)$$

$H(a,b), (c,d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ :  
 $(a,b) \otimes (c,d) = (ac, bd)$   
 $(ac, bd) = (ca, db)$   
Vefca, kev fe  $(\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)$  komutativen grupoid

Vsi deliteffi nica =  $\{(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}; (a,b) \otimes (c,d) = e_0 = (0,0)\}$ :

če je  $c=0$  in  $d \neq 0$ :

$$(a,b) = \{(a,0); a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \sim \mathbb{Z}$$

če je  $c \neq 0$  in  $d=0$ :

$$(a,b) = \{(0,a); a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \sim \mathbb{Z}$$

če je  $c \neq 0$  in  $d \neq 0$ :

$$(a,b) = \{(0,0)\} \sim \{1\}$$

4. S pomočjo razširjenega Euklidovega algoritma izračnaj  $\gcd(x^5+2x^4-x^2+1, x^4-1)$  in ga izrazi kot linearno kombinacijo teh dveh polinomov.

{ D.E.A:   
 $-1: r_{-1} = a \quad s_{-1} = 1 \quad t_{-1} = 0$   
 $0: r_0 = b \quad s_0 = 0 \quad t_0 = 1$   
 $i: k_i = r_{i-2} // r_{i-1} \quad (r_i, s_i, t_i) = (r_{i-2}, s_{i-2}, t_{i-2}) - k_i \cdot (r_{i-1}, s_{i-1}, t_{i-1})$   
če je  $r_{n+1} = 0$ , je rezultat  $(r_n, s_n, t_n)$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} x^5 + 2x^4 - x^2 + 1 \\ x^4 - 1 \\ \hline -x^2 + x + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \\ -x-2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^5 + 2x^4 - x^2 + 1 : x^4 - 1 = x + 2 = t_1 \\ x^5 - x \\ 2x^4 - x^2 + x + 1 \\ 2x^4 - x \\ -x^2 + x + 3 \text{ ost.} \end{array}$$

$$(x^4 - 1)(x + 2) = x^5 + 2x^4 - x^2 - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^4 - 1 : -x^2 + x + 3 = -x^2 - x - 4 = t_2 \\ x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 \\ x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 \\ x^3 - x^2 - 3x \\ 4x^2 + 3x - 1 \\ 4x^2 - 4x - 12 \\ 7x + 11 \text{ ost.} \end{array}$$

