

1. Reši enačbo

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

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

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

$$= -(x+1) \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} -x & -x-1 & -x-1 \\ x+2 & x+4 & x+5 \\ -5 & -7 & -9 \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{izračunal s sage math.}} + \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} -x & -x-1 & -x-1 \\ 2 & x+3 & 4 \\ -5 & -7 & -9 \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{izračunal s sage math.}} = -x-1 + 4x^2 - 5x + 1 = 4x^2 - 6x$$

izračunal s sage math:
 $\text{matrix}([5, 2, 3, 1, [-x, -x-1, -x-1, x+2, x+4, x+5, -5, -7, 9]]). \det(). \text{full_simplify}()$

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

$$x^2 - 9x - 6 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{g \pm \sqrt{81+24}}{2} = \frac{g \pm \sqrt{105}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{g + \sqrt{105}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{g - \sqrt{105}}{2}$$

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

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

Dokaži:

1) enota se preslikata v enoto.

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

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

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

2) Da je preslikava lifektivna, moramo dokažati, da so v komutativni grupi inverzi enotični, da dva elementa nimata istega inverzna.

Let (M, \cdot) grupa

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

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

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

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

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

$$a = b \quad \checkmark$$

3) dokaž obrazujuča inverzov: $f(x)^{-1} = f(x^{-1})$

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

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

4) asociativnost operacije:

zaznamo, da operacija ostane enaka, zato je asociativa. \checkmark

5) po definiciji homomorfizma je treba dokažati, 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 grupe (N, \circ) velja za poljubna $x, y \in N$:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.), 2.), 3.), 4.) velja ne glede na to ali je grupa komutativna ali ne,
5.) pa velja natančno tedaj, to je grupa komutativna.

□

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

poisci tudi vsi deliteli napači, tj. nenične elemente (a, b) , da velja
 $(a, b) \otimes (c, d) = 0 (= e \oplus)$ za net neničen (c, d) .

Dokažimo distributivnost!

$$(1, 1) \otimes ((c, d) \oplus (e, f)) \stackrel{?}{=} (a, b) \otimes (c, d) + (a, b) \otimes (e, f)$$

$$(a,b) \otimes (c,d) = (ac, bd) \oplus (ad, bc)$$

$$(a \cdot (c+d), b(c+d)) = (ac+ad, bc+bd)$$

Vedja, ke $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ distributivna bigroupoid.

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

\hookrightarrow Komutativnost:

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

$$(a+c, b+d) = (ca, db)$$

Vedja, ke $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ komutativna grupoid.

\hookrightarrow notranja operacija:

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

$$(a+c, b+d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

Vedja, ke $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ grupoid.

\hookrightarrow Asociativnost

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

$$(a+(c+e), b+(d+f)) = ((a+c)+e, (b+d)+f)$$

Vedja, ke $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ grupoid.

\hookrightarrow enota

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

$$\text{let } e := (0,0). \quad (a,b) \oplus (0,0) = (a+0, b+0) = (a,b)$$

Vedja, ke e je 0 enota v $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$.

\hookrightarrow inverzi

$$\forall (a,b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \exists t \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}: (a,b) \oplus t = e = (0,0)$$

$$\text{let } t := (-a, -b) \quad (a,b) \oplus (-a, -b) = (a-a, b-b) = (0,0) = e$$

Vedja, ke t je $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ grupa.

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

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

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

Vedja, ke (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) komutativna grupoid

Vsi delitelfi niza $= \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}; (a,b) \otimes (c,d) = e = (0,0)\}$:

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 $d=0$:

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DEA: } \\ \quad -1: \quad r_{-1} = a \quad s_{-1} = 1 \quad t_{-1} = 0 \\ \quad 0: \quad r_0 = b \quad s_0 = 0 \quad t_0 = 1 \\ \quad i: \quad k = r_{i-2} // r_{i-1} \quad (r_i, s_i, t_i) = (r_{i-2} - k \cdot r_{i-1}, s_{i-2} - k \cdot s_{i-1}, t_{i-2} - k \cdot t_{i-1}) \end{array} \right.$$

to je $r_{n+1} = 0$, je rezultat (r_n, s_n, t_n) .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \\ s \\ t \\ \hline \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ -\frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ \frac{18}{49} \end{array} \right| \right.$$

(racunal seba z)

jezitom R:

- MASS : fractions

- racuna : polydiv, polymul

- base : (apply)

RE4 rezultat: $\boxed{\left[\begin{array}{l} -51 \\ 49 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{7} -\frac{11}{49} \frac{10}{49} -\frac{23}{49} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{7} -\frac{3}{49} \frac{12}{49} \frac{10}{49} \frac{4}{7} \end{array} \right]}$

polinom iz $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

0

$$\text{gcd}(x^5 + 2x^4 - x^2 + 1, x^4 - 1) = \boxed{\left[\begin{array}{l} -51 \\ 49 \end{array} \right]} \cdot 49 = -51$$

\hookrightarrow polinom iz $\mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$\left(\frac{1}{7}x^3 - \frac{11}{49}x^2 + \frac{10}{49}x - \frac{23}{49} \right) (x^5 + 2x^4 - x^2 + 1) +$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{1}{7}x^3 - \frac{3}{49}x^2 + \frac{12}{49}x + \frac{10}{49}x + \frac{4}{7} \right) (x^4 - 1) = \frac{-51}{49}$$

/ · 49

$$(7x^3 - 11x^2 + 10x - 23)(x^5 + 2x^4 - x^2 + 1) + (-7x^3 - 3x^2 + 12x + 10x + 28) = -51$$

