

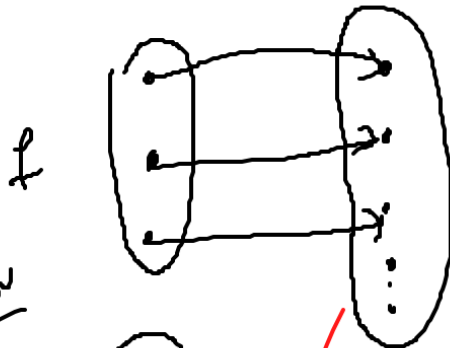
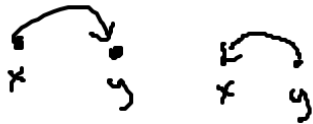
20: Litt om abstrakt algebra

Invers av en relasjon

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in R$$

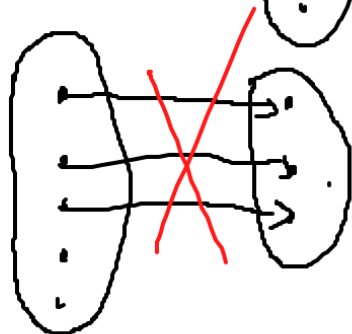
$$\langle y, x \rangle \in R^{-1}$$

↓  
binære  
relasjoner



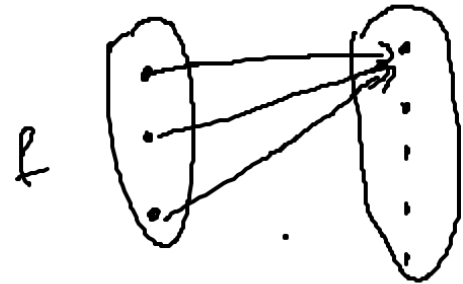
surjektiv

$f^{-1}?$

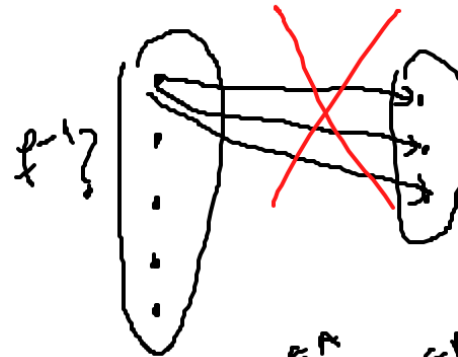


bijektiv funksjon

Invers av en funksjon



bijektiv



$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad f(a) = b$$

$$f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A \quad f^{-1}(b) = a$$

Operationen  $\Rightarrow f: A \rightarrow A$

$$f: A \times A \rightarrow A$$

•) kommutativ

\*-operation

$$x, y \in A$$

$$\Rightarrow *: A \times A \rightarrow A$$

$$x * y = y * x$$

Ex: addition  $1 + 2 = 2 + 1 = 3$

•) assoziativ

$$x, y, z \in A$$

$$(x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$$

Ex: addition:  $(1 + 2) + 3 = 1 + (2 + 3) = 6$

•) idempotenz

$$f(f(x)) = f(x) \text{ - unne}$$

$$x * x = x \text{ - binne}$$

•) identitas

\* - op

$x, e \in A$

$$x * e = e * x = x$$

↑

identitas

Ex: 0 for addition  $0 + 1 = 1 + 0 = 1$

•) invers

\* - op

$x \text{ og } x^{-1} \in A$

$$x * x^{-1} = x^{-1} * x = e$$

↑

identitas

$x \text{ og } x^{-1}$

Gruppen

$\langle G, * \rangle$

⊆ gruppe

mengae op

- \* operasi

- \* asosiatif

- e har e

- alle  $x \in G$  har  
invers

$\langle \mathbb{Q}, + \rangle$  - gruppe?  $\Rightarrow \langle \mathbb{N}, + \rangle$   
 $\langle \mathbb{Z}, + \rangle$

$$+ : \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$



$$1+2=3$$

operation  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \dots$

på  $\mathbb{Q}$

✓ assosiativ

✓ 0 er identitetslem

$$x + (-x) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \in \mathbb{Q} & \hat{=} & \\ & \uparrow & \\ & \in \mathbb{Q} & \end{matrix}$$

$$x + 0 = 0 + x = x \text{ for alle } x \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x + x^{-1} = x^{-1} + x = 0$$

for alle  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$  er  $\{-x\} \rightarrow x^{-1} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$\Rightarrow$  alle elem har invers

$\Downarrow$   
 $\langle \mathbb{Q}, + \rangle$  gruppe

20.5

d)  $f(x) = 2x + 1$  på  $\mathbb{R}$

injektiv

ja

~~for~~  $x = y, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

~~vis~~  $f(x) = f(y)$

$$x = y \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$2x = 2y \quad | +1$$

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

$f(x) = f(y)$   $\rightarrow$  konklusjon

surjektiv ja

~~Prøv~~  $f(x) = y$

, for alle  $y \in \mathbb{R}$   
og alle  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = y$$

$$2x + 1 = y$$

$$2x = y - 1$$

$$x = \frac{y-1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right) = y$

$f$  er bijektiv :  $f(x) = y \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f^{-1}$   $\Rightarrow$  invers til  $f$  :  $f^{-1}(y) = x \quad f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y-1}{2}$

Sielt om inverse stemmer:

$$f\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right) \stackrel{?}{=} y$$

$$f\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{y-1}{2} + 1$$

$$= y - 1 + 1 =$$

$$= y$$

$f(x) = y$