

$(\mathbb{K}, +, \cdot)$ campo

$(\mathbb{K}, +)$: gruppo abeliano con el neutro 0

$(\mathbb{K}, \cdot)$: gruppo abeliano

valgono le distributive

$$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{K}: a(b+c) = ab+ac$$

$$(a+b)c = ac+bc$$

$(\mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot), (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot), (\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$

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

$$a/b := a \cdot (b)^{-1} \quad b \neq 0$$

$(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \cdot)$

$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$

+	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1

XOR

AND

$$0 = F$$

$$1 = V$$

$$\text{Not} = \neg$$

$$\text{Not}(x) := 1 + x$$

x	$x+1$
0	1
1	0

x	OR	y
0	0	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

$$= (x+y) + xy$$

x	y	$x+y$	xy	$(x+y)+xy$
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$x \Rightarrow y$ signifies

$$\neg x \text{ OR } y$$

$$\neg x = (x+1)$$

$$(x+1+y) + (x+1)y = \underline{x+y+1+xy+y} = x+xy+1$$

$$x \Rightarrow y \quad \text{è eq.} \quad \neg (x \text{ XOR } (x \& y))$$

$$(b \cdot a) \cdot b^{-1} = a \quad b \neq 0$$

$$ba = b(a+c)$$

$(\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \cdot)$ campo finito

Sia p un primo $\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1$ esiste un campo con p^n elem.

$$\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$$

Se $n=1$ $\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}_p$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$$

$$(a+b) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_p = \text{resto di } (a+b)/p \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(a \cdot b) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_p = \text{resto di } (a \cdot b)/p \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}$$

$\mathbb{Z}_4$

+	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	2	3	0
2	2	3	0	1
3	3	0	1	2

•	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3
2	0	2	0	2
3	0	3	2	1

↑
non é
invertibile

$$TF_h = \{(00), (01), (10), (11)\}$$

0 1 2 3

+	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	0	3	2
2	2	3	0	1
3	3	2	1	0

0	1	2	3	
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3
2	0	2	3	1
3	0	3	1	2

resto divisione
polinomio div.

$$(a \ b) = ax + b \quad \text{per} \quad x^2 + x + 1$$

NON È UN CAMPO

$$\{0, 1, x, x+1\} \in \mathbb{Z}_2[x]$$

$$x \cdot (x+1) = (x^2+x) \text{ resto divid. per } (x^2+x+1)$$

$$x^2 + x = (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 1 - 1 = (x^2 + x + 1) + 1 \Rightarrow 1$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 quot. div.

$$(2) \cdot (3) = (1)$$

$$(x+1) \cdot (x+1) = x^2 + x + x + 1 = x^2 + 1$$

divido por $x^2 + x + 1$

$$\text{mi resto resto} = x = (2)$$



$\mathbb{Z}_3$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr}
 + & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\
 2 & 2 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$2 = -1$

$2 + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr}
 - & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 2 & 0 & 2 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{2} = 2$

$$= (x+1)^2$$

$\mathbb{Z}_3 = \mathbb{Z}_3[x]$

$p(0) = 1$

$p(1) = 4 = 1 \neq 0$

$p(2) = 4 + 4 + 1 = 9$

$$p(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

cn

$$q(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

ok

$q(0) = 2 \neq 0$

$q(1) = 2 \neq 0$

$q(2) = 10 = 1 \neq 0$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad x \quad x+1 \quad x+2 \quad 2x \quad 2x+1 \quad 2x+2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(x+2)(2x+2)} &= 2x^2 + 2x + 4x + 4 = \\ &= 2x^2 + 6x + 4 = \\ &= 2x^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

DIVIDO POR $x^2 + 2x + 2$

$$2x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + 2x + 2) \cdot 2 + r(x)$$

$$r(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 4 - 2x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0 \quad \boxed{0}$$

Insiemi: collezioni non ordinate senza ripetizioni.

Sistemi di elementi di un insieme = multiinsieme
: collezione non ordinata di elementi con
molteplicità.

↓
funzione $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ (escluso 0).

$[a, b, b, c] \neq [a, b, c]$

"

$[a, c, b, b]$

Sequenza di n elementi di un insieme $A =$
collezione ordinata anche con el. ripetuti

→ funzione $g: \{1 \dots n\} \rightarrow A$

Insieme

$$\{a, b, c\} = \{a, c, b\} = \{a, b, b, c\}$$

Sistema

$$[a, b, c] = [a, c, b] \neq [a, b, b, c] \neq [a, b, c]$$

Sequenza:

$$(a, b, c) \neq (a, c, b) \neq (a, b, b, c) \neq (a, b, c)$$

Dato un insieme A definiamo

$$A^n = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i \in A\} =$$

$$= \{f: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow A \mid f \text{ funzione}\}.$$

$$\underline{A^2 = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in A\}}.$$

$$\underline{A \times A}$$

$$(a, b) = \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

$$(A \times A) \times A \approx A^3$$

$$\{(a, b), c) \mid a, b, c \in A\}$$

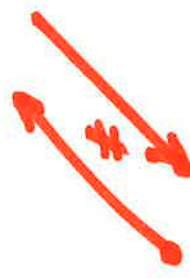
$$A \times (A \times A) = \{(a, (b, c)) \mid a, b, c \in A\}.$$

$$(a, b, c)$$

vetto

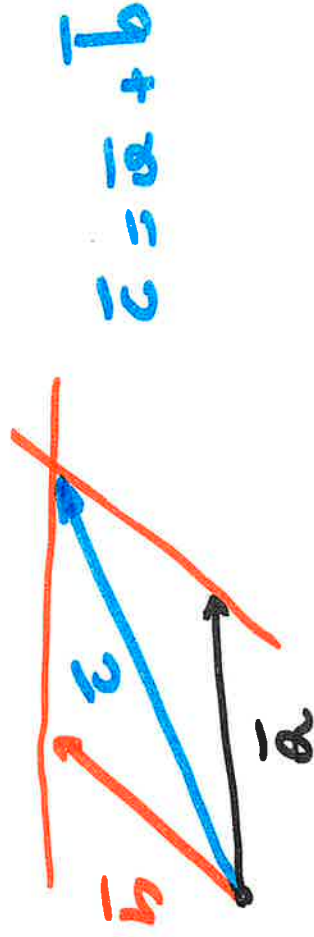
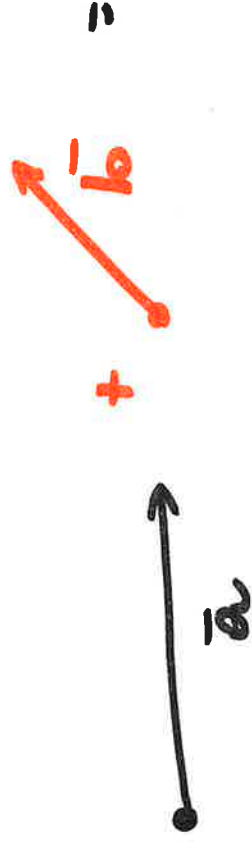
 = (direzione, verso, lunghezza).

 ≠  dir. diversa

 ≠  verso differente

 ≠  lunghezza differente.

Somma di vettori



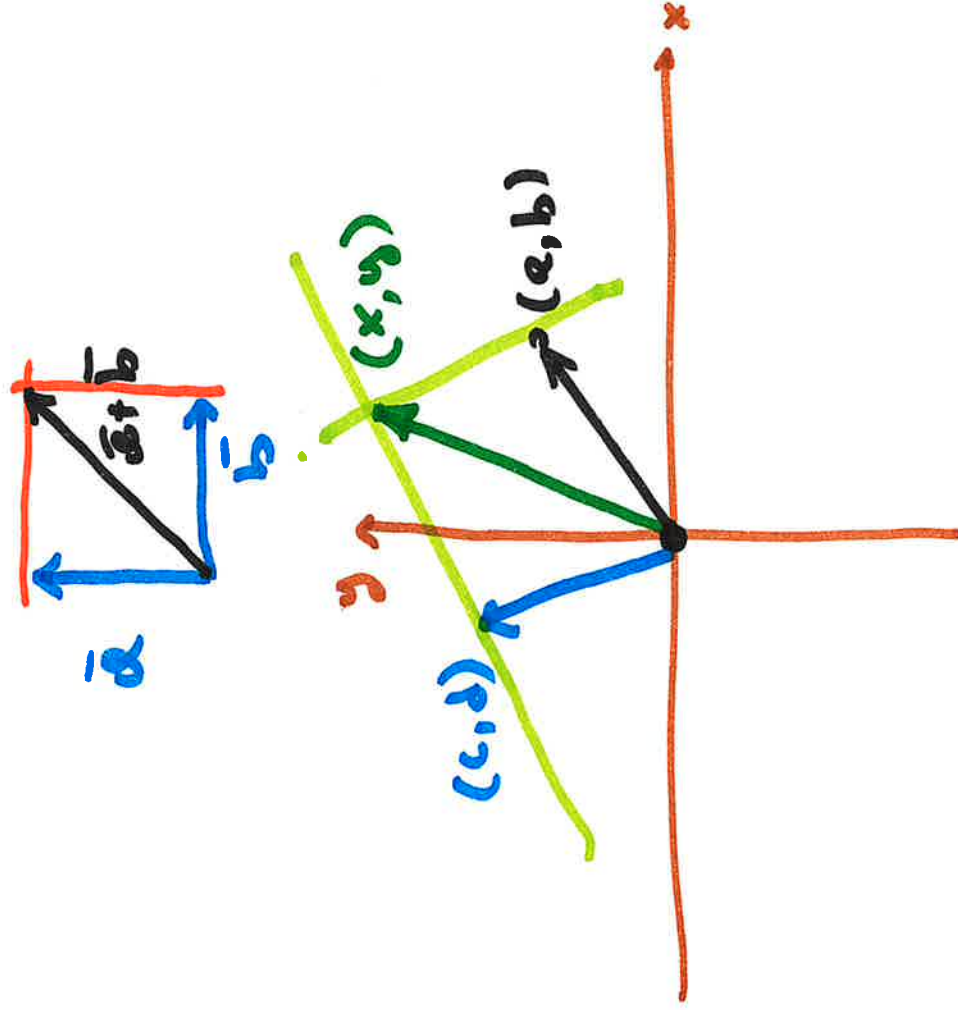
prodotto per scalare.

$$\alpha \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{se } \alpha > 0 \\ \text{se } \alpha < 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\alpha \vec{a}} \\ \xleftarrow{\alpha \vec{a}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \alpha |\vec{a}| = |\alpha \vec{a}| \\ (-\alpha) |\vec{a}| = |\alpha \vec{a}| \end{array}$$

$$2\bar{a} \quad \xrightarrow{a} \quad = 1 \xrightarrow{2\bar{a}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\bar{a} = \bar{b} \quad 2\bar{b} = \bar{a}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a} &= (a, b) \in \mathbb{R} \\ \bar{b} &= (c, d) \\ \bar{c} &= (x, y) = \bar{a} + \bar{b} \end{aligned}$$

2 rette per (a,b) parallela a (c,d)

$$\frac{x-a}{c} = \frac{y-b}{d} \rightarrow x = \frac{y-b}{d}c + a$$

2 rette per (c,d) parallela ad (a,b)

$$\frac{x-c}{a} = \frac{y-d}{b} \rightarrow x = \frac{y-d}{b}a + c$$

In Verticiamo risolvendo il sistema in 2 equazioni nelle incognite x,y

$$\frac{y-b}{d}c+a = \frac{y-d}{b}a+c$$

$$(y-b)(cb) + adb = (y-d)ad + cbd$$

$$y(cb-ad) = -adb + cbd - add + cbb \\ = (cb-ad)(b+d)$$

$$cb-ad \neq 0$$

$$y = b+d$$

$$x = a+c$$

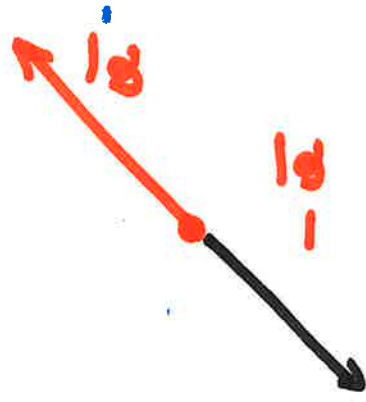
$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

→

$$-1 \cdot (a, b) = \overline{-a}$$

$$(x, y) + (a, b) = (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -a, y = -b$$



$$2 \cdot (a, b) = (a, b) + (a, b) = (2a, 2b)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\alpha \cdot (a, b) := (\alpha a, \alpha b)}$$

Def: Sia $(K, +, \cdot)$ un campo.

Uno spazio vettoriale $V(K)$ sul campo K è una struttura algebrica $(V, \hat{+})$ tale che.

1) $(V, \hat{+})$ è un gruppo commutativo.

[el. di $V =$ vettori, $\hat{+}$ somma di vettori].

2) È una funzione $\hat{\cdot}: K \times V \rightarrow V$ tale che

$$\text{unitarietà } \alpha \quad \forall \bar{v} \in V \quad \forall \bar{v} \hat{\cdot} \bar{v} = \bar{v} \quad \forall \bar{v} \hat{\cdot} 1 = \bar{v}$$

$$\text{pseudo distrib.} \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in K: (\alpha + \beta) \hat{\cdot} \bar{v} = (\alpha \hat{\cdot} \bar{v}) \hat{+} (\beta \hat{\cdot} \bar{v})$$

$$\text{pseudo distrib.} \quad \forall \bar{\alpha}, \bar{v} \in V: \alpha \hat{\cdot} (\bar{\alpha} \hat{+} \bar{v}) = (\alpha \hat{\cdot} \bar{\alpha}) \hat{+} (\alpha \hat{\cdot} \bar{v})$$

$$\text{pseudo associativ.} \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in K \quad \forall \bar{v} \in V: (\alpha \cdot \beta) \hat{\cdot} \bar{v} = \alpha \hat{\cdot} (\beta \hat{\cdot} \bar{v})$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{ (a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \} \quad (a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

$$\alpha \cdot (a, b) = (aa, ab)$$

$$1) (\mathbb{R}^2, +) \text{ Gruppe abelian. } (0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$1) \quad (a, b) + (0, 0) = (a+0, b+0) = (a, b)$$

$$(0, 0) + (a, b) = (0+a, 0+b) = (a, b)$$

$$2) (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow (-a, -b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(a, b) + (-a, -b) = (a-a, b-b) = (0, 0)$$

$$(0, 0) + (a, b) = (0+a, 0+b)$$

$$3) (a, b), (c, d), (e, f) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

$$([a+c], [b+d]) \hat{+} (e, f) = [(a, b) \hat{+} (c, d)] \hat{+} (e, f).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow (a, b) \hat{+} (c, d) &= (a+c, b+d) = \\ &= (c+a, d+b) = (c, d) \hat{+} (a, b). \end{aligned}$$

$$2a) \quad 1 \hat{\circ} (a, b) = (1 \cdot a, 1 \cdot b) = (a, b) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2b) \quad (\alpha + \beta) \hat{\circ} (a, b) &= ((\alpha + \beta)a, (\alpha + \beta)b) = \\ &= (\alpha a + \beta a, \alpha b + \beta b) = \\ &= (\alpha a, \alpha b) \hat{+} (\beta a, \beta b) = \\ &= \alpha \hat{\circ} (a, b) \hat{+} \beta \hat{\circ} (a, b). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2c) \quad \alpha \hat{\circ} [(a, b) \hat{+} (c, d)] &= \alpha \hat{\circ} (a+c, b+d) = \\ &= (\alpha(a+c), \alpha(b+d)) = (\alpha a + \alpha c, \alpha b + \alpha d) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\alpha a, \alpha b) \hat{=} (\alpha c, \alpha d) =$$

$$= \alpha \hat{\circ} (a, b) \hat{=} \alpha \hat{\circ} (c, d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) (\alpha \beta) \hat{\circ} (a, b) &= ((\alpha \beta) a, (\alpha \beta) b) = \\ &= (\alpha(\beta a), \alpha(\beta b)) = \\ &= \alpha \hat{\circ} (\beta a, \beta b) = \alpha \hat{\circ} (\beta \hat{\circ} (a, b)) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Oss 1 : i conti non dipendono dal fatto che stiamo usando $\mathbb{R}$. Bastano le proprietà di campo.

$\mathbb{K}^2$ con somma e prodotto comp. per componente è uno s. vettoriale su $\mathbb{K}$.

2) la stessa dim. funzione si prendiamo
 $\mathbb{K}^n$ con op. componente per componente.

$$\boxed{(\mathbb{K}^n, +)}$$

$$(a_1 \dots a_n) + (b_1 \dots b_n) :=$$

$$(a_1 + b_1 \dots a_n + b_n)$$

$$\bullet: \mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\alpha \cdot (a_1 \dots a_n) := (\alpha a_1 \dots \alpha a_n).$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{K} \quad (a_1 \dots a_n) \in \mathbb{K}^n$$

↓
scalare

↓
vettore

*

$$x^2+1 \text{ divide } x^2+x+1$$

$$\exists p(x) \in K[x] \text{ e } r(x) \in K[x] \text{ con } \deg r(x) < 2$$

tal: che

$$(x^2+1) = (x^2+x+1)p(x) + r(x)$$

$$p(x) < 1 \Rightarrow (x^2+1) = (x^2+x+1) \cdot 1 + r(x)$$

$$K = \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad -1 = +1$$

$$(x^2+1) + (x^2+x+1) = r(x)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 11 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

Esempi di sp. vettoriali.

1) $(K^n, +)$ s.vettoriale su K .

$$K = \mathbb{R}, \quad K = \mathbb{C}, \quad K = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2^8 = \{a_1, \dots, a_8\} : a_i \in \{0, 1\}.$$

~~$$K[x] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \mid a_i \in K \right\}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} K[x] &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n \mid a_i \in K, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \mid a_i \in K, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$K[x]$ è detto anello dei polinomi in x
a coeff. sul campo K .

$$p(x) = \sum_i p_i x^i \quad q(x) = \sum_j q_j x^j$$

$$(p+q)(x) := \sum_i (p_i + q_i) x^i$$

$$\alpha \cdot p(x) := \sum_i (\alpha p_i) x^i$$

$(K[x], +)$ è uno sp. vettoriale su K .

$K[x]_{\leq d} := \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^d a_i x^i \mid a_i \in K \right\}$. Polinomi di grado
al più d .

$$\mathbb{R}[x]_{\leq 2} := \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(\underline{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2}) + (\underline{b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2}) =$$

$$= (\underline{a_0 + b_0}) + (\underline{a_1 + b_1})x + (\underline{a_2 + b_2})x^2$$

$$\alpha \cdot (\underline{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2}) = (\underline{\alpha a_0}) + (\underline{\alpha a_1})x + (\underline{\alpha a_2})x^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 := \{(a_0, a_1, a_2) \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(\underline{a_0}, a_1, a_2) + (\underline{b_0}, b_1, b_2) =$$

$$= (\underline{a_0 + b_0}, a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2)$$

$$\alpha (\underline{a_0}, a_1, a_2) = (\underline{\alpha a_0}, \alpha a_1, \alpha a_2)$$

Def: Siano $V(K)$ e $W(K)$ due sp. vettoriali sul medesimo campo K .

Si dice omomorfismo di spazi vettoriali

(APPLICAZIONE LINEARE) $V \rightarrow W$

una funzione

$$f: V \rightarrow W$$

tale che $\forall \bar{x}, \bar{y} \in V: f(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) = f(\bar{x}) + f(\bar{y})$

$$\forall \alpha \in K, \forall \bar{v} \in V: f(\alpha \bar{v}) = \alpha f(\bar{v})$$

Un omomorfismo biiettivo è detto isomorfismo

$\Leftrightarrow$
invertibile

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(a, b, c) \mapsto (a, b)$$

omomorfismo
na sua imagem

$$\varphi[(a, b, c) + (d, e, f)] = \varphi[(a+d, b+e, c+f)] =$$

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

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

$$(a+d, b+e)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m,n} := \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} : a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^{m,n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m,n}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{2,2} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

$$\varphi \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix}$$

Un isomorfismo
è sempre relativo
ad un certo tipo
di struttura
algebraica