

Next lesson will be given in Hebrew \Rightarrow English
 $S=22 \quad R=2 \quad \text{npv}$ (1) (1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall a, b \in R \quad S \subseteq R$$

$$\forall a, b \in R: ab = ba \quad \text{by defn} \quad \text{and} \quad \forall a, b \in S \subseteq R: ab = ba \quad \text{by defn}$$

Δ in $S \subseteq R$

$$\left\{ C \in S \subseteq R \right\} = S = Z(M_n(R)), \quad R = M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{for large } n \ll \infty$$

defn of S

$$\forall a, b \in R: ab \neq 0 \rightarrow ab \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{mpf } R \quad (1)$$

$$\forall a, b \in S \subseteq R: ab \neq 0 \rightarrow ab \neq 0 \quad \text{by defn}$$

$$\text{defn } S = Z(M_n(\mathbb{R})), \quad \text{defn of } R = M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{npv}$$

for $C \in S$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \subseteq M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{defn } S = Z(M_n(\mathbb{R})), \quad \text{defn of } R = M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{npv}$$

defn of $S \subseteq R$: $a \in S \rightarrow a \in R$ and $a \neq 0$

defn of $R \times S$: $(r, s) \in R \times S \rightarrow r \in R, s \in S$ (1) (2)

defn of $R \times S$: $r \in R, s \in S \rightarrow (r, s) \in R \times S$

defn of $R \times S$: $r \in R, s \in S$

$$(a_1(b_1+c_1), a_2(b_2+c_2)) = (a_1, a_2) \cdot ((b_1, b_2) + (c_1, c_2)) = (a_1b_1, a_2b_2) + (a_1c_1, a_2c_2) = (a_1, a_2)(b_1, b_2) + (a_1, a_2)(c_1, c_2)$$

$R \times S$ is a set of $(1_R, 1_S)$ elements

$$\forall r \in R, s \in S: (r, s) \cdot (1_R, 1_S) = (1_R, 1_S) \cdot (r, s) = (r, s)$$

$$e \in R, f: I \rightarrow U_R; \quad \text{defn of } f \text{ for } i \in \prod_{i \in I} R_i \quad (2)$$

$$f(i) \in R_i;$$

$f_1, f_2 \in \prod_{i \in I} R_i$ if i is for x_i , i is for y_i and $f_1, f_2 \in R$

$$f_1(i) f_2(i) = g(i) f(i)$$

$$f_2 = g f$$

$$x \circ y = y \circ x = 1 \quad \text{npv} \quad (3)$$

$$x \circ (y \circ z) = (x \circ y) \circ z \quad \text{defn of } \circ$$

$$y \circ (x \circ z) = (y \circ x) \circ z \quad \text{defn of } \circ$$

defn of $\det(A)$ and $\det(B)$ ($\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$)

$$\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B) \quad \text{defn of } \det$$

$$A = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{Z}$$

3)

$$\text{End}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\text{tors}}$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, \dots)) = (0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$$

$$g \circ f = I_A$$

לפנינו יש f מ- \mathbb{Z} ל- \mathbb{Z} , $f(x) = 0, x_1, x_2, \dots$
 $f \circ g$ מ- \mathbb{Z} ל- \mathbb{Z}

$$R[X] \ni \alpha \text{ such that } \alpha \in R \subseteq (R[X])^X \text{ (4)}$$

בפרט, אם יתגלו $x \in f(R[X])^X$ אז

$$(\sum a_i x^i)(\sum b_j x^j) = \sum c_k x^k$$

בזה נסמן $a_i, b_j, c_k \in R$

(1c) מוכח (5)

$$\frac{m_1}{2n_1+1} + \frac{m_2}{2n_2+1} = \frac{m_1(2n_2+1) + m_2(2n_1+1)}{4n_1n_2+2(n_1+n_2)+1} \in R$$

$$\frac{m_1, m_2}{(2n_1+1)(2n_2+1)} \in R$$

$$\left(\frac{m_1}{2n_1+1}\right) - \frac{m_2}{2n_2+1} = 0 \quad , \quad \text{ולכן } \frac{m_1}{2n_1+1} = \frac{m_2}{2n_2+1}$$

R הוא סידר $\frac{m}{2n+1} \in R \Rightarrow \frac{m}{2n+1} \in R$
 $\frac{1}{2} \notin R$ כי $\frac{6}{3} = 2 \in R \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \in R$ אבל $\frac{1}{3} \notin R$

$$\frac{1}{3} \in R, \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \notin R \quad \text{ולכן } \frac{1}{3} \notin R$$

$$R = (\text{End}(G), \perp, 0) \quad (2)$$

אנו מוכיחים $\frac{1}{3} \in R$

$\frac{1}{3} \in R$

$$g(0, x_2) = (x_1, 0) \quad f((x_1, x_2)) = (0, x_2) \quad G = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{ונע}$$

$$f, g \neq 0 \quad \text{ולכן} \quad 0 = g \circ f$$

$$\text{פהן נסמן } R \quad \text{ולכן}$$

$$C^\infty([0, 1]) \text{ הוא קבוצה של פונקציות רציפות בקטע } [0, 1], \text{ ו } R = (C^\infty([0, 1]), \perp, 0) \quad (3)$$

$\sin(4\pi x)$ נסמן f מ- R ל- \mathbb{R}

$$g = \sin(4\pi x) \quad f = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f, g \neq 0 \quad \text{ולכן} \quad g \circ f = 0$$

$$\text{פהן נסמן } R \quad \text{ולכן}$$

$$R = ((C_0, 1), \div, \cdot) \xrightarrow{\text{def}} \textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

ונס ס' ג' (א), ג' (ב), ג' (ג)- מגדול (ב), ג' (ד)- מגדול

$$\text{def } -f \leftarrow \text{def } f \text{ o } \text{def }$$

$$f = \begin{cases} 0 & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - x & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad g = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ x - \frac{1}{2} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{def } f, g \neq 0 \quad \text{def } f_g = 0$$

ג' (ה) ב' ענ R \textcircled{6}

$$\text{def } 2 \mid (x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2 \quad \text{def } 2 \mid x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \quad \text{def } 2 \mid x^2 - y^2$$

$$\underline{x+y} = (x+y)^2 = x^2 + xy + yx + y^2 = \underline{x+y} + \underline{xy} + \underline{yx} + \underline{y^2}$$

$$\underline{xy} + \underline{yx} = 0$$

$$xy + (xy - yx) = xy$$

$$xy = yx \quad \text{def } 2 \quad \text{def } 2 \quad \text{def } 2$$

$$(1) ab=0 \Rightarrow b_a=0 \quad , \quad b_a = b(a_b)^2 a = 0 \quad \text{def } 2$$

$$c(x-xc) = 0 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} (x-xc)c = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{xc} = cxc$$

$$(x-xc)c = 0 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} c(x-xc) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{cx} = cxc$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow x^4 = c^2 = c = x^2 \quad \text{def } 2, \quad x^2 \in Z(R) \quad \text{def } 3$$

$$2c^2 \text{ def } 1 \text{ def } 2, \quad c = c^3 = 2c^2, \quad c \in Z(R) \Leftrightarrow c^2 = 2c \quad \text{def } 4$$

$$(x+x^2)^2 = 2(x+x^2) \quad , \quad (4) \Rightarrow c = x+x^2 \quad \text{def } 2, \quad x+x^2 \in Z(R) \quad \text{def } 5$$

$$\text{def } x = (x+x^2) - x^2 \quad \text{def } 2 \quad \text{def } 2 \quad \text{def } 6$$