

$\mathbb{N}$ numeri naturali $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \subset \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$(\mathbb{N}_0, +)$, 0 el. neutro

prop. associative $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$

$\mathbb{Z}$ numeri interi $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$(\mathbb{Z}, +)$, 0 el. neutro

- prop. associative
 - elemento inverso di a , indicato con $-a$.
- } gruppo

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{, el. inverso di } a, \text{ t.c.} \\ \text{per ogni} \quad \text{esiste} \end{array} \right.$

$a + b = 0$
el. neutro

- prop. commutative
- } gruppo commutativo

$(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$, 1 el. neutro ($\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$ t.c. $\forall b \in \mathbb{Z}$ vale $a \cdot b = b$?)

- prop. associative $a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$

- el. inverso? ($\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \exists b \in \mathbb{Z}$ t.c. $a \cdot b = 1$?)

NO

$\mathbb{Q}$ numeri razionali $= \left\{ \frac{p}{q} : p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$
t.c.

$(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ gruppo commutativo

$(\mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot)$, 1 el. neutro del $\cdot$.

- prop. associative del $\cdot$.

- $\forall \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{p}{q} \neq 0 \quad \exists \frac{q}{p} \in \mathbb{Q}$ t.c. $\frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{q}{p} = 1$.

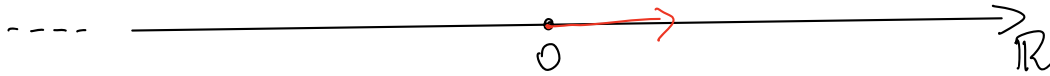
- prop. commutative del $\cdot$.

- prop. distributive $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$

} Campo

$$\mathbb{N} \subsetneq \mathbb{N}_0 \subsetneq \mathbb{Z} \subsetneq \mathbb{Q} \mid \subsetneq \mathbb{R} \left(\subsetneq \mathbb{C} \right)$$

$\mathbb{R}$ numeri reali $[\sqrt{2} \text{ è una soluzione di } x^2 - 2 = 0]$

 $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}$ numeri irrazionali. $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$ campo

Algebra lineare

Definizione Si chiama SPAZIO VETTORIALE un insieme V di vettori con un'operazione binaria $+$, tale che $(V, +)$ sia un gruppo commutativo con elemento neutro $\underline{0}$, il vettore nullo,

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of } \mathbb{R} \text{ with a point } 0 \text{ and two vectors } v_1, v_2 \text{ pointing in opposite directions from } 0. \\ v_1 + v_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$

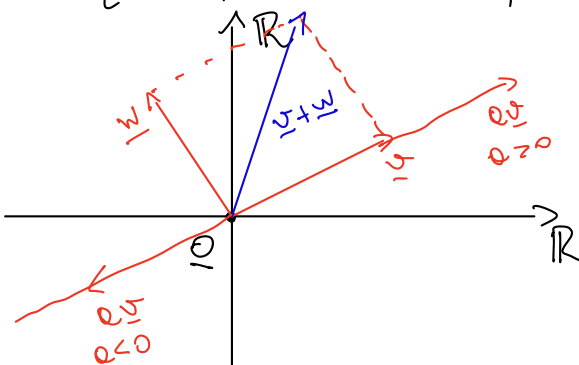
e con un prodotto per scalare $\mathbb{R}$, ossia $\forall \underline{v} \in V, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$
posso considerare $a\underline{v} \in V$, tale che: (i) $a(\underline{v} + \underline{w}) = a\underline{v} + a\underline{w}$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \underline{v}, \underline{w} \in V; \text{ (ii) } (a+b)\underline{v} = a\underline{v} + b\underline{v} \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \underline{v} \in V;$$

$$(civ) \quad a(b\underline{v}) = (ab)\underline{v} \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \underline{v} \in V.$$

Esercizio $\mathbb{R}^2$ piano euclideo

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{ (a, b) : a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R} \} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ produto cartesiano}$$



$$0 = (0, 0)$$

$$\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\mathbb{R}^2, +)$$

$$\underline{v} + \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow a \underline{v} = a \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} av_1 \\ av_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{prodotto per scalare}$$