

HW1 on web!

Read Along. Appendices A-D. (still)

Riddle Along. 3 logicians walk into a bar.

Barman: Do you all want beer?

Logician 1: I don't know

Logician 2: I don't know

Logician 3: I know.

Q: What did he know? How many had beer?

on board

Thm 1. $a+b=c+b \Rightarrow a=c$ 2. $b \neq 0, a \cdot b = c \cdot b \Rightarrow a=c$

3. "0 is unique" 4. "1 is unique"

5. " $-a$ is unique" 6. " a^{-1} is unique"

[So $a-b$ & a/b can be defined]

7. $-(-a) = a$, $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$ 8. $a \cdot 0 = 0$

9. There's no 0^{-1}

10. $(-a) \cdot b = a \cdot (-b) = -(a \cdot b)$

11. $(-a)(-b) = a \cdot b$

12. $ab = 0$ iff $(a=0) \vee (b=0)$

16. $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$

Thm $\exists \chi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow F$ s.t. $\chi(0) = 0$ $\chi(1) = 1$
 $\chi(m+n) = \chi(m) + \chi(n)$
 $\chi(mn) = \chi(m) \cdot \chi(n)$

Def characteristic

previous theme: "abstraction, generalization, definition, examples"

next: "dream, implications, formalization & proof"

Dream Add to \mathbb{R} some number i so that $i^2 = -1$

Implications must add $7i, 3-7i, (2+3i)(3-7i), (3-7i)^{-1}, \dots$

Formally define \mathbb{C} and verify fieldness.

Thm Our definitions indeed make a field!

show "The Complex Numbers by Computer"

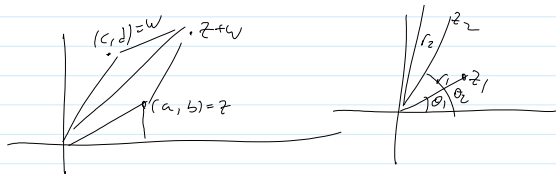
Interpretation

$$(c_1, c_2) = w \cdot z + w$$

$$\begin{matrix} z, z \\ \sqrt{z} \\ z+2 \\ \frac{z+2}{2} \end{matrix}$$

done
line

Interpretation



Waves, AC, RLC

$$V = RI$$

$$V = I/C$$

Why aren't we also adding \sqrt{i} ?

Hour 2. V.S. and subspaces as in textbook.

Motivation: Forces can be added and multiplied by scalars

Def Let F be a field. A v.s. over F is a set V , with a special element $0 \in V$, a binary $+$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$ and a binary \cdot : $F \times V \rightarrow V$, s.t.

VS1. $x+y = y+x$ VS2: Assoc.

VS3. 0 VS4: $-$

VS5: $1 \cdot x = x$ VS6 $a(bx) = (ab)x$

VS7 $a(x+y)$ VS8 $(a+b)x$

Examples: 1. F^n

2. $M_{m \times n}(F)$

3. $\mathcal{O}(S, F)$ S a set

4. Polynomials

5. \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q} "Galois theory"

Thm 1. Cancellation law: additive, $2 \times$ multiplicative.

2. 0_V is unique

3. negatives are unique.

5. $0 \cdot x = 0$ 6. $a \cdot 0 = 0$

7. $(-a)x = -(ax) = a(-x)$

8. $cV = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \vee V = 0$