

Soluție

1. a) $A + 2I_2 = O_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a+2 & b \\ c & d+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 0, c = 0, d = -2.$
- b) $B = A - A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b-c \\ c-b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det B = (c-b)^2.$
- c) $A + A^t = 2I_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2a & b+c \\ b+c & 2d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a = d = 1, b = -c. \det(A - A^t) = 4b^2 : 4.$
2. a) $e = 5.$
- b) $x \circ x \circ x = (x-4)^3 + 4; (x-4)^3 + 4 = x \Leftrightarrow (x-4)(x-5)(x-3) = 0, \text{ adică } x \in \{3, 4, 5\}.$
- c) Luăm, de exemplu, $a - 4 = \frac{2}{3}$ și $b - 4 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow a \circ b = 1 + 4 = 5 \in \mathbb{N}.$