

2- $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ ve $x = r_1x + \dots + r_nx \in A$ olup $A \neq \emptyset$ dir.
 - $a_1 = r_1x + n_1x, a_2 = r_2x + n_2x \in A$ iain
 $a_1 - a_2 = (r_1 - r_2)x + (n_1 - n_2)x \in A$ dir.

- $a \in R$ ve $rx + nx \in A$ olsun. $n \geq 0$ ise
 $a(rx + nx) = a(rx) + a(nx)$
 $= (ar)x + a(x + \dots + x)$
 $= (ar)x + ax + \dots + ax$
 $= (ar)x + n(ax)$

$n < 0$ ise $a(rx + nx) = a(rx) + a(nx)$
 $= (ar)x + a((-n)x + \dots + (-n)x)$
 $= (ar)x + a(-n)x + \dots + a(-n)x$
 $= (ar)x + n(ax)$ dir.

$A \leq M$ dir.

3- a) s, r nin sol tersi olsun. $sr = rs = 1, s \in R, r \in R$
 $0 \neq m \in M$ iain $rm = 0 \Rightarrow s(rm) = (sr)m = 1 \cdot m = m = 0$
 $= 1 \cdot m = 0$

aeliskisi elde edilir.

b) $0_R \in R$ iain $M \cdot 0_R = 0$ olup $K \neq \emptyset$ dir.

- $x, y \in K \Rightarrow Mx = My = 0$ dir
 $(x - y)M \neq M(x - y) = Mx - My = 0 - 0 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x - y \in K$ dir.

- $\forall r \in R, \forall m \in K \Rightarrow Mx = 0$ dir
 $x \cdot r$ ve $rx \in K \quad M(xr) = (Mx)r = 0$
 olup $rx \in K, M(rx) = Mx = 0$ olup
 K, R 'nin idealidir.

$$4- \text{End}(M) \times M \longrightarrow M$$

$$(f, m) \longrightarrow f \cdot m = f(m)$$

- $\forall f, g \in \text{End}(M)$ ve $\forall m, m_1, m_2 \in M$ için

$$a) f \cdot (m_1 + m_2) = f(m_1 + m_2) = f(m_1) + f(m_2) = f \cdot m_1 + f \cdot m_2$$

$$b) (f + g) \cdot m = (f + g)(m) = f(m) + g(m) = f \cdot m + g \cdot m$$

$$c) (f \cdot g) \cdot m = (f \cdot g)(m) = f(g(m)) = f(g \cdot m) \\ = f \cdot (g \cdot m)$$

olup M $\text{End}(M)$ -modülüdür.

1. a) $x \in \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\mathbb{N})) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \in \varphi(\mathbb{N})$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \varphi(a), \exists a \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) - \varphi(a) = 0_M$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x-a) = 0_M$
 $\Rightarrow x-a \in \text{Gek}\varphi$
 $\Rightarrow x-a = b, \exists b \in \text{Gek}\varphi$
 $\Rightarrow x = a+b \in \mathbb{N} + \text{Gek}\varphi$

$a \in \mathbb{N} + \text{Gek}\varphi \Rightarrow a = n + b, n \in \mathbb{N}, b \in \text{Gek}\varphi$
 $\Rightarrow a - n = b$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(a-n) = \varphi(b) = 0_M$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(a) - \varphi(n) = 0_M$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(a) = \varphi(n)$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(a) \in \varphi(\mathbb{N}) \Rightarrow a \in \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\mathbb{N}))$

b) $\beta: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \varphi(\mathbb{N})$ bir R -modül epimorfizmadır. $\text{Gek}\beta$ -yi hesaplayalım.
 $\text{Gek}\beta = \{a \in \mathbb{N} \mid \varphi(a) = 0_M\}$ ($a \in \mathbb{N}, \beta(a) = \varphi(a)$ ile tanımlansın)

$a \in \text{Gek}\beta \iff a \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \varphi(a) = 0_M$
 $(\implies) a \in \mathbb{N} \wedge a \in \text{Gek}\varphi$

$\iff \mathbb{N} \cap \text{Gek}\varphi$

homomorfizma teoremi gereği

$\frac{\mathbb{N}}{\mathbb{N} \cap \text{Gek}\varphi} \cong \varphi(\mathbb{N})$ dir.