

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

1.2 T B a c c D a c c C a n (a b c a b c)

☒ In accordance with Section 87(2)(g), I have omitted certain information from this document because it relates to:

2. $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ norm

a a n a n S a a n a a ;

3. $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangle \blacktriangle \\ \text{A} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \blacktriangle \blacktriangle \\ \text{A} \end{array}$

3.1.1 A $\begin{matrix} E \\ S \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} a \\ E \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} R \\ H \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} K \\ K \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} L \\ L \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} S \\ S \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} (\\ (\end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} T \\ T \end{matrix}$

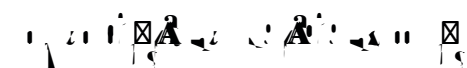
3.1.2 T

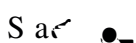
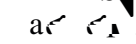
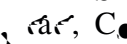
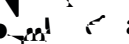
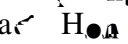
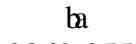
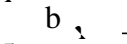
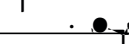
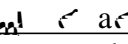
3.1.3

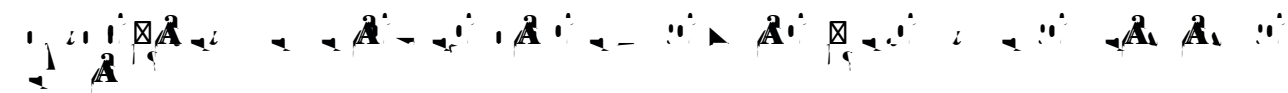
3.2 A $\mathbb{Z}$ -module M is called a $\mathbb{Z}$ -free module if M is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $\mathbb{Z}$.

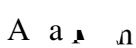
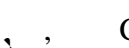
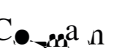
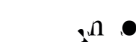
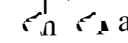
3.2.1 The $\mathbb{Z}$ -module $\mathbb{Z}^n$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$ -free module. (Consider the map $\phi: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ defined by $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. This is an isomorphism.)

3.1 

3.1.1 

Sac  a b  a  C. a n ' H
 a  C. a  H. K. I. S. L. , b a  +852
 2862 8555,  a  /  b  a
 17M F. H. C. , 183 Q. n'
 R. Ea , a n a, H. K. .

3.1.2 

A a n a  , C. a n  a n  a n n  , n
 C. a n . S a  a b  n n  C. a n  a n n