Dominios (de integridade) D'Avel comutativo com vaidade

Al que não ten divisores

de zero (ab=0 = 000)

I e'ideal primo sempre que

Se tem que ab \(\) ideal IqJ (L) Terrema: Maximal => Primo Vao necessariamente é verdade Z[n] + I=(2) I=(x) são ideais primos que não São muximois $J_1 = (x_1) \quad J_2 = (x_1, x_2)$ [K[x,x2,x3] I3 ~ (x, x2, x3) f(x, x2, x3 & 1R[x, x,x]} I,= { x, f(n, x2, 23) | e', deal primo

Pois $g(x_1, x_2, x_3) h(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in J_1 \Rightarrow x_1$ divide $g \cdot h$
=) x, divide g ouh =) ge I, ou he I.
In tambéné ideal primo e In tambén
], &], & L3 & K(21, 12, 12)
Pois Js não contém os polinomios que len Coeficiente constante +0
Coeficiente constante +0
Nm E3ZCZ 3/mn 3/3/m 3/n
não e' ideal primo
não e' ideal primo $67/21$ por $66/21$ mas $3 6/21$ $2 \cdot 3''$
en Z Ideais primo (=> Ideais maxima)
D ~ dominio P ~ primo
Corpo M = maxim d

$$(\mathcal{L}, +, \cdot) \stackrel{e}{=} \text{ th curpo so } \stackrel{(\mathcal{L}, +, \cdot)}{\text{th dominio}} \stackrel{e}{=} \stackrel{(\mathcal{L}, +, \cdot)}{\text{th dominio}} \stackrel{(\mathcal{L}, +, \cdot)}{\text{th$$

$$0[\sqrt[3]{2}] = \frac{1}{3}a + \sqrt[3]{2}b + \sqrt[3]{4}c | a,b,c \in 0$$

$$e' \text{ om } corpo!!$$

$$(a+\sqrt[3]{2}b+\sqrt[3]{4}c) (d+\sqrt[3]{2}f+\sqrt[3]{4}g) = 1$$

$$= (ad+2bg+2cf) + (af+bd+2cg)\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$+ (cd+bf+ag)\sqrt[3]{4} \quad \text{fechado}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 2c & 2b \\ b & a & 2c \\ c & b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ f \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det \begin{pmatrix} a & 2c & 2b \\ b & a & 2c \\ c & b & a \end{pmatrix} = a(a^2-2cb)-2c(ab-2c^2)$$

$$(a+\sqrt[3]{2}b+\sqrt[3]{4}c^3-6abc = 0$$

$$fem \quad solve ao \quad racional$$

$$(a+\sqrt[3]{2}b+\sqrt[3]{4}c) (a+\sqrt[3]{2}gb+\sqrt[3]{2}c) (a+\sqrt[3]{2}b+\sqrt[3]{2}c)$$

$$= (a+\sqrt[3]{2}b+\sqrt[3]{4}c) (a+\sqrt[3]{2}gb+\sqrt[3]{2}c) (a+\sqrt[3]{2}b+\sqrt[3]{2}c)$$

On de
$$q^3 = 1$$
 com $q + 1$

$$q^3 \cdot 1 = (q - 1)(q^2 + q + 1)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \sqrt{2}b + \sqrt{4}c = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = b = c = 0 \quad i.e.$$

$$\Rightarrow 1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{4} \quad \text{sao} \quad L.I. \quad \text{sobre} \quad 0 \quad ! \cdot ! \quad (\text{Pensar})$$

$$\boxed{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})} + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}) + (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

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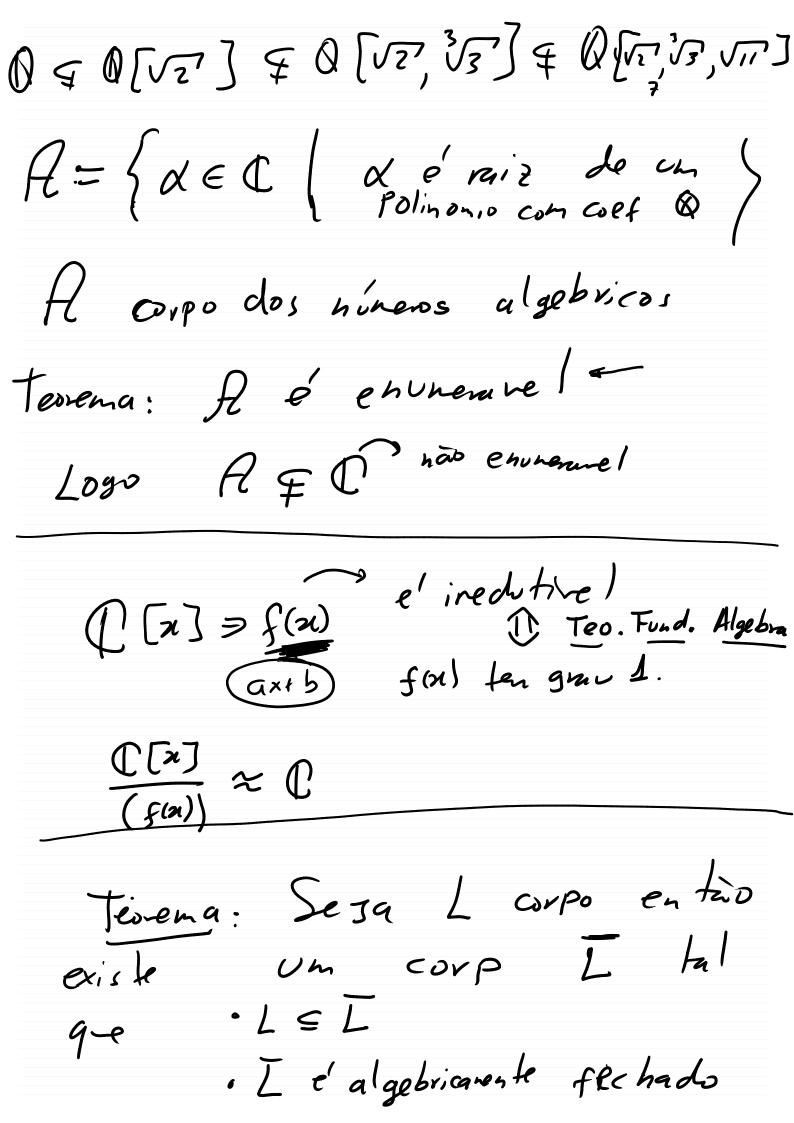
Suponhanos ge J J ideal I & J & Q [n] $\exists g(x) \in J \setminus J \Rightarrow g(x) \stackrel{\text{hao } e'}{\neq} d, visivel$ mdc(f(x), g(x)) = 1existem $a(x) \in b(x) \in O(x)$ this ge $a(x) f(x) + b(x) g(x) = 1 \in J$ IEJ > OFIST con had, tono Q[n] e d'un corpo. (f(x)) a maximal f(x) inedutive f(x) inedutive f(x) f(x

Agirmação $\frac{Q[x]}{s(f(x))} \sim Q[x]$ $\frac{q}{q}$ $\frac{q}{q}$

$$\psi: \mathcal{D}[\alpha] \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}[\alpha] \qquad \text{hohomortismo} \\
\mathcal{X} \longmapsto \alpha \\
\mathcal{D} \ni \alpha \longmapsto \alpha \\
\mathcal{Y}(\pi^2) = \mathcal{Y}(x)^2 = \alpha^2 \\
\mathcal{Y}(3\times 12x^2) = \mathcal{Y}(3\times) + \mathcal{Y}(2x^2) \\
= \mathcal{Y}(3)\mathcal{Y}(x) + \mathcal{Y}(2)\mathcal{Y}(x)\mathcal{Y}(x) \\
= 3\alpha + 2\alpha^2 \\
\mathcal{E}_{m} \text{ genul} \\
\mathcal{Q}[\alpha] \ni h(\alpha) \longmapsto h(\alpha) \\
\mathcal{Y} \in \text{honomortismo de areis. } qe \\
e' \text{ sobre} \\
\mathcal{K}_{er}(\mathcal{Y}) = \{h(\alpha) \in \mathcal{D}[\alpha] \mid \mathcal{Y}(h(\alpha)) = h(\alpha) = 0\} \\
\mathcal{A}_{firma} = 0 \qquad \text{for}(\mathcal{Y}) = (f(\alpha)) \\
\mathcal{D}_{g(\alpha)} = 0 \\
\mathcal{D}_{g$$

Logo $Ker(\Psi) = (f(x))$ $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 1 = Q[x] 4(1) = 1 = 0 =)] = Ker(4) Logo Ker(4) + Q[x] Concluinos Ker(4) = (8) Pelo Jeorena de homomorgismo de are is $Q \neq Q[x] = Q[x] \approx Q[x]$ | Ker(y) = Ker(y) | isomorfos Emparticular OTAJ d'un corpo. E $X = \sqrt[3]{2} \longrightarrow X^{2} = 0 \implies 0$ $(x^{2} - 2) \longrightarrow (x^{2} - 2)$ $(x^{2} - 2) \longrightarrow (x^{2} - 2)$

Se $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que é vaiz de un solinon io com coexicientes vacionais então $O[\alpha]$ é un corpo!!



ineduticeis Teavena. En R[x] os unicos polinomios (são de grav \le 2 S(n) ∈ IR [n] e seja α ∈ C IR vaiz de f ie $f(\alpha)=0$ Considerations $h(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\overline{\alpha})$ $h(x) = x^{2} (\alpha + \overline{\alpha}) \times + \alpha \overline{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ \mathbb{R} $f(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = \delta = 0$ $f(\overline{a})$ \Rightarrow \overline{d} e' raiz -) Logo h(x) divide $f(x) \leftarrow i redutial$ en R[x]/ 9mv2 RTaj =) f(x) = h(x)Se pego s(x) irredutirel de grav 2 $R \notin \frac{R[\pi]}{(f(\pi))} \simeq R[\pi] \subseteq C = R[i]$ $R \notin \frac{R[\pi]}{(f(\pi))} \simeq R[\pi]$ (x^2+1) RTa] = C