A-> H TER Sobre $f \alpha \mapsto a J$ ideal, que não Domini 0 de Ideais (é prino $\rightarrow a \mapsto \overline{a} \neq \overline{0}$ principals b1-> 6+0 3 abe [maa, b ∉ I $(4) \stackrel{(2)}{=} 2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{42} \stackrel{\ddot{a}}{=}$ āb=ab=0 Ideal não prins B-367 a 1-) -b Se y homo entrib 3) Y(A) sempre e are · b, b2 => 4(a,) - b, >> Y(a, taz) = Y(a,) + Y(az) = bitbz $Y(a_1) = b_2$ 4 (a,a,) - b, b,

[Z4=41,2,3,07 ~) {2,0% anel]

$$\frac{2[\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}]}{2a+b+b\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq b\sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq b\sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq b\sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a_2b \neq a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1b$$

 $=\frac{1}{c^2 + 3d^2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4c}{c^2 + 3d^2} \\ \frac{-4d}{c^2 + d^2} \end{pmatrix}$

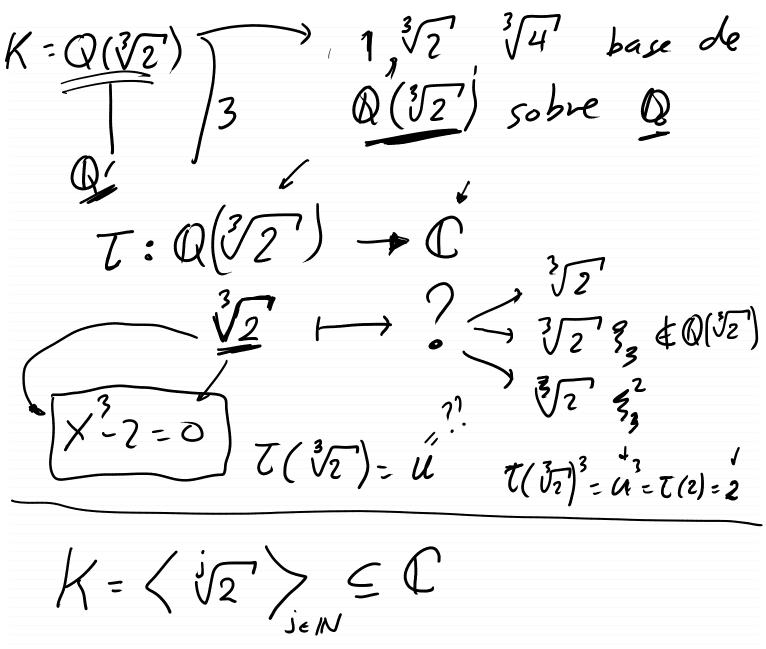
$$d = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4c}{c^{2}} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \frac{4}{c} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad celt + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + 0\sqrt{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2(a-b\sqrt{-3})}{2(a-b\sqrt{-3})} = \frac{2a}{a+b\sqrt{3}}$$

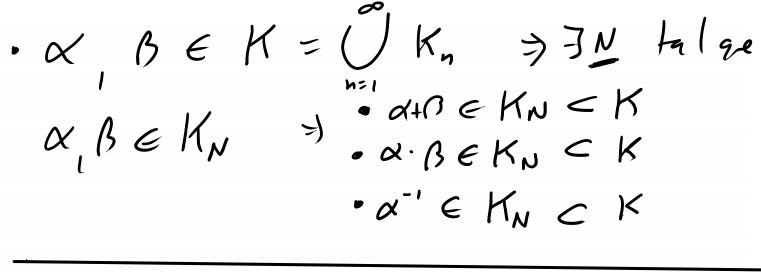
$$\frac{2(a-b\sqrt{-3})}{a^2+3b^2} = \frac{2a}{a^2+3b^2} - \frac{2b}{a^2+3b^2}\sqrt{-3}$$

$$\frac{2}{2(a-b\sqrt{-3})} = \frac{2a}{a^2+3b^2} - \frac{2b}{a^2+3b^2}\sqrt{-3}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a^{2}+ab+b^{2}} = \frac{b}{a^{2}+ab+b^{2}} = \frac{b}{a^{2}+ab+b^{$$



$$K = \langle \sqrt{2} \rangle_{\text{jell}} \leq C$$
 $K_{\text{in}} : \langle \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, ..., \sqrt{2} \rangle \leq C$
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falanos que a extensão é

finita se K visto como

L-espaço rehorial tem

dinensão tinita

Logo [K:L]:= dim_ K = N

Logo existem a, a. . on EK

tal que K = x, LD & LD. Dan L

CINY = Grapo de praçoes de polinomios

1 = { PW | PW QW | E CINT }

QW ±0

C

Teorema: Se Kécorpo en tivo exist K ge contém Ke é algebricanen le Sechado Prova: Lena de Zorn

/ Noninio Euclideano => D.I.P. > DFU Z[x] ? (2,x) habe principal Não é DIP => Não é D.E. En genul se DIP mas have corpo então D[x] Não é
PIP (se Dé corpo =) D[x] e D.E.)
J Gno hão é corpo =) a & U(D) (a, x) e' ideal de D[n] mas hao é principal pois caso anhario $\langle a, x \rangle = \langle f(x) \rangle$

s(n) divide a → f(x)=c f(x) divide x =) C divide x => x=C·(c-1x) =) c'eD => c e' una unidade =) < s(x) > = (c) = D mas 1 & <a,x> Pois $1 = \frac{\alpha g(x) + xh(x)}{4}$) 1 = a bo =) a ∈ U(D) 1 = abot + x(....) con haditorio Terena: Se De D.F.U. então D[x] é D.F.U. Des: Ditenos que I d'gendo Por 10x, 7; EJ se todo elemento BEI pude-se escrerer como uma combinação linear finite des haises

ie., existem j, ji...js e J e a, a2 - as ED tal que B=9, x3, +a2x3+10, x3, Det: Un ideal I e' finitainente grads Se existen d, de de les Mulge $\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle_D =$ Pet: Um ideal I é trincipal se existe $\alpha \in J$ tal que $J=\langle \alpha \rangle$ En Z => <12,15> = <3> $\langle n_{1,-},n_{k}\rangle = \langle mdc(n_{1,-},n_{k})\rangle$ Z[1+V-19] > DIP que não é DE Z[x] DFU mas hā e' DIP

 $md((2,x)=1 \qquad 1=2f(x)+xg(x)$ Nav e' possive!

I está contido em alguns ideais prinos

P. P. P.

Dizemos que D len saturação única

de ideais se I = P. P. P. ideais

prino de torna única

AB = (ab | aeA be B) CACD

AB = AAB

Mac(xy)=1

X + y = Z

resolver nos

húnaros in leinos (x+iy)(x-iy) = Z (x+iy)(x-iy) = ZDE

DFU md((x+iy, x-iy) = mde(2x, x-iy) = mde(2x, x-iy) mdc(x, x-iy) = mdc(x,-iy) = ndc(x,y)=1

X+iy= (m+in)2 > Z= (m+in) (m-in) $= m^2 + 2mhi - h^2$ X= m²-h²

Y= 2mn

Com mdc(x,y)-1

Z= m²+n²

Min)-1 min inpar

Triplas pitagoricas primitivos $\begin{cases} X : (m^2 - h^2) \\ Y = 2mn \\ Z : (m^2 + h^2) \\ \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
2 = 21 \\
4 = 20 \\
7 = 29
\end{cases}$