

# Lemma chineză a Resturilor

$$\mathbb{Z}_{mn} \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n, \quad (m, n) = 1.$$

**Aplicație:** Rezolvarea sistemelor de forma:

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & m_i \in \mathbb{N}, m_i \geq 2 \\ & (m_i, m_j) = 1, \forall i \neq j \end{aligned}$$

**Alg. de rezolvare:**

$$m = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot \dots \cdot m_k, \quad m_i' = \frac{m}{m_i} \quad i = \overline{1, k}$$

$$\text{Obs.: } (m_i, m_i') = 1.$$

Se calculează  $t_i = \text{inversul lui } m_i' \pmod{m_i}$ .

Sistemul de mai sus are o unică soluție mod  $m$  dată de:  $a_1 t_1 m_1' + a_2 t_2 m_2' + \dots + a_k t_k m_k'$ .

**Ex. 1:** Rezolvati sistemul:

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 4 & m_1' &= 15 & a_1 &= 1 \\ m_2 &= 3 & m_2' &= 20 & a_2 &= 2 \\ m_3 &= 5 & m_3' &= 12 & a_3 &= 1. \\ m &= 60 \end{aligned}$$

$t_1$ : inversul lui 15 mod 4. În  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ :

$$\hat{15} = \hat{3}, \quad \hat{3}^{-1} = \hat{3} \Rightarrow t_1 = 3$$

$$\text{Obs.: } \hat{15} = \hat{-1}, \quad t_1' = -1.$$

$t_2$ :  $\hat{20} = \hat{-1} \Rightarrow t_2 = -1$ . (sau  $t_2' = 2$ ).

$$t_3 \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_5: \hat{12} = \hat{2}, \quad \hat{2}^{-1} = \hat{3} \Rightarrow t_3 = \hat{3}.$$

$$a_1 t_1 m_1' + a_2 t_2 m_2' + a_3 t_3 m_3' =$$

$$= 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 15 + 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 20 + 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 12$$

$$= 45 - 40 + 36 = 41.$$

$$41 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$41 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$41 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

Sol. sistemului :

$$x \in \{60k + 41 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

$$a_1 t_1' m_1' + a_2 t_2' m_2' + a_3 t_3 m_3' =$$

$$= -15 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 20 + 3 \cdot 12 = -15 + 80 + 36 = 101.$$

$$101 \equiv 41 \pmod{60}$$

Ex. 2 : Rez. Sistemul :

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 7 \pmod{12} \end{cases}$$

$$m_1 = 5$$

$$m_2 = 7$$

$$m_3 = 12$$

$$m = 420$$

$$m_1' = 84$$

$$m_2' = 60$$

$$m_3' = 35$$

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_2 = 5$$

$$a_3 = 7.$$

Rez :

$$t_1 : \text{În } \mathbb{Z}_5 : \hat{84} = \hat{4} ; \hat{4}^{-1} = \hat{4} \quad (\text{sau } \hat{-1}) \rightarrow t_1 = 4.$$

$$t_2 : \text{În } \mathbb{Z}_7 : \hat{60} = \hat{4} ; \hat{4}^{-1} = \hat{2}$$

$$\rightarrow t_2 = 2 \cdot (-5)$$

$$t_3 : \text{Var. 1 : } \hat{35} = \hat{11} \quad (= \hat{-1})$$

Var. 2 : Algoritmul lui Euclid  $\rightarrow$  împărțiri cu rest

Reminder :  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, (a, b) = d \Rightarrow \exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.i.}$   
 $d = am + b \cdot n$

Algoritmul lui Euclid - calculăm  $d$ .  
 - găsim scrierea  $d = am + bn$ .

$$(35, 12) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 35 \cdot m + 12 \cdot n$$

$$t_3 = m.$$



Alg. lui Euclid:  $|a| > |b|$ .

$$a = \underline{b} \cdot q_0 + \underline{r_0}$$

$$b = \underline{r_0} \cdot q_1 + \underline{r_1}$$

$$r_0 = r_1 \cdot q_2 + r_2$$

⋮

$$r_{k-1} = \underline{r_k} \cdot q_{k+1} + \underline{r_{k+1}}$$

$$r_k = r_{k+1} \cdot q_{k+2}$$

$$d = r_{k+1}$$

$$(35, 12) = 1.$$

$$35 = \underline{12} \cdot 2 + \underline{11}$$

$$12 = \underline{11} \cdot 1 + \underline{1}$$

$$11 = 1 \cdot 11$$

$$1 = 12 - 11 \cdot 1 = 12 - (35 - 12 \cdot 2)$$

$$= 3 \cdot 12 - 35$$

$$t_3 = -1.$$

$$a_1 t_1 m_1' + a_2 t_2 m_2' + a_3 t_3 m_3' =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 84 + 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 60 + 7 \cdot (-1) \cdot 35 =$$

$$= 1008 + 600 - 245 = 1363$$

$$1363 \equiv 103 \pmod{420}.$$

$$420 \cdot 3 = 1260$$

$$x \in \{420k + 103 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Ex. 3: Aflați inversul lui 7 mod 40 cu Alg. lui Euclid.

Def:

$$40 = \underline{7} \cdot 5 + \underline{5}$$

$$7 = \underline{5} \cdot 1 + \underline{2}$$

$$5 = \underline{2} \cdot 2 + \underline{1}$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2$$

$$(7, 40) = 1$$

$$1 = 3 \cdot 40 - 17 \cdot 7 \rightarrow \hat{1} = -17 \cdot \hat{7}$$

$$1 = 5 - 2 \cdot 2 = 5 - 2(7 - 5) =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 7 = 3(40 - 7 \cdot 5) - 2 \cdot 7 =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 40 - 17 \cdot 7 \Rightarrow \hat{7}^{-1} = -17 \pmod{40}.$$

$$T: \begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{8} \\ x \equiv 6 \pmod{9} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

### Înțele de polinoame

Ex. 4: Calculați idealul generat de 2 și X în  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$  în  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(2, X)$ .

Def:

A inel,  $I \subseteq A$  ideal dacă:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, +) \leq (A, +)$$

$$\forall ax \in I, \forall a \in A, \forall x \in I$$

în  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ :

$$(2, X) = \{2f + X \cdot g \mid f, g \in \mathbb{Z}[X]\}$$

Obs: A inel,  $x_1, \dots, x_k \in A$ .

$$(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \{a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_k x_k \mid a_i \in A\}.$$

$$f = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_m X^m$$

$$g = b_0 + b_1 X + \dots + b_m X^m, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, b_i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2f + Xg &= 2(a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_m X^m) + X(b_0 + b_1 X + \dots + b_m X^m) = \\ &= 2a_0 + 2a_1 X + \dots + 2a_m X^m + b_0 X + b_1 X^2 + \dots + b_m X^{m+1} = \\ &= \underbrace{2a_0}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{(2a_1 + b_0)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} X + \underbrace{(2a_2 + b_1)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} X^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$2f + Xg$  - are termenul liber un nr. par

$(2, X)$  = mulțimea polinoamelor cu termenul liber par

$$= \{f \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \mid f(0) \text{ par}\}.$$

↳ treb. dem. prin dublă incluziune



$$\mathbb{Z}[X]/(2, X)$$

$f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$  arbitrar

$$f = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_m X^m = a_0 + X(a_1 + a_2 X + \dots + a_m X^{m-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow f = a_0 + \underbrace{X \cdot g}_{\in (2, X)}$$

$$X \cdot g = 2 \cdot 0 + X \cdot g$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f} = \hat{a}_0 \begin{cases} \hat{0} & \text{dacă } a_0 \text{ par} \\ \hat{1} & \text{dacă } a_0 \text{ impar} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[X]/(2, X) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

$$f = a_0 + X \cdot g$$

$$\text{Caz 1: } a_0 = 2K \quad : \quad f = 2 \cdot K + X \cdot g \in (2, X).$$

$$\text{Caz 2: } a_0 = 2K+1 \quad : \quad f = 1 + \underbrace{2 \cdot K + X \cdot g}_{\in (2, X)} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$$

$$\text{În } \mathbb{Z}[X]/(2, X) : \hat{f} = \hat{1} + (2K + Xg) = \hat{1}$$

Obs:  $I = (f_1, \dots, f_k)$ ,  $f_i \in K[X]$ . "0"

$$\deg f_1 \leq \deg f_2 \leq \dots \leq \deg f_k.$$

$$f \in K[X] \Rightarrow f = f_1 \cdot g_1 + f_2 \cdot g_2 + \dots + f_k \cdot g_k + R$$

$$R \notin I, \deg R < \deg f_1.$$

$$f = f_k \cdot g_k + r_1$$

Ex. 5: Calculați următoarele ideale factor:

a.  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^3)$

c.  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^2+1)$

b.  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^2-2)$

d.  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(2)$

Rez:

a.  $(x^3) = \{x^3 p \mid p \in \mathbb{Z}[X]\}$

$= \{a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots + a_m x^m \mid m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 3, a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$f \in \mathbb{Z}[X], f = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m$

$f = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \underbrace{x^3 \cdot g}_{\in (x^3)}$

$\hat{f} = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$

$\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^3) \stackrel{\text{clasa}}{=} \text{multimea tuturor resturilor posibile la împărțirea cu } x^3$

SCR = multimea polinoamelor de grad cel mult 2.

$\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^m) \rightarrow \text{SCR} = \text{polinoame de grad cel mult } m-1$

b.  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^2-2) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

În general,  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(x^2-p) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}], p \in \mathbb{N}, p \text{ prim}$

$f = x^5 - 2x^4 + 7x + 4$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^5 - 2x^4 + 7x + 4 & x^2 - 2 \\ -x^5 & + 2x^3 \\ \hline & -2x^4 + 2x^3 + 7x + 4 \\ & 2x^4 & -4x^2 \\ \hline & 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 4 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} -2x^3 + 4x \\ -4x^2 + 11x + 4 \\ 4x^2 \quad -8 \\ \hline 11x - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{2}) &= (\sqrt{2})^5 - 2(\sqrt{2})^4 + 7\sqrt{2} + 4 = \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} - 8 + 7\sqrt{2} + 4 = \underline{11\sqrt{2} - 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sm } \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-2) \quad , \quad \hat{x}^2 = \hat{2}$$

$$\varphi : \mathbb{Z}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$$

$$\varphi(p) = p(\sqrt{2})$$

$\varphi$  morphism de anneaux surjectif,  $\text{Ker } \varphi = (x^2-2)$ .

$$\text{TFI} : \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-2) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$$

$$c. \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+1) \cong \mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a+bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$d. \mathbb{Z}[x]/(2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[x]$$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 X + \dots + \hat{a}_m X^m$$

$$p = 2 \cdot q + r, \quad r \text{ are coef. down } 0 \text{ to } 1.$$

$$e. \mathbb{Z}[x]/((x-1)(x+2)) = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+x-2)$$

Obs (Ex.):

$$\mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^2-1) \cong \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-1) \not\cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \quad (\cong \{(a,b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a \equiv b \pmod{2}\})$$

LCR:  $A$  imel (com., unital),  $I, J \triangleleft A$

$$\text{cu } I+J = A$$

$$A/I \cap J \simeq A/I \cdot J \simeq A/I \times A/J.$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x(x+1)) \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$1 \in (x) + (x+1) = \mathbb{Z}[x].$$