Jeonema impartiri cu rest. Aplication

Aplati restul impartirii lui: x -2x +1 la x -1 (3) Dacá  $p(x), g(x), r(x), \Delta(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$  a.s.  $p(x^5) + x g(x^5) + x^2 r(x^5) = (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \Delta(x),$ atunci  $p(\Delta) = 0$ .

A Determinant a,  $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{R_{\alpha}} x^{-1} \cdot (x^{-1})^2 dx^4 + bx^3 + 1$ . (Temá!) 2) Determination en a.T. x2+x+1/x2m+xm+1. The hest f(x) = g(x) + ax + b f(x) = g(x) + ax + b f(x)

X=-1  $f(-1)=g(-1)\cdot g(-1)-a+b=1$  =2 -a+b=4 (2) Din (1) 5 (2) => 2b=4=3b=2 => a=-2; nestul 17(x)=-2x+2  $f_1(x) = nx^{m+1} - (m+1)x^{m} + 1$ ,  $g(x) = (x-D^2)$   $f_1(x), g(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ Timp nest=) == ==  $f(x) = g(x) \cdot g(x) + ax+b$ , a,b=0  $f(a) = g(a) \cdot g(a) + a+b == a+b=0$  (\*) 10 raid. multiplà de araim - 1 d'' f'(n) = 0  $f'(x) = (m+1)m \times m - m(m+1) \times m - 1 = 0$   $f'(x) = (m+1)m \times m - m(m+1) \times m - 1 = 0$   $f'(x) = (m+1)m \times m - m(m+1) \times m - 1 = 0$   $f'(x) = (m+1)m \times m - m(m+1) \times m - 1 = 0$   $f'(x) = (m+1)m \times m - m(m+1) \times m - 1 = 0$ Deci restal imp. este 2000.

fi(x) = Mxm+1-(M+1)xm+7= = MX - MX - X + 1 =  $= w_{x}(x-1) - (x_{y}-1) =$  $= (x-1) \left[ wx_{m} - (x_{m-1} + x_{m-5} + - - + 7) \right]$  $=(x-i)[(xx_{i-1}^{-1}x_{i-1}^{-1})+(x_{i-1}^{-1}x_{i-1}^{-1})+(x_{i-1}^{-1}x_{i-1}^{-1})+(x_{i-1}^{-1}x_{i-1}^{-1}x_{i-1}^{-1})]=$  $= (x-1) \left[ x - (x-1) + x - (x-1)(x+1) + - + (x-1)(x-1) + x - (x-1)(x+1) \right]$  $= (x-1)^2 \cdot q(x) = nestul imprestu o.$  $P+ f_1(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'+1$  si  $g_1(x) = (x+1)^2 + facem ca in prima <math>g_1(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'+1$  si  $g_2(x) = (x+1)^2 + facem ca in prima <math>g_1(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'+1$  si  $g_2(x) = (x+1)^2 + facem ca in prima <math>g_1(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'+1$  si  $g_2(x) = (x+1)^2 + facem ca in prima <math>g_1(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'+1$  si  $g_2(x) = (x+1)^2 + facem ca in prima <math>g_1(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'+1$  si  $g_2(x) = mx' - (m+i)x'$ observand ce  $f_1(-1) = M(-1) - (M+1)(-1) + 1 = (-1) - (M+1)(-1) + (-1) - (M+1)(-1) + 1 = (-1) - (M+1)(-1) + (-1) - (-$ =(-1) (2m+1)+1. =a+b ----(1ema)  $f'(-1) = (-1)^{M} 2M(m+1) = a$ 

Obs Rádácinile polinomului XM-1 e C[x], M71, sunt distincte 2 cate 2 si sunt 1, E, E<sup>2</sup>, -, E<sup>M-1</sup>, unde Viétè E= cos <sup>2</sup>/<sub>M</sub> + i sin <sup>2</sup>/<sub>M</sub> (Moivre mo E = cos <sup>2</sup>/<sub>M</sub> isin <sup>m</sup>/<sub>M</sub> (rad primitiva de ordin M)

(rad primitiva de ordin M)

(rad primitiva de ordin M) M=3 no rad lui  $x^3-1$  sunt  $1, -\frac{1}{2} + i\sqrt{3}, -\frac{1}{2} - i\sqrt{3}$ M=4 no rad lui  $x^4-1$  sunt  $1, i, i^2, i^3$ , adica 1, i, -1, -i  $(\cos \frac{2\pi i}{4} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{4} = i)$ M=5 no Putet calcula explicit raddacinile lui  $x^5-1$ .  $\mathcal{E}_{5} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$   $4 \cdot \mathcal{E}_{5} \cdot \mathcal{E}^{2}, \mathcal{E}^{3}, \mathcal{E}^{4}$ Puteti calcula cos = sin 211 ? DA Es e radacina polinomului  $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  [[ (prima parte Vietè)]  $x^5 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$   $(x - \frac{1}{5})(x - \frac{2}{5})(x - \frac{2}{5})(x - \frac{2}{5})$ 

Decarece 
$$\mathcal{E}_{5} = (\mathcal{E}_{5} + \mathcal{E}_{5})/2$$
 $\mathcal{E}_{5} + \mathcal{E}_{5} + \mathcal{E}_{$ 

Exc5 Ancitat cà X4+x3+x2+X+11x4+x33+x22+x11+1. Råd lui  $x^{1} + x^{3} + x^{2} + x + 1$  sunt  $E_{1}E_{1}^{2}E_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}$  unde  $E = E_{3} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$  tising  $f(x) = x^{4} + x^{3} + x^{2} + x^{4} + 1$   $= (E_{3})^{8} \cdot E_{4} + (E_{3})^{6} \cdot E_{3}^{2} + (E_{3})^{6} \cdot E_{4}^{2} + (E_{3})^{6} \cdot$ f(ε) = ε4 + ε<sup>3</sup> + ε<sup>2</sup> + ε + 1 = 0 analog  $f(\varepsilon^2) = f(\varepsilon^3) = f(\varepsilon^4) = 0$  (Temá!)  $\frac{1}{C_{12}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1$ Rad. lui x²+x+1 Sunt - ½+i1/2, -½-i1/2 sau echivalent sunt  $\omega$ ,  $\omega^2$  unde  $\omega = \cos^2\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin^2\frac{\pi}{3}$ . Exc2 Det M (x2+x+1/x2m+xm+1).  $f(\omega) = f(\omega^2) = 0$ , unde  $f(x) = x^m + x^4 + 1$ . The saline resolution is ist.  $\frac{\omega^{3}=1}{\omega^{2}+\omega+1}=0$  (1)  $\omega^{4}+\omega^{4}+1=0$   $\omega^{2}=1$  (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (4) (4) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (8) (8) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (7) (8) (8) (8) (9) (9) (9) (1)Analizadupa la 3! rest. Emplui u la 3!

Aplicatie la Viete 7 Rezolvati ecuatia îm R: 4x + 197-x = 5. xe[0,97]  $u'+v'=(u+v^2)^2-2u^2v^2=[(u+v)^2-2uv]^2-2(uv)^2=\frac{1}{2}$  $= \left[a^2 - zb\right]^2 - 2b^2 = a^4 - 4a^2b + 4b^2 - 2b^2 = a^4 - 4a^2b + 2b^2$ 50+ V1444 50±38 =23 b=44 b=6

~> u si v sunt rédécimile pol I) {a=5 b=49 X-5X+44 (D<0) X  $(u,v\in\mathbb{R})$  $\begin{array}{c} (u,v \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \lambda = 5 \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} (u,v \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \lambda = 5 \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} (u,v \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \lambda = 3 \end{array}$ => X=16 san X=81. Eauatra are 2 sol; 16 si 81. (8) (Teorema lui Wilson) Fie pen, pzz. Så se arate ca P-prim (=) (p-1)! = -1 (modp). Dem = 1  $(p-1)! = -1 \pmod{p}$ . Pp red abs ca p rue = 1 (p-1)! + 1 = 1  $p = a \cdot b$  cu  $1 < a \cdot b < c$  = 1  $(a \cdot p)! = -1 \pmod{p}$ . Pp red abs = 1  $a \cdot b < c$  = 1 = 1  $a \cdot b < c$  = 1 = 1  $a \cdot b < c$  $(1-)^{1} \stackrel{\text{peprox}}{=} (Z_{p}, +, \circ) \stackrel{\text{ecorp}}{=} (Z_{p}, +, \circ) \stackrel{\text{$ => Pp & falsa => p & prim.

 $f(x) = X^{P-1} - \hat{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{p}[X].$   $(f(\hat{x}) = \hat{x}^{P-1} - \hat{1} = \hat{0})$ grad (f) = P-1

Grad (f) = P-1

Grad ainile (distincte) 1,2,-1,P-1

Cor are

rad.

rad.

Nult

P-1. Viete  $f(x) = (x - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (x - p - 1)$  Viete  $f(x) = (p - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (x - p - 1)$ -1  $\sqrt{20}$  -1  $\sqrt{20}$   $\sqrt{$ (P-1)! = -1 (mad P)