

Problema: Fie idealul  $I = (X^3, X^5)$  al inelului de polinoame  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$

(1) Un ex de polinom care  $\in I$  si are 4 termeni nemuli

$$I = (X^3, X^5) = \{ \underbrace{X^3 f(x) + X^5 g(x)}_{X^3 [f(x) + x^2 g(x)]} \mid f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[X] \} = \langle X^3 \rangle$$

deci idealul este generat

de fapt deci de  $X^3$

Rez: Ex:  $X^3(1+X+X^2+X^3) \in I$

$X^5 \in (X^3)$   
 $X^3, X^2$

$\frac{X^3(1+X) + X^5(1+X^2)}{\text{etc}} \in I$  (dacă nu am obs asta)

(2) Dati un ex de polinom care  $\notin I$  si are 3 termeni nemuli.

Rez:  $X^2 + X + 1$

! Pt puzetaj, treb să justificăm aici.

Pp.  $X^2 + X + 1 = X^3 f(x) + X^5 g(x) \Leftrightarrow \dots 1 = 0$  Fals.  
( $\uparrow$  prin absurd)

(4) Este adev că  $I = (X^3)$  și  $I = (X^5)$ ?

Rez: ~~Da~~  $I = (X^3)$  Da, pt că  $X^5 \in (X^3)$

$I = (X^5)$  Nu, deoarece  $X^3 \notin (X^5)$

(4) det. elementele nilpotente din inelul factor  $\mathbb{Q}[X]/I$ .

Roz:  $N(\mathbb{Q}[X]/(x^3)) = ?$

$\mathbb{Q}[X]/(x^3) =$  clase <sup>de grad</sup> ~~exide~~ cel mult 2 =  $\left\{ \overline{ax^2+bx+c} \mid a,b,c \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$   
polinom.

$\overline{f(x)} = \overline{\frac{x^0}{x^3} \cdot \overline{f(x)}} + \overline{n(x)}$

$\deg n \leq 2$ .

$V_1$ :

$\left( \overline{ax^2+bx+c} \right)^n = \overline{0} \quad \left| \quad \Rightarrow \quad (ax^2+bx+c)^n = 2x^2 + \beta x + c^n \Rightarrow \right.$   
 $\overline{x^3} = \overline{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c^n = 0$

$\Rightarrow N(\mathbb{Q}[X]/(x^3)) = \left\{ \overline{ax^2+bx} \mid a,b \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}.$

$V_2$ :

$\Rightarrow (ax^2+bx+c)^n \in (x^3)$   
 $(ax^2+bx+c)^n = x^3 u(x)$

$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow c=0.$

(5) det. elementele idempotente din inelul factor  $\mathbb{Q}[X]/I$ .

$\overline{ax^2+bx+c} = \overline{ax^2+bx+c}$

$\overline{ax^2+bx+c}^2 = \overline{a^2x^4 + b^2x^2 + c^2 + 2abx^3 + 2acx^2 + 2bcx} = \overline{ax^2+bx+c}$



$$(2ac + b^2 - a)x^2 + (2bc - b)x + c^2 - c = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} 2ac + b^2 = a \\ 2bc = b \\ c^2 = c \Rightarrow c \in \{0, 1\} \end{cases}$$

Case I:  $\underline{c=0} \Rightarrow \underline{b=0} \Rightarrow \underline{a=0}$

Case II:  $\underline{c=1} \Rightarrow 2b=b \Rightarrow \underline{b=0} \Rightarrow 2a=a \Rightarrow \underline{a=0}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{Idemp}(\mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3)) = \{0, 1\}.$$

(6) Sunt isomorfe ideale  $\mathbb{Q}[x]/I$  si  $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$ ? Justifica!

$$\mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3) \simeq \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}?$$

Rez: Folosim (4) si (5) ?  
(sau)

$$\underline{V_1}: \underline{\text{Dim}(M)}: \mathbb{P} \text{ si } \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} : (g_1, g_2)^n = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow (g_1^n, g_2^n) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g_1 = g_2 = 0 \Rightarrow N(\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}) = \{(0, 0)\}.$$

$$\underline{V_2}: \underline{\text{Dim}(S)}: \text{Idem}(\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}).$$

$$(g_1, g_2)^2 = (g_1, g_2) \leftarrow \text{Def}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1, g_2 \in \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow \text{Idem}(\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}) = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 0)\}$$

Problema 2: Fie  $P(X) = X^4 - X^2 + 1$  cu rădăcini complexe  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_4$ .

(1) Descompunem  $P(X)$  în factori ireductibili peste fiecare din corpurile  ~~$\mathbb{C}$~~   $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3$ .

① peste  $\mathbb{R}$ :  $X^4 - X^2 + 1 = X^4 + 2X^2 + 1 - 3X^2 = (X^2 + 1)^2 - \underbrace{3X^2}_{(\sqrt{3}X)^2} =$   
 $= \underbrace{(X^2 - \sqrt{3}X + 1)}_{\Delta < 0} \underbrace{(X^2 + \sqrt{3}X + 1)}_{\Delta < 0}$

② peste  $\mathbb{Q}$ : (Caut rădăcini rationale)

$\begin{matrix} p(1) = 1 \\ p(-1) = 2 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{pas 1:} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{nu are rădăcini rationale. } \Rightarrow \text{pas 2:}$

Dacă  $P$  este reductibil peste  $\mathbb{Q}$  atunci  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}$   
 $P(X) = (X^2 + aX + b)(X^2 + cX + d)$

$P(X) = (X^2 - \sqrt{3}X + 1)(X^2 + \sqrt{3}X + 1)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Pas 2.

③ peste  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ :  $P(X) = X^4 + X^2 + \hat{1}$ . // se schimbă cu +.

$f(X) = X^2 + X + \hat{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$  ireductibil.

$f(\hat{0}) = \hat{1}$

$f(\hat{1}) = \hat{1}$

④ peste  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ :  $P(X) = X^4 - X^2 + \hat{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_3[X]$ .

$P(X) = X^4 + \hat{2}X^2 + \hat{1} = \underbrace{(X^2 + \hat{1})^2}_{\text{ireductibil}}$



$$= \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 + 1.$$

Problema 3: Se considera permutarea  $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\in S_7$ .

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in S_7.$$

(1) Descr. în produs de cicluri disjuncti:

$$\tau = \underbrace{(1\ 2\ 5\ 6)}_4 \underbrace{(3\ 7\ 4)}_3$$

(2) Aflați ord( $\tau$ ) și calc  $\tau^{2020}$

cmmc (lungimile ciclilor)  $\rightarrow$  ord( $\tau$ ) = 12.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2020 : 12 \\ 12 \quad 168 \\ \hline 82 \\ 72 \\ \hline 100 \\ 16 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau^{2020} = \tau^4 = \underbrace{(1\ 2\ 5\ 6)}_e \cdot (3\ 7\ 4)^4 =$$

$$= \boxed{(3\ 7\ 4)}$$

$$\underbrace{(3\ 7\ 4)^3}_e \cdot (3\ 7\ 4)$$

(3)  ~~$\exists x \in S_7$  care~~  $\exists x \in S_7$  cu proprietatea.

$x^3 = \tau$ ?  $\tau^3 = \tau$ ? Justificați.

Rez:  $x^3 = \tau = (1\ 2\ 5\ 6)(3\ 7\ 4)$

Nu există.

$$x^3 = \tau_1^3 \dots \tau_k^3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + \hat{a}x$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f(2) = 2$$

$$(2) \text{ Calculati } L_1^5 + \dots + L_n^5$$

~~$L_1^5 - L_1^3$~~  Rez: Relatiile lui Viète.

$$L_1 + \dots + L_4 = 0.$$

$$L_1 L_2 + \dots + L_3 L_4 = -1.$$

$$L_1 L_2 L_3 + \dots = 0.$$

$$L_1 L_2 L_3 L_4 = 1.$$

$$L_i^5 - L_i^3 + L_i = 0.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n L_i^5 = \sum_{i=1}^n L_i^3 - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n L_i}_0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n L_i^5$$

(3) Determina coeficientii unui polinom membr care sa aiba.

radici pe  $2L_1 - 1, \dots, 2L_4 - 1$ .

(varianta)

$$Q(x) = x^4 - s_1(2L_1 - 1)x^3 + s_2(2L_1 - 1)x^2 - s_3(2L_1 - 1)x + s_4(2L_1 - 1)$$

Rez:  $2L_i - 1 = P_i$   
 $L_i = \frac{P_i + 1}{2}$

$$P(L_i) = 0.$$

$$Q(2L_i - 1) = 0.$$

$$P_i$$

$$Q(x) = P\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $2L_i - 1$



Problem 4:  $G = U(\mathbb{Z}_{48}) = \{1, 5, 7, 11, \dots\}$ .

(1)  $|G| = \varphi(48) = \varphi(2^4 \cdot 3) = 2^3 \cdot 2 = 16$ .

(2)  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ .

ord( $\hat{5}$ ) = 4.

ord( $\hat{7}$ ) = 2.

~~$\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$~~  } Aha nu!

~~$\varphi(\hat{k}) = (\bar{k}, \bar{k}, \bar{k})$~~

(3) In  $G$  consider subgroup  $H = \langle \hat{5} \rangle$ . Determin ordmul

lui  $H$ .

(4) Cu ce grup este izomorf  $G/H$ ?

Rez: ord( $H$ ) = ord( $\langle \hat{5} \rangle$ ) = 4.

Rez:  $|G/H| = \frac{16}{4} = 4$  (are 4 elemente)

~~Este in  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  sau  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ ?~~

$G/H \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$  sau  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ ??  
asta!

4

$\Rightarrow [G:H] = 4 \Rightarrow G = H \cup \hat{7}H \cup \hat{11}H \cup \hat{17}H$

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~~$7 \cdot 31 = 217 \pmod{48}$~~

$7 \cdot 23 = 161 = 17 \pmod{48}$

Ex:  $\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ .

a)  $H = \langle (\overline{2}, \overline{3}) \rangle$

b)  $\text{ord } H = 12$

c)  $(G/H) = 6$

d)  $G/\frac{H}{H} ? \quad G/H \cong \mathbb{Z}_6$ .

! Grupaide comutative cu 6 elemente sunt izomorfe cu  $\mathbb{Z}_6$

label pt  
once m).