

Seminar 7

- 1) K corp finit $\Rightarrow |K| = p^n$, p -prim, $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$
- 2) $\forall p$ prim, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \Rightarrow \exists K$ corp s.t. $|K| = p^n$
- 3) K corp finit \Rightarrow comutativ
- 4) K, L corpuri finite $\left. \begin{array}{l} |K| = |L| \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow K \cong L$

Dih curs 13:

a) Calcul inversului

1) $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[i]}{(5)}$ este corp cu 25 elemente

celesite inversul lui $\overline{7+2i}$

\exists general $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[i]}{a+bi} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{|a^2+b^2|}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

Ex: $\left| \frac{\mathbb{Z}[i]}{(2+5i)} \right| = 29$

Caut $a+bi \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ s.t. $(7+2i)(a+bi) = 1 \pmod{5}$

$$7a + 7bi + 2ai - 2b = 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7a - 2b - 1 + (7b + 2a)i \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{multiple} \\ \text{de } 5 \text{ din} \\ \mathbb{Z}[i] \end{array}$$

$$= 5m + 5ni$$

$$\begin{cases} 7a - 2b - 1 = 5m \\ 7b + 2a = 5n \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}[i]} \begin{cases} 2a - 2b - 1 = 0 \\ 2b + 2a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a = 1 \pmod{5} \\ 2b + 2a = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 4^{-1} \pmod{5} \Rightarrow a = 4 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

Deci inversul lui $\overline{7+2i}$ este $\overline{4-i}$

2) Câte elemente $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{561}$ au prop că $x^2 = x$?
 $\Rightarrow |\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_{561})| = ?$

$$561 = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{561} \cong \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{11} \times \mathbb{Z}_{17} \text{ (Lema chineză a resturilor)}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_n, \text{ cu } n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{\alpha_1}} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}_{p_k^{\alpha_k}}$$

$$|\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_{561})| \Leftrightarrow |\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_3)| \cdot |\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_{11})| \cdot |\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_{17})|$$

$(\text{Idem } \mathbb{Z}_p)$, p -prim \Leftrightarrow a găsi idempotenti din $(\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}, +, \cdot)$ e totuși de a rezolva ecuația $x^2 = \bar{x}$ în \mathbb{Z}_p

$$x^2 = x \text{ în } \mathbb{Z}_p \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid x^2 - x \Rightarrow p \mid x(x-1) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p\text{-prim} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p \mid x \text{ sau } p \mid x-1$$

$$p \mid x \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \bar{0}$$

$$p \mid x-1 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \bar{1}$$

$$\text{Deci } \text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}, p = \text{prim}$$

$$\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}) = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}, p\text{-prim}, k \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |\text{Idem } \mathbb{Z}_{p^k}| = 2, p = \# \text{ prim}, k \geq 1$$

$$|\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_{561})| = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2^3 = 8$$

$$\text{Mai general } n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k} \Rightarrow |\text{Idem}(\mathbb{Z}_n)| = 2^k$$

③ $\mathbb{Z}[i]$:

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[i]}{(2-i)} \cong \mathbb{Z}_5$$

Caut $f: \mathbb{Z}[i] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ un morfism surjectiv de inele cu nucleul

$$f(a+bi) = ? \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$f(a+bi) = f(a) + f(b) \cdot f(i)$$

f morfism \nearrow

$$f(a) = f\left(\underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_{a \text{ ori}}\right) \stackrel{\vee}{=} \underbrace{f(1) + \dots + f(1)}_{a \text{ ori}} = a \underbrace{f(1)}_1 = \bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$f(a+bi) = \hat{a} + \hat{b} \cdot f(i)$$

$$\text{Verif } (2-i) \in \ker f \Rightarrow f(2-i) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f\text{-morfism} \downarrow \\ f(2) - f(i) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{2} = f(i) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Deci } f(a+bi) = \hat{a} + \hat{b} \hat{2} = \overline{a+2b}$$

$$f(a+bi)(c+di) = f(ac+eci+bdci+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a+bi)(c+di) &= f(ac-bd + (ad+bc)i) = \\ &= \overline{ac-bd + 2(ad+bc)} \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a+bi) \cdot f(c+di) &= (\overline{a+2b})(\overline{c+2d}) = \\ &= \overline{ac + 4bd + 2(ad+bc)} = * \\ &\quad \equiv -1 \pmod{5} \end{aligned}$$

Curs 13:

④ $f(x) = x^4 + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{89}[x]$

Descompunere în factori ireductibili

Idee: $(x^2)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y^2 + 1$

Vreau să rezolv ec $y^2 + 1 \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{0}$ în \mathbb{Z}_{89}

$$y^2 + 1 = 0$$

$\Delta = -4 \equiv 85 \pmod{89}$ Adun 89 până găsești primul pătrat perfect

$$\Delta = 85 + 89 \cdot m = 441 \quad \text{p. perfect}$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 21$$

$$2 \cdot 45 = 90 \equiv 1 \pmod{89}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{0 - 21}{2} = -\frac{21}{2} = -21 \cdot 2^{-1} = 21 \cdot 45 = 3060 \equiv 54 \pmod{89}$$

$$y_2 = 21 \cdot 2^{-1} = 21 \cdot 45 \equiv 55 \pmod{89}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \in \{34, 55\}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 55 \pmod{89} \equiv 144 \pmod{89} \equiv (\pm 12)^2$$

$$55 + 89 = 144 = 12^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm 12$$

$$x^2 \equiv 34 \pmod{89} \equiv 1369 \equiv (\pm 37)^2$$

$f(x) = (x - \bar{12})(x + \bar{12})(x - \bar{37})(x + \bar{37})$ - sunt descompunere ireductibile în $\mathbb{Z}_{89}[x]$

$$(5) \frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x^2-17x)} \simeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

Vreau $f: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ să fie un morfism
surjectiv de ideale cu nucleul generat de
 $\text{Ker} f = (x^2 - 17x)$

$$x^2 - 17x = x(x-17)$$

$$f(p) = (p(0), p(17)) \text{ - morfismul}$$

$p \text{ polinom } \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

! Cramer, inverse de matrici

$$(6) (x^n - 2)^n - x - 2 = (x^n - 2 + x - x)^n - [x] - 2$$

$$= [(x^n - x - 2) + x]^n - x - 2$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum C_n^k (x^n - x - 2)^{n-k} x^k - x - 2 =$$

$$= (x^n - x - 2)^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} C_n^k (x^n - x - 2)^{n-k} x^k - (x^n - x - 2)$$

$$= (x^n - x - 2) Q[x] \Rightarrow P \text{ este reducibil în } \mathbb{Z}[x]$$