Algebra Curso.

Teoruma fundamentalà a polinoameter simetrice. bef. palimam simetrue. R-inel comutatio. feR[X1, X2,...,Xm] se numeste polimon simetric dace f(x, x2...xm)=f(XVn), XV(2)..., XV(m)) 4 c e Sm. 17P Rimel remutativ. feR[x,...xm] & rimeture. Atumai existà geR[x...xm] a.c. & (x...xm)= g(AA...Am). Dn (x, x2 ... xm)= x, + x2+ ... + xm D2 (x, x2 ... xm)= x, x2+ x, x37 ... + xm-1 x m DK(X1... Xm) = X1X2... XK + . - - - . grad DK=K. vw (x1 ... x w) = x1, x3, ..., xw. Algeritm pentru aflara luig. (R-imel comutativ) grad (x, 4 x 2 = ... x m) = 91+9 ± ...+ am. 1) Descambriment nu rambaisents "amedrus, (maisones en verjos. dirag) Exemplu: (X, x2, x3)= x4+ x3+ x3+ x3x3+ x3x3+ x3x3+ x3x3 Luam R-inel comutativ Egresc manamul a. XI, X2 ... Xm, de diag of. K1+ K2+ ... + Km=d K12K22 ... 2 Km 20. Daca gasese a mensame ou aculazi ki mexim, il alig pe cul 1. (t1-ta)+ (t2-t3)-2+3(t3-t4)+ ... (tm-1-tm)(m-1)= $= t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + \dots + t_m = d$ 3) Gasiria conficientites. (se dan valori lui x, ... x a) Continuam pe exemple: 9(x1 x2 x3)= x1+x2+x34 = s4+A. · s12 s2+Bs2+Cas3 X1, x2-x3->(4,0,0)=> 4≥ t1≥t2≥t320 t1+t2+t3=4.

(2,2,0)-> >2

(2,n,n)->DID3.

C= ?

(4,0,0) -> 01

(3,1,0)-> DI2DE

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HACE.
              Sn=X1+X2+X3
              Dz=XIXa+XIX3+XZX3
              13= X1X2 X3
\begin{cases} X_{1}=1 & X_{2}=1 \\ X_{3}=-\frac{1}{2} & X_{3}=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}
  9(1,1,-\frac{1}{2})=\frac{81}{16}+C,(\frac{-3}{4})=2+\frac{1}{16}=)
     =) 33= 81-12C =) 12C=48=) C=4
\begin{cases} X_1 = X_2 = 0 \\ X_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 2 \\ 0 = 1 \end{cases}
   9(1,1,0)= 16+4A+B=2=) 16A+B=-14,
\begin{cases} \mathfrak{X}_1 = \mathfrak{X}_2 = \mathfrak{X}_3 = 1 = 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}
  -9(n,n,n)= 81+27A+9B+12=3
            27A+9B=-90=) 3A+B=-10
    ShA+B=-14 = 16-14= 2
    13A+B=-10=) 3A-4A-14=-10=) A=-4
  A=-4 B=2 C=4
  Exemple 2: f(x_1 x_2 x_3) = x_1^3 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_3^3 + x_2^3 x_3^3 = D_2 + A D_1 P_2 D_3 + B D_3
      \Delta^3_{\mathcal{A}} \leftarrow (3,3,0)
                           3=t12t22t20
     DID2D3- (3,2,1)
        03^{2} \leftarrow (2,2,2)
    f(1,1,-2) = 1-8-8=-15=-27+4B=)4B=12=2B=3-> M=0 D2=0+3=-2
                  01=3 02=3 03=1
     3= f(1,1,1)=2++9A+3 => 9A=-27 =>(A=-3,
         Terroma fundamentalà a algebrui.
      fe C[x], grad f≥1 =) 72€C a ?. f(2)=0
     Consecriptà = 21,22...2m ∈ ( a). +(x)=a(x-21)(x-22)...(x-2m)
    Schita di dimenistratie:
      alaer ampar je, f vare sa radacima reala
  a) fe R(X)
       $ (x)= ax 2 mt1 + bx 2 m+ ... + c=0 a+0
  200 lim f(x)=00 lim f(x)=00 => f(x0) 20 f(x1) c0 fcont.
=) = x2 e(x0, x) -a. ? +(x2)=0
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Alg CG
bog3
        b) a 2^2 + b_2 + c = 0 a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}, a \neq 0
      radacimile ecuation sunt complexe \pm 1,2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{20} \Delta = b^2 - 4ac
       (\theta min') + \theta cox)\pi = 
      12= 17 (cos & + i sim & ) = 17 (cos ( + T) + i sim ( + T))
       conttiainT=-1. e'II-1.
    c) ferrx] grad f >1=) = 2 = ( a ? f(2)=0.
     grad f = 23 m, m impar
    Inductie dupa s.
  Verific s=0 (puntue a)
    DEN", presupum enuntul adivarat pentru mis D-1
    <u>Teorema</u> K corp comudativ. fe K[X] grad f=m. =)
    =) 7 L corp. com. a? K < L a? fare m radacini cm L.
   Fie L≥IR a. r. t1, t2, ... +m €L sunt rădăcinili lui f.
                                                                  Learp. com,
    MEjiljem, ach fixat.
  mig(a)=(titty) a + tity;
 Construiese g(x) = T(x - ui; (a))

G(x) = T(x - ui; (a))
      DEIN= 1 mpar = 1 m-1 impar.
 @ geR[X]
   Odficientii lui a (vasuti a mediterminate) polimourme un ti...tm), pol. simetru a . TFPS coeficient (ti...tm)= h(si...sm)
   heR[x,...*m]
   DK(tn...tm)=tnta...tk+...=(-1) Kam-k (Viete) geR[X]
  Apric ipoteza de inductie: pt. fiecari a e R
JCm perechi (ij) nevejem. =)
 Darber at an mij (a) el mij (b) el
   (titti)at titiel Jersond => (b-a) (titti) ell

(titti)b+ titiel Jersond => (b-a) (titti) ell =>

titti ell =>

titti ell =>
     ti, t, El ount radaamé ecuatiei
         * X3-0×+p=0 0/60 0)
                                              ti, tie C
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a) f \in C[X], g \cap d f \geq n = 0 f(x) = 0.

g(x) = f(x) \cdot f(x) a_{k} \neq p g(x) \in R[x] \otimes f(x) = a_{k} x^{k} + ... + a_{k} x + a_{0} \in C[x]
     \overline{I}(x) = \overline{a_K} x^{k_+ \dots + \overline{a_I}} x + a_{\rho}
      [(x) = axx"+...+q1x+qp

Dim ⊕ => 7 tel a. (...g(2)=0=f(2), f(2)=0=) (2)=0 f(2)=0 foau
Dacă P(2)=0
 ak 2 K+ak1 + ... + a1 2+ a0= P

Ak 2 K+ak-1 + ... + a1 2+ 90= 0
0=(2) f .Ta Dase (b
f(x)=a(x-2)fi(x) fiec(x) greatin=m-1. Apricip. Emol.
GALISS: X=amul a este rustul împarțirii lui x la 19.
                                    b - 11 - la 4.

c - 11 - la 4.

d - 19 a + 15 la 3d

e - 11 - 2b + 4c + 6d + 6 la 7.
Parte: = d + e+ 4 aprilie dara d+ e+4 £30
      =[(d+e+4)-30j mai daca d+e+4231
  Care e primul an≥9200 ûn cari Posteli est pica pe 8 aprilie,
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