ABG CA POOR

Algebra Cursul 2

$$(C,+,\cdot) \leftarrow \text{produmă din cursul treed Momentan muschal:}$$
 $e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$ 
 $e^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha$ 
 $e^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha$ 

$$e^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2} + \dots$$
 facut

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x_1}{x_1} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{x_2}{x_2} \qquad = f(x)$$

$$\frac{2}{2}(x) = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2}(x)$$

Consider: 
$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\cos(x)}$$
  $h(x) = \frac{f(\cos x - f(-\sin x))}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{-g(x) \cos x + f(x) - \sin x}{(\cos x)^2}$ 

$$f_{(x)} = \left[ -\frac{g'(x) \cdot \cos x + g(x) \cdot \sin x - g(x) \cdot \sin x + f(x) \cdot \cos x}{(\cos x)^{2} + (\cos x)^{2$$

$$h''(x) = \frac{2\pi i m x}{(\cos x)^3} \cdot (-g(x)\cos x + f(x) \cdot aim x)$$

$$f(\infty) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(m)}{m} \cdot \infty^m$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\cos^{(m)} & = \begin{cases}
\cos^{2} + m & \text{if } m = 4 \text{ k} \\
-\sin^{2} + m & \text{if } m = 4 \text{ k} + 1 \\
-\cos^{2} + m & \text{if } m = 4 \text{ k} + 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\cos^{(m)} & = 4 & \text{if } m = 4 \text{ k} + 2 \\
\sin^{(m)} & = 6 & \text{if } m = 4 \text{ k} + 3
\end{cases}$$

$$sin^{(m)} = elim x , m = 4k$$

$$-elim x , m = 4k+0$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} \cdot \dots$$

$$e^{i\alpha} = \lambda + \frac{i\alpha}{11} - \frac{3i^2}{21} - \frac{i3i^3}{3!} + \frac{3i^4}{5!} + \frac{i35}{5!} - \frac{3i^6}{6!} \dots$$

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Defunitie
I (R,+,.) imel Notație U(R)={neR| FoeRan n. s=sn=1}
                             L'elem invercabile als unelleten.
 Ex: 1) U(Z[i]) = {+1, +i}
       2) U (Z[v2])={±(1+v2)m/mEZ}
 unde & Z[i]={a+bi| a,beZ}
            Z[52]= { a+b52 | a,6 € 23.
 R whe corpc= 1 U(R)= R1 (03
   Darai (R,+,.) intel. 3 se murmezte subimel dara
        SER, (S+) grup xyes + x, yes
                                           ideal (a)
dup (b)
bilateriae (c)
 I (R,+,·) inel
    ICR, I se numeste ideal dara
      1) tx, yeI =) x yeI
      2) a) theR, tieR = ) n. ieI
         b) ther, tier =, ineI
          e) ther, tier=) { nineT of me moteora IAR
  Obo! Daca R este comutation, motiumia de ideal stang, drupt, billateral
 coincid.
   E met mZ &Z +mEN*
     YIDZ = ) I= mZ pt. wn mEN*.
               Imelul de pelineame cu conficienti untr-un
    f=(fo,fi,fo, ,fim), ) fier tjen tmar fm=0 tm>mo
  R[X] 3 $ g= (go, gi) ...

R[X] 3 $ f+g= (fo+go, f1+g1) ..., fm+gm, ...) \( f=g(=) \) fi=gi
   f g = (f_0 g_0, f_0 g_1 + f_1 g_0, ..., \sum_{m=0}^{m} f_1 g_{m-j}

Asec em (0, 0, ..., 0, 1, 0, ..., 0)
  fe R[X]
    f(x)=a0+a1x+a2x2+..+amixm gajer 4j=9m
 ATENTIE: Polimermul of mu este aculazi lucru cu funcția polimermială
   Ex: R=Z6 f(X)=x3-X
                fiot=0 f(M=0 f(2)=0 f(3)=0 f(4)=0 f(5)=0
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Afg C2
Pag 3
      PERIXJ
      grad f= m, dacă am+0
    Ipoterà: mr radacini ¿ grad f. mu este advised intoldeauna
    Def ferex aver p.m. radacina a polimomului f darà
   f(x0)=0.
   Proprietate: Krosp
   æ, yek, æ.y=0=) æ=0 sauy=0
   Dem. Presupum ca x +0 Kcorp JACK a? If &= 9 x=1
     2. y=0.
2. (x.y)=2.0=0
                 raguli de calcul imet
      (2.x) y=1.y=y
         Includ de polineame au actiainté intre-un corparamentation &
    Tesuma impartini cu rust:
  f, ge K[X], g + 0 = 7 g, TEK[X] a? f(X)=g(X)+2(X)+2(X)
 or good in grodg.
    Domonstrație: Inducție după gradul lui f
    f=0 alig g=n=0 gradoc grad g=N
        0=0.4(2)+0
 $+0 Dara grad for gradge also g=0 r=f.
 Prisupun enuntul adivaral pentru grad f= 1-10,0,1, ... gradg-1, ... of under m z grad g-1. Vreau sa idimenstrue enuntul pentru m+1.
   f(x)= am+1 x + ... + 91x+20
                               Am+ + 0 lom + 0
   g(X)= bmxm+ -.. + b1 X+b0, m+12m
 Consider polinoment fi(x) = f(x) - g(x). x m+1-m. am+1
                                     Xml, anti
  Aplic ipoteza di inducție pontru f.
 h(x) = -9(x).21(x)+121(x)
 f(x) = [g,(x)+xm+1-man+1]. g(x)+ 12(x)
   \mathscr{Q}(X) = \mathscr{Q}_1(X) + X
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Afg C2
pag 4
       \frac{x-1}{x-1} = x^{10} + x^9 + \dots + x + 1 = (x^2+2) \cdot g(x) + ax + b
           \mathfrak{X} = (\sqrt{2})^{2} = -R
      ais?+b=
      4'52) 2K (-2)K
     ail2+b=cil7+d => 0=0
     a(52+b) = (i52)''_{-1} = -i32.25_{-1} = (i52.32-1)(-10-i52) = 10-64+i52(1+32)
     =-21+11112 = acita+b =1 a=11 b=-21
        Consecință: g(x)=x-a ack fck[k]
    k coup commitation of (x) = g(x)(x-a) +b tex box.
    (hep) ack este radoruma portruf (=) f(x)=g(x)·(x-a) gek[x]
  Tesumà K corp comutativ } => mo ràdicini ali lui f este & grad f = m
    Dom: Imductie dupam.
    m=1 f(x)=ax+b. fram door to raddina x=-& @
  Privatourn insuntate advised of m of dimensatries of m+1

f \( \text{K(X)} \) Casarer;

grad f = m+1 Baca f mi are radd cini = mr rad = 0X m+1 = grad f = 0X
  Carala: cand Fack racina pentruf
  Felipsese proposition de mai sus =) = f(x)= (x-a) . g(x) grad g=m.
  Fre b radacina ptf=) f(b)=0=(ba). g(b) = b==0 sau g(b)=0
  =) { radacimili luis )= { a ? U{ radacimi a }
   Aplic ipotera di sinductie = 1 mo radacini q = mo radf = m+1.
   Obs: K corp comudation }=, ignal f : g= grad f + grad g.
   Exemple de con meconsulativ:
       IH- fatbitegt dk | a,b,c,deR3
    1 = 1 = K=-1 uj=kj-k=i Ki=j j-i=-k Kj=-i i.Koj
   a + bi + cj + dk = ai+ bi i + cij + dik, apçd, ai, bi, ci, diek(=) bebi dedi
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