

# Algebră C5

## Inel factor

$(R, +, \cdot)$  inel

$J$  ideal bilateral al lui  $R$  ( $J \leq R$ )

1)  $(J, +)$  grup

2)  $\forall \lambda \in R, \forall i \in J \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i \cdot \lambda \in J \\ \lambda \cdot i \in J \end{cases}$

Analogie cu construcția grupului factor

$$\frac{R}{J} \quad \overline{\lambda_1} = \overline{\lambda_2} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \in J \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in R$$

$$\text{Definim } +, \cdot \quad \begin{aligned} \overline{\lambda_1} + \overline{\lambda_2} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \\ \overline{\lambda_1} \cdot \overline{\lambda_2} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2} \end{aligned}$$

Definiția este corectă

$(R, +)$  grup com

$(\frac{R}{J}, +)$  grup factor

$$\text{Trebuie să arătăm că: } \begin{aligned} \overline{\lambda_1} &= \overline{s_1} \\ \overline{\lambda_2} &= \overline{s_2} \end{aligned} \quad \Bigg\} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \begin{aligned} \overline{\lambda_1} \cdot \overline{\lambda_2} &= \overline{s_1 \cdot s_2} \\ \parallel & \quad ? \quad \parallel \\ \overline{\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2} &= \overline{s_1 s_2} \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s_1, s_2 \in R$

Trebuie să arătăm că  $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 - s_1 \cdot s_2 \in J$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\lambda_1} &= \overline{s_1} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = s_1 + i_1 \\ \lambda_2 &= s_2 + i_2 \\ i_1, i_2 &\in J \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 - s_1 \cdot s_2 = (s_1 + i_1)(s_2 + i_2) - s_1 \cdot s_2 = \underbrace{s_1 \cdot i_2}_{\in J} + \underbrace{i_1 \cdot s_2}_{\in J} + \underbrace{i_1 \cdot i_2}_{\in J} \in J \quad (\text{pt că } (J, +) \text{ e subgrup})$$

$\Rightarrow (\frac{R}{J}, +, \cdot)$  inel factor

Exemplu:

$$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$$

### Teorema fundamentală de izomorfism pentru inele

Def:  $(R_1, +, \cdot)$ ,  $(R_2, +, \cdot)$  inele. O funcție  $f: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  s.n. morfism de

inele dacă:

- 1)  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \quad \forall x, y \in R_1$

- 2)  $f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \quad \forall x, y \in R_1$

- 3)  $f(1_1) = 1_2$

$0_1$  - elem. neutru  $(R_1, +)$

$0_2$  - e.n. pt.  $(R_2, +)$

$1_1$  - elem. neutru pt.  $(R_1, \cdot)$

$1_2$  - e.n. pt.  $(R_2, \cdot)$

$$\text{Ker} f = \{ r \in R_1 \mid f(r) = 0_2 \}$$

$$\text{Im} f = \{ f(r) \mid r \in R_1 \}$$

### TFI pt. inele

$(R_1, +, \cdot)$ ,  $(R_2, +, \cdot)$  inele

$f: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  morfism de inele. Atunci

$$\frac{R_1}{\text{Ker} f} \simeq \text{Im} f$$

$(S_1, +, \cdot)$ ,  $(S_2, +, \cdot)$  inele

Spunem că inelele  $S_1$  și  $S_2$  sunt izomorfe ( $S_1 \simeq S_2$ ) dacă

$\exists g: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$  morfism de inele și  $g$  e fc. bijectivă

Dem analogica cu cea de la TFI grupuri

$\text{Ker} f \leq R_1$  (ideal bilateral)

$$r_1, r_2 \in \text{Ker} f \Rightarrow r_1 + r_2 \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$r_1 - r_2 \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$a \in R_1 \xrightarrow{?} a \cdot r_1 \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$r_1 \cdot a \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$f(x_1) = o_2$$

$$f(x_2) = o_2$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2) = o_2 + o_2 = o_2$$

$$f(x_1 - x_2) = f(x_1) - f(x_2) = o_2 - o_2 = o_2$$

$$f(a \cdot x_1) = f(a) \cdot f(x_1) = f(a) \cdot o_2 = o_2$$

$$f(x_1 \cdot a) = f(x_1) \cdot f(a) = o_2 \cdot f(a) = o_2$$

Dem  $\mathcal{TF}$  inel

$$g: \frac{R_1}{\ker f} \rightarrow \text{Im } f$$

$$g(\bar{x}_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_1)$$

$g$  bine definită

$$\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} g(\bar{x}_1) = g(\bar{x}_2)$$

$$x_1 = x_2 + i$$

$$i \in \ker f \quad f(i) = o_2$$

$$g(\bar{x}_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_1) = f(x_2 + i) \stackrel{+}{=} f(x_2) + f(i) = f(x_2) + o_2 = f(x_2) = g(\bar{x}_2)$$

$f$  monf.

de inele

Pasi:

$$1) g(\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) = g(\overline{x_1 + x_2}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2) = g(\bar{x}_1) + g(\bar{x}_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in R_1$$

$$2) g(\bar{x}_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) = g(\overline{x_1 \cdot x_2}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_1 \cdot x_2) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) = g(\bar{x}_1) \cdot g(\bar{x}_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in R_1$$

$$3) g(\bar{1}_1) = 1_2$$

4)  $g$  bij

$$1) g(\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2) = g(\overline{x_1 + x_2}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2) = g(\bar{x}_1) + g(\bar{x}_2)$$

$$3) g(\bar{1}_1) = f(1_1) = 1_2$$

4) - surjectivitatea e evidentă

$$\text{- injectivitate: } g(\bar{x}_1) = g(\bar{x}_2) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{"} & \text{"} \\ f(x_1) & = & f(x_2) \end{matrix}$$

$$f(\pi_1 - \pi_2) = f(\pi_1) - f(\pi_2) = 0_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_1 - \pi_2 \in \ker f \Rightarrow \overline{\pi_1 - \pi_2} = \overline{0} \Rightarrow \overline{\pi_1} = \overline{\pi_2}$$

2. Altă teoremă de izomorfism

$(R, +, \cdot)$  inel com.

$$J \subseteq J \subseteq R$$

$$J \trianglelefteq R, J \trianglelefteq R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{R}{J}}{\frac{J}{J}} \simeq \frac{R}{J}$$

$$\frac{J}{J} \trianglelefteq \frac{R}{J}$$

Ex:  $(R, +, \cdot)$  inel

$$J \trianglelefteq R$$

$J$  în ce situație se poate întâmpla ca  $1 \in J$ ?

$$(u \in J)$$

$$u \in U(R)$$

Obs:  $K, L$  corpuri,  $f: K \rightarrow L$  morfism de corpuri  $\Rightarrow f$  inj.

Dem: fie  $x, y \in K$  a.t.  $f(x) = f(y)$ . Trebuie să arătăm că  $x = y$ .

Presupunem că  $x \neq y \Rightarrow x - y \neq 0_K \Rightarrow \exists z \in K$  a.t.  $(x - y) \cdot z = z(x - y) = 1_K$

$$\begin{aligned} 1_L &\stackrel{\text{def morf}}{\stackrel{\text{de inel}}{=}} f(1_K) = f((x - y) \cdot z) = f(x - y) \cdot f(z) = \underbrace{(f(x) - f(y))}_{= 0_K} \cdot f(z) = 0_L \cdot f(z) = 0_L \\ &\quad \Downarrow \\ &1_L = 0_L \quad \text{X} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} f(x) - f(y) = f(x - y) \\ f(x - y) - f(y) = f((x - y) + y) = f(x) \end{array} \right)$$

$$K \simeq f(K), \quad f(K) \subseteq L$$

$$K \subseteq L$$

# Polinoame simetrice

$R$  inel comutativ  $R[X]$  - inelul de polinoame cu coef. in  $R$

$$R[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$$

$$R[X_1]$$

$L$  inel de polinoame cu coef. in  $R$ , in nedeterminatele  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

$$R[X_1, X_2] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R[X_1][X_2]$$

$\uparrow$  considerăm un inel  $S$

$$R[X_1, \dots, X_n] = R[X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}][X_n]$$

Def:  $f$ . s.n. simetric dacă  $f(X_{\sigma(1)}, X_{\sigma(2)}, X_{\sigma(3)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) = f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 \cdot x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2 \quad \text{e simetric? NU}$$

$$\forall \sigma \in S_n$$

$$(S_n = \{\sigma: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \sigma \text{ bij.}\})$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 \quad \text{e simetric}$$

$$f(x_2, x_1) = x_2^2 x_1^3 + x_2^3 x_1^2 + x_2^2 x_1 + x_2 x_1^2 = f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_3 x_1^2 = S_1 S_2 - 3 S_3$$

Exemple de pol. sim.

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n \\ S_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \dots + x_1 x_n + x_2 x_3 + x_2 x_4 + \dots + x_2 x_n + \dots + x_{n-1} x_n \\ S_3(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_4 + \dots \\ &\vdots \\ S_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \end{aligned}$$

$\uparrow$  polinoame simetrice fundamentale

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= x_1^2 \cdot x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_2^2 x_1 = x_1 x_2 [x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 + x_2] = \\ &= S_2 [S_1 + S_1 S_2] = S_1 S_2 + S_1 S_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

Teorema fundamentală a polinoamelor simetrice

$$\begin{cases} f \in R[X_1, \dots, X_n] \\ f \text{ simetric} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists g \in R[X_1, \dots, X_n] \text{ q.t. } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(S_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), S_2(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, S_n(x_1, \dots, x_n))$$

# Algoritm de calcul pt. $g$

1) descompunerea in componente omogene

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left[ \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ (3,1,0) \\ (x_1^3, x_2^1, x_3^0)}}{x_1^3 x_2} + x_1 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_3 + x_1 x_3^3 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_2 x_3^3 \right] + \overset{\substack{S_1^2 - 2S_2 \\ \parallel \\ (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)}}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)$$

$\downarrow$   
comp. omogenă

2) detectarea monoamelor  $S_1^{a_1} S_2^{a_2} \dots S_n^{a_n}$  care apar

componentă omogenă de grad  $K$  (4)  
 $\hookrightarrow$  au eu 1 mai mult decât coef max.

Trebuie să găsim "toate"

$$k_1 \geq k_2 \geq \dots \geq k_n \geq 0 \quad k_j \in \mathbb{N} \forall j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n k_j = K$$

Possibilități:  $(3, 1, 0) \leftarrow$  le iau lexicografic, descrescător  
 $3+1+0=4$

$\boxed{(2, 2, 0)}$   
 $\boxed{(2, 1, 1)}$   $\rightarrow$  au niște coeficienti

$$S_1^{k_1-k_2} \cdot S_2^{k_2-k_3} \cdot S_3^{k_3-k_4} \cdot \dots \cdot S_{n-1}^{k_{n-1}-k_n} \cdot S_n^{k_n}$$

$$(3, 1, 0) \rightarrow S_1^{3-1} S_2^{1-0} S_3^0 = S_1^2 S_2$$

$$(2, 2, 0) \rightarrow S_1^{2-2} S_2^{2-0} S_3^0 = S_2^2$$

$$(2, 1, 1) \rightarrow S_1 S_2^0 S_3 = S_1 S_3$$

Comp. omogenă:  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \cancel{x_1^3 x_2} + x_1 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_3 + x_1 x_3^3 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_2 x_3^3 = S_1^2 S_2 + \underline{A} \cdot S_2^2 +$

3) Aflarea coef. monoamelor

Pt. a det. coef  $A$  și  $B$  dăm valori nedeterminate;

$$+ \underline{B} S_1 S_3$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 1 & S_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 1 & S_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = 0 & S_3 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(1, 1, 0) = 2 = 4 + A \Rightarrow \underline{A = -2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 1 & S_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 1 & S_2 = 3 \\ x_3 = 1 & S_3 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1, 1, 1) &= 6 = 27 + (-2) \cdot 9 + B \cdot 3 = 9 + 3B \\ \Rightarrow 6 &= 9 + 3B \Rightarrow 3B = -3 \Rightarrow \underline{B = -1} \end{aligned}$$