

Altera cod membrului

Pt a det cod A și B dăm val nedet.

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1=1 & s_1=2 \\ x_2=1 & s_2=1 \\ x_3=0 & s_3=0 \end{array} \quad J(1,1,0) = 2 = 4 + A = 1A = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1=1 & s_1=3 \\ x_2=1 & s_2=3 \\ x_3=1 & s_3=1 \end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} J(1,1,1) &= 6 \neq 27 + (-2) \cdot 9 + B \Rightarrow 9 + 3B \\ \Rightarrow 6 &= 9 + 3B \Rightarrow 3B = -3 \Rightarrow B = -1 \end{aligned}$$

### Seminar 3

Rezultat:  $R_1, R_2$  mele comutative

$$U(R_1 \times R_2) = U(R_1) \times U(R_2)$$

$$\text{Idem}(R_1 \times R_2) = \text{Idem}(R_1) \times \text{Idem}(R_2)$$

$$W(R_1 \times R_2) = W(R_1) \times W(R_2)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(R_1 \times R_2) = ?$$

Prop:

Fie  $P$  un nel comut. și  $J = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$   
un polinom.  $\text{grad}(J) = n, a_n \neq 0$ . Atunci:

- i)  $J \in U(R[x]) \Leftrightarrow a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in U(R)$
- ii)  $J \in U(R[x]) \Leftrightarrow a_1, \dots, a_n \in U(R), a_0 \in U(R)$
- iii)  $J \in \mathcal{Q}(R[x]) \Leftrightarrow \exists d \in R, a_i \cdot d = 0$   
 $d \neq 0$ .

Ex: Câte polinoame inv sunt în  $\mathbb{Z}_5[x]$ ?

$$|U(\mathbb{Z}_5[x])| = ?$$

Fie  $J = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0; a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}_5$

$$J \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5[x]) \Leftrightarrow a_1, \dots, a_n \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5) \text{ și } a_0 \in U(\mathbb{Z}_5) \quad (1)$$

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_5) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad (2)$$

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_5) = \{0\} \quad (3)$$

din (1) (2) (3) = 4 polinoame inversabile

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_{54}[x]) = ?$$

$$\forall J = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \text{ cu } a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_{54})$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_{54}) = 2 \cdot 3 \mathbb{Z}_{54} = 6 \mathbb{Z}_{54} = \{0, 6, 12, \dots, 48\}$$

$$54 = 2 \cdot 3^2$$

$$d = 2 \cdot 3$$

Polinoame nilpotente in  $\mathbb{Z}_{54}[x]$ . Exemplu:

$$J = 12x^4 + 6x^3 + 48$$

② Factorizări urm. polinoame in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ ,  $\mathbb{R}[x]$ ,  $\mathbb{C}[x]$

$$a) J_1(x) = x^4 + x^3 - x - 1$$

$$b) J_2(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$c) J_3(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$d) J_4(x) = 4x^4 + 12x^3 + x^2 + 12x + 4$$

⚡ Sg. polinoame ired din  $\mathbb{C}[x]$  sunt cele de grad  $\geq 1$ . Sg. pol ired din  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  sunt cele de grad  $\geq 1$  + cele de grad  $\geq 2$  cu  $\Delta < 0$ .

$$a) J_1(x) = x^4 + x^3 - x - 1$$

$$J_1(x) = x^3(x+1) - (x+1) = (x+1)(x^3-1) = (x+1)(x-1)(x^2+x+1)$$

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow x^2+x+1$  ired in  $\mathbb{R}[x]$

$$x^2+x+1 \Rightarrow \Delta = -3 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = (x+1)(x-1)\left(x - \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \text{ in } \mathbb{C}[x]$$

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b)  $f_2(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$  are there any solutions?

$$f_2(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6 & x - 2 \\ -x^3 + 2x^2 & \\ \hline & -5x - 6 \\ & + 10x - 4 & \\ \hline & 5x - 6 \\ & -5x + 10 & \\ \hline & 4 \end{array}$$

$$f_2(x) = (x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 3)$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = -3 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(x) = (x-2)(x+3)(x+1)$$

c)  $f_3(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 1$

$$f_3(1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 1 & x - 1 \\ -x^3 + x^2 & \\ \hline & 3x^2 - 4x + 1 \\ & -3x^2 + 3x & \\ \hline & -x + 1 \\ & +x - 1 & \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f_3(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + 3x - 1) \text{ - use peste } \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 4 = 13$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f_3(x) = (x-1)\left(x - \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)$$

d)  $f_4(x) = 4x^4 - 12x^3 + x^2 + 12x + 4$

$$f_4(2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4x^4 - 12x^3 + x^2 + 12x + 4 & x - 2 \\ -4x^4 + 12x^3 & \\ \hline & x^2 + 12x + 4 \\ & -x^2 + 8x & \\ \hline & 12x + 4 \\ & -12x + 24 & \\ \hline & 28x + 28 \\ & -28x + 56 & \\ \hline & 28 \end{array}$$

$$f_4(x) = (x-2)(4x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x - 2)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{2sol}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x - 2 \quad | \quad x-2 \\ \underline{-4x^3 + 8x^2} \phantom{-7x - 2} \\ -4x^2 - 7x - 2 \\ \underline{-4x^2 + 8x} \phantom{-2} \\ x - 2 \\ \underline{-x + 2} \end{array}$$

$$f_4(x) = (x-2)(x-2)(4x^2 + 4x + 1)$$

$$f_4(x) = (x-2)^2(2x+1)^2$$

desc peste toate mult.