

Seminar 14 - 10.01.2022

## Lemma Chineză a Resturilor - Aplicații

Rezolvati sistemul :

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases}$$

unde  $m_i \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $m_i \geq 2$   
cu  $(m_i, m_j) = 1$ ,  $\forall i \neq j$ .

## Algoritm de rezolvare

Notăm  $m = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot \dots \cdot m_k$ ,  $m_i' = \frac{m}{m_i}$

Calculăm  $t_i = \text{inversul lui } m_i' \text{ modulo } m_i$

Sistemul dat are o sol. unică modulo  $m$  și este dată  
de  $x = a_1 \cdot t_1 \cdot m_1' + \dots + a_k \cdot t_k \cdot m_k'$ .

Ex. 1: Rezolvati sistemul:

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 4 \pmod{8} & m_1 = 8 & m_1' = 35 & a_1 = 4 \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} & m_2 = 7 & m_2' = 40 & a_2 = 3 \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} & m_3 = 5 & m_3' = 56 & a_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$
$$m = 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 = 280$$

Calculăm  $t_1, t_2, t_3$

$t_1$  = inversul lui  $m_1'$  mod  $m_1$ .

$$\text{În } \mathbb{Z}_8: \hat{m}_1' = 35 = \hat{3}$$

Aplicăm  $t_1$  cu alg. lui Euclid,  $(8, 3) = 1$

$$8 = 3 \cdot 2 + 2$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2$$

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - (8 - 3 \cdot 2) = 3 \cdot 3 - 8$$

$$\Downarrow \\ t_1 = 3$$

Obs:  $t_1$  nu este unic în  $\mathbb{Z}$  (este unic în  $\mathbb{Z}_8$ )

$t_2$  inversul lui  $m_2'$  mod  $m_2$ , 40 (mod 7)

$$40 \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \quad \left( \text{În } \mathbb{Z}_7, 40 = 5 \right)$$

$$7 = 5 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$1 = 5 - 2 \cdot 2 = 5 - (7 - 5) \cdot 2 =$$

$$5 = 2 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$1 = 5 \cdot 3 - 7 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow t_2 = 3$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2$$

$$\text{In } \mathbb{Z}_7 : \hat{1} = 5 \cdot \hat{3} - \cancel{7 \cdot \hat{2}} \Rightarrow \hat{1} = 5 \cdot \hat{3}$$

$$t_3 = \text{inversul lui } 56 \text{ mod } 5$$

$$56 \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 5 \Rightarrow t_3 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 4, a_2 = 3, a_3 = 1, m_1' = 35, m_2' = 40, m_3' = 56$$

$$t_1 = 3, t_2 = 3, t_3 = 1$$

$$x = a_1 \cdot t_1 \cdot m_1' + a_2 \cdot t_2 \cdot m_2' + a_3 \cdot t_3 \cdot m_3'$$

$$x = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 35 + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 40 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 56$$

$$x = 420 + 360 + 56 = 836$$

$$836 \equiv 276 \text{ mod } 280$$

$$\text{Soluțiile sistemului } \{ 280k + 276 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\text{Verificare: } 280k + 276 \equiv 276 \equiv 4 \text{ mod } 8$$

$$280k + 276 \equiv 276 \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 7$$

$$280k + 276 \equiv 276 \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 5$$

$$\text{Ex. 2: } \begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{14} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{5} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} m_1 = 14 \\ m_2 = 9 \\ m_3 = 5 \\ m = 14 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 = 630 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} m_1' = 45 \\ m_2' = 70 \\ m_3' = 126 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a_1 = 3 \\ a_2 = 1 \\ a_3 = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$t_1 = \text{inverse of } a_1 \pmod{m_1'}$

$$(45, 14) = 1$$

$$45 = 14 \cdot 3 + 3$$

$$14 = 3 \cdot 4 + 2$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2$$

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 3 - (14 - 3 \cdot 4) =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 5 - 14 = (45 - 14 \cdot 3) \cdot 5 - 14$$

$$= 45 \cdot 5 - 14 \cdot 16$$

$$45 \cdot 5 \equiv 1 \pmod{14} \Rightarrow t_1 = 5$$

Continue - Ex.

## Imele Ideale.

Fie  $A$  un inel comutativ,  $I, J$  ideale în  $A$ . Atunci:

- $I+J = \{a+b \in A \mid a \in I, b \in J\}$
  - $I \cap J = \{a \in A \mid a \in I, a \in J\}$
  - $I \cdot J = \{ab \in A \mid a \in I, b \in J\}$
- sunt ideale.

Ex. 3: Fie  $I, J$  două ideale în  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$ . Calculează  $I+J$ ,  $I \cap J$ ,  $I \cdot J$ .

Key:

$\nabla$  Orice ideal al lui  $\mathbb{Z}$  este principal, adică  $I = a\mathbb{Z}$  cu  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

$$I = a\mathbb{Z}, \quad J = b\mathbb{Z}.$$

$$I \cdot J = \{a \cdot \kappa \cdot b \cdot l \mid \kappa, l \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{ab \cdot t \mid t \in \mathbb{Z}\} = ab\mathbb{Z}$$

$$a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z}$$

$$d = ?$$

$$a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z} \subseteq d\mathbb{Z}$$

$$d\mathbb{Z} \subseteq a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \in d\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d|a \\ b \in d\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d|b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d|(a, b).$$

Afirmăm că  $d = (a, b)$

" $\subseteq$ " OK.

$$"\supseteq" \quad d\mathbb{Z} \subseteq a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z}$$

$(\Leftrightarrow)$

$$\boxed{d = a \cdot k + b \cdot l, \quad k, l \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Existența este dată de  
Alg. lui  
Euclid.

$$\nabla \quad a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z}, \text{ unde } d = (a, b)$$

$$\bullet \quad a\mathbb{Z} \cap b\mathbb{Z} = m\mathbb{Z}$$

$$m = [a, b]$$

$$"\subseteq" \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m \in a\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow a|m \\ m \in b\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow b|m \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow [a, b] | m.$$



$$m\mathbb{Z} \subseteq a\mathbb{Z} \cap b\mathbb{Z}$$

$$m = [a, b] \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a|m \Rightarrow m \in a\mathbb{Z} \\ b|m \Rightarrow m \in b\mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m \in a\mathbb{Z} \cap b\mathbb{Z}$$

Prop:  $a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $d = (a, b)$   
 $a\mathbb{Z} \cap b\mathbb{Z} = m\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $m = [a, b]$ .

Inele de polinoame. Rel. lui Viète.

Rel. lui Viète:  $f \in K[x]$ ,  $K = \text{corp}$  ( $= \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$ ).

$$f = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad a_i \in K.$$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  rădăcinile lui  $f$ . ( $x_i \in \mathbb{C}$ )

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m = -\frac{a_{m-1}}{a_m} \\ x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \dots + x_1 x_m + x_2 x_3 + \dots + x_2 x_m + \dots + x_{m-1} x_m = \frac{a_{m-2}}{a_m} \\ \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq m} x_i x_j x_k = -\frac{a_{m-3}}{a_m} \quad \dots \quad x_1 x_2 \dots x_m = (-1)^m \frac{a_0}{a_m} \end{array} \right.$$

Exemplu:  $m=3$ ,  $f = aX^3 + bX^2 + cX + d \in \mathbb{C}[X]$ ,  
 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{C}$  rădăcinile sale.  $a \neq 0$ .

$$f = a(X - x_1)(X - x_2)(X - x_3)$$

$$f = a(X^2 - (x_1 + x_2)X + x_1x_2)(X - x_3)$$

$$f = a \left[ X^3 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)X^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)X - x_1x_2x_3 \right]$$

$$aX^3 + bX^2 + cX + d = a \left[ X^3 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)X^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)X - x_1x_2x_3 \right]$$

$$b = -a(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -\frac{b}{a}$$



Ex. 4 : Fie  $P(X) = X^3 - 5X^2 + 3X + 2$  cu rădăcimile complexe  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ . Aflați polinomul monic (adică coef. termenului de grad maxim este 1)

care are ca rădăcini pe  $2\alpha_1 - 1, 2\alpha_2 - 1, 2\alpha_3 - 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rez : } Q(X) &= (X - \beta_1)(X - \beta_2)(X - \beta_3) \\ &= X^3 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3)X^2 + (\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3)X + \beta_1\beta_2\beta_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 &= 2\alpha_1 - 1 + 2\alpha_2 - 1 + 2\alpha_3 - 1 \\ &= 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) - 3 \\ &= 2 \cdot 5 - 3 = 7. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 &= (2\alpha_1 - 1)(2\alpha_2 - 1) + \\ &+ (2\alpha_1 - 1)(2\alpha_3 - 1) + (2\alpha_2 - 1)(2\alpha_3 - 1) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 1 + 4\alpha_1\alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_3 + 1 + 4\alpha_2\alpha_3 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 + 1 \\ &= 4(\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \alpha_1\alpha_3 + \alpha_2\alpha_3) - 4(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + 3 = 4 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 5 + 3 = -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$X^3 - 5X^2 + 3X + 2$$

Rel. lui Viète:

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 5 \quad \left(-\frac{-5}{1}\right)$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \alpha_1\alpha_3 + \alpha_2\alpha_3 = 3$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3 = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 &= (2\alpha_1 - 1)(2\alpha_2 - 1)(2\alpha_3 - 1) = \\
&= (4\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 1)(2\alpha_3 - 1) = \\
&= 8\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3 - 4\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 4\alpha_1\alpha_3 - 4\alpha_2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 - 1 \\
&= 8 \cdot (-2) - 4 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 5 - 1 \\
&= -16 - 12 + 10 - 1 = -19
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q(x) &= x^3 - 7x^2 + (-5)x - (-19) \\
&= x^3 - 7x^2 - 5x + 19.
\end{aligned}$$