ALGEBRA CURS 4.

Polinoame Tecrema împartiru cu rest K - corp comutativ fig EK[x] g = 0 Atunci I g, rEK[x] ai. K[x]I politicon analogie. A prihu in M

f = gh ; grad g < grad f grad h < grad f

T. împ. cu ret (îu Z) a, l'∈Z, l+0 =) = g, r∈Za.î. a=lg+r. 0 < 7 < 1 / Dem:

- inducție după grad f verificarse grad of < grad of , Alegan pe post de g=0, Presupern enuntul adevetat pentru + JEKG, grad J=1e-1.

Vrem så dem pt grad f=u>gradef A: f(x) = au x m + au x m + - + a 1x + ao. q(x) = buxm + - - + bex+60 JEK 1-0m (m > m) lom +0. $grad(g(x) - g(x), \frac{a_n}{b_n} x^{m-m}) \leq m-1$ Oles: K-cop xEK/103 = inversel fatà de n " al lui X. Aplicam ipotezo de ind pt 91 sig. fr= gig+r gradr < gradg. f(x) - g(x). Du x m-m = 2ig+r. $f(x) = q(x) \left[q_1(x) + \frac{q_u}{b_{uu}} \times m - m \right] + r(x)$ grad r < grad g g(x)=a = 1K* \ {0} - pol- constant. grad g=0, f=g.9grad 0 =-00

g(x) = x-x XEK.

Think I ge K[x] a.r. f(x) = (x-L).g(x)+r (rEK) Oby: 2 rad pt of son 1=0/ f∈K[x], grad f= u u€IX* Presup $\int we m radaeimi Im K =$ $\int (x-a_1)(x-a_2) = (x-a_1)$ Inductive dupa m m=1. =) $\int (x) = |ax + b| = a(x - a_1)$ $\int (a_1) = 0$. a aith=0. $ax+b-ax-an=a(x-a_1)$ don pt grad J=u. Tgrad g=u-1/ $\begin{cases}
(a_L) = 0 & \text{course} \\
\hline
all
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
(x) = (x - a_L)g(x)
\end{cases}$ $0 = \int (a_z) = (a_z - a_L) g(a_z)$ =) az-at=0 sau [q(az)=0/ q(az)=-== q(au)=0.

$$a_{2}, a_{3}$$
 — an râd dust ale luig.
 ig , had $g(x) = a(x-x_{1})$ — $(x-x_{1})$
 a_{1}, a_{2} — an râd dust ale lui f .

Form lui Vieto

(f(x) = bu x^m + bu-1 x^{u-1} ___ + bix + bo \in K[x]
 bu \neq 0.

(a1 -a2 __ au radaami dot. ale lui f.

 $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 1}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n} - 1 a_{n} = -\frac{b_{n} - 2}{b_{n}}$

 $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = bu(x - au)(x - au) - (x - au)$ $coef. lui x^{M-1} este$ bu-1 = bu(-au - au - - -au)

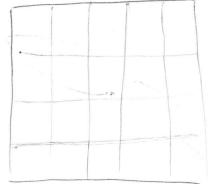
lo = a, az - au. (-1)4. bu

Conscilità P. Prim. pol. x7+ -T. EZp[x] P-1 (die chica The a lui Formal.) P prum, x E 2 p +x. => x P-1 = 1(p Rådauluk lui of sund I, Zsunt radidust. $x^{-1} - 1 = (x - 1)(x - 2) - (x - (p-1))$ T = (-1)? (P-1)! daca p=2. $(-1)^2=1$ (b-r) = -r(b)Daca q prulu => p (p-1)! +1 Th. Wilson X+T EZPLXT 1) p=44+3=) [ireduct. 2) p=44+1 => (are 2 raid in 2p. Dem pt 2 P=4M+3 1 = 1.(p) 2 = 2.(p)P-1 = P-1 (P 門=- P=(p)

$$\begin{array}{l} P_{+3}^{+3} \equiv -P_{-3}^{-3}(p) \\ P_{-2}^{+3} \equiv -P_{-3}^{-3}(p) \\ P_{-1} \equiv -1 & (p) \\ (p-1)! \equiv \left(P_{-1}^{-1}\right)! \int_{-1}^{2} (-1)^{p-1} \\ P_{-1}^{-1} \equiv -1 & (p) \\ P_{-1$$

Primaipelul au atier m+1 obilede apartheded la au clare. => = cel puthe 2 obilede In acesasi clasa.

Pigaouhole principle



$$a + mb = O(p)$$
 $(y - x_L) + m(y - y_L) = O(p)$
 $(a + mb) (a - mb) = O(p)$ $(a - mb) = O(p)$
 $a^2 - m^2 b^2 = O(p)$
 $a^2 + b^2 = O(p)$
 $a^2 + b^2 = O(p)$
 $a^2 + b^2 = O(p)$

Dacá a'th'=0 = a= h=0.

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$$0 < a^{2}+h^{2} < 2p$$

$$p(a^{2}+h^{2}) = x^{2}(x-1)$$

$$2ed: dek(x) dek$$

$$dek$$

Spurieur cà d'rad. de ordule h of $\int daca \int (x) = (x-x)^h g(x)$ $g(x) \neq 0.$ Ju råd lui f (daca Leste råd. de ord. tra lui

el) $\frac{de hori}{de hori}$ $\frac{de hori}{d(x) = a(x - de) - (x - du)}$ s.m. rad pshapla pt odaca k=1.

numbrok pt odaca k=2. Prop. d rad. multiple pt $f \in \mathcal{F}(d) = 0$. $f(x) = aux^{n} + - + a_1x + a_0 \in \mathbb{K}[x] \times - Corp.$ Berin. $f'(x) = a_1 \cdot u \cdot x^{n-1} + a_{n-1} \cdot (n-1) \times x^{n-2} + 2a_2x + a_3$. (H.9) = 1.9+ 1.9