

Differentiable finite-state izometries and izometric polynomials of the ring of integer 2-adic numbers.

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The aim of the report is to construct requirements which describe izometric polynomials of the ring of integer 2-adic numbers.

The results of this report continue investigations of 2-adic group automatus with the 2-adic izometric functions technique. Polynomials build the important class of izometric function that is why we investigate them.

In addition we investigate differentiable finite-state izometries. The class of finite-state izometries is very important class of izometries and is the object of investigation in many scientific researches.

Definition 1. Define $S_n(x_1, x_2)$ as

$$S_n(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_1^{n-k-1} \cdot x_2^k$$

Example 1. $S_1(x_1, x_2) = 1$, $S_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$, $S_3(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_2^2$ etc.

Definition 2. Define function $\mu(x) = \bar{x}$:

$$\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in 2Z_2 \\ 1, & x \in Z_2^* \end{cases}$$

Definition 3.

$$D_f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2}$$

Lemma 1. Polynomial $f(x) \in Z_2[x]$ is isometry, if and only if

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in Z_2 \quad \overline{D_f(x_1, x_2)} = 1$$

Definition 4. Let's define for the polynomial $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ values A_f and B_f :

$$A_f = \mu \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} a_{2k} \right), B_f = \mu \left(\sum_{k=2}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} a_{2k-1} \right)$$

Theorem 1. $\bar{a}_1 \oplus (A_f \cap (\bar{x}_1 \oplus \bar{x}_2)) \oplus (B_f \cap (\bar{x}_1 \cup \bar{x}_2))$ is true if and only if $\bar{a}_1 = 1$, $A_f = 0$, $B_f = 0$

Theorem 2. According to theorem 1, polynom $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ is isometry if and only if when a_1 is invertible (odd) integer 2-adic number, the sum of coefficients with even numbers greater then 0 is even 2-adic number and the sum of coefficients with odd numbers greater then 1 is even 2-adic number.

Theorem 3. Finite-state izometry of the ring Z_2 is differentiable if and only if it's parted linear.

References

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