

marți 17.12: 8-10 sala 120 - (seminar 12 + test 2)

1) Verificati dacă 153 este inversabil în \mathbb{Z}_{461} , și det inversul dacă 3
 x^2 - inversabil în $\mathbb{Z}_m \Leftrightarrow \gcd(x, m) = 1$
 $\hookrightarrow 1 = u \cdot x + \underbrace{v \cdot m}_0 \pmod m \Rightarrow \hat{1} = \hat{u} \cdot \hat{x}$

$$461 = 153 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$153 = 2 \cdot 76 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \Rightarrow \gcd(461, 153) = 1$$

$$1 = 153 - 2 \cdot 76$$

$$1 = 153 - 76(461 - 153 \cdot 3)$$

$$1 = 153 - 76 \cdot 461 + 153 \cdot 228$$

$$1 = 153 \cdot 229 - 76 \cdot 461$$

$$\hat{1} = \hat{153} \cdot \hat{229}$$

Termă: $\hat{23}$ în \mathbb{Z}_{120}

2) Det $\gcd(f, g)$, și u, v ai $u \cdot f + g \cdot v = \gcd(f, g)$

$$f = x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1$$

$$g = x^2 + 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1 \quad | \quad x^2 + 3 \\ -x^4 - 3x^2 \quad \quad | \quad x^2 - 1 \\ \hline = -x^2 + x + 1 \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ +x + 3 \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \hline = x + 4 \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{rest} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 3 \quad | \quad x + 4 \\ -x^2 - 4x \quad | \quad x - 4 \\ \hline -4x + 3 \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ 4x + 16 \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$$

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

$$x^2 + 3 = (x + 4)(x - 4) + 19$$

$$x + 4 = 19 \left(\frac{1}{19}x + \frac{4}{19} \right) + 0$$

$$\gcd(f, g) = 19 - \text{constantă} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Obs! f, g - prime între ele

$$19 = x^2 + 3 - (x + 4)(x - 4)$$

$$19 = \underbrace{x^2 + 3}_g - \left(\underbrace{x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1}_f - \underbrace{(x^2 + 3)(x^2 - 1)}_g \right) (x - 4)$$

$$19 = g - (x - 4)f + (x^2 - 1)(x - 4) \cdot g$$

$$19 = g(\underbrace{x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 5}_u) - f(\underbrace{x - 4}_u)$$

$$19 = \underbrace{-(x - 4)/x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1}_{-u_1} + \underbrace{(x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 5)(x^2 + 3)}_{u_1 g}$$

$$P: 19 = \frac{1}{19}x^4 + \frac{2}{19}x^2 + \frac{1}{19}x + \frac{1}{19} \Rightarrow v = \left(\frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 5}{x^2 + \frac{1}{19}x + \frac{2}{19}x^2 + \frac{1}{19}x + \frac{1}{19}} \right) + p \left(\frac{1}{19}x^4 + \frac{2}{19}x^2 + \frac{1}{19}x + \frac{1}{19} \right); \forall p \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$$q: 19 = \frac{1}{19}x^2 + \frac{3}{19} \Rightarrow u = -(x-4) - p \left(\frac{1}{19}x^2 + \frac{3}{19} \right)$$

3) Det toate polinoamele de grad cel mult 3 din $\mathbb{R}[x]$ care dau:

a) restul 12 la împ la $(x-1)$

$$R = \underbrace{(x-1)}_{\text{grad 1}} \cdot q + 12 \Rightarrow q \text{ are cel mult grad 2}$$

grad cel mult 3

$$q = ax^2 + bx + c, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$R = (x-1)(ax^2 + bx + c) + 12$$

$$R = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - ax^2 - bx - c + 12$$

$$R = ax^3 + x^2(b-a) + x(c-b) + (12-c) \quad \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

b) restul $(x-1)$ la împ la $(x-2)^2$

$$R = (x-2)^2 \cdot q + x - 1$$

$$q = bx + c; b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$R = (x-2)^2(bx + c) + x - 1$$

$$R = (x^2 - 4x + 4)(bx + c) + x - 1$$

$$R = x^3 \cdot b + cx^2 - 4bx^2 - 4cx + 4bx + 4c + x - 1 = x^3 b + x^2(c - 4b) + x(4b - 4c + 1) + 4c - 1$$

4) Thm: $P \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. $P = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$$\frac{u}{v} = \text{răd cu } (u, v) = 1$$

Atunci: u/a_0
 v/a_m

Dem:

Dacă $\frac{u}{v} = \text{răd acimă} \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow a_m \frac{u^m}{v^m} + a_{m-1} \frac{u^{m-1}}{v^{m-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{u}{v} + a_0 = 0 \quad | \cdot v^m$$

$$\Rightarrow a_m \cdot u^m + a_{m-1} \cdot u \cdot v^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot u \cdot v^{m-1} + a_0 \cdot v^m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(a_m \cdot u^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot v^{m-1}) = -a_0 \cdot v^m$$

$$\Rightarrow -a_0 \cdot v^m : u \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (u, v) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow u/a_0$$

$$u \cdot p: v \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (u, v) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow v|P \Rightarrow v|a_m u^{m-1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (u, v) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow v/a_m$$

Consecințe:

- dc $a_m = \pm 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$ răd pt $P \Rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$

• dc $a_m = \pm 1 \Rightarrow 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ - năd dc e un div al termenului liber

5) $P = x^4 - 7x^3 + 15x^2 - x - 24 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ găsim & factorizăm pt P

$$D_{24} = \{\pm 1; \pm 2; \pm 3; \pm 4; \pm 6; \pm 8; \pm 12; \pm 24\}$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow P(1) = 1 - 7 + 15 - 1 - 24 \neq 0$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow P(-1) = 1 + 7 - 15 + 1 - 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1) | P$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 - 7x^3 + 15x^2 - x - 24 & x+1 \\ -x^4 - x^3 & \\ \hline -8x^3 + 15x^2 - x - 24 & \\ 8x^3 + 8x^2 & \\ \hline 23x^2 - x - 24 & \\ -23x^2 - 23x & \\ \hline -24x - 24 & \\ 24x + 24 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$P = (x+1)(x^3 - 8x^2 + 23x - 24)$$

$$x=3 \Rightarrow P(3) = (3+1)(27 - 72 + 69 - 24) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3) | P$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 - 8x^2 + 23x - 24 & x-3 \\ -x^3 + 3x^2 & \\ \hline -5x^2 + 23x - 24 & \\ 5x^2 - 15x & \\ \hline 8x - 24 & \\ -8x + 24 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$P = (x+1)(x-3)(x^2 - 5x + 8)$$

c) Descompuneri în $\mathbb{Q}[x], \mathbb{R}[x], \mathbb{C}[x], x^m - 1$ unde $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ temă

pt $m=2: x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)$ în $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$

pt $m=3: x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x-\epsilon_1)(x-\epsilon_2)$ în \mathbb{C}
 $= (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ în \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}

pt $m=4: x^4 - 1 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) = (x-1)(x+1)(x-i)(x+i)$ în \mathbb{C}
 $= (x-1)(x+1)(x^2 + 1)$ în \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}

pt $m=5: x^5 - 1 = (x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$ în \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \quad | : x^2$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x + \frac{1}{x} + 1 = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}_{t} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t^2 - 2 + t + 1 = 0 \\ t^2 + t - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$