

Recap curs

$(A, +, \cdot)$ = inel comutativ ($\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}_m, K[x], \dots$)

Def:

$\emptyset \neq Y \subseteq A$ nm ideal dacă:

- 1) $x+y \in Y, \forall x, y \in Y$
- 2) $\forall x \in Y, \forall a \in A \Rightarrow x \cdot a \in Y$

$\{0\}, A$ ideale

$P \in S \subseteq A$. Not $\gamma = (S)$ = idealul generat de multimea elem din S

γ = primit generat dacă $\gamma = (\underbrace{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m}_{m\text{-m finit}})$

γ = principal de $\gamma = (S_1)$

$\Rightarrow \gamma$ -ideal în A / inel com

$\gamma = (S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m)$

$\gamma \ni i = \underbrace{S_1 \cdot a_1 + S_2 \cdot a_2 + \dots + S_m \cdot a_m}_{\text{elem din } \gamma}$, cu $a_1, \dots, a_m \in A$

Teoremă: $P \in A = \mathbb{Z}$ sau $K[x]$ (K -corp)

$(P_1, \dots, P_m) = (\gcd(P_1, \dots, P_m))$

$(P_1) \cap \dots \cap (P_m) = (\text{lcm}(P_1, \dots, P_m))$

$\text{Ker } f = \{P(x) \in A[x] \mid \underbrace{f(P(x))}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ A}} = 0\} = \{P(x) \in A[x] \mid \underbrace{P(a)}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ A}} = 0\}$

$= \{P(x) \in A[x] \mid a \text{ -răd pt } P\} = (x-a)$

$a = \text{răd pt } P \Rightarrow P = (x-a) \cdot \underbrace{Q}_{\in A[x]}$

\Rightarrow surj:

Fix $b \in A$

$f(P(x)) = b \rightarrow$ că răd pt surj

$f(b) = b$

(S_1, \dots, S_m)
 $i = S_1 \cdot a_1 + S_2 \cdot a_2 + \dots$
 $(x-a)$

$P(x) = \text{polinomul } b'' \Rightarrow$ surj

2) Arătați că $\mathbb{Z}[x] / (x^2+1) \cong \mathbb{Z}[i]$ ^{Kerp}

$\mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a+bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Găut $f: \mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i]$ surj:

$f(P(x)) = f(i) \Rightarrow$ imi trebuie o răd q lui x^2+1

surj: $a+bi \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$

Găut $P(x)$ a.i. $P(i) = a+bi \Rightarrow$ surj
 $P(x) = a+bx$

$\text{Ker } f = \{P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \mid P(P(x)) = 0\} = \{P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \mid P(i) = 0\} = (x^2+1)$

$P(i) = 0 \Rightarrow P = (x^2+1) \cdot Q \rightarrow$ răd $\pm i$

$\mathbb{Z}[x]$ ideal

$A = \text{ideal}$
 $\mathcal{Y} = (p, q) = \{p \cdot x + q \cdot y \mid x, y \in A\}$

\hookrightarrow multiple generator

$\mathcal{Y} = (p) = \{p \cdot x \mid x \in A\}$

$\mathcal{Y} = (p_1, \dots, p_m) = \{p_1 \cdot x_1 + p_2 \cdot x_2 + \dots + p_m \cdot x_m \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \in A\}$

(2) ideal in \mathbb{Z} | (2) ideal in $\mathbb{Z} = (1)$

Obs: $(A, +, \cdot) = \text{inel}$, $x \in A$

1) $x = \text{idempotent}$ dacă $x^2 = x \Rightarrow x^m = x, m \geq 2$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$

2) $x = \text{nilpotent}$ dacă $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}$ a. $x^k = 0$

3) $x = \text{dim al lui zero}$ dacă $\exists y \in A$ a. $x \cdot y = 0$

$\mathbb{Z}_8 \rightarrow 1, 4$

3) Găsiți elem idempotente in

a) $\mathbb{Z}[x] / (x^2 - 1) \rightarrow \hat{p} = p + (x^2 - 1)$

Găut \hat{p} cu $\hat{p}^2 = \hat{p}$ gr cu 1 maxim

$\hat{p} = a\hat{x} + b$

$\Rightarrow \hat{p}^2 = \hat{p} \Rightarrow (ax + b)^2 = (ax + b) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow ax^2 + 2abx + b^2 = ax + b \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow a^2(x^2 - 1) + a^2 + 2abx + b^2 = ax + b \Rightarrow$

$a^2(x^2 - 2x + 1) = \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + 2abx = \underbrace{b^2 + ax}_{\square}$

$= a^2x^2 - 2a^2x + a^2 \quad \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = b \\ 2ab = a \end{cases}$

de $a = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 = b \Rightarrow b(b-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} b=0 \\ \text{sau} \\ b=1 \end{matrix}$

de $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2b = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}$

\Rightarrow Elem idempotente 0 si 1

b) 2×2

Găut (a, b) cu $(a, b)^2 = (a, b)$

$\Rightarrow (a^2, b^2) = (a, b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \text{ sau } a = 1 \\ b(b-1) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \text{ sau } b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

\Rightarrow Elem idempotente: $(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)$

4) Verif dacă: a) $(2x, x^3 + 3x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

b) $(x^4 - 1, x + 7) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

c) $(x^3 - 1, 3x^2 + 2x - 5) = (x^2 - 7x + 1, x^2 - 1)$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

a) $\mathcal{Y} = (2x, x^3 + 3x)$

$Y = \mathbb{R}[x]$ de $1 \in Y$, generată în $\mathbb{R}[x]$

$$x^3 + 3x = 2x \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$R \in Y \Rightarrow R = 2x \cdot R' + (x^3 + 3x) \cdot g' \text{ cu } R', g' \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$$R = 2x R' + 2x \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2} \right) g'$$

$$R = 2x \left(R' + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2} \right) g' \right) \Rightarrow Y = (2x) = \{ 2x \cdot \text{ceva} \mid \begin{matrix} \text{de ceva} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \neq 1 \\ \text{de ceva} \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2x \cdot \text{ceva} \text{ cu grad} \geq 1 \neq 0 \end{matrix} \}$$

\Rightarrow nu poate să se genereze

$$b) (x^2 - 1, x + 2) = \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$1 \in Y?$$

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

$$R \in Y \Rightarrow R = (x^2 - 1)R' + (x + 2)g'$$

$$R = [(x + 2)(x - 2) + 3] \cdot R' + (x + 2)g'$$

$$R = (x + 2)(x - 2)R' + 3R' + (x + 2)g'$$

$$R = (x + 2)(x - 2)R' + (x + 2)g' + 3R' \Rightarrow Y = (x + 2, 3)$$

$$R \in Y: (x + 2)R'' + 3g'' = R$$

$$R = 1?$$

$$1 = (x + 2)R'' + 3g'' \mid \text{în } x = -2$$

$$1 = 3 \cdot R'' \Rightarrow R'' = \frac{1}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \text{nu se poate}$$

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

$$3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 3x^2 - 3x + 5x - 5 = 3x(x - 1) + 5(x - 1) = (x - 1)(3x + 5) - \text{gcd cu } (x - 1)$$

$$\stackrel{T}{\Rightarrow} Y_1 = (x - 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2 \\ x^2 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1) \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{gcd}(x - 1) \stackrel{T}{\Rightarrow} Y_2 = (x - 1)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow Y_1 = Y_2$$

\Rightarrow de nu mergea th aplicată, trebuia să arătăm că primul ideal e inclus în al doilea și invers

5) Det elem nilpotente din \mathbb{Z}_n

$$m = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_g^{\alpha_g}$$

$x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ e nilpotent de $x^k = 0$ pt un $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x^k = 0 = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_g^{\alpha_g}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 p_2 \dots p_g \mid x \Rightarrow x = p_1 p_2 \dots p_g \cdot \text{ceva}$$

$$e.g.: \mathbb{Z}_{48}$$

$$48 = 2^4 \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{nilp de } x = M_2 \cdot 3 = M_6 \Rightarrow \hat{0}, \hat{6}, \hat{12}, \hat{18}, \hat{24}, \hat{30}, \hat{36}, \hat{42}$$