

## Inele de polinoame (cont.)

2.3. a)  $2x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2x_3 - 2x_1^2x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 1 + x_1^2x_3^2 + x_2^4 \in R[x_1, x_2, x_3]$

$$= -2x_1^2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_3^2 + 2x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2x_3 + x_2^4 + x_3^2 + 1.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} x_1^{a_1}x_2^{a_2}\dots x_n^{a_m} >_{lex} x_1^{b_1}x_2^{b_2}\dots x_n^{b_m} \\ (\Rightarrow a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2, \dots, a_m - b_m) \text{ este} \\ \text{permul trecerii numărului pozitiv} \end{array} \right.$$

2.7. a) D domeniu de integrabilitate,  $a \in D$  și  $P, Q \in D[X]^m$

$a$  este radă de ordin  $m$  pentru  $P$  și  $Q(a) \neq 0$ .

$\Rightarrow a$  este radă de ordin  $m$  și pentru  $PQ$ .

$\hookrightarrow (x-a)^m | P$  și  $(x-a)^{m+1} \nmid P$ .

Denum.  $(x-a)^m | P \Rightarrow (x-a)^m | PQ$ .

Prin ca  $(x-a)^{m+1} | PQ \Leftrightarrow \exists R \text{ astfel încât } PQ = R(x-a)^{m+1}$

$(x-a)^{m+1} \nmid P$

$(x-a)^m | P \Rightarrow P = R \cdot (x-a)^m$   $\checkmark$

$\nabla (x-a) \nmid R$

$RQ(x-a)^m = R(x-a)^{m+1}$

$\Rightarrow (x-a)^m \left( \underbrace{RQ - R(x-a)}_{} \right) = 0$

$\Rightarrow RQ = R(x-a)$ ,  $\nabla \because R \neq 0 \quad \forall$

$$\frac{D(x)}{\text{domeniu}} \Rightarrow RQ = Q(X-a) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \\ (X-a) \nmid R \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \\ (X-a) \mid Q \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(X-a) \mid f_1 \cdot f_2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \\ (X-a) \nmid f_1 \end{array}}{(X-a) \mid f_2}$$

Bezout

$$\frac{\text{Domeniu}}{\left( \begin{array}{l} f_1(a) \cdot f_2(a) = 0 \\ f_1(a) \neq 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow f_2(a) = 0.}$$

b) Contineaza lucru inclus R nu e domeniu.

$$Z_6: \underset{Q}{(2x)} \cdot \underset{P}{(3x+3)} = 0$$

^ -1 rad "de ordin 1"

dar  $PQ=0 \Rightarrow -1 \in \text{rad} "de ordin }\infty\text{" pt PQ.}$

2. 9. (Obiecte formate cu variabile)

K este comutativ.

D: K[x]  $\rightarrow$  K[x],  $\circ D$  K-liniară

$$\bullet D(1) = 0$$

$$\bullet D(x^n) = nx^{n-1}, \forall n \geq 1.$$

În deveză formula a unui polinom.

$$D(a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) = n a_n x^{n-1} + (n-1) a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1.$$

Vizat  $f^{(k)} = D(D(\dots(D(f))))$   $\in \mathbb{Q}$  și  
Pentru  $f \in K[x]$ ,  $a \in K$ . Atunci

$a$  este radice de ordin  $n$  pentru  $f \Leftrightarrow f^{(n)}(a) = 0$ ,  $\forall k=0, \dots, n-1$   
și  $f^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$ .

a) Fie  $n \geq 2$  și  $f_1, \dots, f_n \in K[x]$ . Dacă

$$D(f_1 \dots f_n) = D(f_1) \cdot f_2 \dots f_n + f_1 D(f_2) f_3 \dots f_n + \dots + f_1 f_2 \dots f_{n-1} D(f_n)$$

rezultă pentru  $f_1$  și  $f_2$ ! + inducție

b) Dacă  $f = (x-a)^n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , dacă că

$$f^{(1)} = n(x-a)^{n-1}$$

$$f^{(2)} = n(n-1)(x-a)^{n-2}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$f^{(k)} = n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1) (x-a)^{n-k}$$

$$f^{(n)} = n!$$

$$f^{(n+1)} = f^{(n+2)} = \dots = 0$$

c) In particular, show  $\text{char } K = p$  (as you claim), where  
 $\forall f \in K[x], f^{(p)} = 0$ .

d)  $f, g \in K[x] \Rightarrow (fg)^{(m)} = \sum_{l=0}^m \binom{l}{m} f^{(l)} \cdot g^{(m-l)}$ .

Tipp!

### Polynome mitteile

$f = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_3) \in K[x_1, x_2, x_3]$  lösbar?

$\Leftrightarrow \text{char } K = 2$

$\in K[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$  lösbar!

$f = (x_1 - x_2)^2(x_1 - x_3)^2(x_2 - x_3)^2 \in K[x_1, x_2, x_3]$  lösbar!

Dl (a polynome mitteile fundamental)

Für  $f \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  mitteile. Wenn "f rechte schreibt  
 polynom in polynome mitteile fundamental"

$\Leftrightarrow \exists! g \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  an  $f = g(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)$ , unde

polinomiale metrice  
 fundamentale

$$\left\{
 \begin{aligned}
 s_1 &= x_1 + \dots + x_n = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_i \\
 s_2 &= x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1} x_n \\
 &\quad = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_i x_j \\
 s_3 &= \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 &\vdots \\
 s_m &= x_1 x_2 \dots x_n.
 \end{aligned}
 \right.$$

Idea demonstratiei  $f$  simetric. Pentru ca  $f$  este omogenă.  
 (adică poate scrie ca produsul unor  
 teste componente omogene)

Idea principală  $f$  are în termen general:  $LT_c(f)$

$$LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f) = a x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} \dots x_n^{k_n}. \quad \text{Odei } k_1 \geq k_2 \geq \dots \geq k_n$$

$$\left( x_1^4 x_2^6 x_3 \xrightarrow[\text{ruleaza } i]{\text{ruleaza }} x_1^6 x_2^4 x_3 \right)$$

Atunci se scad din  $f$  un număr de  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m$

$$f_1 = f - a s_1^{d_1} s_2^{d_2} \dots s_m^{d_m} \quad a \quad LT_{\leq_{lex}}(a s_1^{d_1} \dots s_m^{d_m})$$

$$a x_1^{d_1} x_2^{d_2} \dots x_n^{d_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow LT_{\leq_n}(f_1) < LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f).$$



$$\Rightarrow LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f_1) < LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f).$$

+ Orice  $\pi$  descendat de monome este stacionar:

$$d_1 - d_n = ? \text{ ai } LT(s_1^{d_1} \dots s_n^{d_n}) = x_1^{h_1} x_2^{h_2} \dots x_n^{h_n}?$$

$$LT(s_1^{d_1}) = x_1^{d_1}$$

$$LT(s_2^{d_2}) = x_1^{d_2} x_2^{d_2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$LT(s_8^{d_8}) = x_1^{d_8} x_2^{d_8} \dots x_8^{d_8}$$

$$\Rightarrow LT(s_1^{d_1} \dots s_n^{d_n}) = x_1^{d_1+d_2+\dots+d_m} x_2^{d_2+d_3+\dots+d_m} \dots x_n^{d_m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} h_1 = d_1 + \dots + d_m \\ h_2 = d_2 + \dots + d_m \\ \vdots \\ h_m = d_m \end{cases}$$

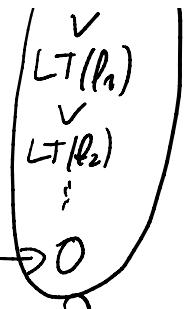
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d_1 = h_1 - h_2, d_2 = h_2 - h_3 \dots, d_m = h_m.}$$

Erc 3.1.a)  $f = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2 \in R[x_1, x_2, x_3].$

$$= x_1^3 x_2 + x_1^3 x_3 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_3^3 x_1 + x_3^3 x_2 + x_2^3 x_1.$$

Metoda 1 (dăruit un algoritm)

$$LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f) = x_1^3 x_2, \quad LT_{\leq_{lex}}(s_1^2 s_2) = x_1^3 x_2$$



$$x_1^3 x_2 \longrightarrow h_1^{3-1} h_2^{1-0} h_3^3 = h_1^2 h_2$$

$$f_1 = f - 1 \cdot h_1^2 h_2 = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2 - \left( \underbrace{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1}_{\text{sym}} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \underbrace{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1 x_2}_{\text{sym}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2 - \left( \underbrace{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2}_{\text{sym}} + 2 \underbrace{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1 x_2}_{\text{sym}} \right) \cdot \left( \underbrace{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1 x_2}_{\text{sym}} \right)$$

$$= \cancel{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2} - \cancel{\sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2} - \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3$$

$$\boxed{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - (x_1 x_2 + h_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)}$$

$$-2 \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1 x_2 \right)^2 = - \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3 - 2 \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2^2 + 2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_3^2 \right)$$

$$= -2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3.$$

$$LT_{\text{lex}}(f_1) = \underline{-2 x_1^2 x_2^2}, \quad x_1^2 x_2^2 \longrightarrow h_1^{2-2} h_2^{2-0} h_3^0 \\ = \circled{h_2^2}$$

$$f_2 = f_1 + 2 h_2^2 = -2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3$$

$$f_2 = f_1 + \angle s_2 = -\underbrace{\angle}_{\text{sym}} \wedge \underbrace{s_1 s_2}_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow \underbrace{\angle}_{\text{sym}} \wedge \underbrace{s_1 s_2}_{\text{sym}}$$

$$+ 2 \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1 x_2 \right)^2 = - \cancel{2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2^2} - 5 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3 + 2 \cancel{2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_3^2}$$

$$+ 4 \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3 = - \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2 x_3$$

$$f_2 = -s_1 s_3$$

$$\Rightarrow f - s_1^2 s_2 + 2 s_2^2 = -s_1 s_3 \Rightarrow \boxed{f = s_1^2 s_2 - 2 s_2^2 - s_1 s_3.}$$

i.e.  $g = x_1^2 x_2 - 2 x_2^2 - x_1 x_3$   
 din Teorema  $\Rightarrow$   $f = g(s_1, s_2, s_3)$ .

## Metoda II (metoda coeficienților nedeterminate)

Idee f matice,  $L T_L(f) = x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} \dots x_n^{k_n}$ .

$\hat{f} f_1, f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_8 = 0$ , că monomii principale pot fi?

- $\angle_{\text{lex}} x_1^{k_1} \dots x_n^{k_n}$

- $1 \dots 1 \quad 1 \dots 1 \dots 1 \quad$  (sau că f omogen)

- de grad  $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m$  (pentru că f omogen)
- cu puterile în ordine descreșătoare!

De exemplu,  $f = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2$ .

Care sunt monomale:

- $x_1^3 x_2$
- de grad 4
- cu puterile în ordine descreșătoare?

$$x_1^3 x_2 \rightsquigarrow s_1^2 s_2$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 \rightsquigarrow s_2^2$$

$$x_1^2 x_2 x_3 \rightsquigarrow s_1 s_3$$

coficienții nedeterminate

$$\Rightarrow f = a s_1^2 s_2 + b s_2^2 + c s_1 s_3$$

||

1 nu că

este coef. principal al lui f

îi urmăru evanesc  
egalitatea în sensul  
ale lui R!

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$s_1^2 s_2 + b s_2^2 + c s_1 s_3$	$f$
1	1	0	2	1	0	4 + b	2 $\Rightarrow b = -2$
1	1	1	3	3	1	27 + 9b + 3c	6

$$f = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^3 x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q = -2 \\ 27 + 9b + 3c = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f = s_1^2 s_2 - 2s_2^2 - s_1 s_3 -$$

b)  $f = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_1^2 x_2^2 \in R[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ ,  $f = x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2$

$$LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f) = x_1^2 x_2^2$$

Scriem termele monomiale în  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  astfel:

- $\prec_Q x_1^2 x_2^2$

- de grad 4

- pentru în ordine derivate:

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 \rightarrow s_1^{2-2} s_2^{2-0} s_3^0 = s_2^2$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^1 x_3^1 \rightarrow s_1^{2-1} s_2^{1-1} s_3^1 = s_1 s_3$$

$$\Rightarrow f = s_2^2 + a s_1 s_3$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$s_2^2 + a s_1 s_3$	$f$
1	1	1	3	2	1	$9 + 3a$	3 $\Rightarrow a = -2$

1	1	1	3	3	1	9+3a	3	$\Rightarrow a = -2$
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$$\Rightarrow f = s_2^2 - 2s_1s_3$$

c)  $f = \sum_{\text{sym}} x_2^2 x_3^3 \in R[x_1, x_2, x_3]$   $\curvearrowright$  6 terms:

$$LT_{\leq_{lex}}(f) = x_1^3 x_2^2$$

$$x_1^3 x_2^2 \rightsquigarrow s_1 s_2^2$$

$$x_1^3 x_2 x_3 \rightsquigarrow s_1^2 s_3$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3 \rightsquigarrow s_2 s_3$$

$$\Rightarrow f = s_1 s_2^2 + a s_1^2 s_3 + b s_2 s_3$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$s_1 s_2^2 + a s_1^2 s_3 + b s_2 s_3$	$f$
1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1 - a + b	2 $\Rightarrow a = -2$
-2	1	1	0	-3	-2	6b	-6 $\Rightarrow b = -1$

$$f(1, 1, -1) =$$

$$f = x_1^3 x_2^2 + x_1^3 x_3^2 + x_2^3 x_3^2 + \dots$$

$$f(1, 1, -1) =$$

$$f = x_1^5 x_2^4 + x_1^3 x_3^5 + x_2^3 x_3^2 +$$

$$+ x_2^3 x_1^2 + x_3^3 x_1^2 + x_3^3 x_2^2$$

1              -1              -1

$$f(-2, 1, 1) = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow D = s_1 s_2^2 - 2 s_1^2 s_3 - s_2 s_3$$

3. 4.

$$(C[x]) = \left( \frac{IR[Y]}{(Y_{+1}^2)} \right) [x^3]$$