

Polinome reductibile

Ex 1.1. (Obs!) K campo și $a, b \in K$, $a \neq 0$. Fie $f(x) \in K[x]$.

Așa că $f(x)$ reductibil ($\Rightarrow f(ax+b)$ reductibil).

Dem: "Or $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$, $1 \leq \deg g < \deg f$
 $1 \leq \deg h < \deg f$

$$\Rightarrow f(ax+b) = \underbrace{g(ax+b)}_{\deg g(ax+b) = \deg g} \underbrace{h(ax+b)}_{\deg h(ax+b) < \deg h} \quad \text{reductibil}$$

$$\deg g(ax+b) = \deg g \leftarrow \begin{matrix} a \neq 0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

" \Rightarrow " Nu e nevoie, pt că $f(x) = f\left(a\left(\frac{1}{a}x - \frac{b}{a}\right) + b\right)$.

Ex 1.2. Dem, polinomul dăruit lui Eisenstein, nu este o astfel de polinom reditabil în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$:

Criteriu lui Eisenstein

Fie $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, $f = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$.

Dacă $\exists p$ prim astfel încât $p | a_i$, $i = 0, n-1$

$$p^2 \nmid a_0 \quad (p \nmid a_0)$$

\Rightarrow f este reductibil în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ (Lema lui Gauss $\xrightarrow{\text{monic}} \Rightarrow$ reditabil în $\mathbb{Z}[x]$)

\Rightarrow feste verhältnisse in $\alpha(\zeta)$ (Jeweils -> nur
 $i \in \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$)

a) $x^4 - 4x^3 + 6$

$\uparrow = 2$

b) $x^n - 2$

$\uparrow = 2$

c) $x^6 + 30x^5 - 15x^3 + 6x - 120$

$\uparrow = 3$

d) $x^{r-1} + x^{r-2} + \dots + x + 1$, r prim

e) $x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x + 1$

f) $\frac{(x+1)^n - 2^n}{x}$, r prim, $r \neq 2$.

d) $f(x)x^{n-1} + \dots + x + 1 = \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$

Ex 1.1: $f(x)$ red $\Leftrightarrow f(x+1)$ red
 $\therefore f(x+1) = \frac{(x+1)^n - 1}{x+1 - 1} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n C_k^n x^k}{x} - 1$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n C_k^n x^{k-1} = x^{n-1} + C_1^n x^{n-2} + C_2^n x^{n-3} + \dots + C_{n-1}^n x + n$$

Ausrechnung unter Verwendung von

$$r|r = a_0$$

$$r^2|r$$

$$r|C_r \quad \text{if } \ell = \overline{1, r-1}$$

$$C_r^\ell = \frac{r!}{\ell!(r-\ell)!} \cdot r$$

se mai mult cap

$$\ell) f(x) = \underline{x^4} + \underline{4x^3} + \underline{6x^2} + 2x + 1$$

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

$$f(x) \text{ red} \Leftrightarrow f(x-1) \text{ red} \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 2(x-1) = x^4 - 2x + 2$$

& Exercitii pt $p=2$

$$f) f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^n - 2^n}{x}, \quad p \text{ prim}, \quad p \neq 2$$

$$f(x-2) = \frac{x^n - 2^n}{x-2} = \frac{(x-2)(x^{n-1} + 2x^{n-2} + 2^2x^{n-3} + \dots + 2^{n-2}x + 2^{n-1})}{x-2}$$

$$= x^{n-1} + 2x^{n-2} + \dots + 2^{n-2}x + 2^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^n - 2^n}{x} - \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} C_r^\ell 2^\ell x^{r-\ell} - 2^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^{n-2}x^n}{x} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n C_p^{k-2} x^{k-2} x^n}{x}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_p^k 2^k x^{k-2-1} = x^{n-1} + 2 C_p^1 x^{n-2} + 2^2 C_p^2 x^{n-3} \\ + \dots + 2^{n-2} C_p^{n-2} x + 2^{n-1} C_p^{n-1}$$

+ Eindein ist p prim ($n \neq 2!$)

Ex 1.3. * $x^2 - yz \in \mathbb{R}[X, Y, Z]$ Eindein und $P = (Y)$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 \in \mathbb{R}[X, Y] \quad \text{und } P = (Y-1)$$

Ex 1.7. $x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + x + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}(x) \Rightarrow m \text{ prim}$

Dom "finst maius"

" \Rightarrow " 0_p ca $m = ab$ (compos)

$$\Rightarrow x^{a-1} + x^{a-2} + \dots + x + 1 \mid x^{m-1} + \dots + x + 1$$

Remarke: $(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + x + 1, x^{m-1} + \dots + x + 1) =$

(durch 2-3
remarke) $= (x^{(m,m)-1} + x^{(m,m)-2} + \dots + x + 1)$

$\eta \quad \eta \dots \eta \dots \check{\eta} \text{ prim}$ " $\eta \dots \eta \dots \eta \dots \eta \dots \eta$ "

Ex 1.4. $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ \checkmark p prim "Eisenstein modulo p "

dacă $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$ astfel încât $f(x+a)$ este redusibil conform criteriului lui Eisenstein pt p .

Let p prim astfel încât $f(x)=x^3+65$ este Eisenstein modulo p .

It precizează și p și a , precizat un $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ către care se aplica.

Dem. $x^3+65=f(x)$ Eisen. modulo p

$(\Rightarrow) \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$ astfel încât $(x+a)^3+65$ se aplică Eisenstein
(cu a negativ)

$$(x+a)^3+65 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + (a^3+65)$$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$ astfel încât $p | a^3+65$, $p | 3a^2$, $p | 3a$
 $p^2 \nmid a^3+65$

$p | 3a \rightarrow p | 3 \Leftrightarrow p=3$. Ca să aibă $3 | a^3+65 \Leftrightarrow a^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$
 $9 \nmid a^3+65 \quad ||$

$\begin{cases} p | a \\ p | a^3+65 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p | 65 = 5 \cdot 13$ Merge pt $\boxed{a=1}$

Dacă $p=5$, deg $a=0$ x^3+65 rest pt $p=5$ sau $p=13$
două soluții $a=0$ x^3+65

$$p=13, \deg a=0 \quad X^3+65 \quad \text{mod } p=5 \Rightarrow p=13$$

Infinit, X^3+65 este Euler modulo 3, 5 si 13
 $\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ a=1 & a=0 & a=0 \end{matrix}$

Ex 1.5. K Corp (com) $\exists f \in K[x], f(0) \neq 0$

Astăzi $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$ e redusibil



$(R(f))(x) = a_n x + \dots + a_0 x^n$ e redusibil

de ex $x^5 + 3x^4 + x^2 - x - 2$ red $\Leftrightarrow -2x^5 - x^4 + x^3 + 3x + 1$
redusibil

Dacă $\deg f = n$ $\Rightarrow (R(f))(x) = x^n f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$= x^n \left(a_0 + a_1 \frac{1}{x} + a_2 \frac{1}{x^2} + \dots + a_n \frac{1}{x^n} \right)$$

$$= a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

2) $R(R(f))(x) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f(0) \neq 0}$ (aceeași idee)

Astăzi: $R(R(x)) = R(1) = 1$.

" Π " Prinzip $R(f)$ ist reduzibel. Da $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$.

$\xrightarrow{\text{appliz R}}$ $\underline{R(f)(x)} = R(gh)(x) = x^{\deg(gh)} g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) h\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$= x^{\deg g} g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x^{\deg h} h\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \underline{R(g)(x) \cdot R(h)(x)}$$

Dass $R(f)$ reduzibel \Rightarrow de ~~siehe~~, $R(h) = c \cdot R(f)$

$\xrightarrow{\text{appliz R}}$ $\underline{R(R(h))} = c \cdot R(R(f))$

\Rightarrow de ~~siehe~~, $R(g) = c \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow g = c x^{\deg g}$

$\Rightarrow x^{\deg g} \mid f$.

Dann $\deg g \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$ ~~Ab~~ ~~zählen~~.

Exk 1.6. a) $6x^4 - 4x + 1 \xrightarrow{R} x^4 - 4x^3 + 6$ ~~Eben~~ $r=2$

b) $120x^6 + 6x^5 - 15x^3 + 30x + 1 \xrightarrow{R} 1.2 - c)$

c) $x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1 \xrightarrow{R} 1.2 e)$

Exk 1.8 Sodie faktorisieren bei x^{m-1} mit $1 \leq m \leq 8$ in:

$$a) Q$$

$$b) K_2$$

$$c) K_3$$

Dem a) $x-1 = x-1$

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

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

$\deg \leq 3$

pt ca nu ab radacini
sau fcc 1.7.

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

nu pt ca $\deg \leq 3$ nu nu ab radacini

$$x^5 - 1 = (x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$$

fcc 1.7.

$$x^6 - 1 = (x^3 - 1)(x^3 + 1) = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$\deg \leq 3$, nu are rad

$$x^7 - 1 = (x-1)(x^6 + x^5 + \dots + x + 1)$$

fcc 1.7.

$$x^8 - 1 = (x^4 - 1)(x^4 + 1) = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2 + 1)(x^4 + 1)$$

radacini?

Ecc Decidete daca $x^4 + 1$ este redusibil in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

$$x \mapsto x+1 : (x+1)^4 + 1 = x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 2$$

+ Eisente pt $p=2$!

b) χ_2 c) χ_3 Jewel!

$$\text{So we get, } x^8 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^4+1)$$

$$= (x+1)^8 \quad , \quad 8 = r^n \quad , \quad r=2 \\ m=3$$

$$\text{Find } Z_3\{x\} \quad , x^8 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^4+1)$$

↑
red pt ca
new all east

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Exk g} \\ f = x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x + 1 \\ g = x^9 + x^8 + x^3 + x + 1 \end{array} \in \mathbb{Z}_2[x].$$

$(f, g) = ?$ wanneer f, g ca producten de factoren uitdrukken.

Dam My Uni Endist:

$$f = 1 \cdot g + x^3(x^3 - 1)$$

$$(P, g) = (P - g, g) = (x^3(x^3 - 1), g) \Rightarrow (x^3 - 1, g) =$$

Đar $(x^3, g) = \hat{i}$ pt cù $x + g$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c} x+1 \\ \times x^2+x+1 \\ \hline g \end{array}$$

Dazu: $(f, g) = \underbrace{x^2+x+1}_{\cdots \cdots \cdots}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^9+x^8+x^3+x+1 \\ x^9+x^8+x^7 \\ \hline x^7+x^3+x+1 \\ x^7+x^6+x^5 \\ \hline x^6+x^5+x^3 \\ x^6+x^5+x^4 \\ \hline x^4+x^3+x+1 \\ x^4+x^3+x^2 \\ \hline x^2+x+1 \end{array}$$

Obj $R(f) = g \Rightarrow e$ reicht g !

$$\begin{aligned} g &= (x^2+x+1) \left(x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+1 \right) \\ \Rightarrow f &= (x^2 \underset{\text{R}}{\uparrow}) \left(x^7+x^5+x^3+x^2+1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 &= 3+4 \\ &= 2+5 \end{aligned}$$

Obj Dazu $x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+1 = h_1 \cdot h_2$ cu $\deg h_1 = 2$
verdachbar

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = x^2+x+1 \quad (\text{ringend die } \mathbb{Z}_2[x] \text{ reichtbar})$$

$$\Rightarrow R(h_1) \mid f \quad \& \quad (h_1, g) = x^2+x+1$$

$$\Rightarrow R(K_1) \text{ // } \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ (x^2+x+1)^2}}{\cancel{x}} \quad (R, g) = x^2+x+1$$

Rückwärts $x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+1 = R_1 \cdot R_2$, $\deg R_1 = 3$
 $\deg R_2 = 4$.

+ calculate: $x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+1 = (x^3+x^2+1)(x^4+x+1)$

Exc 10 Gibt mindestens eine Polynomdivision in $\mathbb{Q}(x)$?

- a) x^3+x+2 X alle Endziffern -1
- b) x^3+x+1 ✓ nur alle Endziffern sind gleich ± 1
- c) x^3+2x+2 ✓ Erkenntigt $p=2$ (man rechnet mit nur den Endziffern $\pm 1, \pm 2$)
- d) $2x^4-3x^3+4x^2-4x-3$ X Alle Endziffern: $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$
keine Endziffern
- e) $x^4+3x^3+6x^2+5x+3$
- f) $x^4+2x^3+5x^2+6x+1$
- g) $x^4+7x^3-2x^2+6x-1$
- h) $x^4-2x^3+6x^2+4x-2$ ← Erkennt $p=2$
- i) $x^4+6x^3+15x^2+9x+3$ ← Erkennt $p=3$
- j) $x^4+3x^3+3x^2-5$ ← Tenta!

$$e) f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 3$$

- mae ale radacini $\pm 1, \pm 3$ \Rightarrow mae ale radacini in \mathbb{Q}
- nu putem sa scriem
- 13653 mae plus!

$$- f(x-1) = (x-1)^4 + 3(x-1)^3 + 6(x-1)^2 + 5(x-1) + 3$$

$$= x^4 + 7x^3 - - - + 2$$

x_{m-1}

$$\text{Deci am fi reduscat}, x^4 + 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 3 = (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \text{redusab} \\ \text{Lam Gauze (nu redusab)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} ad = 3 \Rightarrow b = \pm 3, d = \pm 1 \\ ac + bc = 5 \\ ac + b + d = 6 \Rightarrow ac \\ a + c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a, c \text{ sunt radici lui } T^2 - 3T + 10 \text{ si}$$

$$T^2 - 3T + 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a+1}{2} \text{ sunt 1 si 2}$$

$$b = 3, d = 1$$

$$ad + bc = 5 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad a + 3c = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = 2, c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 3 = (x^2 + 2x + 3)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$f) \quad X^4 + 2X^3 + 5X^2 + 6X + 1$$

- Radikale zuordnbar: ± 1 nur alle!
- Einheiten nur mögl.
- 12561 plausibel? : 3 nur!

\rightarrow Lüttich Ternär (restl. dem ca entscheidbar)

$$g) \quad P(x) = X^4 + 7X^3 - 2X^2 + 6X - 1$$

- Radikale zuordnbar: ± 1 nur alle!
- Einheiten nur mögl.
- Die exz. indizes unterscheidbar! (Cohn)
- Reduktions modulo 2: $X^4 + X^3 + 1$ irreduzibel in $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$

$\Rightarrow P(x)$ ist irreduzibel

Ex 11. Für p prim, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. $P(x) = X^{p^n} + (p-1)$ unterscheidbar in $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

Ans. Reduktions modulo $p \mapsto X^{p^n} - 1 = (X-1)^{p^n}$

Făcem sch. de variabile $x \mapsto x+1$:

$$f(x+1) = (x+1)^{p^n} + p^{-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{p^n} \binom{k}{p^n} x^k + p^{-1}$$

Careva aplicări Eulerieni, dacă $p \mid \binom{k}{p^n} \forall 1 \leq k \leq p^n$:

$$\binom{k}{p^n} = \frac{(p^n)!}{k! (p^n-k)!}$$

Care este nr maxim al $p^n \mid (p^n)!$?

Vezi că se reduce la $p^n \mid p^{m-1} (1 \cdot p, 2 \cdot p, 3 \cdot p, \dots, p^{m-1} \cdot p)$

$$\leq p^n$$

$$\overline{p^2 : p^{n-2}}$$

$$\overline{p^l : p^{n-l}}$$

Exemplu: $8! = (2^3)! = 1 \cdot \underline{2} \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{4} \cdot \underline{5} \cdot \underline{6} \cdot \underline{7} \cdot \underline{8} = \underline{\underline{2^2}}_2 + \underline{\underline{2^1}}_2 + \underline{\underline{2^0}}$

$$\Rightarrow p^m \mid (p^n)! \quad \text{unde } m = p^{m-1} + p^{m-2} + \dots + p + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid (r^n)! \text{ und } m = r^{-1} + r^{-2} + \dots + r^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{r^{n-1}}{p-1}$$

Wie viele m_1 maximal an $r^m \mid k!$?

We can divid on r : $1 \cdot r, 2 \cdot r, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r} \right\rfloor \cdot r \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r} \right\rfloor \leq k$

$$\overline{r^2}: \quad - - - - - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r^2} \right\rfloor$$

- - - - -

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r^2} \right\rfloor + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r^n} \right\rfloor$$

$$\text{Letzter, } r^{m_2} \mid (r^{n-k})! \text{ und } m_2 = \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-k}}{r} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-k}}{r^2} \right\rfloor + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-k}}{r^n} \right\rfloor$$

$$m_1 + m_2 < m?$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^k \left\lfloor \frac{k}{r^e} \right\rfloor + \sum_{e=1}^m \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-k}}{r^e} \right\rfloor < \frac{r^{n-1}}{r-1} = r^{n-1} + r^{n-2} + \dots + r^1$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \left\lfloor \frac{l}{r^e} \right\rfloor \quad \sum_{l=1}^n \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-l}}{r^e} \right\rfloor = r^n$$

$\nexists 1 \leq l \leq r^n - 1$?

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \left(\left\lfloor \frac{l}{r^e} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-l}}{r^e} \right\rfloor \right) \leq \frac{n}{r^e} + \frac{r^{n-e}}{r^e} = \frac{r^n}{r^e} = r^{n-e}$$

Thus, $\left\lfloor \frac{l}{r^e} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{r^{n-l}}{r^e} \right\rfloor < \frac{n}{r^e} + \frac{r^{n-e}}{r^e} = r^{n-e}$.

$$C_8^4 = \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} : 2$$

\checkmark

Val 2 In $\mathbb{Z}_p[x]$, $(x+1)^{p^n} \stackrel{\text{Frobenius}}{=} x^{p^n} + 1$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{p^n-1} C_{p^n}^l x^l$$

$$\Rightarrow p | C_{p^n}^l, \quad \nexists 1 \leq l \leq p^n - 1.$$

Ex de num 2-3 intâlnită $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ deducătoare

Exercice de număr 2-3 întărită $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{K}$ numeroare

Dacă $f(x) = (x-a_1) \cdots (x-a_n) - 1$ este redusibil în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

Lema Gauss
Dacă $f = gh \Rightarrow g(a_i) \cdot h(a_i) = -1 \Rightarrow g(a_i) + h(a_i) = 0$
 $g, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

Polinomul $P = g+h$ are n rădăcini $\Rightarrow P=0 \Leftrightarrow g=-h$
 $\deg P < n$

ci $f(x) = -g^2(x)$

Dar f că nu are valori pozitive

Exercițiu 12 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-n) + 1$ este redusibil
în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, $\forall n \neq 4$.

Dacă Or că f este redusibil în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$
noi $\overset{\text{I}}{\text{Gauss}}$

f este redusibil în $\mathbb{Z}[x]$

$\Rightarrow \exists g, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x], \deg g < \deg f$ și
 $\deg h < \deg f$

$$f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} g(2) \cdot h(2) = 1 \\ \cap \quad \cap \\ \approx \quad \approx \end{matrix}$$

$\Rightarrow g(2) = h(2) = \pm 1$. Consider $P = g - h \in \mathbb{K}[x]$.

$$\begin{matrix} \deg P < n \\ P(2) = 0, \forall 2 = \sqrt{n} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow P = 0 \Leftrightarrow g = h$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-n)+1 = g^2(x) \text{ (by) } \text{ Obs } n \geq 2!$$

$$f(n-\frac{1}{2}) = 1 + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \dots \left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right)}_{< 0 ?} = g^2(n-\frac{1}{2}) > 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3) > 2^n)$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} < -1$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{3}{8} < -1$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{15}{16} < -1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdots \frac{2n-3}{2} < -1 \text{ due to } n \geq 6$$

(n ≥ 6)

n=4 schlägt die Hypothese!

$$\underline{n=2} : f(x) = (x-1)(x-2) + 1 = x^2 - 3x + 3 + \begin{matrix} \text{Eviden-} \\ \text{zum} \\ \text{pa-arelativ} \end{matrix}$$

Fragestellung : Ist $n \geq n+1$: $n! + 1 = g^2(n+1)$ perfect?

$n=4$ da, 25 \leftarrow Endes der Sätze

$n=5$ da 121 \leftarrow nur 2 mal

$n=7$ da

I-a verifiziert $n! + 1$ ist p.p. dagegen $n=4, 5 \cup 7$.

Nur se anwende auf n .

Ex 13 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ distinkte

$$f(x) = (x-a_1)^2 - (x-a_n)^2 + 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{red in } \mathbb{Q}[x] \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{red in } \mathbb{Z}[x] \end{matrix}$$

Dann g, l fel, da $f(x) = g(x)l(x)$, $\deg g < 2n$
 $\deg g + \deg l = 2n$

$$g(a_i)l(a_i) = 1 \Rightarrow g(a_i)l(a_i) = \pm 1.$$

Dann $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow g, l$ nur an Endstellen neg

OBS $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow g, h$ are non-negative numbers

\Rightarrow puter g, h s.t. $g(x) \geq 0, h(x) \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{g(a_i)}_{\text{monic}} = 1, \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

Decay $\deg g < n$

$\Rightarrow g = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ &

Remain in $\deg g = \deg h = n$.

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = (x-a_1) \cdots (x-a_n) + 1$$

$h(x) \equiv$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \overbrace{(x-a_1)^2}^{\sim} - \overbrace{(x-a_n)^2}^{\sim} + 1 = g^2(x)$$
$$= [(x-a_1) - (x-a_n) + 1]^2$$

To calculate