

## Seminar 7

## structuri algebrice in informatica

$m \geq 2$ ,  $(\mathbb{Z}_m, +, \cdot)$  imel comutativ

$$U(\mathbb{Z}_m) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_m \mid \gcd(x, m) = 1\}$$

1) Aflati  $\hat{17}^{-1}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_{31}$ .

$$\text{caut } \hat{u} \in \mathbb{Z}_{31}, \quad a \cdot \hat{u} \cdot \hat{17} = \hat{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ astfel } 17 \cdot u = 31k + 1$$

$$31k - 17u = 1$$

$$31 = 1 \cdot 17 + 14$$

$$\gcd(31, 17) = 1$$

$$17 = 1 \cdot 14 + 3$$

$$1 = 3 - 2 = 17 - 14 - (14 - 3 \cdot 4) =$$

$$14 = 3 \cdot 4 + 2$$

$$= 17 - (31 - 17) - 14 + 3 \cdot 4 =$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot 17 - 31 - 31 + 17 + (17 - 14) \cdot 4 =$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$= 7 \cdot 17 - 2 \cdot 31 - 4 \cdot 14 =$$

$$= 7 \cdot 17 - 2 \cdot 31 - 4(31 - 17) =$$

$$= 11 \cdot 17 - 6 \cdot 31 \Rightarrow (k, u) = (31, -11)$$

$$\hat{1} = \hat{11} \cdot \hat{17} + \hat{0} \Rightarrow \hat{17}^{-1} = \hat{11}$$

In general pt  $\gcd(x, m) = 1$  gasim  $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$  cu

$$ux + vm = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{u} \cdot \hat{x} = \hat{1} \text{ in } \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \hat{x}^{-1} = \hat{u}$$

2) Fie  $f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x - 1$  și  $g(x) = x^3 + x + 2$  în  $\mathbb{C}[x]$ .

Aflati  $\gcd(f, g)$  și totodată  $u, v \in \mathbb{C}[x]$  cu  $uf + g \cdot v = \gcd(f, g)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x - 1 \\ - x^5 - x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline = -2x^5 - x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1 \\ + 2x^5 + 2x^2 + 5x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \cancel{-2x^5 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 1} \\ \cancel{x^3} \quad \cancel{x^2} \\ \hline = -2x^2 + 6x - 3$$

$$= -x^3 + 7x - 1 \\ \underline{x^3 + x + 2} \\ = 8x + 1$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ - x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x \\ \hline = \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x^2 + 6x - 3 \\ - x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ \hline = -3x^2 + 8x - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x + 2 \\ - x^3 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 \\ \hline = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 + x + 2 \\ \underline{\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{64}x} \\ = \frac{65}{64}x + 2 \\ - \frac{65}{64}x - \frac{65}{512} \\ \hline = \frac{959}{512} \end{array}$$

$$g = \cancel{(x^3 + x)} (8x + 1) \left( \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{64}x + \frac{65}{512} \right) + \frac{959}{512}$$

$$fx+1 \left| \frac{959}{512} \right.$$

$$fx+1 = \frac{959}{512} \cdot \underline{\quad} + 0 \Rightarrow \gcd(f, g) = \frac{959}{512}$$

$$u \cdot f + g \cdot v = \gcd(f, g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{959}{512} &= g - (fx+1) \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{f}x^2 - \frac{1}{64}x + \frac{65}{512}\right)}_{h(x)} = \\ &= g - [f - g(x^2 - 2x - 1)] \cdot h(x) = \cancel{f(x^2 - 2x)} \cdot g - f \cdot \\ &= g - f \cdot h(x) + g(x^2 - 2x - 1) h(x) = f \cdot \cancel{h(x)} + g \underbrace{(1 + \cancel{(x^2 - 2x - 1)h})}_{\in M[x]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = -h \\ v_0 = 1 + (x^2 - 2x - 1)h \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} uf + vg = \frac{959}{512} \\ u_0 \cdot f + v_0 \cdot g = \frac{959}{512} \end{cases}$$

$$uf(u - u_0) + vg(v - v_0) = 0$$

$$f(u - u_0) = g(v_0 - v)$$

$f, g$  summeintre alle  $x$   $\nmid g(v_0 - v)$

W

$$\nmid v_0 - v$$

$$v_0 - v = f - t(x), \quad t \in M[x]$$

$$v = v_0 - ft(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u - u_0 &= \frac{g(v_0 - v)}{f} = \frac{g \cdot f \cdot t(x)}{f} = g \cdot t(x) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow u = g \cdot t(x) + u_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \{ (g \cdot t(x) + f(x), v_0 - f \cdot t(x)) \mid t \in R[x] \}$$

3) Fie  $f(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + x + 1$

$g(x) = 2x^3 - x + 5 \in \mathbb{Z}_7[x]$ . Aflati  $\gcd(f, g)$

si toate  $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}_7[x]$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^5 + 2x^3 + x + 1 \\ -x^5 + 4x^3 - 5x^2 \\ \hline = x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 1 \\ -x^3 + 3x - 9 \\ \hline = -5x^2 + 3x - 7 \\ \text{II} \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 7 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 2x^3 - x + 3 \\ 4x^2 + 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 2x^2 + 4 \\ 2x^3 - x + 3 \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$$

se continuă acasă

- 1) Aflati toate polinoamile  $f \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  de grad  $\leq 3$ , care la împărțirea la  $x-2$  dau restul 3, și  
-II-  $(x-1)^2$  dau restul  $2x+5$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f &= g \cdot (x-2) + 3 \rightarrow f(2) = 3 & f(2) = 3 \text{ (d.m.)} \\ f_1 &= g_1 \cdot (x-2) + 3 \\ f_2 &= g_1 \cdot (x-1)^2 + 2x+5 & \text{prima condiție} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(2) = 3 \\ f(x) = h(x) \cdot (x-1)^2 + 2x+5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(2) = 3 \\ f(x) = (ax-2a-6)(x-1)^2 + 2x+5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{grad } f \leq 3 \Rightarrow \text{grad } h \leq 1 \Rightarrow h(x) = ax+b$$

$$f(2) = h(2) + g \Leftrightarrow h(2) = -6 \Leftrightarrow 2a+b = -6 \Leftrightarrow b = -6-2a$$

$$f(x) = (ax^2 - 2x - 6)(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2x + 5 = \dots \text{etc}$$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$

5)

Prop: Fix  $f(x) = a_m x^n + a_{m-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  mit  $a_m \neq 0$

Nach  $\frac{u}{v}$ ,  $v, u \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $(u, v) = 1$  es ist no Lösung

d.h.  $f = u/a_0 \equiv v/a_m$

$$\text{Bem: } f\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_m \cdot v^m + a_{m-1} \cdot \frac{u^n}{v} + \dots + a_1 \cdot \frac{u}{v} + a_0 =$$

$$= \underbrace{a_m \cdot u^n}_{u|} + \underbrace{a_{m-1} \cdot u^{n-1} \cdot v + \dots + a_1 \cdot u \cdot v^{m-1} + a_0 \cdot v^m}_{v|} =$$

$$\Rightarrow u/a_0 \cdot v^m \not\rightarrow u/a_0$$

$$(u, v) = 1$$

$$v \mid a_m \cdot u^n \not\rightarrow v \mid a_m$$

$$(v, u) = 1$$

L) rekomponiert in faktori irreduzibili im  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  p(x)

$$f_1(x) = x^3 + 6x^3 - 22x + 15$$

$$f_2(x) = 6x^4 - x^3 - 40x^2 - 31x - 6$$

$$f_2(x) = 6x^4 - x^3 - 40x^2 - 31x - 6$$

$$\frac{u}{v} \text{ mit } (u, v) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{u}{15} \text{ und } \pm 1$$

## Schema dei Horner

$x^4$	$x^3$	$x^2$	$x$	$x^0$
1	6	0	-22	15
1	7	7	-15	0
1	8	15	0	

$$f_0(x) = (x-1)(x^3 + 7x^2 + 7x - 15) = (x-1)^2(x^2 + 8x + 15) =$$
$$= (x-1)^2(x+3)(x+5)$$