

Data teoremei:

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i \quad \text{daca al lui zero} \xrightarrow{\text{in } R[x]} \exists a \in R, a \neq 0 \text{ si } af = 0$$

" \Rightarrow " $(\exists a \in R, a \neq 0 \text{ si } af = 0) \Leftrightarrow$ toti a_i sunt divizibili cu zero

Exemplu: $\hat{2} \text{ si } \hat{3}$ in \mathbb{Z}_6

$\hat{3} \cdot \hat{2} = \hat{0}$	\Rightarrow	$\hat{3} \cdot \hat{2} \cdot \hat{3} = \hat{0}$
$\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3} = \hat{0}$	\parallel	$\hat{0}!$

" \Rightarrow " (corect) Fie $f \cdot g = 0$ cu g de deg minim.

$$g = b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \deg \leq m-1 \\ a_n g = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \deg \leq m-1 \\ a_n g = 0 \end{array}$$

$$f \cdot g = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_n b_m = 0} \Rightarrow f \cdot (a_n g) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_n b_m = 0, \text{ si } b_m = \overline{0, m}.$$

$$f \cdot g = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(a_n b_{m-1})}_{\deg n+m-1} + a_{n-1} b_m = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_{n-1} b_m = 0}$$

$$\deg n+m-2: \underbrace{a_n b_{m-2}}_{\deg n+m-2} + \underbrace{(a_{n-1} b_{m-1})}_{\deg n+m-1} + \underbrace{a_{n-2} b_m}_{\deg n+m-2} = 0$$

$$f \cdot g = 0 \Rightarrow f \cdot (a_{n-1} g) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \deg \leq m-1 \quad (a_{n-1} g = 0) \\ \text{numarabile} \end{array} \Rightarrow a_{n-1} g = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m-1} b_k = 0, \forall k \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_{m-2} b_m = 0}$$

$$\text{Inducte: } a_k b_m = 0, \forall k = 0, m$$

$$\left(g = b_m \text{ i.e. } m=0 \text{ i.e. } g = b_0 = b_m \right).$$

Centra relativa formale

$$2.1. R \text{ mid commutativ, } f = \sum_{i \geq 0} a_i x^i \in R[x].$$

a) f invertierbar ($\Leftrightarrow a_0$ invertierbar)

$$\Rightarrow " f \text{ inv} \Rightarrow \exists g = \sum_{i \geq 0} b_i x^i \text{ an } fg = 1$$

$$\stackrel{\text{in glas } 0}{\Rightarrow} a_0 b_0 = 1$$

$$\Leftarrow a_0 \text{ inv in } R \Rightarrow \exists b_0 \text{ an } a_0 b_0 = 1.$$

$$\forall i \geq 1, \quad \boxed{b_i = -a_0^{-1} (a_1 b_{i-1} + a_2 b_{i-2} + \dots + a_i b_0)}$$

$$g = \sum_{i \geq 0} b_i x^i.$$

$$fg = \sum_{i \geq 0} c_i x^i \quad \text{und} \quad c_i = \sum_{j=0}^i a_j b_{i-j} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=0 \\ 0, & i \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c_0 = a_0 b_0 = 1$$

$$c_i = a_0 b_i + a_1 b_{i-1} + \dots + a_i b_0$$

$$= (a_0 b_{i-1} + \dots + a_i b_0) + a_i b_{i-1} + \dots + a_i b_0 = 0. \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow fg = 1.$$

Viz2 $f = a_0 - xg$ Pe măsură că a_0^{-1} , și pe că $a_0 \neq 0$

$$f = 1 - xg$$

$$f = 1 + xg + (xg)^2 + (xg)^3 + \dots \quad \text{ale numerelor}, \text{ pt că}$$

dacă un număr finit de termenii efectelor friciale sunt

deci, al său coeficient este 0 pt $(xg)^m$, $m > k$.

(e) f nulațat $\Rightarrow a_i$ nulață, $i \geq 0$.

$$\exists m \text{ cu } f^m = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i \geq 0} a_i x^i \right)^m = 0 \Rightarrow a_0^m = 0$$

Inducție după i : $P_i \rightarrow P_{i+1}$. Dacă a_0, \dots, a_i nulață

$$g = \frac{f - a_0 - a_1 x - \dots - a_i x^i}{x^{i+1}} \leftarrow a_{i+1} x^{i+1} + a_{i+2} x^{i+2} + \dots$$

$$g = a_{i+1} + a_{i+2} x + \dots \quad g \text{ nulațat} \stackrel{\text{cauza}}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{a_{i+1} = 0}, \text{ pt că } m.$$

(cu o putere m)

Rezolvare alternativă: $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} [T, T^{\frac{1}{2}}, T^{\frac{1}{3}}, \dots]$

(T)

$$x \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \quad x = \overbrace{T}^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$\text{Def: } f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \quad a_n = \widehat{T}^{\frac{1}{2}n} - \dots$$

$\bullet a_n$ mitgeltet in R : $a_n = \widehat{T}^{\frac{1}{2}n} = \widehat{T} = 0$.

$$\text{Bsp: } f^{(2)} = ? \sum_{n \geq 1} \left[\widehat{T}^{\frac{1}{2}n} \right] x^{2^{\frac{1}{2}n}} \Rightarrow f \text{ ist e. mitgeltet}$$

~~0 für $n > 2^k$~~

$$(f^{(2)}) = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n^{(2)} \cdot (x^n)^{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Rechnung $\Rightarrow f^n = 0$ für $n > n$

$$\Rightarrow a_0^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (f - a_0)^{2^m} = 0 \Rightarrow a_1^{2^m} = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow a_i^{2^m} = 0$$

$a_1 x + \dots$

Ende der Begründung im vorherigen Schritt " \Leftarrow ", teile die Zeile zu
wegen $a_i \in R$ sei $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots \in R$ mitgeltet

$$\boxed{\text{In allen } a_i^{2^m} = 0.}$$

$$R = K\{T, T^{\frac{1}{2}}, T^{\frac{1}{3}}, \dots\} \quad \cancel{(T)}$$

$$a_i = \widehat{T}^{\frac{1}{2}i} \quad \text{In allen } \widehat{T}^{\frac{1}{2}i}^{n \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}i}} = 0?$$

Merge pt $n=1$!

$$R = K[x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots] \quad ??$$

~~$(x_i^i \mid i \geq 0)$~~

$$f = \hat{x}_0 + \hat{x}_1 T + \hat{x}_2 T^2 + \dots \in R[[T]]$$

Obg \hat{x}_i mitotat

Local lini $T^{mf(n+1)}$ în f^n de către pe \hat{x}_{n+1}^m , care nu reacționează
cu altul. (!)

c) Jura!

2.2. K corp. Dacă idealele primi ale lui $K[[x]]$ sunt doar (X^k) , § 2.1.

În particular, $K[[x]]$ este local.

Dacă

$$\text{Fie } f = \sum_{i \geq 0} a_i x^i, \quad a_0 \neq 0$$

Fie j minim astfel încât $a_j \neq 0 \Rightarrow a_j$ irreducibil, $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{j-1} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f = a_j x^j + a_{j+1} x^{j+1} + \dots = x^j \underbrace{(a_j + a_{j+1} x + \dots)}_{\text{irreducibil cf. 2.1.a})}$$

$\Rightarrow \forall f \in K[[x]], f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists j \geq 0 \text{ și } u \in U(K[[x]])$

$\Rightarrow \forall f \in K[x], f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists j \geq 0 \text{ s.t. } u \in U(K[x])$
 $a^j f = u x^j.$

Trebuie $I \trianglelefteq K[x]$ ideal prim.

$$\underline{I = (x^j) \text{ unde } j = \min \left\{ l \geq 0 \mid x^l \in I \right\}}$$

$$1. \underline{\left\{ l \geq 0 \mid x^l \in I \right\}}, \text{ e nevoie} \quad (x-1) \in K[x]$$

$$f \in I, f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{f}_{\in I} = u x^j \text{ pt. } \min_j \Rightarrow \underbrace{u^{-1} f}_{x^j} \in I$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^j) \subset I$$

$$2. \text{ Aleg } j_0 \text{ minim s.t. } (x^{j_0}) \subset I. \text{ Vom }\underline{\text{demonstra}} \quad (x^{j_0}) = I$$

$$x^{j_0} \in I \text{ si } x^{j_0-1} \notin I$$

$$\text{Trebuie } \underline{f \in I} \Rightarrow \underline{f \in (x^{j_0})}$$

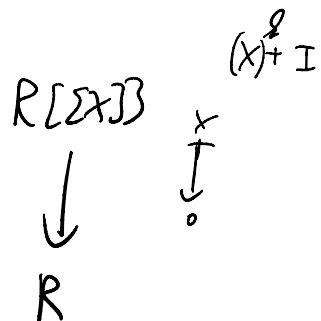
$$f = u x^l \text{ pt. } \min_l \geq 0.$$

$$\text{Deci } l < j_0 \Rightarrow x^l = u^{-1} f \in I \text{ deoarece } u \in (x^{j_0})$$

$$\Rightarrow l \geq j_0 \text{ si } f = u x^l = u x^{l-j_0} \cdot x^{j_0} \in (x^{j_0}). \quad \square$$

Deci idealele ^{proprietate} din $K[x]$ sunt

$$(x) \supset (x^2) \supset (x^3) \supset \dots \supset (x^d) \supset \dots$$



3.1. Folind Teorema fundamentală de izomorfism pentru a arăta că:

a) $\frac{R[x]}{(x-a)} \cong R$, și R este (comutativ)

Nam Fie $\varphi: R[x] \rightarrow R$, $\varphi(P) = P(a)$.
(evaluarea în a)

$$\begin{cases} \varphi: R \rightarrow S \\ R/\varphi^{-1}(I) \cong S \end{cases}$$

Ce se observă de mai sus, și în particular, și
din proprietatea de unicitatea idealului de polinoame:

$$R \xrightarrow{\varphi} S \ni \text{obiectul său de mai sus}$$

$i \curvearrowright \varphi \curvearrowright \varphi^{-1}(I) \ni x$

$\exists! \bar{\varphi}: R[x] \rightarrow S$ cu $\bar{\varphi} \circ i = \varphi \Leftrightarrow \bar{\varphi}(a) = 0, \forall a \in R$
 $\text{și } \bar{\varphi}(x) = b$.

Also : $R \xrightarrow{id} R \xrightarrow{?} R \ni a$ $\Rightarrow \overline{\varphi}$ evaluates in a .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ R & \xrightarrow{id} & R \ni a \\ \curvearrowleft & & \uparrow \\ R[x] & & X \end{array}$$

Received, $\varphi: R[x] \rightarrow R$, $\varphi(P) = P(a)$.

$$R[x] \xrightarrow{(x-a)} \simeq R \quad ; \quad \text{TFI: } R[x] \xrightarrow[\text{Ker } \varphi]{} \simeq \text{Im } \varphi.$$

- $R = \text{Im } \varphi (\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ surjective})$: $\forall x \in R$, $\varphi(x) = x$.
↑
pol deg ≤ 0

$$\text{then } \varphi(x-a+x) = x.$$

- $\text{Ker } \varphi = (x-a)$ (Bezout)

then on Th de injektiv en real:

Fix $P \in R[x]$. $P = (x-a)Q + R$, $\deg R \leq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow P = (x-a)Q + r, \quad r \in R$$

Evaluat in $a \Rightarrow r = P(a)$

$$\Rightarrow P = (x-a)Q + P(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-a) | P \Leftrightarrow P \in (x-a).$$

$$c) \mathbb{Z}[x]_{(x^2-2)} \cong \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$$

Fie $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$, $\varphi(p) = p(\sqrt{2})$

morfism de rileu din $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ de semia inclusia de subanelli de zolosane.

• surjectivitate: $a+b\sqrt{2} = \varphi(a+bx)$, $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\cdot \underline{\text{Ker } \varphi = (x^2-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Fie } P \in (x^2-2) \Rightarrow P = (x^2-2)Q \Rightarrow P(\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{2}^2 - 2)Q(\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

" c " Fie $P \in \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow P(\sqrt{2}) = 0$.

Dilemăriță cu rest: $P = (x^2-2)Q + R$, $\deg R \leq 1$
 (x^2-2) e monic)

$$(\Rightarrow P = Q(x^2-2) + ax+b, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, Q \in \mathbb{Z}[x].)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = P(\sqrt{2}) = a\sqrt{2} + b \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{$\sqrt{2}$ irational} \\ \hline a, b = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow (x^2-2) \mid P \square.$$

Eșc!

$$b) \mathbb{Z}[x]_{(n)} \cong \mathbb{Z}_n[x].$$

Te $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n[x]$,

$$\varphi(a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m) =$$

$$= \widehat{a}_0 + \widehat{a}_1 x + \dots + \widehat{a}_m x^m,$$

unde \widehat{a}_i sunt în \mathbb{Z}_n .

- φ măsură de inel

- φ injectivă:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & \longmapsto & \widehat{a} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_n[x] \\ \downarrow & & \nearrow x \\ & & \mathbb{Z}[x] \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \ni 3 - 2x + 4x^2 - 2x^3 = \varphi(3 - 2x + 4x^2 - 2x^3)$$

$$= \varphi(8 - 7x + 4x^2 + 3x^3)$$

$$\widehat{a}_0 + \widehat{a}_1 x + \dots + \widehat{a}_m x^m = \varphi(a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m), \text{ pt } \forall a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$- P = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \Leftrightarrow \widehat{a}_0 + \widehat{a}_1 x + \dots + \widehat{a}_m x^m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{a}_0 = \widehat{a}_1 = \dots = \widehat{a}_m = 0 \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow n \mid a_0, n \mid a_1, \dots, n \mid a_m$$

$$\Rightarrow n \mid P \Leftrightarrow P \in (n).$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$\varphi(5x^3 - 5x^2 + 25x + 40) = 0$$

pt $n = 5$.

d) $\mathbb{Z}[x]/_{\sim} \cong \mathbb{Z}[i] \quad ?$ Eșec!

$$d) \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2+1)} \simeq \mathbb{Z}[i] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Ese!}$$

$$e) \frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x^2+1)} \simeq \mathbb{C}$$

$$f) \frac{(\mathbb{R}[x])}{(x^2-1)} \simeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

Viz 1 $\frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x^2-1)} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R},$ \$\varphi(P) = (P(1), P(-1))\$

+TFI (Ese)

Viz 2 $\frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x-1)(x+1)} \xrightarrow{\text{L.C.R.}} \frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x-1)} \times \frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x+1)} \simeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

Pot călăria Lava chiesează a reținile deoarece $(x-1)$ și $(x+1)$ sunt coprime:

$$\underline{-1} (x-1) + \underline{1} (x+1) = 2 \in U(\mathbb{R}[x])$$

$$g) \frac{\mathbb{C}[x]}{(x^2+1)} \simeq \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{C}[x]}{(x+i)(x-i)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C}[x] \xrightarrow{(x+i)} x \xrightarrow{(x-i)} \mathbb{C}[x]$$

consequence: $(x+i) - (x-i) = 2i \in U(\mathbb{C}[x])$

Tausch Calculate $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(2x-1)} \simeq \mathbb{Z}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = \left\{ \frac{a}{2^n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, a \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

(Hint: Algebra: $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right], \varphi(p) = p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$)

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2)} = \left\{ \widehat{a+bx} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(f)} = \left\{ \widehat{g} \mid \deg g < \deg f \right\}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[i]}{(r)} \text{ o copy } \Leftrightarrow r \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) = \begin{cases} 1, & r \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1, & r \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) = (-1)^{\frac{r-1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Lec 3.4. a) } \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x^2-1)} \cong \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x^2-1)} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x-1)(x+1)} \stackrel{\text{L.C.R.}}{\sim} \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x-1)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x+1)}$$

$(x-1) - (x+1) = -2 \in U(\mathbb{Q}[x])$

3.1.a)

$$\cong \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$b), c), d) : \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2-1)} \cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} ?$$

Idee: $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x-1)(x+1)} \not\cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x-1)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x+1)}$

Da, dača $(x-1)$ nij $(x+1)$ komunalno:

$$1 \cdot (x+1) + (-1) \cdot (x-1) = 2 \in U(\mathbb{Z}[x])$$

$\exists f, g \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \text{ s.t. } f(x-1) + g(x+1) = 1 ?$

Idee: realizirati u 1:
$$\boxed{2y = 1 \text{ ob}}$$

Dakako očima $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2-1)} \cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, da je

Nel puncto okim $\mathbb{K}[x] / \overline{(x^2-1)} = \mathbb{K}x\mathbb{K}_1$ unde
daca nu se poate aplica LCR?

b) $\mathbb{Z}[x] / \overline{(x^2-1)}$ - idempotenta?

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] / \overline{(x^2-1)} = \left\{ \widehat{ax+b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{(Teorema unicitatea) } \\ \text{cu rest} \end{array}$$

$$= \left\{ \widehat{g} \mid g \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \right\}$$

Fie $g \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. $\widehat{g} = \widehat{Q(x^2-1)} + R$, $\deg R \leq 1$
 $\Rightarrow \widehat{g} = \widehat{R}$.

Mai mult, $\widehat{ax+b} = \widehat{cx+d} \Leftrightarrow a=c \wedge b=d$ (*)
 unicitatea din Th de unicitatea
 cu rest

Propozitie b): Fie $\widehat{ax+b} \in \mathbb{Z}[x] / \overline{(x^2-1)}$ idempotent.

$$\Leftrightarrow \widehat{ax+bx}^2 = \widehat{ax+bx}$$

$$\widehat{(a^2x^2 + 2abx + b^2)} = \widehat{ax+bx}$$

$$\widehat{2abx + a^2 + b^2} = \widehat{ax+bx}$$

$$\widehat{x^2 - 1} = \widehat{0}$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \begin{cases} 2ab = a \Leftrightarrow a(2b-1) = 0 \xrightarrow{b \neq 0} a = 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Idenrat } \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2-1)} \right) = \{0, 1\}.$$

d) Verstatili cu $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2-1)}$ $\not\simeq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. $4 \neq 2$

Idenratul lui $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$: $(0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)$.

33. R este comutativ $\Rightarrow R[x]$ nu este local.
de un singur ideal maximal

(x) și $(x+1)$ sunt coaseabile, distincte. ideal maximal

$(x) \subset (x+1)$, din Lemnul Krull, sunt frații unde
în cadrul unui ideal maximal.

Pentru că (x) , $(x+1) \subset \underline{m}$ și urmări m maximal

$$(x+1)-x = 1 \in \underline{m} \quad \text{do} \dots \dots \dots$$

Erl 3.5. (Teorema I de izomorfism)

R este comutativ, $I, J \subseteq R$, $I \subset J$.

Astăzi: $p: R \rightarrow \frac{R}{I}$ proiecție

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Recap: } \left\{ \text{idealele lui } \frac{R}{I} \right\} &= \left\{ p(I') \mid I' \supseteq I \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{I'}{I} \mid I' \supseteq I \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Definim $\mathcal{Y}_I \subseteq \frac{R}{I}$ astfel, $\mathcal{Y}_I = \left\{ \hat{x} \mid x \in J \right\}$
prin

$$\boxed{\frac{R}{I}} \cong \frac{R}{J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x} &- x \pmod{I} \\ \cong & \quad x \pmod{J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{R/I}$$

δ

$$x \equiv y \pmod{I}$$

$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} \pmod{I}$$

Dem (idee) Fix $\varphi: R/I \rightarrow R/y$, $\varphi(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}$.

- φ e cored definit: $\bar{x} = \bar{y} \pmod{I} \implies \bar{x} = \bar{y} \pmod{y}$
 - φ e surjective
 - $\text{Ker } \varphi = y/I$
- $x-y \in I \xrightarrow{I \subset y} x-y \in y$
- avocare evidece

Ex 3.7. a) $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(2, x)} = ?$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(2, x)} \xrightarrow[\text{DLI iso}]{\cong} \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x)}{(2, x)/(x)}$$

$\xrightarrow[3.1-a)]{\varphi}$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\varphi((2, x)/(x))} \cong \mathbb{F}$$

$(2, x) \supset (x)$

$\bar{y} \quad \bar{I}$

$$\varphi: \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x)} \cong \mathbb{Z}, \varphi(\bar{p}) = p(0).$$

$$\varphi((2, x)/(x)) = \varphi(\overbrace{\mathbb{Z} + xg}^{\text{DLI iso}} | \{f, g \in \mathbb{Z}[x]\})$$

$\begin{array}{l} f: R \rightarrow S \\ R \xrightarrow{\text{ring}} S \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi\left(\frac{(2, x)}{(x)}\right) &= \Psi\left(\overline{f+g} \mid f, g \in \mathbb{Z}(x)\right) \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} f(x) \mapsto f \\ f(\hat{x}) = f(x) \end{array}} \\ &= \left\{ 2f(0) + 0 \cdot g(0) \mid f, g \in \mathbb{Z}(x) \right\} \\ &= \left(\Psi(2), \Psi(x) \right) = (\Psi(2)) = (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \quad \simeq \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{(2)} \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(m)} \simeq \mathbb{Z}_m[x]$$

Von 2: $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(2, x)} \xrightarrow{\text{DI 7.20}} \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(2, x)} \xrightarrow[\substack{3.1.b) \\ (2)}} \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[x]}{(4(2), \Psi(x))}$

$$\Psi: \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(2)} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2[x], \Psi\left(\frac{a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n}{(2)}\right)$$

$$= \widehat{a}_0 + \widehat{a}_1 x + \dots + \widehat{a}_n x^n,$$

$$\text{und } \widehat{a} \equiv a \pmod{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(2) = \widehat{2} = \widehat{0}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \widehat{x} \cdot x = x$$

$$\simeq \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[x]}{(x)} \xrightarrow[3.1.a)]{} \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\hat{=} \frac{\cdot}{(x)} \hat{=} \kappa_2$$

Denn:

$$\frac{\mathcal{V}(x)}{(7, x-2)}, \quad , \quad \frac{\mathcal{V}(x)}{(x+5, x-2)}.$$