

Inberiet stamen 2020

1.(i) $F = \{a+b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$. Alegători că F este unul și același subțărziu.

(ii) $A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$ subset in $M_2(\mathbb{Q})$,
 non of cinf .

Dem • Daca in $(F, +, \cdot)$ exista al lui \mathbb{R} :

$$f(a+bV_2), \quad (c+dV_2) \in F.$$

$$\Rightarrow -(a+b\sqrt{2}) + (c+d\sqrt{2}) = (a-c) + (b-d)\sqrt{2} \in F \quad (1)$$

$$-(a+b\sqrt{2})(c+d\sqrt{2}) = (ac+2bd) + (ad+bc)\sqrt{2} \in F \quad (2)$$

$$-1 \in F(0)$$

Existent $F \subset \mathbb{R}$ (3)

(0), (1), (2) & (3) \Rightarrow $(F, + \cdot)$ embeded al \mathbb{R}

- $F \text{ colg: } \forall (a+b\sqrt{2}) \in F \quad \text{an} \quad a+b\sqrt{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \exists (a+BV_2)^{-1} \in F.$$

Obs $a + b\sqrt{2} = 0$, $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ $\stackrel{\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}}{(\Rightarrow)}$ $a = b = 0$

Fie deci $a+b\sqrt{2} \in F$ cu $a^2+b^2 > 0$.

$$\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a-b\sqrt{2}}{a^2-2b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2-2b^2} + \frac{-b}{a^2-2b^2}\sqrt{2} \in F$$

Obs: $a^2 \neq 2b^2$ (atfel $|a| = \sqrt{2} \cdot |b| \wedge \sqrt{2} \in Q$)

Vor 2: $F = \{a+b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in Q\} = Q(\sqrt{2}) \cong \frac{Q[x]}{(x^2-2)}$

Obs: x^2-2 e divizibil în $Q[x]$ (• nu are radacini reale
e de grad 2
SAU
• ferind)

tedioz ~~$\frac{Q[x]}{(x^2-2)}$~~ & cazy!

(ii) $F \cong A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in Q \right\}$.

Fie $\varphi: F \rightarrow M_2(Q)$

$$\varphi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

Dem că φ e morfism de măre (=> A este un automorfism)
injetiv și $\text{Im } \varphi = A$ al lui $M_2(Q)$

• φ additive: $\varphi((a+b\sqrt{2})) + \varphi((c+d\sqrt{2})) =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c & 2d \\ d & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+c & 2(b+d) \\ b+d & a+c \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \varphi((a+c) + (b+d)\sqrt{2})$$

$$\cdot \varphi(1) = \varphi(1+0\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2$$

$$\cdot \varphi((a+b\sqrt{2})) \cdot \varphi(c+d\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c & 2d \\ d & c \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ac+2bd & 2(ad+bc) \\ ad+bc & ac+2bd \end{pmatrix} = \varphi((ac+2bd) + (ad+bc)\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \varphi((a+b\sqrt{2})(c+d\sqrt{2}))$$

, $\forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}$.

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ e morfismo de mape.

Evident. $\exists m \varphi = A \Rightarrow \square$

• φ injetiva: $\varphi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = O_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) a)

$$\Rightarrow a+b=0 \Rightarrow a+b\sqrt{2}=0$$

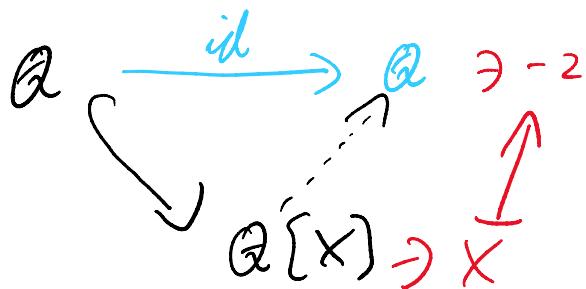
$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi = \{0\}.$$

2. Fie $f = x^2 + 2x \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. $I = (f)$ în $\mathbb{Z}[x]$
 $J = (f)$ în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

(i) Așteaptă că $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x+2)} \cong \mathbb{Q}$ și $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{J} \cong \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$.

Fie $\varphi: \mathbb{Q}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, $\varphi(P) = P(-2)$.

• φ nu este de măsura din proprietatea de unicitate
 a multiniplilor de galvenică:



• φ injectivă: evident, $\forall a \in \mathbb{Q}$, aleg $P(x) = a$ și $\varphi(P) = a$.

• $P \in \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow P(-2) = 0 \stackrel{\text{Bazat}}{\Leftrightarrow} (x+2) | P \Leftrightarrow P \in (x+2)$

Deci $\text{Ker } \varphi = (x+2)$.

deci $\text{Ker } \varphi = (x+2)$.

Iedera fundamentală de zonăfini:

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{\text{Ker } \varphi} \simeq \text{Im } \varphi \quad (=) \quad \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x+2)} \simeq \mathbb{Q}.$$

- $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{y} \simeq \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$

$$y = (x^2 + 2x) = (x(x+2)) = (x) \cdot (x+2)$$

(x) și $(x+2)$ sunt comuniabile (i.e. $(x)(x+2) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$),
pt că $: (-1) \cdot x + 1 \cdot (x+2) = 2 \in U(\mathbb{Q}[x])$

Lore chinenă $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x) \cdot (x+2)} \simeq \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x+2)} \simeq \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$
a reziduală |? analog |?

(ii) $y \in \text{Max}(\mathbb{Q}[x])$?

NU, pentru că:

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{y} \simeq \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \text{ nu e c.p.}$$

(Cores: $\frac{R}{I}$ este integral ($\Rightarrow I$ este maximal))

SAU:

- $(x^2+2x) \subsetneq (x) \Rightarrow$ nu e maximal.
 $\subsetneq (x+2)$

(iii) Idempotencie: $\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2+2x)}\right) = ?$
 $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2+2x)}$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2+2x)} = \left\{ \overbrace{a+bx}^{a, b \in \mathbb{Z}} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad (\text{Teorema de împărțire cu rest})$$

Mai mult, $\overbrace{a+bx = c+dx} \Rightarrow a=c \wedge b=d$ (*)
 (înălțat din Teorema de împărțire cu rest)

Fie $\overbrace{a+bx} \in \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x]}{(x^2+2x)}$ și $\overbrace{a+bx}^2 = \overbrace{a+bx}$.

$$(\Rightarrow) \overbrace{a^2 + 2abx + b^2x^2} = \overbrace{a+bx}$$

Dacă $\overbrace{x^2 = -2x}$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \overbrace{a^2 + 2abX - 2b^2 X}^{\text{pink circle}} = \widehat{a+bx}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \overbrace{a^2 + (2ab - 2b^2)X}^{\text{green circle}} = \widehat{a+bx}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(*)} \begin{cases} a^2 = a \Rightarrow a=0 \text{ oder } a=1 \\ 2ab - 2b^2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dann } \underline{a=0} \Rightarrow -2b^2 = b \xrightarrow[b=0]{\quad} -2b = 1 \text{ da } b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\underline{a=1} \Rightarrow 2b - 2b^2 = b \Leftrightarrow 2b^2 = b \xrightarrow[b=0]{\quad} 2b = 1 \text{ da } b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Idempot} \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}[X]}{I} \right) = \{ \overset{\circ}{0}, \overset{\circ}{1} \}.$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad \frac{\mathbb{Z}[X]}{I} \neq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$|\text{Idempot} \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}[X]}{I} \right)| = \boxed{2}.$$

$$\text{Dac} \quad \text{Idempot} (\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Idempot} (\mathbb{Z}) \times \text{Idempot} (\mathbb{Z})$$

$$= \{ (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1) \}$$

$\rightarrow q$

\Rightarrow conclusion!

(v) Astatatii ca $(2, x+2) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ nu e rezidual.

Vom \mathbb{P}_p abstrai $(2, x+2) = (f)$ pt ca $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$.

$$\Rightarrow f|2 \quad \text{si } f(x+2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \deg f = 0 \quad \text{si} \\ f \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ f(1) = LC(x+2) \end{array}$$

$$f \in \{\pm 1\} \quad i.l. (2, x+2) = \mathbb{Z}[x].$$

Înă 3 $\notin (2, x+2)$:

\mathbb{P}_p că $\exists g, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ ca $2g(x) + (x+2)h(x) = 3$.

Evaluare în -2 : $\underbrace{2g(-2)}_{:2} = 3 \quad \text{do}$

SAU: reduse în $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]$: $\underbrace{(x+2)h(x)}_{\deg \geq 1} = 1$ do

Kas 2 $\text{Op ca} \quad (z_1 x + z_2) = f \Rightarrow f \in \text{mane}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{K}\{x\}}_{(2_1 x + 2)} = \overline{\mathcal{K}\{x\}}_{(f)} = \left\{ \overbrace{a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + x^n}^{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{K}} \mid \right.$$

Dann "deg f ≥ 1" \Rightarrow $\exists^{(x)}$ $f(l)$ exist. $\Rightarrow \deg = 0$

To obtain $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Z[x]}{(x+1)^n}$, we have

$$3. A = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q} \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad 7 \nmid n \right\}$$

A CQ will be in local.

Dana • A C Q submitted:

Fix $\frac{m_1}{m_1}, \frac{m_2}{m_2} \in A$ such that m_1, m_2 //

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_1} \cdot \frac{m_2}{m_2} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 m_2} \quad \text{u.} \quad \textcircled{Z} + m_1 m_2$$

↑ ne glänz

ne gram

$$\cdot \frac{m_1}{n_1} + \frac{m_2}{n_2} = \frac{m_1 n_2 + m_2 n_1}{n_1 n_2}$$

$$\cdot 1 = \frac{1}{1} \in A$$

$\Rightarrow A \subset \mathbb{Q}$ subring

• A ist local i.e. alle im ring ideal maximal.

Lemma A ist local $\Leftrightarrow A \setminus V(A)$ ideal, coz in case $A \setminus V(A)$ este idealul maximal.

$$A \setminus V(A) = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \in A \mid \frac{m}{n} \text{ nu are deci } \frac{m}{n} \notin A \right. \\ \left. \text{i.e. } m=0 \right\}$$

Ind

$\frac{m}{n} \in A$ ($m \neq 0, 7 \nmid n$) deci $\frac{m}{n} \notin A$?

Fie $\frac{m}{n} \in A$ cu $m \neq 0, 7 \nmid n$. $\frac{m}{n} \notin A \Leftrightarrow 7 \mid m$.

Dici $A \setminus V(A) = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \in A \mid 7 \nmid n, 7 \mid m \right\}$

$= 7A = (7)$, deci ideal!

$\Rightarrow A$ este local și $\text{Max}(A) = \{(7)\}$.

$$4. f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2)(2x_1^2 - x_1x_3 + 2x_3^2)(2x_2^2 - x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2)$$

$$\in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, x_3].$$

a) Dacă f este simetrică.

Obs $f \in \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ și simetric ($\Rightarrow \sigma^*(f) = f$, $\forall \sigma \in S_n$)

($\Rightarrow \sigma^*(f) = f$, $\forall \sigma \in S_n$ teorema)

($\Rightarrow \sigma^*(f) = f$, $\sigma = (1\ i)$, $\forall i = \overline{2, n}$)

Aici, este evident că $f(x_2, x_1, x_3) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$
 $f(x_3, x_2, x_1) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$.

Înțe-adesea, $f(x_2, x_1, x_3)$

$$(2x_3^2 - x_3x_2 + 2x_2^2)(2x_1^2 - x_1x_3 + 2x_3^2)(2x_2^2 - x_2x_1 + 2x_1^2)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

La fel $f(x_3, x_2, x_1) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$.

b) f ca produs de polinoame simetrice fundamentale.

b) f ca zecimal de polinomie redusă fundamentală

O f este monogenă grad 6

\Rightarrow putem aplica Metoda coef. nedeterminate:

$$LT_{\text{lex}}(f) = 8x_1^4x_2^2$$

Scriem monomul $x_1^ax_2^bx_3^c$ cu:

$$\begin{cases} \cdot x_1^ax_2^bx_3^c \leq_{\text{lex}} x_1^4x_2^2 \\ \cdot a+b+c=6 \\ \cdot a \geq b \geq c \end{cases}$$

$$x_1^4x_2^2 \leftarrow \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2$$

$$x_1^4x_2x_3 \leftarrow \alpha_1^3 \alpha_3$$

$$x_1^3x_2^3 \leftarrow \alpha_2^3$$

$$x_1^3x_2^2x_3 \leftarrow \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$$

$$x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 \leftarrow \alpha_3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 8\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 + a\alpha_1^3 \alpha_3 \underset{12}{+} b\alpha_2^3 + c\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \underset{12}{+} d\alpha_3^2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2)(2x_1^2 - x_1x_3 + 2x_3^2)(2x_2^2 - x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2)$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	α_1	α_2	α_3	$8\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 + a\alpha_1^3 \alpha_3 + b\alpha_2^3 + c\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + d\alpha_3^2$	f
1	1	0	2	1	0	32 + b	12
1	ε	ε^2	0	0	1	d	-27

1	ε	ε^2	0	0	1	d	-27
2	-1	2	3	0	-4	$-108a + 16d$	1728
1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	$8 - a - b + c - d$	---

$$\Rightarrow \underline{b = -20}$$

$$-108a = 1728 + 16 \cdot 27 = 2160$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = -20}$$

$$f(1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2) = (2 - \varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^2) (2 - \varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon) (2\varepsilon^2 - 1 + 2\varepsilon)$$

$\downarrow \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon = -1$

-3

$$= (2 - \varepsilon + 2(-1 - \varepsilon)) (2 - (-1 - \varepsilon) + 2\varepsilon)(-3)$$

$$= (-3 \varepsilon) \cdot (3 + 3\varepsilon) (-3) = 9 (3\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^2) = 27 (-1)$$

= -27

$$x^3 - x^2 + x - 1$$

5. Find x_1, x_2, x_3 real complex also or $x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$.

Calculate $x_1^5 + x_2^5 + x_3^5$.

Formulas von Vieta: $s_1 = -1, s_2 = 3, s_3 = -1$

$$p_1 - s_1 = 0$$

$$p_2 - s_1 p_1 + 2s_2 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{re affer } \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{II} \end{matrix}$$

$$p_2 - \kappa_1 p_1 + 2\kappa_2 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{reduktion 2}$$

$$p_3 - \kappa_1 p_2 + \kappa_2 p_1 - 3\kappa_3 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{reduktion 3}$$

$$p_4 - \kappa_1 p_3 + \kappa_2 p_2 - \kappa_3 p_1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{reduktion 4}$$

$$p_5 - \kappa_1 p_4 + \kappa_2 p_3 - \kappa_3 p_2 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{reduktion 5}$$

6. $f = x^4 + 4x^2 - 3 \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$.

$$g = x^3 + 4x^2 + 1$$

a) Rechen $\widehat{\text{möglichen}}$ bei f bzgl g $\text{mit a) } \gcd(f, g) = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} X^4 + 4X^2 - 3 \\ \hline -X^4 - 4X^3 - X \\ \hline -4X^3 + 4X^2 - X - 3 \\ \hline 4X^3 + 16X^2 + 4 \\ \hline \boxed{20X^2 - X + 1} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = (x-4)(x^3 + 4x^2 + 1)$$

$$+ \boxed{(20x^2 - x + 1)} \quad \text{restet}$$

b) Var 1 Contenue in alg der Euklid

Var 2 Observații că $g = x^3 + 4x^2 + 1$ este redusibil
 (deg $g = 3$, deoarece rădăcini rationale ± 1 , dar
 $g(1) = 6 \neq 0, g(-1) = 4 \neq 0$)

$$g(1) = 6 \neq 0, g(-1) = 4 \neq 0$$

In plus, $g \nmid f \Rightarrow \gcd(f, g) = 1.$

7. (ii) $g = x^4 - 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 2x + 2$ redusibil în $\mathbb{Q}(x)$

Evident pt $p=2$

(i) $f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \in \mathbb{K}_3[x]$ ca produs de polinoame redusibile :

- Olas $f(x)$ nu are radacini în \mathbb{K}_3

\Rightarrow f este redusibil, și $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$ cu g, h redusibile, deg $g=3$, deg $h=2$. monică

Poli red degad 2 în $\mathbb{K}_3(x)$: $x^2 + x - 1$
 ① $x^2 - x - 1$
 $x^2 + 1$

Verificăm dacă f este divizibil cu unul din cele trei:

$$\begin{aligned} x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 &= x^3(x^2 + 1) + \hat{x}(x^2 + 1) + x \\ &= (x^3 + 1)(x^2 + 1) + \textcircled{X} \end{aligned}$$

restul unic!

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \nmid x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1.$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -x^5 + x^4 + x^3 \\
 \hline
 x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -x^4 + x^3 + x^2 \\
 \hline
 -x^2 + x + 1 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + x + 1 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad \Rightarrow f = (x^3 + x^2 - 1)(x^2 - x - 1)$$

Alte Probleme

Ex 2.1. $x^{75} + q \in \mathbb{K}_5[x]$. Zerlegen?

Das da $\mathbb{K}_5 = 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^{75} + q &= x^{3 \cdot 5^2} + q^{5^2} = (x^3 + q)^{5^2} \\
 &= (x^3 - i)^{25} = \boxed{(x - i)^{25} (x^2 + x + 1)^{25}} \\
 &\quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{in } 0: i \\ i: \tilde{i} \end{array} \right\} \dots \text{zu Reduktion}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1: 3 \\ 2: 7 \\ -2: 3 \\ -1: 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ nur alle Radikale } \Rightarrow \text{ erdachbar}$$

$\deg = 2$

Ex 2 $f(x) = x^{2021} + x^{1000} + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ reduzible bz

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

$$\checkmark_1 \quad x^{2021} + x^{1000} + 1 - (x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$= x \left(x^{2020} + x^{999} + \underbrace{x^2 - x - 1}_{-g(x)} \right)$$

$$= x^3 (x^{2018} + x^{997} + 1) - xg(x)$$

$$g | f \Leftrightarrow g | x^{2018} + x^{997} + 1$$

$$\text{Induktive } g | f \Leftrightarrow g | x^{2021-3l} + x^{1000-3l} + 1,$$

Hilfatz. aus
Ns

$$\Rightarrow g | f \stackrel{l=333}{\Leftrightarrow} g | x^{1022} + x + 1$$

$$x^{1022} + \underbrace{x^2 + x + 1 - x^2}_w \cdot \text{ Rest } g | x^{1022} + x + 1$$

(II)

$$x + \underbrace{x^{1020}}_g$$

II

$$g | x^{1020} - 1$$

↑

rad de ordin 3
(diferit de 1) C rad de ordin 1020 ale
unitatii

$$x^{1020} - 1 = (x^{510} - 1)(x^{510} + 1)$$

$$= (x^{255} - 1)(x^{255} + 1)(x^{510} + 1)$$

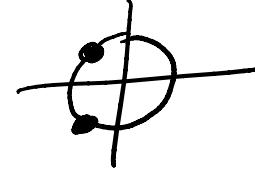
II

$$(x-1) \underbrace{(x^{254} + x^{253} + \dots + 1)}$$

255 de termeni \Rightarrow se grupaza cate 3

$$\Rightarrow: x^2 + x + 1 !$$

Idee g are radaciniile $\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2$



Daca $f(\varepsilon) = 0$ $\underset{?}{\text{si}} f(\varepsilon^2) = 0 \Rightarrow g | f \in \mathbb{C}[x]$

Orez Daca $g, f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ si $g | f \in \mathbb{C}[x] \Rightarrow g | f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

Nam Fie $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$, $h(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$.

$\overset{1}{\mathbb{Q}[x]}$ $\overset{1}{\mathbb{Q}[x]}$

- - - - - n (n. 1)

$\alpha(x), \omega(x)$

$$\left(\Rightarrow \text{Let } h(x) \in Q(x) = Q(Q[x]) \subset Q(C[x]) \right)$$

such that $h(x) \in C[x] \quad \dots$

By construction $h(x) \notin Q[x]$. Fix $h(x) = \sum_{i=0}^l c_i x^i$

Then i_0 is minimal such that $c_{i_0} \in C \setminus Q$.

$$f = \sum a_i x^i, \quad g = \sum b_i x^i$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{i_0} = \underbrace{c_{i_0} b_0 + c_{i_0-1} b_1 + \dots + c_0 b_{i_0}}_{\in Q} \in Q$$

\vdash

Voorbeeld Ille de ringstructure van $(\mathbb{Q}[x])$:

$$f(x) = (x^2+x+1) g(x) + ax+b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$(x^2+x+1) | f(x) \quad (\Rightarrow a=b=0)$$

$\bigcup_{\varepsilon \in C \setminus Q}$

$$f(\varepsilon) = 0 \quad (=) \quad a\varepsilon + b = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2021 &\equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 2000 &\equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{aligned}$$

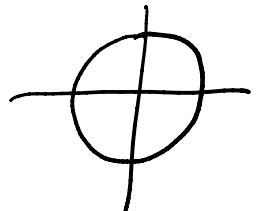
$$\begin{array}{l} 2027 = \dots \\ 2000 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{array}$$

In finit, $f(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{2027} + \varepsilon^{1000} + 1 = \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0$

Exerc 2.3. Determinați $m, n, p \in \mathbb{N}$ astfel

$$f(x) = x^{3m} + x^{3n+1} + x^{3p+2} \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$$

se divide la $x^4 + x^2 + 1$.



Denumire Dacă $f(x) = g(x) \cdot (x^4 + x^2 + 1)$

$$\Rightarrow f(-1) : 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m = p \quad (2)$$

$$m \neq n \quad (2)$$

Înseamnă, pe cănd $m = p \quad (2)$ și $m \neq n \quad (2)$, atunci:

• dacă m, p sunt și numerele \Rightarrow

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 \mid f(x) \Leftrightarrow (x^4 + x^2 + 1) \mid (f(x) - x^4 - x^2 - 1)$$

$$(\Rightarrow x^4 + x^2 + 1 \mid ((x^{3m} - 1) + x^4(x^{3(m-1)} - 1) + x^2(x^{3m} - 1)))$$

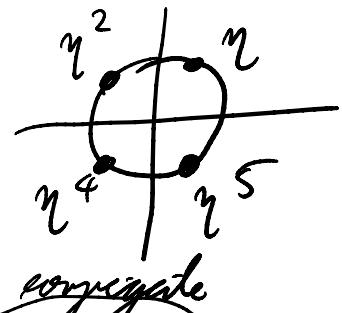
$$\begin{aligned} & x^4 + x^2 + 1 \\ \Rightarrow & \cancel{x^6 - 1} \mid x^{3m} - 1 \\ & \mid x^{3(m-1)} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

: 6

$$1x^{3n-1}$$

• Celalalt cazuri sunt:

Vor 2 $x^4+x^2+1 = (x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)$ este radacinile de forma $t \in \mathbb{C}$ astfel încât $t^2 \in \{\varepsilon, \bar{\varepsilon}\}$ (enunț legeată)



Rezultă: $f: x^4+x^2+1 \Rightarrow f(z) = f(z^2) = f(z^4) = f(z^6) = 0$

$\Rightarrow f(z) = 0$ și $f(z^2) = 0$

$$f(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{3m} + \varepsilon^{3m+1} + \varepsilon^{3m+2} = 1 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 = 0$$

$$f(z) = z^{3m} + z^{3m+1} + z^{3m+2} = (-1)^m + (-1)^m z + (-1)^m z^2$$

$\Rightarrow m \equiv p(2)$ și $m \not\equiv q(2)$.

Erc 2.4. $\mathcal{C} = \{f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ continuă}\}$

Numărul \mathcal{C} este infinit dimensional.
 Espace vectorial

Dacă constă din o mulțime finită independentă infinită.

Din Continu o mulțime liniar independentă infinită.

Fie $f_m(x) = \sqrt[2^m]{x}$. $L = \{f_m \mid m \geq 1\}$

Dacă L este liniar dependentă $\Rightarrow \exists n_1, \dots, n_k$ și

$$a_{n_1}, \dots, a_{n_k} \text{ astfel încât } a_1 \sqrt[2^{n_1}]{x} + a_2 \sqrt[2^{n_2}]{x} + \dots + a_k \sqrt[2^{n_k}]{x} = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

Vizual: Fie $f_m(x) = x^m$, $\forall m \geq 0$.

$$L = \{f_m \mid m \geq 1\}$$

\Rightarrow

$$a_1 x^{n_1} + a_2 x^{n_2} + \dots + a_k x^{n_k} = 0, \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{polinomul } a_1 x^{n_1} + a_2 x^{n_2} + \dots + a_k x^{n_k} = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$a_j = 0, \quad \forall j = 1, 2, \dots$$

Defapt, am constat în C un reședință de variabile reale finite dimensionale (care nu este stătuară)

$$P_0 \subset P_1 \subset P_2 \subset \dots$$

$C \subset C$

b) Cardinalul mei locuri a lui \mathcal{C} este nula sau?
 (i.e. $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{C} = \aleph_0$?)

NU

(- - - - - pt cauț \mathcal{I})

D(Hamilton - Cayley) \leftarrow dem la urmă

Ei K corp comutativ și $A \in M_n(K)$. Atunci $P_A(A) = 0_n$.

CSC 2.6. Altă demonstrație pt $K \subset \mathbb{C}$:

a) Iată că pt $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ diagonală.

$$\text{Dacă } A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_A(A) = \begin{pmatrix} P_A(\lambda_1) & & \\ & P_A(\lambda_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & P_A(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 0$$

b) —————— diagonalizabilă.

$$\text{Dacă } A = PDP^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_A(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i A^i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (PDP^{-1})^i =$$

$$\Rightarrow P_A(A) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i A^i = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i (PDP^{-1})^i =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n a_i P D^i P^{-1} = P \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n a_i D^i}_{P_A(D) = 0} \right) P^{-1} = 0$$

c) Multimea matricelor diagonalabile din $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ este densă în $M_n(\mathbb{C})$.

i.e. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\exists (A_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ diagonalabile astfel încât $A_\ell \rightarrow A$
prințial pe coordinate

Fie $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ $\xrightarrow[\text{Jordan}]{\text{a.e.}} A = PJP^{-1}$,

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Atât $A_\ell \rightarrow A$, $A_\ell = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\{\lambda_1^l, \dots, \lambda_m^l\}$ difeitos $\forall i: \lambda_i^l \rightarrow \lambda_i$, $\forall i = \overline{1, m}$
 $\lambda_m^l /$
 $\Rightarrow A_Q$ este diagonalizável

d) $P_A(A) \xleftarrow{A \rightarrow A} P_{A_Q}(A_Q)$

\parallel
 0

e) $\{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A \text{ diagonalizável}\}$ daria em $M_n(\mathbb{R})$?

Ex, aleg $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow P_A(x) = x^2 + 1$
 $\Delta(A) < 0 \Leftarrow$ fator de A

$\Rightarrow \exists V \ni A, V$ daria em $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ ai

$$\Delta(V) \subset (-\infty, 0)$$

\Rightarrow Ordem natural de V se v.g. $\in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow$

\Rightarrow _____ este rediagonalizável.