## VII: Boole'sche Algebren

Eine Marge B mit den Operationen V, 1 8x8 > B und eine Abbildung - 18 > B (schreibe x statt - (a), sprich, x quer' oder, x-komplement, V, sup", 1, inf") beist Book sels Algebra, falls gill:

= Associativität Folyt aus Eigenschaften

Sep: M-Menge,  $B:\mathcal{P}(M)$ , a vb:=avb, a xb:=anb,  $\bar{a}=Mva$  definion time Boole sche Algebra mit  $L:\mathscr{O}$ , T:M

Setze +, · fort auf gour B

$$\begin{split} & \left( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m \right) + \left( b_2, \ldots, b_m \right) = \left( \alpha_n + b_1, \ldots, \alpha_m + b_m \right) \\ & \left( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m \right) + \left( b_2, \ldots, b_m \right) = \left( \alpha_n + b_1, \ldots, \alpha_m + b_m \right) \\ & \overline{\left( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m \right)} = \left( \overline{\alpha_n}, \ldots, \overline{\alpha_m} \right) \end{split}$$

B mit  $\cdot,\cdot, \overline{\phantom{a}}$  is f and cone book's the Algebra mit  $\bot = (0,...,0)$  and  $\overline{\top} = (1,...,1)$ 

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f = (a_0, a_1, ...) \quad f = \sum a_k x^k \quad \text{in R[t_k]}
                supp f = { KEN: a, xO}
                Sai R[x]: Ster[[i]: supp f endlich] (Polynome)
                R[x] ist Unterring von R[i], dies folgt aus dem Geweis der folgenden Gradformel
                Satz (Gradformely)
                       Far fe R[x], & +0, see good fir max(suppf) clar Good von +, f (good f) health leithwestisient von f.
                       For fig aus R[x] - {0} gill
                       (1) good (f * g) \leq \max \{ \text{good } f, \text{good } g \}, falls f * g \neq 0
                        (I) good (f.g) = good f - grad g, falls f.g = 0, mit = gener dam, were f(grad f) .g (grad g) = 0
                          (I) Fix h > morf good f, god of it h > good f and k > good g , also f(k) = 0 and g(k) = 0, also (f(g)(k) = 0)
                                 \rightarrow \mathsf{supp}\; (\mathsf{fig}) \subseteq \{\mathsf{QA},...,\mathsf{max}\; \mathsf{Egrad}\; \mathsf{f},\; \mathsf{grad}\; \mathsf{g}\; \mathsf{g}] \to \underbrace{\mathsf{fig}\; \mathsf{e}\; \mathsf{R}[\mathsf{x}]}\; \mathsf{tund}\;\; \mathsf{grad}(\mathsf{fig}) \preceq \mathsf{max}\; \mathsf{Egrad}\; \mathsf{f},\; \mathsf{grad}\; \mathsf{g}\} 
                           (I) Fix keing and keyord for good go ist is good for our jeyord good go, also f(i) = 0 order g(j) = 0, also f(i) \cdot g(j) = 0
                                  Fix. k = i + j - q and k = q and g = id \{k, g\}(k) = \sum_{\substack{i \in I \\ i \neq 0 \text{ max}}} f(i) + g(i) + g(i)
                          Alle anderen Eigenschaften vererben sich
                         Vichtiger Specialted: Ist R ein Könper, folgst aus a b=0, stels a=0 ober b=0 (für a b eR)
                                                                  Also ist tir f.g e R[x] \ {0} and fy +0 und f(gradf) g (grad g) +0
                             der Division unt Rest for Polynomringe
     Sei K Körper Zu a, b c K [1] nit 6 0 oxistican circlesty boothante andere Polynome q. F E K [2]
       mit as q.b+r and r=0 over grad r < grad b.
       Bas: Existenz: Fir a= O order grada = grad b norm q=0 und r= a
                                       Für grad a z grad b betradde p := a \left( gad \ a \right) \cdot \left( b \left( grad \ b \right) \right)^{-1} \times t^{gad} \ a \cdot t^{gad} \ b
                                         - grad (a-p-b) - grad a oder a-p-b=0
                                          b= (0,3, ..., 4,11,0,0,0,...)
                                                                         grant a-grant b
                                           \rho = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{45} \, \, x^{2} \, = \, \left( \, O_{1} O_{1} \, \frac{45}{5} \, \, , \, \, O_{1} \, \, O_{2} \, \, O_{3} \, \, . \, . \, \, \right)
                                          \rho.b = \frac{49}{46} \cdot \left(0.0,0.0,3,...,9,45,0.0,0,...\right)
                                                = (0,0,0,343,...,443,47,0,0,0,...)
                                           a-pb= (1.2, ...,-1-44, 0,0,0,...)
                                         Induktion as gibt q', r's U[+] wit a'=q' 6+r' und r'=0 oder gradr' < grad b
                                              -> a = a'+pb = q'.b +r'+pb = (q'+p) .b+r' -> q = q'+p and r'=r
                     Einduligheit: Gelk as gibs r and r=0 oder grod r x grod b
and as gibs nudris o other good ric good b
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Vare r-r'+0, so auch (q-q') 6 +0, also q-q'+0 } & id (q-q') 6 > grad 6 > grad 6 > grad (r-r') = qrad (r'-r') = qrad (r'-r') = qrad (q-q') 6) > qrad 6 > qrad b) 7 (6.8 d 4 110)

Fix  $f \in R[r]$  and  $a \in R$ So:  $\varphi_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{f}) := \sum_{i \in N} f(i) \ a^{i}$ . Does definise of ever abbolding  $\varphi_{\mathbf{a}} : R[r] \rightarrow R$   $\varphi_{\mathbf{a}}$  is  $f \in R$  and g homomorphisms, of h of  $q(\mathbf{f}^{*}\varphi_{\mathbf{a}}) = \psi_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{f}) \cdot \psi_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{g})$ and  $\varphi_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{f}^{*}g) = \psi_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{f}) \cdot \psi_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{g})$ 

 $\Rightarrow$   $O = (q - q') \cdot b \cdot (r - r')$  (Subtraction)

Also ist  $s=r' \longrightarrow (q-q') \cdot b = 0 \xrightarrow{bro} q-q' \circ 0 \longrightarrow q=q'$ 

Start yr (f) scheeke auch f(a), in diese Schreibeerse gill  $(f \cdot g) (a) = f(a) \cdot f(g)$   $(f \cdot g) (a) : f(a) \cdot f(g)$ 

2.2. 9=9' mol r=r'