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· Konerabie nous
28.10.25
Опр. Конечное поле-пале с конечний шили эпешения
P[x] - Konbyo W- OB Horg nomen P
Ugeand PEXI -?
 S(x) - произвольный иногожен
 Sine, Pila, Sine, Palae, Sine, Palae & PEXI
 PEXISON PEXI - parton- Konsiso PEX3 no ugeony Sino PEXI
 h = h(x) + S(x) P(x) = h + (S) bee use-use : S(x)
 Six) PEXI - ugeon PEXI
 teoperia PEXJS(x). PEXJ - noue => S(x) - renpulsague B PEXJ
 Oox-60: 1 S(x) - mulagundi =7 S(x) = u(x). 20(x)
 u= 4+5(x) v== 2e+(5);
 ū. ie = (u+(s))(2+(s)) = u ie + u(s) + v(s) + (s)(s) = 5 + (s) = (s) = 0+(s)
a. re - geneteur mysix => 20 re noue
] Tenepo S(x) - renpulsoguesce & PEX]
V h=h+(s) =0+(s)
HOA (S(a), h(a))=1 => uz our. Esunga cregger, uzo
72, u: us+2h=1
Te= ve+(5)
h. To = (h+(s))(2+(s)) = h 20 + h(s) + 20(s) + (s)(s) = 1-45+(s) = 1+(s)
ve - osportheu k memerity h: ve = h-1 ≥
P-noue PEXI PEXIS(no). PEXI
1) S(x) - renjuboguu.
\alpha \in P \quad \overline{\alpha} + \alpha + (s)
2) \quad \overline{X} = X + (s)
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S = 010 xn + 01xn-1+ ... + 01n-1 x + 01n
S(\bar{x}) = \alpha_0 (x + (s))^n + \alpha_1 (x + (s))^{n-1} + ... + \alpha_{n-1} (x - (s)) + \alpha_n = 0
           (x + (s))^n = x^n + n x^{n-1} (s) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-1} + \dots = x^n + (s)
(=) \alpha_0 (x^n + (s)) + \alpha_1 (x^{n-1} + (s)) + ... + \alpha_{n-1} (x + (s)) + \alpha_n =
= \alpha_0 x^n + \alpha_0(s) + \alpha_1 x^{n-1} + \alpha_1(s) + ... + \alpha_{n-1} x + \alpha_{n-1}(s) + \alpha_n =
= S + (S) = (S) = 0 + (S)
5(х) - петиводиный иногошен
S(a) +0
PEXIS(n).PEXI - noue, S(x) =0
                                                \overline{x} = x + S - \kappa
  Tymnen.
  1/2 [x] (x2+x+1) 2/2[x] - naue = §0;1; 2; 2+1}
  x^{2} + x + 1 = 0
  0;1-11 KOPHU
 \int d- kopleto \chi^2 + \chi + 1 = \chi^2 + \chi + 1 = 0
 + 0 1 2 2+1
                     00122+1
                                        \lambda^2 = -\lambda - 1 = \lambda + 1
 0 0 1 2 2+1
                    00000
                                        2(d+1) = 2^2 + d = 2 + 1 + 2 =
 1 1 0 4+1 2
                    101 2 2+1
 124101
                     202241
                                        = (2 + 1)^{2} = 2^{2} + 22 + 1 = 2 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 2
4+1 4+1 2 1 0
                   L+1 0 L+1 1 L
Bee succeette le capane u casuage gamens docts paquements
P[x]; S(x) - nenjub.
                                        fix) many nanew P
P[\times]S(x).P[\times] = P_1
                                        P_{\alpha} = P[\times]_{f(n)} \cdot P[\times] \quad f(\times) = (\times - \omega) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot f_{\alpha}(\times)
                                        P1 = PV { 2}
P_1 = P_U S L_3
                                                              PIXI
fino. PIXI = P2
PK = PU { 1 } U { B} U ... U { ... } Pz = PU { 2 } V { B}
                                        f(x) = (x - x) \dots (x - \beta), \dots f_2(x)
f(x) = \Pi(x - \angle_1)
Px - none pazionerius f(x)
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Пример. Z3[x]/(x3+2x+2)Z3[x]  $(x^5 - 2x^4 - x^2 + 2)$   $f = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \pmod{(x^3 + 2x + 2)}$ 1)  $x^3 + 2x + 2 = 0$   $x^3 = -2x - 2$  $x^{5}-2x^{4}-x^{2}+2=x^{2}(x+1)-2x(x+1)-x^{2}+2=x^{3}+x^{2}-2x^{2}-2x-x^{2}+2=$  $= -2x^2 - x = x^2 + 2x$ 2)  $x^{4} + x^{3} + x^{2} + x + 1 = x(x + 1) + x + 1 + x^{2} + x + 1 = x^{2} + x + x + 1 + x^{2} + x + 1 = 2x^{2} + 2$  $Uxor: (x^2+2x)f = (2x^2+2) (mod(x^3+2x+2))$