

$$\begin{aligned}\deg(f \cdot g) &= \deg(f) + \deg(g) \\ \deg(f + g) &\leq \max\{\deg(f), \deg(g)\} \\ f, g &\text{ polinomok}\end{aligned}$$

1.

$$\deg(f \cdot g) = ?$$

a:

$$f = 3x^7 + 5x^6 + 4x^5 - 7x + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x], \quad g = -x^8 + 5x^7 - 11x^6 + 7x^3 + 5x - 9 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$\deg(f) = 7, \quad \deg(g) = 8$$

$$c_0 = 1 \cdot (-9) = (-9)$$

$$c_2 = (-7) \cdot 5 = (-35)$$

$$c_{14} = (-1) \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 3 = 10$$

$$c_{15} = 3 \cdot (-1) = (-3)$$

b:

$$f = 3x^7 + 3x^6 + 4x^5 + 3x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_5[x], \quad g = 4x^8 + 3x^7 + 4x^6 + 7x^3 + 4x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_5[x]$$

megjegyzés

$$p = c_0 \cdot x^0 + c_1 \cdot x^1 + \dots$$

$$\deg(f \cdot g) = \deg(f) + \deg(g) = 7 + 8 + 15$$

$$c_0 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$c_2 = 3 \cdot 4 = 12 \equiv 2$$

$$c_{14} = 3 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 \equiv 9 + 12 \equiv 21 \equiv 1$$

$$c_{15} = 3 \cdot 4 = 12 \equiv 2$$

2.

a:

$$f = 3x^7 + 5x^6 + 4x^5 - 7x + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x], \quad c = 2 \quad f(c) = ?$$

	3	5	4	0	0	0	-7	1
2		3	11	26	52	104	208	409

$$\Rightarrow 819 = f(2)$$

b:

$$f = 3x^7 + 3x^6 + 4x^5 + 3x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_5[x], \quad c = 1 \quad f(c) = ?$$

	3	3	4	0	0	0	3	1
1		3	6	10 \equiv 0	10 \equiv 0	10 \equiv 0	10 \equiv 0	13 \equiv 3

$$\Rightarrow 14 \equiv 4 = f(1)$$

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f-et oszd el maradekosan g-vel

a:

$$f = 6x^6 - 4x^5 + 11x^4 + 15x^3 - 20x^2 + 18x - 14 \in \mathbb{Q}[x], \quad g = 2x^4 + 3x^2 + 7x - 3 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$(6 \ -4 \ 11 \ 15 \ -20 \ 18 \ -14) : (2 \ 0 \ 3 \ 7 \ -3) = (3 \ -2 \ 1)$$

$$(6 \ 0 \ 9 \ 21 \ -9)$$

$$(0 \ 2 \ -6 \ -11 \ 18 \ -14)$$

$$(-4 \ 0 \ -6 \ -14 \ 6)$$

$$(2 \ 0 \ 3 \ 12 \ -14)$$

$$(2 \ 0 \ 3 \ 7 \ -3)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 5 \ -11) = 5x = 11$$

c:

$$f = x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + 2x^5 + 2x^4 + x^3 + x \in \mathbb{Z}_3[x], \quad g = x^5 + x^4 + 2x^2 + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_3[x]$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0) : (1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2) = (1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2) = x^3 + x + 2$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2)$$

$$(0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2)$$

$$(2 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0)$$

$$(2 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2) = 2x^2 + 2x + 2$$

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$$f = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -3 \ 1 \ -2 \ 2 \ -1 \ 2), \quad g = (1, 0, -1, -3, 0, 1, 2)$$

$x^8 - 3x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2$		1	0
$x^6 - x^4 - 3x^3 + x + 2$		0	1
$2x^4 - 2x$	$x^2 + 1$	1	$-x^2 - 1$
$-2x^3 + 2$	$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^4$
0	$-x$	$-\frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x + 1$	$\frac{1}{2}x^5 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -3 \ 1 \ -2 \ 2 \ -1 \ 2) : (1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2) = (1 \ 0 \ 1) = x^2 + 1$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2)$$

$$(0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ -3 \ 0 \ -1 \ 2)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 1 \ -3 \ 0 \ -1 \ 2)$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2)$$

$$(0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0 \ -2 \ 0) = 2x^4 - 2x$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2) : (2 \ 0 \ 0 \ -2 \ 0) = (\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0)$$

$$(0 \ -1 \ -2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$(-1 \ -2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2)$$

$$(-1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$(-2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2) = -2x^3 + 2$$

$$(2 \ 0 \ 0 \ -2 \ 0) : (-2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2) = (-1 \ 0) = -x$$

$$(2 \ 0 \ 0 \ -2)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$(0) = 0$$

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$$x^3 + px + q \quad \mathbb{C} \text{ felett osztható legyen } x^2 + mx - 1$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ p \ q) : (1 \ m \ -1) = (1 \ -m) =$$

$$(1 \ m \ -1)$$

$$(-m \ p+1 \ q)$$

$$(-m \ -m^2 \ m)$$

$$(p+1+m^2 \ q-m) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p + 1 + m^2 = 0 \\ q - m = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow q = m, \quad p = -1 - m^2$$