

"Hensel" -  $\cap \pi$ ,  $\text{pr}$ ,  $\text{pr}$ ,  $\text{pr}$ ;  $M$ - $\text{"Hensel"}$

-  $\text{pr}$   $N < M$

-  $X \subseteq M$

$$= \ell(X) \quad (\cap \pi)$$

$$= (X) \quad - \text{pr}$$

$$\ell(X) = \cap M \\ X \subseteq U < M$$

$$(X) = \cap \\ X \subseteq H < M$$

$$= N < M \quad (\text{pr}) ; X \subseteq M$$

$$N[X] = \cap \\ N < K < M \\ X \subseteq K$$

$$= N \subset M \text{ (normal)}; X \subseteq M$$

$$N(X) = \bigcap_{\substack{N \subset K \subset M \\ X \subseteq K}} K$$

Def.  $R$ - $\pi$ -system;  $I \triangleleft R$  is a group in  $R$ , also:

$$- \forall i_1, i_2 \in I \quad \underline{i_1, -i_2 \in I} \quad ((I, +) \leq (R, +))$$

$$- \forall i \in I \cup \forall r \in R \quad \underline{ir, ri \in I} \quad (\underline{\text{abs.}}, \underline{\text{ges.}}, \underline{\text{gh.}})$$

Zus. 1)  $G$ -gr.

mit  $g$  und  $h$  in  $G$

$$H \leq G \Leftrightarrow H \subseteq G \cup h, h_2, e, h^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H \subseteq G \cup h, h_2, h^{-1} \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H \subseteq G \cup h, h_2^{-1} \in H$$

Zus. äquivalent

$$h_1 + h_2, 0, -h$$

$$h_1 + h_2, -h$$

$$h_1 - h_2$$

2)  $K \subset R$  (17.5.54)

$$\Leftrightarrow K \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad \wedge \quad k_1, -k_2, k_1, k_2 \in K$$

3)  $K \subset F$  (proper)

$$\Leftrightarrow K \subseteq F \quad \cup \quad K, -K, \underbrace{K, K^{-1}}_{K, K^{-1} (K \neq 0)}, \underbrace{K, K^{-1}}_{K, K^{-1} (K \neq 0)} \subseteq K$$

Зад. Найдите  $\epsilon$  и погрешность

$$\mathbb{R}\text{-Moduln}; X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$(X) = \bigcap_{X \subseteq I \triangleleft R} I$$

Arco  $X = \{x\}$ ,  $\pi(x)$  —  $x$  и  $y$  —  $x$  и  $y$

Зад. 1)  $\mathbb{A}[T]$   $\mathcal{L}(X) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; \lambda_i \in F; x_i \in X \right\}$

2)  $\mathbb{Z}[T]$   $\mathcal{L}(X) = \left\{ x_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_n^{\varepsilon_n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; \varepsilon_i = \pm 1; x_i \in X \right\}$

3)  $\mathbb{K}[T]$   $\mathcal{L}(X) = \left\{ f(x_1 \cdots x_n) \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; f \in \mathcal{L}[y_1 \cdots y_n]; x_i \in X \right\}$

Пр.  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \left\{ f(\sqrt{2}) \mid f \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \right\} = \left\{ a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

non a homom.  
in  $\mathcal{L}[y_1 \cdots y_n]$   
 $\subset \mathbb{K}$  coeff. of  $\mathbb{K}$

4)  $\mathbb{K}(T)$

$\mathcal{K}(X) = \left\{ \frac{f(x_1 \cdots x_n)}{g(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; f, g \in \mathcal{L}[y_1 \cdots y_n]; x_i \in X; g(x_1 \cdots x_n) \neq 0 \right\}$

Пр.  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \left\{ \frac{f(\sqrt{2})}{g(\sqrt{2})} \mid f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[X], g(\sqrt{2}) \neq 0 \right\} = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$

homomorphism  
from  $X \subset \mathbb{K}$  to  $\mathbb{Q}$

$= \left\{ \frac{a + b\sqrt{2}}{c + d\sqrt{2}} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}, c + d\sqrt{2} \neq 0 \right\} = \left\{ a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$

$$\mathbb{R}(i) = \mathbb{R}[i] = \mathbb{C} \quad \sim \quad \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$$

Отр.  $G$  - група;  $H \trianglelefteq G$  - нормална подгрупа, ако

$$H < G \text{ и } \forall h \in H, \forall g \in G \quad ghg^{-1} \in H$$

( $ghg^{-1}$  - суревност на  $h < g$ )

Теорема на Уинер  
(Wittstein &  $\mathbb{Z}$ )

Зад.  $\in F[x]$  ( $F$ -поле) прегледа со некое поделување

факт: Бидејќи поделувањето е до  $\mathbb{N}$  има максимален ел.

Отр. Користејќи, че  $a/b$  ( $a$  „ген“  $b$ ), ако

$$\exists c: b = ac$$

6-60: 1)  $a|a$

$$2) a|b, b \neq 0 \Rightarrow |a| \leq |b|$$

$$(b = ac \rightarrow |b| = |a| |c| \stackrel{c \neq 0}{\geq} |a|)$$

$$3) a|b \wedge b|a \Rightarrow |a| = |b| \Rightarrow b = \pm a \quad (b = \varepsilon a, \varepsilon \in \mathbb{Z}^{\times}) \quad \begin{matrix} \{\pm 1\} \\ \text{"} \end{matrix}$$

$$4) a|b \wedge b|c \Rightarrow a|c$$

$$5) a|b \Rightarrow a|bc$$

$$6) a|b, a|c \Rightarrow a|b+c$$

$$(\exists c_1, c_2 : b = c_1 a, c = c_2 a \rightarrow \underline{b+c} = c_1 a + c_2 a = \underline{a(c_1 + c_2)})$$

$$7) a|b_i \Rightarrow a|\sum b_i c_i$$

$$8) a/b \Leftrightarrow (b) \subseteq (a)$$

$$\exists \text{ } R\text{-op.}; X \subseteq R \quad (X) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n r'_i x_i r''_i \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \mid r'_i, r''_i \in R, x_i \in X \right\}$$

$$R\text{-op.} \subseteq \mathbb{1}$$

$$X = \{x\} \quad (X) = \{r_1 x r_2 \mid r_1, r_2 \in R\}$$

$$R\text{-unim. op.} \subseteq \mathbb{1} \quad (X) = \{r x \mid r \in R\}$$

$$9) (a) = (b) \Leftrightarrow b = \varepsilon a, \varepsilon \in \mathbb{Z}^\times$$

Теор. про ген. є звичайною операцією

$$\forall a, b \ (b \neq 0) \quad \exists! q, r : \begin{cases} a = bq + r \\ 0 \leq r < |b| \end{cases}$$

$$(q - \text{звичайно}; r - \text{остаток})$$

2-60  $M = \{a - bq \mid q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$M \cap \mathbb{N}_0 \neq \emptyset$  ;  $r$  - min en. von  $\underline{M \cap \mathbb{N}_0}$  ( $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ )

$\Rightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Z} : r = a - bq, \text{ r.e. } a = bq + r \rightarrow r \geq 0$

Also  $r \geq |b| \Rightarrow r - |b| = a - (q \pm 1)b \in M \stackrel{\in \mathbb{N}_0}{\Rightarrow} \in \underline{M \cap \mathbb{N}_0}$

$r - |b| < r$   $\updownarrow$

$\Rightarrow r < |b|$

IL. Also  $I \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\forall I \neq$  unben. u. gen., r.e.  $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z} : I = (a)$

2-60 Also  $I \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}$

-  $I = \{0\} = (0)$

-  $I \neq \{0\}$



$$(a \in I \Rightarrow -a \in I) \Rightarrow I \cap \mathbb{N} \neq \emptyset$$

Let  $a \in I \cap \mathbb{N}$

Let  $e, r$   $(a) \subseteq I$   $(a \in I)$

Also  $i \in I$ , so  $\exists q, r: i = aq + r$   $0 \leq r < |a| = a$

$$r = i - aq \in I \quad (i, a \in I) \Rightarrow r = 0 \Rightarrow i = aq \in (a)$$

$$\Rightarrow I \subseteq (a) \Rightarrow I = (a)$$

Ex.  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a domain  $\hookrightarrow$  ~~coeff.~~  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a domain  $\rightarrow$  unique factorization

Операции с идеалами

$$1) I_j \triangleleft R, j \in J \Rightarrow \bigcap_{j \in J} I_j \triangleleft R$$

Зам.  $\ell(X \cup Y) = \ell(X) + \ell(Y)$

$$2) I + J = \{i + j \mid i \in I, j \in J\} \triangleleft R \quad (I, J \triangleleft R) - \text{сумма}$$

$$3) IJ = \left( \underbrace{\{ij \mid i \in I, j \in J\}}_{\subseteq I \cap J} \right) = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n i_k j_k \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; i_k \in I, j_k \in J \right\} \\ (R - \text{м.с.})$$

Зам.  $I \cap J \subseteq I, J$

$$I, J \subseteq I + J$$

$$; IJ \subseteq I \cap J$$

~~$R - \text{м.с.}$~~   $IJ \subseteq I, J$

Отр. (НОД)  $d = (a, b)$ , ако:

$$- d|a \text{ и } d|b$$

$$- \text{Ако } d'|a \text{ и } d'|b, \text{ то } d'|d$$

Отр. (НОК)  $m = [a, b]$ , ако:

$$- a|m \text{ и } b|m$$

$$- \text{Ако } a|m' \text{ и } b|m', \text{ то } m|m'$$

всички  
критерии  
е изглед

Те  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) (a| \cap b| = ([a, b]) \\ 2) (a| + b| = (a, b)) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{НОД, НОК}}$

$$3) (a|(b) = (ab) \quad (\text{ако})$$

Зад. НОД и НОК со взаимно простых чисел  $\pm 1$

До-во 1/  $\exists m : (a) \cap (b) = (m)$

—  $m \in (m) \Rightarrow m \in (a) \text{ и } m \in (b) \Rightarrow a/m \text{ и } b/m$

— Also  $a/m' \text{ и } b/m' \Rightarrow m' \in (a) \text{ и } m' \in (b) \Rightarrow m' \in (a) \cap (b) = (m)$   
 $\Rightarrow m/m'$

$\Rightarrow \exists m = [a, b]$

2/  $\exists d : (a) + (b) = (d)$

—  $(a) \subseteq (d) \text{ и } (b) \subseteq (d) \Rightarrow d/a \text{ и } d/b$

—  $d \in (d) = (a) + (b) \Rightarrow \exists u, v : d = \underline{a}u + \underline{b}v$

Also  $d'/a \text{ и } d'/b \Rightarrow d'/d$

$$\Rightarrow \exists d = (a, b)$$

$$\underline{\text{Gn. (Berg)}} \quad \forall a, b \quad \exists u, v: \quad ua + vb = (a, b)$$

Ansatzpunkt über norm zu gehen, da  $\text{gcd} \in \text{BOK}$

$$\underline{\text{Iv.}} \quad a/b \Rightarrow \exists (a, b) = a$$

$$\underline{\text{Iv.}} \quad \underline{a} = \underline{b}q + \underline{r} \quad (\text{Division mit Rest von } a \text{ durch } b). \quad \text{Dabei}$$

$$(a, b) \exists \Leftrightarrow \exists (b, r) \quad \text{in } R \text{ von } a \text{ durch } b \text{ teilbar ist } a =$$

$$\underline{\text{D-GS}}: \quad (\Rightarrow) \text{ Wenn } d = (a, b), \text{ Lsg. ggc., da } \exists (b, r) = d$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} - d(a, d/b \Rightarrow d/r = \underline{a} - \underline{b}q \xrightarrow{d/b} d/r, b \\ - \text{Also } \underline{d'/b} \cup d'/r \Rightarrow d'(a = \underline{b}q + \underline{r} \xrightarrow{d'/b} d'/(a, b) = d \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ Also } \Rightarrow (b, r) = d$$

# Алгоритм на Евклида (АЕ)

$$a = bq_1 + r_1, \quad 0 \leq \underline{r_1} < |b|$$

$$b = r_1q_2 + r_2, \quad 0 \leq \underline{r_2} < |r_1| = r_1$$

$$r_1 = r_2q_3 + r_3, \quad 0 \leq \underline{r_3} < |r_2| = r_2$$

$$\dots$$

$$\underline{r_k} = \underline{r_{k+1}}q_{k+2} + \underline{r_{k+2}}, \quad 0 < \underline{r_{k+2}} < r_{k+1}$$

$$r_{k+1} = r_{k+2}q_{k+3}$$

Процесс останавливается.

$$\exists (a, b) = (b, r_1)$$

$$\exists (b, r_1) = (r_1, r_2)$$

$$\exists (r_1, r_2) = (r_2, r_3)$$

$$\dots$$

$$\exists (r_k, r_{k+1}) = (r_{k+1}, r_{k+2})$$

$$\exists (r_{k+1}, r_{k+2}) = r_{k+2}$$

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$$\exists (a, b) = r_{k+2}$$

Ch. (589)  $\exists u, v: au + bv = (a, b)$

2-Go we go.  $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, k+2 \quad \exists u_i, v_i:$

$$r_i = u_i a + v_i b$$

Base:  $r_1 = 1 \cdot a + (-q_1) b$

$$r_2 = b - \overset{\downarrow}{r_1} q_2 = (-q_2) a + (1 + q_1 q_2) b$$

ind. condition:  $r_i = \underline{r_{i-2}} - \underline{r_{i-1}} q_i$

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$$\underline{i = k+2} \rightarrow r_{k+2} = \underbrace{u_{k+2}}_u a + b \underbrace{v_{k+2}}_v = ua + bv$$