

Схема по Хорнер

Зад. $f(x) = (x - \alpha)q + f(\alpha)$; α - кор. $\Leftrightarrow f(\alpha) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow f = (x - \alpha)q$

Реш. $f = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \in F[x]$, $\alpha \in F$

$\Rightarrow \exists q = b_0 + b_1x + \dots + b_{n-1}x^{n-1} \in F[x]$ и $r \in F$:

$$f = (x - \alpha)q + r, \text{ где}$$

$$b_0 = a_1 + b_1\alpha$$

$$b_1 = a_2 + b_2\alpha$$

$$r = a_0 + b_0\alpha$$

$$b_{n-2} = a_{n-1} + \alpha b_{n-1}$$

$$b_{n-1} = a_n$$

Д-б $(x-\alpha) q^{\frac{r}{\alpha}} = (x-\alpha) (b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_{n-1} x^{n-1}) + r =$
 $= b_{n-1} x^n + (b_{n-2} - \alpha b_{n-1}) x^{n-1} + \dots + (b_0 - b_1 \alpha) x + (r - b_0 \alpha)$
 $= f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$\Uparrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_{n-1} = a_n \\ b_{n-2} - \alpha b_{n-1} = a_{n-1} \\ \dots \\ b_0 - b_1 \alpha = a_1 \\ r - b_0 \alpha = a_0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_{n-1} = a_n \\ b_{n-2} = a_{n-1} + \alpha b_{n-1} \\ \dots \\ b_0 = a_1 + b_1 \alpha \\ r = a_0 + b_0 \alpha \end{array} \right.$

Зад. ОД переменных F и α найти, что равно и за
 произведений иррациональных

Зад.

	a_n	a_{n-1}	— —	a_1	a_0
\div	b_{n-1}	b_{n-2}	— —	b_0	r
	\downarrow	\downarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow
	a_n	$a_{n-1} + \div b_{n-1}$		$a_1 + \div b_1$	$a_0 + \div b_0$

Апривести к виду
полномного на \div деления
с коэф. от \div

Зад. F — поле

Требуется за $g \neq 0$ с остатком
 $\forall f, g \in F[x], g \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists! q, r \in F[x]: \begin{cases} f = gq + r \\ \deg r < \deg g \end{cases}$

D+bo(F) $\deg f = n$, $\deg g = m$

Ung. $n \in \{-\infty, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$$h \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow f = 0 \rightarrow f = g \cdot 0 + \frac{f}{r}, \quad \deg r = \deg f = 0 < \deg g$$

Wieder e. Coprim zu $\deg f < n^7 - \sigma \geq 0$ gilt. zu $\deg f = n$

$$f = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0; \quad a_n \neq 0; \quad g = b_m x^m + \dots + b_0; \quad b_m \neq 0$$

$$- \quad n < m$$

$$f = g_{\theta} + f_{u,r}$$

$$-n \geq m$$

$$f_1 = f - \frac{a_n}{b_m} x^{\overbrace{n-m}^{\geq 0}} \cdot g; \deg f_1 < \deg f = n$$

$$- f_1 = 0 \rightarrow f = \underbrace{\frac{a_n}{b_m} x^{n-m}}_q g + \underbrace{0}_r$$

$$- f_1 \neq 0 \xrightarrow[\text{goren.}]{\text{u.g.g.}} \exists q_1, r_1 : \begin{cases} f_1 = g q_1 + r_1 \\ \deg r_1 < \deg g \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \underbrace{g q_1 + r_1}_{f_1} + \frac{a_n}{b_m} x^{n-m}, g =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(q_1 + \frac{a_n}{b_m} x^{n-m} \right)}_q g + \underbrace{r_1}_r$$

Ziel. A division zu geben

$$f = 3x^4 + 2x^2 + x - 5$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 \cdot g\right) \quad 3x^4 + \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2$$

$$- \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - 5$$

$$\left(-\frac{3}{4}x \cdot g\right) \quad -\frac{3}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x$$

$$\frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{7}{4}x - 5$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{8}g\right) \quad \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{8}x + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}x - \frac{45}{8} = r$$

$$g = \underline{2x^2} + x + 1$$

$$q = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3x^4}{2x^2} \\ - \frac{3x^3}{2x^2} \\ \frac{5x^2}{2x^2} \end{array}$$

$$f = g \cdot q + r$$

Зад. Невосходящая

$$M = \{ f - qg \mid q \in F[x] \}$$

$r \in M$ — наименьшее

$$\Rightarrow r = f - qg, \text{ т. е. } f = qg + r$$

$$\text{Но } \deg r \geq \deg g$$

$$r = a_0 x^n + \dots; \quad g = b_0 x^m + \dots$$

$$r_1 = r - \frac{a_0}{b_0} x^{n-m} g : \left| \begin{array}{l} \deg r_1 < \deg r \\ r_1 \in M \end{array} \right. \quad \Downarrow$$

Equivalenz: $f = gq_1 + r_1 = gq_2 + r_2$ mit $\deg r_1, \deg r_2 < \deg g$

$$g(q_1 - q_2) = r_2 - r_1$$

$$\deg g + \deg(q_1 - q_2) = \deg(r_2 - r_1) < \deg g$$

$$\deg(q_1 - q_2) < 0 \Rightarrow q_1 - q_2 = -\varnothing \Rightarrow q_1 - q_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q_1 = q_2 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2$$

Zus. 1/ unique division unique zu Divisionen
 $\deg r_i < \deg g$ in CF. Koeff. von g & $\deg r_i$ en.
 2/ In \mathbb{C} oder \mathbb{R} gibt es keine Äquivalenzen

Th $\mathcal{B} \text{ } F[x]$ bilden einen \mathbb{K} -Modul

Def. $I \trianglelefteq F[x]$; $I = \{0\} \Rightarrow I = (0)$

$I \neq \{0\}$; Hier $f \in I$ ist minimaler Grad

Dann $\mathbb{K}[x] / (f) \cong I$

$g \in I \setminus (f) \Rightarrow \exists q, r : \begin{cases} g = fq + r \\ \deg r < \deg f \end{cases} \iff$

$\Rightarrow I \setminus (f) = \emptyset \Rightarrow I = (f)$

Def. $(f, g) \trianglelefteq \mathbb{K}[x]$ ist ein \mathbb{K} -Modul

Def. 1/ $d = (f, g) : (f) + (g) = (d)$ (HOD)

2/ $m = [f, g] : (f) \cap (g) = (m)$ (HOK)

Def. $f|g \iff \exists h : g = fh \quad (f, g \in F[x])$

$0 = 0 \cdot g$

1) $f|g \iff (f) \supseteq (g)$

2) $f|g \wedge g|f \iff \exists c \in F^\times : f = cg$

$f=0 \wedge g=0 \Rightarrow f=g=0$

hier $f \neq 0, g \neq 0$

$(\Rightarrow) f = fh_1, f = gh_2 \Rightarrow g = h_1 h_2^{-1} f \Rightarrow \deg h_1 h_2^{-1} = 0$

$\xrightarrow[h_2 \neq 0]{h_1 \neq 0} \deg h_1 = \deg h_2 = 0 \Rightarrow h_1, h_2 \in F \setminus \{0\} = F^\times$

$(\Leftarrow) f = cg \Rightarrow g|f$

$\Rightarrow g = c^{-1}f \Rightarrow f|g$

$$3) (f) = (g) \Leftrightarrow \exists c \in F^* : f = cg$$

$$4) f/g \Rightarrow f/gh$$

$$5) f/g_1, g_2 \Rightarrow f/g_1 \pm g_2$$

$$6) f/f ;$$

$$7) f/g \sim g/h \Rightarrow f/h$$

Te (oap.) 1) $d = (f, g) \Leftrightarrow$

$$1) d/f \sim d/g$$

$$2) \text{Also } d'/f \sim d'/g \Rightarrow d'/d$$

$$2) m = [f, g] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1) f/m \sim g/m ; 2) f/m' \sim g/m' \Rightarrow m/m'$$

Тб $\forall f, g \exists u, v : u f + v g = \underbrace{(f, g)}_{\text{НОД}}$ Безз

Зад. (f, g) не является элементом F —
свойство по определению эк. в F

Д-во $(f, g)_{\text{НОД}} \in (f) + (g)$

Зад. $d/f \Rightarrow f = d \cdot \frac{f}{d}$ — "сочетано", так $\deg d \neq 0, \deg f$

Зад. 1) $(f, g) [f, g] = c f g, c \in F^*$

2) $(fg, fh) = f(g, h)$

3) Аксиомы по E и G — известны по условию

— $f/g \Rightarrow \exists (f, g) = f$; ~~и наоборот~~

- Also $f = \bar{g}q + \bar{r}$, so

\uparrow $\begin{matrix} \text{3rd} \\ \text{deg} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{2nd} \\ \text{deg} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{1st} \\ \text{deg} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{0th} \\ \text{deg} \end{matrix}$ $(f, g) \in \mathbb{A}^1 \Leftrightarrow \exists (g, r)$ in our \exists co problem

- Easy

Def. $f \neq 0$ in \mathbb{A}^1 , then $f = gh$ in \mathbb{A}^1 , where

$$\deg g = 0 \text{ and } \deg h = 0$$

3rd. $\Leftrightarrow \deg = 0$ and $\deg g = \deg f$ in \mathbb{A}^1 .

IC. $f \neq 0$ in $\mathbb{A}^1 \Leftrightarrow \exists d/f$ in \mathbb{A}^1 , where $\deg d = 0$ and $\deg f$

Ln. f in $\mathbb{A}^1 \Rightarrow (f, g) = 1$ and $f \in \mathbb{A}^1$ (in terms of \mathbb{A}^1)

IC. f/gh , $(f, g) = 1 \Rightarrow f/h$

Д-6. $\exists u, v : u\delta + v\gamma = 1 \Rightarrow u\underline{f}h + v\underline{gh} = h \Rightarrow f|h$

Л. f - простое. $u f | gh \Rightarrow f | g$ или $f | h$

Т.8. $\forall f \neq 0 \exists p_1, \dots, p_n : f = p_1 \dots p_n$ и p_i - простые.

Умножение и деление в кольце по модулю

на простомомодуле и вычисления в эк. на F^* на π_n .

Зад. Эквивалент. $p_1 \dots p_n = q_1 \dots q_m$ p_i, q_i - простые.

$\Leftrightarrow n = m ; \exists \delta \in S_n \exists c_i \in F^* : \forall i \quad q_i = c_i p_{\delta(i)}$

Зад. Простоты могут быть

$x^2 - 2$ - простое. могут \mathbb{Q} ; простое. могут \mathbb{R}

$x^2 + 1$ - простое. могут \mathbb{Q} и \mathbb{R} | простое. могут \mathbb{C}

76. f -irreducible $\Leftrightarrow (f) \triangleleft F[x]$ maximal

2-lem (\Rightarrow) Also $\exists g: (f) \subseteq (g) \subseteq F[x]$

$$\Rightarrow g/f \Rightarrow (g) = (1) \text{ and } (g) = (f)$$

\uparrow
 $F[x]$

$$(2) f = gh, \quad \deg g \neq 0, \deg f$$

$\deg g = \deg f$ $\deg g = 0$

$$g/f \Rightarrow (f) \subseteq (g) \subseteq F[x] \stackrel{\text{max}}{\Rightarrow} (g) = (f) \text{ and } (g) = (1)$$

Cor. f -irreducible $\Leftrightarrow F[x]/(f)$ - prime

3.5. $|F| < \infty \rightarrow \text{char } F = p \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \subset F$

$F \in \mathbb{A} \cup$ being $\mathbb{Z}_p \dots K M \mathbb{A} \mathbb{A}$; $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} F = n \rightarrow |F| = p^n$

66 prime; $n=1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \in \mathbb{A}$

Also $f \in \mathbb{Z}_p[x]$ irreduc. & $\deg f = n$, so

$$|\mathbb{Z}_p[x]/(f)| = p^n$$

done

3.5. K - comm. ring, $f \in K[x]$ irreducible in $K[x]$

$$K[x]/(f) = \{g + (f) \mid g \in K[x]\}$$

$$= \{g + (f) \mid g \in K[x], \deg g < \deg f\}$$

$$g = fq + r \quad g - r = fq \in (f) \Rightarrow g + (f) = r + (f)$$

$\deg r < \deg f$

3.6. equivalent classes modulo K are $g + (f)$

Also ~~K is a ring~~

2.5. $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad c \quad f = x^2 + 1$

$x^2 + 1$ - (irreduc. in \mathbb{R})

Also irreduc. $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \quad x^2 + 1 = \underbrace{(x - \alpha)}_{\text{root of } f \in \mathbb{C}} \underbrace{(x - \beta)}_{\text{root of } f \in \mathbb{C} \neq 0, 1}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 0$

$\mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 + 1) = \mathbb{C}_0 \quad \text{is true}$

$(\mathbb{C}_0 = \{ y + \overbrace{(x^2 + 1)}^{\hat{g}} \mid \deg y < 2 \} = \{ \overline{ax + b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \} =$
 $= \{ \bar{a} \bar{x} + \bar{b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$

$\gamma: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_0 = \mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 + 1)$
 $x \mapsto \alpha \quad (\text{permanently } \alpha = \bar{x})$

