

мыг. 58720:

$$x^n(i) = (x^{n-1} \cdot x)(i) = \sum_{\substack{j+k=i \\ j=0, \dots, n-1}} x^{n-1}(j) \cdot x(k) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n \\ 1 & i = n \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi: K \rightarrow K[[x]]$$

$$k \mapsto (k, 0, \dots) ; (\varphi(k))(i) = \begin{cases} k & i = 0 \\ 0 & i \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

φ — XMM на операции

$$(\varphi(k+e))(i) = \begin{cases} k+e & i = 0 \\ 0 & i \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(k+e) = \varphi(k) + \varphi(e)$$

$$(\varphi(k) \cdot \varphi(e))(i) = \sum_{j+s=i} (\varphi(k))(j) \cdot (\varphi(e))(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq 0 \\ k \cdot e & i = 0 \end{cases} = (\varphi(ke))(i)$$

$$\ker \varphi = \{0\} \rightarrow \varphi \text{-isom.}, \quad K \subseteq \operatorname{Im} \varphi \subset K[[X]]$$

0. Teilgeschlossene $K \subset \operatorname{Im} \varphi$, i. e. surj.

Umkehrabb., u $(K, 0, \dots) = K$

$$(\varphi(K) \cdot X^n)(i) = \sum_{j+s=i} (\varphi(K)(j) \cdot X^n(s)) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n \\ K & i = n \end{cases}$$

$$(K, 0, \dots) \left(\underset{\uparrow 0}{0}, \dots, \underset{\uparrow n}{1}, 0, \dots \right) = \left(\underset{\uparrow 0}{0}, \dots, \underset{\uparrow n}{K}, 0, \dots \right)$$

$$f \in K[[X]] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(0, \dots, \underset{\uparrow n}{f(n)}, \dots \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) \cdot X^n$$

Def. $f \in K[[X]]$ $\deg f = \max \{n \mid f(n) \neq 0\}$, or \exists ~~no~~

Also we $\nexists \deg f = +\infty$

Pr. $\deg(f+g) \leq \max \{\deg f, \deg g\}$

$\deg fg \leq \deg f + \deg g$

Def. $\{a_n\}$ - ~~sequence~~, or $\exists N: \forall n > N \ a_n = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow |\{n \mid a_n \neq 0\}| < \infty$

Def. $K[X] \subset K[[X]]$ a subring of formal

power series. Every $a \in$ is given as $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n$ $a_n \in K$

$a_0 \in \Phi$ or K

Зад. $f \in K[X] \Rightarrow n = \deg f < \infty \quad \vee \quad f = \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{f(i)}_{\cdot} \cdot x^i$

Тл. $K\text{-однор} \Rightarrow K[[X]]\text{-однор}$

Сл. $K\text{-однор} \Rightarrow K[X]\text{-однор.}$

Тл. $K\text{-однор} \Rightarrow \deg fg = \deg f + \deg g$
 $\exists \vee f \neq 0 \vee g \neq 0$

Зад. $f, g \in K[X] \quad f = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i, \quad g = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i x^i, \quad a_n \neq 0, b_m \neq 0$
 $(\deg f = n, \deg g = m); \quad h = fg = \sum_{i=0}^{m+n} c_i x^i$

$c_0 = a_0 b_0; \quad c_{m+n} = a_n b_m$

Зад. $\exists \text{ годнор } \in \text{ го коэфф.}, \text{ а } \deg 0 = -\infty$
 $\deg fg = \deg f + \deg g \quad \forall f, g \quad ((-\infty) + (-\infty) = -\infty)$

305. $(K[[x]])^* = \{ f \in K[[x]] \mid f(0) \in K^* \}$
 $f = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i x^i \quad f_0 \in K^*$

305. $(K[x])^* = K^*$

305. K is represented in L , $\alpha \in L$

$\varphi: K[x] \rightarrow L$

$f = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \mapsto f(\alpha) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \alpha^i$ (evaluate f at α)

φ is a homomorphism

$(+ - 0K; \circ \sum_i a_i x^i \cdot \sum_j b_j x^j = \sum_k \left(\sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j \right) x^k)$

Def. α - корень $\Leftrightarrow f(\alpha) = 0$

Th. $K, \alpha \in K \Rightarrow \exists q \in K[x], r \in K : f = (x - \alpha)q + r, r = f(\alpha)$
 $\deg q = \deg f - 1$

S-b. $f = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i, a_n \neq 0$

$$f(x) - \underbrace{f(\alpha)}_r = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (x^i - \alpha^i) = (x - \alpha) \cdot q$$

$(x - \alpha) \text{ (non. с } a_i \cdot i - 1 \text{ и } a_i \cdot \text{коэф. } 1) ; q = a_n x^{n-1} + \dots$

Ca. α - корень $\Leftrightarrow \exists q : f = (x - \alpha)q$

Th. K - область; $\deg f = n \Rightarrow f$ имеет ровно n корней в K

S-co Если α_1, α_2 - разн. кор. на f

$$f = (x - \alpha_1)q_1 ; 0 = f(\alpha_2) = \underbrace{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)}_{\neq 0} q_1(\alpha_2) \stackrel{\text{область}}{\Rightarrow} q_1(\alpha_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists q_2 : q_1 = (x - \alpha_2)q_2$$

$$f = (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)q_2 \quad \text{и т.д.}$$

$$f = (x - \alpha_1) \dots (x - \alpha_m) q_m \rightarrow \begin{matrix} n = \deg f \geq m \\ m + \deg q_m \end{matrix}$$

Тл. K - поле; $f, g \in K[x]$; $\deg f \leq n$, $\deg g \leq n$

$$\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_n \in K - \text{корни} \Rightarrow f = g$$

Зад. $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i x^i$ \Leftrightarrow $m=n$ и $\forall i \quad a_i = b_i$
сравни

$f = g$ влечёт тождественное равенство, т.е. $\forall x \in K \quad f(x) = g(x)$

Пр. $f = x^p - x \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ - многоч.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{F}_p \quad f(x) = 0$

З-л. $h = f - g$; $\deg h < n$; $\forall i = 1, \dots, n \quad h(\alpha_i) = 0$ Тл.

Зад. Тл. - принцип для сравнения по коэфф.

Зад. $h = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$; $\forall i=1 \rightarrow n \quad h(t_i) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 t_1 + a_2 t_1^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} t_1^{n-1} = 0 \\ a_0 + a_1 t_2 + a_2 t_2^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} t_2^{n-1} = 0 \\ \dots \\ a_0 + a_1 t_n + a_2 t_n^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} t_n^{n-1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 & \dots & t_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 & \dots & t_2^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & t_n & t_n^2 & \dots & t_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (t_i - t_j) \neq 0$$

Зад. Интерполяционный полином по кардинам

? $h : \deg h < n$, $\forall i=1 \rightarrow n \quad h(t_i) = p_i$

($t_1 \rightarrow t_n$ — парн.)

(or zero $\exists! h$)

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \quad ; \quad h(\beta) = \text{regression coefficient}$$

$$h(\lambda \beta' + \mu \beta'') = \lambda h(\beta') + \mu h(\beta'')$$

$$\left(w \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$z_n = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \quad h(t_1) = 1, \quad h(t_2) = \dots = h(t_n) = 0$$

$$h = \frac{(x - t_2) \dots (x - t_n)}{(t_1 - t_2) \dots (t_1 - t_n)} \cdot C \quad ; \quad C = \frac{1}{(t_1 - t_2) \dots (t_1 - t_n)}$$

$$w(x) = (x - t_1) \dots (x - t_n)$$

$$h = \frac{w(x)}{(x - t_1) w'(t_1)}$$

$$w'(t_1) = (t_1 - t_2) \dots (t_1 - t_n)$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{w(x)}{(x - t_i) w'(t_i)}$$

$$\beta \longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i l_i(x)$$

Tip. $x^2 - 2x \in \mathbb{Z}_{16}[x]$

0,2 - kop.; 8

Отв. $f \in K[x]$, K — область

$\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$ -polynom α , also $f = (x - \alpha)^k q$, $q(\alpha) \neq 0$

tl. F -free, $\text{char } F = 0$; $f \in F[x]$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_2$ -Eigenwert von $f \Leftrightarrow f(\lambda) = f'(\lambda) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(\lambda), f^{(k)}(\lambda) \neq 0$

3us. $f = \sum a_i x^i \rightarrow f' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum (i \cdot a_i) x^{i-1}$

Darüber a, z $(f+g)' = f' + g'$, $(fg)' = f'g + fg'$

Зад. $F(x)$ - дробь (F - пор), тогда и в этом

$$F(x) = \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \mid f, g \in F[x], g \neq 0 \right\} \quad \text{une } \sigma \text{ page on a m}$$

S-0 Wiege you, es muss $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}^{s-1}$ gegeben sein zu f , so
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}^{k-1}$ gegeben sein zu f'

$$f = (x - \alpha)^k q, \quad q(\alpha) \neq 0$$

$$f' = k(x - \alpha)^{k-1} q + (x - \alpha)^k q' = (x - \alpha)^{k-1} \underbrace{(kq + (x - \alpha)q')}_{q_1}$$

$$f' = (x - \alpha)^{k-1} q_1$$

$$q_1(\alpha) = k q(\alpha) \neq 0 \quad (\text{char } F \neq 0)$$

(\Rightarrow) / umg. ist korrekt

(\Leftarrow) $f(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha$ - Nullstelle \rightarrow Polynom $\in \mathbb{K}^s$ gegeben (\Leftarrow)

$$f(\alpha) = f'(\alpha) = \dots = f^{(s-1)}(\alpha) = 0, \quad f^{(s)}(\alpha) \neq 0 \Rightarrow s = k$$

Th. α -teiler von f $\Leftrightarrow f(\alpha) = f'(\alpha) = 0$ ($f \in F[x]$)
- same

Zu G. $\Rightarrow f = (x - \alpha)^k q$, $q(\alpha) \neq 0$, $k \geq 2$

$$f' = k(x - \alpha)^{k-1} q + (x - \alpha)^k q', \quad f'(\alpha) = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow f(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow f = (x - \alpha) q$

$$f' = q + (x - \alpha) q' \xrightarrow{f'(\alpha) = 0} q(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow q = (x - \alpha) q_1$$

$$\Rightarrow f = (x - \alpha)^2 q_1$$

Ln. $f \in F[x]$; f irreduzibel $\Leftrightarrow (f, f') \neq 1$

Zu D. F integritätsring K ; $f \in F[x]$

$$(f, f')_F = (f, f')_K$$

$$f = (x - \alpha) \cdot q + f(\alpha) \quad , \quad \deg q = \deg f - 1 \quad (\text{so } \deg f > 1)$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n, \quad a_n \neq 0$$

$$? q = b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

$$(x - \alpha) q = -\alpha b_0 + \underbrace{(b_0 - b_1 \alpha)}_{a_1} x + \dots + \underbrace{(b_{n-2} - b_{n-1} \alpha)}_{a_{n-1}} x^{n-1} + \underbrace{b_{n-1}}_{a_n} x^n$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha b_0 = a_0$$