

12.04.2016

SEMINAR 9

$$4) \quad x^5 - 1 = (x-1) \underbrace{(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)}_{\text{irreductibil pe } \mathbb{Q}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 &= (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d) = \\ &= x^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 + ax^3 + acx^2 + adx + bx^2 + bcx + bd = \\ &= x^4 + x^3(a+c) + x^2(ac+b+d) + x(ad+bc) + bd \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+c=1 \Rightarrow c=1-a \\ ac+b+d=1 \\ ad+bc=1 \\ bd=1 \Rightarrow d=\frac{1}{b} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a(1-a)+b+\frac{1}{b}=1 \\ a \cdot \frac{1}{b} + b(1-a)=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ab - a^2b + b^2 + 1 = b \\ ab + b^2 - b^2a = b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow ab - a^2b + b^2 + 1 &= ab + b^2 - b^2a \\ 1 - a^2b &= -b^2a \\ a^2b - b^2a &= 1 \Rightarrow ab(a-b) = 1 \\ a(ab - b^2) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$b^2 - b + b(a - a^2) + 1 = 0$$

$$b^2 - b^2a + a - b = 0$$

$$a(1 - b^2) = b - b^2$$

$$a = \frac{b(1-b)}{(1-b)(1+b)} = \frac{b}{1+b}$$

$b=1$ e solutie inlocuim in prima solutie

$$4 + a - a^2 + 4 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - a - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \\ a_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$$b \neq 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{b}{1+b}$$

$$4 + \frac{b^2}{1+b} - \frac{b^2}{(1+b)^2} \cdot b + b^2 - b = 0$$

$$(b+1)^2 + (1+b)b^2 - b^3 + (b^2-b)(1+b)^2 = 0$$

$$b^2 + 2b + 1 + b^2 + b^3 - b^3 + b^2 + b^4 - b + b^3 = 0$$

$$\cancel{b^4 + 2b^3 + b^2 + b + 1 = 0}$$

$$b^2 + 2b + 1 + b^2 + (b^2 - b)(1 + 2b + b^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow b^2 + 2ab + 1 + b^2 + b^3 + 2b^3 + b^4 - b -$$

$$-b^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow b^4 + b^3 + b^2 + b + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow b \in \emptyset$$

$$x^4+1=(x^2+ax+b)(x^2+dx+c), a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3: a+c=0 \Rightarrow c=-a \\ x^2: d+ac+b=0 \\ x^1: ad+bc=0 \\ x^0: bd=-1 \Rightarrow d=\frac{1}{b} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a}{b} - a^2 + b = 0 \\ \frac{a}{b} + ab = 0 \end{cases}$$

descompunerea de forme
astea e valabila si pe \mathbb{R}

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - a^2 + b^2 = 0 \\ ab - ab^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(1-b^2)=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

cazul 1: $a=0 \Rightarrow b^2+1=0$ nu are solutii' in \mathbb{Q}

cazul 2: $b=1 \Rightarrow 2-a^2=0 \Rightarrow a=\pm\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$

cazul 3: $b=-1 \Rightarrow 2+a^2=0$ nu are solutii' in \mathbb{Q}

$$[f, g] = (x^2+1)(x+1)^2$$

$$[f, g] = (x^2+1)(x-1)^4(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)(x^4+1)$$

TEMA: numerici 18⁰⁰

476, 479, 485 (fara generalizare)
cate matrice de ord. 3 au $\det = 1$

$$\boxed{52/} f(x) = x^{3m} + x^{3m+1} + x^{3p+2}$$

$$x^4+x^2+1 = x^4+2x^2+1-x^2 = (x^2+1)^2 - x^2 = (x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)$$

$$x^4+x^2+1 \nmid f(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(\alpha) = 0 \\ f(\beta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha_{\text{rad}} & \beta_{\text{rad}} \\ \alpha^3 = 1 & \beta^3 = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^{3m} + \alpha^{3m+1} + \alpha^{3p+2} = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 = 0$$

$$f(\beta) = \beta^{3m} + \beta^{3m} \cdot \beta + \beta^{3p} \cdot \beta^2 = (-1)^m + (-1)^m \beta + (-1)^p \beta^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m, p \text{ ; } 2, m \text{ ; } 2 \\ m \text{ ; } 2, m, p \text{ ; } 2 \end{cases}$$