Restanta Alg 2 05.00.2016

[PDI]

I = (x2, x3) & R[x]

[I i+) < (RIX),+) definim idealul nostro definitia idealului nostro (x) f(x) EI x g(x) & R [x] -> f(x) · g(x) EI

[=(x2,x3)={x2.f(x) + x3.g(x) |f(x).g(x) \in RED}

 $x^3 = x^2 \cdot x = (x^3 \cdot x^2)$ (se poote sorie sub forma $(x^3) \cdot (x^2) - 1$ suma or 2 ideale

1) x3, x4, x5, x6 ET - orice monorn la o potere se ocrie x2. x la o potere

 $= > P(x) = x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 (x^K = x^2 - x^{K-2})$

2) xx(x2,x3)=(x2) (Dem: x=x2.f(x)+x3.9(x) do do docarece x no apare in partea draople

adica in x2.f(x) +x3.g(x) - a pare door x ptk>2

F(x)=x+2x3+3x3+4x4 Deocroco 2x2+3x3+4x4 EI idoca

F(x) =x+2x3+3x3+4x4 EI idoca

F(x) EI -> (dindof

idealuloi ca e subgut

in rap cu adonatea sil) = 7 (x) = 2x3+3x3+4x4=xEI

06 = SF(4) EI

3) $I = (x^3)$

un polivoir de grad mai mic no se parte gasi intron perideal al unui polinam de grad moi mare

-> I+K3/

Daca I = (x3/=>(x3/x2)) x3 DA si(x3,x2)ex3 alica adica $x^2 \in (x^3) = x^2 = x^3$

4) (=) RCx3/(x2) ~ RxR (don 3 exth &I Eax+y lab GRY ax+b + cx+d = (a+c 1x+b+d (ax +b) - (cx+d) = acx2+ (ad+bc)x+ba Fiind itomorfism de inder pe ambbale operation trebuie sa fre corect (HINT, HINT -> rusunt izomorfs) (TF 1, LCR pt izomarfism de invadat :) no merge! cautam proprietati alg. pe care no unul o ore si celalatt pu 6, î c---- (0,0) (1,1) Trebuie osta Ne vitam la ide impotenti (x2-x) Tot ce se leaga de 0000 L (div ai lui 0; x=1 otc) 1 demptentiin RXR gon + (a,b) = (a,b) -> a = a, b = 5 Aici am 4 idempotenti => a={0,1}} => {(0,0),(0,1),(1,0),(0,1) Cx+d =Cx+d (2 x2 + 2cd x2 + d2 = cx+d =) (=) 2 cd x + d2 = cx + d (=) d = d2 s2cd = c, cpd e R d =0 =>c=0 d = 2 => 2c = c => c = 0 => (n REx)/(x2) am door 2 ids mpotenti => KEX3/1 7 KXR

H

-> _

 $|3| F(x) = x^3 + 3x + 2$ Osi(F)=3 F. e red in Q[x3=> forware rad rationals Doca F(x) = anx + - - + aix + ao EZEX) are radacina rationate of atora d= co plao si 2 km (2×+1 ->-1) Doca f(x) ore o rar rationala $d = \frac{P}{9} = \sum P/2 = \sum P + [\pm 1 \pm 2]$ F(1) = 6 + 6 F(=11 = -2 # 0 | -5 Fixed . IN Q [>) f (2) + 0 f (-2) +0 2) Corp. Care a definition corpului? corp = inel in care orico el henul e inversabil ne gandin daca e domenio de integritate Doca e, g(x) h(x) =0 -> g(x) =0 G00 h(x) =0 g (x). h(x) e (f(x)) -> f(x) / g(x). h(x) U, Fixed flog gow fln S(x)=0 G00 h(x)=0 = De domenis (Astadaca nu era sigur ca e corp) Q [x]/(x) = {g(x) | g cx) \in Q Cx 35 i grod g \inggrod F} $f = g \cdot C + \Gamma$

-2-

Fie g (x) = 0 cu + grg < grad F = > (g 1 f) = 1 -> Alg lui Eucha -> 1 = g(x) -h(x) +f(x)-g(x) 3) Z[x]/(F) =) A net factor (4 nu e corp(2) (3p) x +0 inA x & U(A); 2 + 0 si x #A corpolari A nue corp Prosupurom $\hat{x} = \hat{\partial} (\hat{x}^3 + 3x + 2) = \hat{x} \times (\hat{x}^3 + 3x + 2) = \hat{x$ do de grado idealul generat de F ca la ez (1)-2,3 =) × +0 Preguponem RE U(A) -> x-ax2+bx+c = 1 $A = 2C \times 3/(x^3 + 3 \times -2) = (ax^2 + bx + c) |a_1b_1c \in \mathbb{Z}$ $0x^{3}+bx^{2}+cx=1$ Still $cax^{3}+3x+2=0=5x^{3}=-3x\cdot 2$ $6x^{2} - 3ax + cx - 2a = 1$ $6x^{2} - 13a - c)x - 2a = 1$ 6x2-(3a-c)x-2a-1 $\begin{array}{c} -3a + (= 6) \\ -3a + (= 6) \\ -2a = (= 7) 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ dorabic EZ Xo

-4.

 $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & -4 & 2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & | -1 \\
0 & 5 & -5 & -5 & | -5
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & -4 & 2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & | -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 6
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & -4 & 2 & 0 & | -1 & | \\
0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & | -1 & | \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 6
\end{vmatrix}$ LI=LI+442 (10-2-41-5) 21 hec sacondaro x - 22 -4+ =-5 $= \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{cases} = -1$ -> S= > (22-41-5,2+t-1,2+1) Zd GR) 2) 7=+=0=)(-5,-1,0,0) Solutia particulara a sistemolui [22+4+-512++-112+)=(-51-11010)+(22+4+12+12+1) y= 2 (22 +44 ,2++,2+) 12+ERY spatio vectorial 3) dim Y V= [22 +4+,+++,+ 1+) 12,+ERY = { [2t 12t210)+(4+ 1+10+) | 2+ER} = 12. (2,1,1,0)++(4,1,0,1) | ZtERS => ((2,11,10), (4,10,11) > => dimu = 25i B = (2,11,10) (4,1,0,1))