Ceremap 11.

Китайская теореней об регатках, для КГИ.

(1) 4.482, 4.483, 4.484, 4.485, 4.486, 4.487

Решение спетем сравнений.

2 Hain
$$f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$
:

$$f(x) \equiv x \pmod{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f(x) \equiv -3 \pmod{x^2}$$

$$\frac{fullefule}{((x-1)^2, x^2) = 1} \Rightarrow \exists p(x), q(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]: (x-1)^2 p(x) + x^2 q(x) = 1}$$

$$(x^2 - 2x + 1) p(x) + x^2 q(x) = 1 \quad (*)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x^{2} - 2x + 1 & x^{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{A^{2} + A^{1}}{1} \begin{pmatrix} -2x + 1 & x^{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2A^{2}}{1} \begin{pmatrix} -2x + 1 & 2x^{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{xA^{\frac{1}{4}}A^{2}}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2x+1 & x \\ 1 & x \\ -1 & 2-x \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2A^{\frac{2}{4}}A^{\frac{1}{4}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 1+2x & x \\ 3-2x & 2-x \end{pmatrix}$$

Maericoe percesere (x):
$$\int P(x) = 1 + 2x$$

 $\int q(x) = 3-2x$

$$\ell_{1}(x) = x^{2}(x) = x^{2}(3-2x) = -2x^{3} + 3x^{2}$$

$$\ell_{2}(x) = (x-1)^{2} p(x) = (x-1)^{2} (1+2x), \quad g(x) + \ell_{1}(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \ell_{2}(x) = 1 - \ell_{1}(x) = 2x^{3} - 3x^{2} + 1$$

$$f(x) = x h(x) + (-3)h(x) + g(x) x^{2}(x-1)^{2}, yeg(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x] \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = x \cdot (x)^{3} + (3)x^{2} + (-3)(2x^{3} - 3x^{2} + 1) + g(x)x^{2}(x^{2} - 2x + 1) =$$

$$= -2x^{4} + 3x^{3} - 6x^{3} + 9x^{2} - 3 + g(x)(x^{4} - 2x^{3} + x^{2}) =$$

$$= -2x^{4} - 3x^{3} + 9x^{2} - 3 + g(x)(x^{2} - 2x^{3} + x^{2}) =$$

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$$-2x^{4} + 4x^{3} - 2x^{2} + g(x)(x^{2} - 2x^{3} + x^{2}) =$$

$$-2x^{4} + 4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 3x^{2$$

$$= 7x^3 + 41x^2 - 3$$

$$= 7x^3 + 41x^2 - 3 + h(x)x^2(x-1)^2, \text{ age } h(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

(3) 4.489 a), o), 4.490

Системер сравиений надо научествей хорошо решал и в Z 4