

Examen 2018 Álgebra I

Ejercicio 1

$$\mathbb{I} \leq A \quad \forall \mathbb{J} \leq A/\mathbb{I} \quad B = \{x \leq A / x \leq K\}$$

$$\mathbb{I} = aA$$

$$(\cancel{A/\mathbb{I}} = \{\cancel{x \in \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{I} \dots a-1\})$$

Que estén en correspondencia biyectiva significa que existe un isomorfismo que relacionará los elementos de cada uno.

$$(\cancel{A/\mathbb{I}})$$

$$B = \{x \leq A / x \leq K\} \quad \forall K \in B \quad K = bA$$

$$x \leq K \implies b|a \implies a = bq \quad \text{con } q \leq a$$

$$\text{Además, } qA \leq A \quad qA \neq \mathbb{I} \quad \text{y } qA \geq \mathbb{I} \quad qA \in B$$

$$f: A/\mathbb{I} \longrightarrow B$$

$$f(aA) =$$

Ejercicio 2

Hecho en otro folio

Ejercicio 3

$$1) \quad N(4+3i) = 4^2 + 3^2 = 25 = 5 \cdot 5 \quad \alpha_1 = 1+2i$$

$$\alpha_2 \in \mathbb{H} \cap \mathbb{I} \quad +q \quad N(\alpha) = 5 \implies \alpha_2 = 2+i$$

$$\frac{4+3i}{1+2i} \cdot \frac{1-2i}{1-2i} = \frac{4+3i-8i+6}{1-2i} = \frac{10-5i}{5} = 2-i = (i)(1+2i)$$

$$4+3i = (i)(1+2i)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \\ 3x \equiv 2 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 = (-1) \cdot 13 + 2 \cdot 7 \Rightarrow 2^{-1} = 7 \pmod{13}$$

$$x \equiv 1 \cdot 7 \pmod{13}$$

$$x = 7 + 13k$$

$$3 \cdot 4x \equiv 2 \cdot 4 \pmod{11}$$

$$x \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$$

$$7 + 13k \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$$

$$13k \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$2k \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$k \equiv 6 \pmod{11} \Rightarrow k = 6 + 11t \Rightarrow x = 7 + 13 \cdot 6 + 11 \cdot 13t$$

$$x = 85 + 143t$$

$$x \equiv 85 \pmod{143}$$

$$\frac{1200}{143} \cdot 8 \Rightarrow x = 85 + 143 \cdot 8 = 1229$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1229}}$$

$$(3) (5+3i)x + (5-i)y = 2$$

Simplifica entre $1+i$

$$(5-2i)x + (2-3i)y = (1-i)$$

	$5-2i$	1	9
	$2-3i$	9	1
$1+i$	$-i$	1	$-1-i$

$$-i = (5-2i)(1) + (2-3i)(-1-i)$$

$$1-i = (5-2i)(1+i) + (2-3i)(-(1+i)^2)$$

$$2 = (5-2i)(1+i)^2 + (2-3i)(-(1+i)^3)$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 = (5-2i)(1+i) + (2-3i)(2-2i)}}$$

$$2 = (5+3i)(1+i) + (5-i)(-2i)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2i + \frac{2-3i}{1+i} = 2i \\ y = 2 \cdot 2i - \frac{5-2i}{1+i} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = (1+i) + (2-3i)k \\ y = (-2i) - \frac{5-2i}{1}k \end{cases} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$$

Ejercicio 4

$$(1) 2x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1 = f$$

Posibles factores de grado 1: $(x \pm 1), (x \pm \frac{1}{2})$

(En $\mathbb{Q}[x]$)

$$f(1) = 5 \neq 0 \quad f(-1) = 5 \neq 0 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \neq 0 \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \neq 0$$

No tiene factores de grado 1 \implies ni de gr 3

En $\mathbb{F}_3[x]$: $R_3(f) = -x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x + 1$

Posibles factores de grado 2: $x^2 + 1, x^2 + x + 2, x^2 + 2x + 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \quad | \quad x^2 + 1 \\ \underline{-x^4 - x^2 } \\ -x^3 + x + 1 \\ + x \\ -x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \quad | \quad x^2 + x + 2 \\ \underline{-x^4 - x^2 } \\ -x^3 + x + 1 \\ + x + 1 \\ -x - 2 \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \quad | \quad x^2 + 2x + 2 \\ \underline{-x^4 - 2x^2 } \\ + 2x^3 + x \\ + x^2 + x \\ - 2x - 2x \\ -x^2 - 4x \\ -x^2 - x + 1 \\ + 2x + 1 \\ -x \end{array}$$

$2x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$ irreducible en $\mathbb{F}_3[x]$ y $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

$$(2) x^5 + x^2 + 1 = 1$$

Posibles raíces: ± 1 $f(1) = 3$ $f(-1) = 1$

No tiene de gr 1 \Rightarrow ni de gr 4

$$\text{En } \mathbb{F}_2[x] \Rightarrow R_2(f) = x^5 + x^2 + 1$$

Posibles de grado 2: $x^2 + x + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + x^2 + 1 \\ - x^5 - x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline -x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ - x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline +x^2 + 1 \\ - x^2 - x \\ \hline +x + 1 \\ - x - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 - x^2} \Rightarrow \text{Irreducible}$$

En $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$:

- Grado 2:

$$\bullet x^2 + x + 1$$

- Grado 3:

$$\bullet x^3 + x + 1$$

$$\bullet x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

En $\mathbb{F}_3[x]$

- Grado 2:

$$\bullet x^2 + x + 2$$

$$\bullet x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$\bullet x^2 + 1$$

- Grado 3:

$$\bullet x^3 + x + 1 \quad x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\bullet x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$$

$$\bullet x^3 + 2x + 1$$

$$x^5 - 4x^4 - 2x^2 + x - 1 = f$$

$$\text{Raíces (Posibles)} : \pm 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = -5 \neq 0 \quad f(-1) \neq 0$$

No tiene factores de grado 1 \Rightarrow Ni de gr 4

$$\text{En } \mathbb{H}_2, R_2(f) = x^5 + x - 1$$

$$\text{Posible factor gr}(2) : x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + x - 1 \\ -x^5 - x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline x^4 - x^3 + x \\ -x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline x^2 + x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ x^3 - x^2 + 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{No aporta nada}$$

$$\text{Posibles factores de gr} = 3 : x^3 + x + 1 \quad x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + x - 1 \\ -x^5 - x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline -x^3 - x^2 + x \\ -x^3 - x^2 + x^2 + 1 \\ \hline x^2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^3 + x + 1 \\ x^2 - 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^5 + x - 1 \\ -x^5 - x^4 - x^2 \\ \hline -x^4 - x^2 + x \\ -x^4 - x^3 + x \\ \hline x^3 - x^2 - 1 \\ -x^3 - x^2 - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{No aporta}$$

$$\text{En } \mathbb{H}_3, R_3(f) = x^5 - x^4 + x^2 + x - 1$$

$$\text{Irreducibles grado 2 : } x^2 + 1 \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad x^2 + x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 - x^4 + x^2 + x - 1 \\ -x^5 - x^3 \\ \hline -x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\ -x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -x^3 - x^2 + x \\ -x^3 - x^2 + x \\ \hline -x^2 - x - 1 \\ -x^2 - x - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 + 1 \\ x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^5 - x^4 + x^2 + x - 1 \\ -x^5 - 2x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline -x^4 + x^2 + x \\ -x^4 + 2x^2 + x \\ \hline -x - 1 \\ -x - 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 - x^4 + x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -x^4 - 2x^3 \\
 \hline
 x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -x^3 - 2x^2 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -x^2 - x - 1 \\
 \hline
 2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + x + 2 \\
 x^3 + x^2 - 1 \\
 \hline
 x^3 + x^2 - 1 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 x^4 - x^4 + x^2 + x - 1 \\
 -x^4 - 2x^3 \\
 \hline
 x^3 + x^2 + x - 1 \\
 -x^3 - 2x^2 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + x - 1 \\
 -x^2 - 2x + 2 \\
 \hline
 x + 1 \\
 -x - 1 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x + 2 \\
 x^3 + x - 1 \\
 \hline
 x^3 + x - 1 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

No tiene factores de grado 2 en $\mathbb{F}_3[x] \Rightarrow$ No tiene
 en $\mathbb{Z}[x]$

Como no tiene de gr 2 \Rightarrow no tiene de gr 3

\therefore irreducible \Leftarrow