



**2.** Sean los polinomios p(x) = x,  $q(x) = x^2 + 1$ ,  $r(x) = -x^3 + 5x - 2$ 

a. y b.

i.  $p(x) + r(x) = -x^3 + 6x - 2$ , grado 3, coeficiente principal -1

ii,  $q(x) - r(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3$ , grado 3, coeficiente principal 1

iii.  $p(x)q(x) = x^3 + x$ , grado 3, coeficiente principal 1

iv.  $p(x)+2r(x)-q(x)=-2x^3-x^2+11x-5$ , grado 3, coeficiente principal -2

3.

i. 
$$c(u) = 0$$
,  $r(u) = u^3 - 25u$ 

ii. 
$$c(t) = t^4 - t^2 + t + 1$$
,  $r(t) = -t^2 + 2t - 1$ 

iii. 
$$c(t) = t^6 + t^4 + t^2 + 1$$
,  $r(t) = 0$ .

iv. 
$$c(x) = 3x + 15$$
,  $r(x) = 0$ 

4. Para los siguientes polinomios:

i. a) 
$$\sigma(p_1) = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$
 b) En Q[t], R[t] y C[t]:  $p_1(t) = t(t-1)(t+1)$ 

ii. a) 
$$\sigma(p_2) = \{0(doble), 1\}$$

ii. a) 
$$\sigma(p_2) = \{0 \text{ (doble)}, 1\}$$
 b) En Q[t], R[t] y C[t]:  $p_2(t) = -t^2(t-1)$ 

iii. a) 
$$\sigma(p_3) = \{ -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}i, -\sqrt{2}i \}$$

b) En Q[t]: 
$$p_3(t) = (t^2 - 2)(t^2 + 2)$$

En R[t]: 
$$p_3(t) = (t - \sqrt{2})(t + \sqrt{2})(t^2 + 2)$$

En C[t]: 
$$p_3(t) = (t - \sqrt{2})(t + \sqrt{2})(t - \sqrt{2}i)(t + \sqrt{2}i)$$

iv. a) 
$$\sigma(p_4) = \{-3, -2, 0, 2, 3\}$$

iv. a) 
$$\sigma(p_4) = \{-3, -2, 0, 2, 3\}$$
 b) En Q[t], R[t] y C[t]:  $p_4(t) = t(t-2)(t+2)(t-3)(t+3)$ 

v. a) 
$$\sigma(p_1 + p_2) = \{0, 1\}$$

b) En Q[t], R[t] y C[t]: 
$$(p_1 + p_2)(t) = t(t-1)$$

vi. a) 
$$\sigma(p_1p_2) = \{0(triple), 1(doble), -1\}$$

b) En Q[t], R[t] y C[t]: 
$$(p_1p_2)(t) = -t^3(t-1)^2(t+1)$$

a. 
$$a = \frac{1}{5}$$
,  $\sigma(p) = \{2, -1\}$ 

b. 
$$a = -\frac{253}{6}$$
,  $b = \frac{223}{3}$   
c.  $a = -16$ ,  $b = 12$ .

c. 
$$a = -16, b = 12$$
.

7.

a. 
$$p(t) = \frac{1}{9}(t+3)(t+1)(t-1)(t-3)$$

b. 
$$q(t) = \frac{1}{48}(t+3)^2(t+2)t^2(t-2)^2(t-3)$$

c. 
$$r(t) = \frac{1}{4}(t+2)(t+1)^2(t-1)^2(t-2)$$

d. 
$$s(t) = -\frac{1}{9}(t+2)^2(t+1)t^2(t-2)^2$$

8.

i. En R[t] y C[t]: 
$$p(t) = (t-1)^2(t-2)(t-3)$$

ii. En R[t]: 
$$p(t) = (t^2 - 2t + 5)(t-1)(t-2)$$

En C[t]: 
$$p(t) = (t - (1+2i))(t - (1-2i))(t-1)(t-2)$$



## Respuestas Trabajo Práctico 3: Polinomios

iii. En R[t] y C[t]: 
$$p(t) = t(t-1)(t+1)(t-2)(t+2)$$

iv. En R[t] y C[t]: 
$$p(t) = t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)(t-4)$$

v. En R[t]: 
$$p(t) = -2.(t^2 + 4)(t - 3)$$
 En C[t]:  $p(t) = -2.(t - 2i)(t + 2i)(t - 3)$ 

vi. En R[t] y C[t]: 
$$p(t) = -3t^3(t+2)^2(t-2)^2$$

**9.** a. 
$$p(x) = -\frac{3}{4}(x + \frac{1}{3})(x^2 + 4)$$

b. El polinomio p no es divisible por  $Q(x) = x^2 + 7x + 2$  porque las raíces de Q no son raíces de p.