Polynom: $p(x) = 2'aix' = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx''$ Sterpen p(x): deg p(x) = h - nejvyssi mocnina, na ξt . je umoenena neznama x. · nuloug polynom: OEREXI, Ide REXI je obruh polynomu · Konstantnip.: p(x)=a, a e R E x] · normovany p: : p(x) = 90 + 91x + ... + 91x 1, deg p(x) = n 1 91 = 1 Inearmip : p(x) = ax + b, $a \neq 0$ · Koren polgnomu pa) je a (x-a) p(x) · Kofen a ma nasobnost & (x-a) p(x) · Ireducibilni p. - polynom, kt. nelze rozlozit na součin nezous-tantních polynomu nizsiho otupně. Pozní V & jsou ireducibilmé poure polyhomy nejvýše stapně 1
tj. linearní.

p(x) e q[x] $p(x) = x^2 - 2$ PF7) a) $0=\chi^2-2$ tj. mad q je to ireducibilmi $2 = x^2$ Ale R 12e rozlozit: $p(x) = (x - \sqrt{2}) \cdot (x + \sqrt{2})$ ±1/2=× ≠9 mad IR b) $p(x) = x^2 + 7$ -1=x² ∉R +j. mad R je to ireducibilmi Ale C | re rozlozit: $p(x)=(x+i)\cdot(x-i)$ Interpolace - prolození bodů XII... Xn křivčou, Et.
prochazí těmito body. - pomoe' interpolace zjistime, jet depadne mereni v Xj. - je jen odhad, krivsa neprochazi primo body Porns Aproximace:

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} \frac{g_{i}(x)}{g_{i}(x_{i})}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{g_{i}(x)}{g_{i}(x_{i})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})...(x-x_{n})...(x-x_{n})}{(x_{i}-x_{1})...(x_{n}-x_{n})...(x_{n}-x_{n})}$$

$$Pr21 body [-7, 47, [7, 77], [2, 47]
x1 y1 x2 y2 x3 y3$$

$$P(X) = y_7 \frac{g_7(X)}{g_7(X_1)} + y_2 \frac{g_2(X)}{g_2(X_2)} + y_3 \frac{g_3(X)}{g_3(X_3)}$$

$$x_{1} = -7: \frac{g_{n}(x)}{g_{n}(x_{1})} = \frac{(x - x_{2}) \cdot (x - x_{3})}{(x_{1} - x_{2}) \cdot (x_{1} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x - 7) \cdot (x - 2)}{(-7 - 7) \cdot (-7 - 2)} = \frac{7}{6} \left(\frac{x^{2} - 3x + 2}{x^{2} - 3x + 2} \right)$$

$$\chi_{2} = 1 : \frac{g_{2}(x_{1})}{g_{2}(x_{2})} = \frac{(x_{1} - x_{2}) \cdot (x_{1} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{2})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{1} + x_{2}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3})}{(x_{2} - x_$$

$$\chi_{3} = 2: \frac{g_{3}(x_{2})}{g_{3}(x_{3})} = \frac{(x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{3} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{3} - x_{2})} = \frac{(x_{2} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{2} - x_{2})}{(x_{2} + x_{1}) \cdot (x_{3} - x_{2})} = \frac{1}{3} (x_{2} - x_{1})$$

$$p(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{6} (x^2 - 3x + 2) + 7 \cdot (-\frac{7}{2})(x^2 - x - 2) + 4 \cdot \frac{7}{3}(x^2 - 7)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 7$$

Newtonäv vzorec $p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} \cdot g_{i}(x) = \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}(x - x_{1}) + \lambda_{3}(x - x_{1}) \cdot (x - x_{2}) + \dots$ $i = 1 + \lambda_{n}(x - x_{1}) - \dots (x - x_{n-1})$

$$\lambda_{1} = y_{1} = p(x_{1})$$

$$\lambda_{2}: \quad y_{2} = \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}(x_{2} - x_{1}) = \lambda_{2} = \frac{y_{2} - \lambda_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{1}}$$

$$\lambda_{3}: \quad y_{3} = \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}(x_{3} - x_{1}) + \lambda_{3}(x_{3} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{3} - x_{2})$$

$$= \lambda_{3} = \frac{y_{3} - \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2}(x_{3} - x_{1})}{(x_{3} - x_{1})(x_{3} - x_{2})}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
P=3 & E-7 & E-7$$

 $p(x) = A_1 + A_2(x - x_1) + A_3(x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2)$ $= 4 + (-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (x+7) + \frac{3}{2}(x+7) \cdot (x-7)$ $-4 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 1$ Pozh (Porud maine nový bod, přepozitatne interpolační polynamy
- Lag. vzorce, se meist přepozitat t zlomý gi(xi) s novým
boden - New vzoreci staci depocitat 14 pro ten nou's bod. L je to okruh, Eterý nema delitele nuly, tj. $a \cdot b = 0 \implies a = 0 \lor b = 0$ Ober integrity. PF41 (ZG,+,·) -> Neut ober integrity, pt. $[2]_{6}, [3]_{6}: [2]_{6}: [2]_{6}: [2]_{6}=[2.3]_{6}=[6]_{6}=[6]_{6}$ L ma delitele nots ?

Porns Okruh (2,+,) noma delitele of huly, +j- je to obor integrity. NSD éisel ans le répositat à rockladu misel ans que ma jejiels procénitele.

ma jejiels procénitele.

min (ei.) · Nejvetsi spokeing délitel $NSD(a_{1},-1a_{1})=p_{1}^{\min(e_{i_{1}})} - p_{r}^{\min(e_{i_{r}})}$ ei jsou exponent, pri--, pr prvocinitele PF5 | NSD (128,36) =? 128 = 2.2.2.2.2.2 = 2.3 $36 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2$ NSD(128,36) = 2 min(2,7) min(2,0) Nejmensi spoleing nasobet NSN eisel a_{11} a_{11} a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} a_{14} a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} a_{14} a_{15} a_{15}

PF6 NSN(128,36)=? $128 = 2^{7}$ $36 = 2^{2} \cdot 3^{2}$ $\max(2,7)$ $\max(0,2)$ $= 2^{7} \cdot 3^{2} = 128 \cdot 9 = 1152$ NSN(128,36) = 2 3 $= 2^{7} \cdot 3^{2} = 128 \cdot 9 = 1152$ Délitelnost v oborn intégrit I · Priver 6 déti privér a , 6/a => FeET tar, 2e a=6.c · prus a, b jsou asociovane (anb) = alb 1 bla porns v Z to jsou and takove re la=±b/ · Trividini délitele pruèma jeson talove + per pruè 6, pro Et. platé
re and nebo le je jednotea oborn integrit. · Prvaëinitele json čísla p => p json ireducibilmi

pla v plb

pla.b pak pla v plb · Gaussier deruh - okruh, kde le prvek a rozlovit na součin prvočinitelů
- okruh, kde le prvek a rozlovit na prvočísla
- r Z je to rozklad řísla ma prvočísla
- r R[X] je to rozklad polynomů ma ireducibilní polynomy

· Euklidur okruh - v okruzich plati, se pro a, b e I, a to existaji prvo g, r e I tal , re b=a.g+r, 0 ≤ r < a - polynom v bodé a: $\frac{1}{p(x) = (x - a) \cdot g(x)} + r$ kde r = p(a) - hodnota polynomen r bode a.Hornerove schema p(x) = anx4 + ... + anx + ao $p(x) = ((a_{n}x + a_{n-1})x + ...)x + a_{n})x + a_{0}$ Vsporet pex) or bodies a $a_n=b_n$ b_{n-1} $b_n=a \cdot b_2+q_1$ $b_0=a \cdot b_1+q_0$ $b_0=a \cdot b_1+q_0$ $p(x) = (x-a) \cdot (b_n x^{n-1} + b_{n-1} \cdot x^{n-2} + \dots + b_2 x + b_n) + b_0$

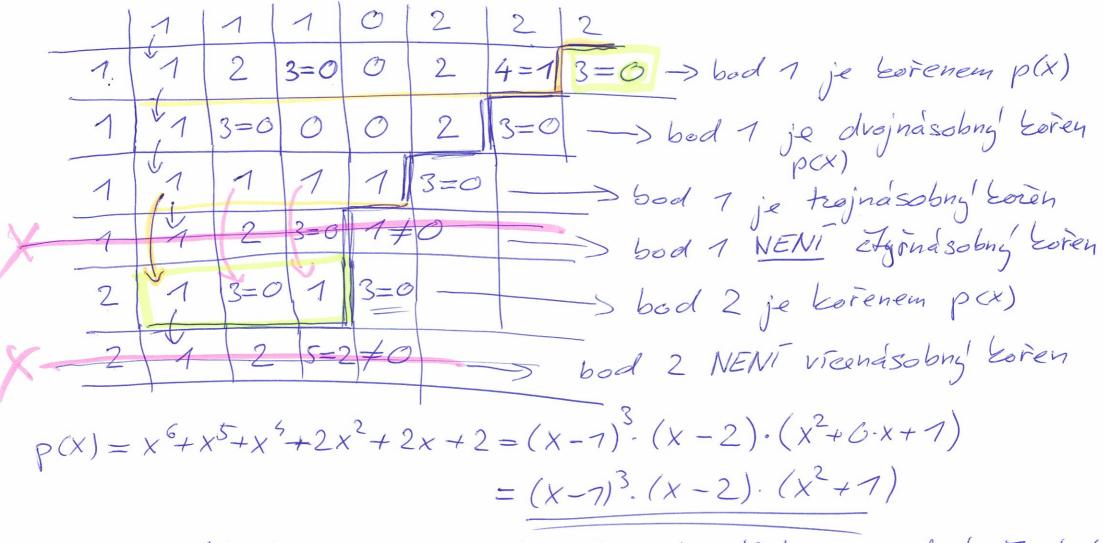
Pr71 hypocitéjte hodnota p(x) = x3+2x7-2x2-4x+2 v bode a=-2

Př8) Polynom p(x) = x6+x5+x4+2x2+2x+2 mad P3
rozlozet na součín ireducibilních polynomá pomocí Hornera.

- Kereny j'sou se Z3, tj. mohou to byt 0,17,2

- o mazeme hned vyloneit

25 p(0) = 2, tj. nemí kerenem polynomu



Pozní Vyuziti Hornerova s. při převodu čísla z jedné číselné Soustavy do dosítkove.

Prig | maime et slo 3652
$$r$$
 comièteve soustave.

- dra způsoby převode de desiteve soustary

a) pomoci polynoma:

$$p(x) = 3 \cdot x^3 + 6 \cdot x^2 + 5 \cdot x + 2 \longrightarrow \text{Tra } x \text{ se dosadi et slo,} \\ p(x) = 3 \cdot 8^3 + 6 \cdot 8^2 + 5 \cdot 8 + 2 \longrightarrow \text{naith. je soustava definoration} \\ = 3 \cdot 8^3 + 6 \cdot 8^2 + 5 \cdot 8 + 2 \longrightarrow \text{naith. je soustava definoration} \\ = 1962 \longrightarrow \text{b) pomoci Hornera:}$$

b) pomoei Hornera:
$$((3x+6)\cdot x+5)\cdot x+2 = ((3.8+6)\cdot 8+5)\cdot 8+2 = 1962$$

• Prevedte x teto soustany as lo A3F do dositione' (pomoci Hornera), $(A \times + 3) \cdot \times + F = (10 \cdot \times + 3) \cdot \times + 15$ $\times = (10 \cdot 16 + 3) \cdot 16 + 15$ = 2623

Poznj Tato soustava se vguziva v intermatice, pro ztracený zápis binarního kodu , pt. platí 16=25 a ted prevad r 16. sonstavy do binarni je jednoduchý. -> 4 5 znaky binarniho ko'du le prezentovat jedním znakom z 16. soustany. · Euklidur algeritmus pro výposet NSD NSD(a,b) = ? , Ede a < b Algoritmus: b=a.g,+t, $0 \le r_1 < \alpha$ 1 0 ≤ t2 < t7 $a = t_1 \cdot g_2 + t_2$ $0 \leq r_3 < r_2$ r1= r2 g3+ r3 rn-2=rn-ngn+rn , 霉 0 ≤ rn ≤ rn-7 12-1= 12 guant 10/ => cislo in je hledaný NSD (a,6) Pozns Počud or posledním kroce je zbytež roven 1 místo 0, paž NSD(a,b)=1 a císla jsou mesoudetná.

Fig. 11 NSD (723, 456)=? pomoa' Euslidova algoritmus:

$$456 = 723.3 + 87$$

 $123 = 87.1 + 36$
 $87 = 36.2 + 15$
 $36 = 75.2 + 6$
 $15 = 6.2 + (3)$ NSD (723, 456)=3
 $6 = 3.2 + [0]$
 $9(x) = 2x^{3} + x^{3} + 2x$ $g(x) = x^{2} + 2x + 7$
 $p(x) > g(x)$
 $p(x) = g(x) \cdot r_{x}(x) + z_{1}$

$$(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{3} + 2x) : (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x + 1) = 2x^{2} + 1$$

$$2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{3} + 2x^{2}$$

$$-3x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x^{2} + 2x = x^{2} + 2x$$

$$-1 = 2 \quad \text{nad} \quad 2_{3}$$

$$(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{3} + 2x) = (x^{2} + 2x + 1) \cdot (2x^{2} + 1) + 2$$

$$(x^{2} + 2x + 1) = 2 \cdot ? + ?$$

$$(x^{2} + 2x + 1) : 2 = 2x^{2} + x + 2 \quad \text{phyles} \quad 0.$$

$$x^{2} = 2x + 1$$

$$-2x = 2x + 1$$

Exclided algorithms may trans.

$$(2x^{4} + x^{3} + 2x) = (x^{2} + 2x + 7) \cdot (2x^{2} + 7) + 2$$

$$(x^{2} + 2x + 7) = 2 \cdot (2x^{2} + x + 2) + 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 2x + 7) = 2 \cdot (2x^{2} + x + 2) + 0$$

$$NSD(px)_{1}g(x) = 2$$

Pozul Vyuziti délent polynomi se zbytéem binarnich zprav. v Bifrovani polynomem pex)

malme ji Bifrovat Pr-131- 21= 10011 $-p(x) = x + x^3$

- · déléa vstapni epravy 27 => k=5
- · stupen sifrevaciho polynomu pex) je s=3
- · déléa vistapni apravy 22 je n= k+s = 5+3=8
- · Zn le prepsat na polynom m(x) $2_{1}=10077$ => $m(x)=1+0.x+0.x^{2}+1.x^{3}+1-x^{4}=1+x^{3}+x^{4}$

=> polynom je ze 22, tj. koeficient jsou 0 a7 · vspocet te' zpravy 22: $V(CX) = X^{n-k} - m(CX) + r(CX)$ 1 Solve $X^{n-k} = X^3 = X^3$ Lo r(x) je abytes po délent polynomu x"-Em(x) polynomem p(X) $x^{h-\xi}$. $m(x) = x^3$. $(n+x^3+x^4) = x^3+x^6+x^7$ $=(x^{7}+x^{6}+x^{3}):(x^{3}+x)=x^{5}+x^{3}+x^{2}+x$ X6-X5+X3 mad 22 $(x^{6} + x^{5} + x^{3})$ $(x^5 + x^5 + x^3)$ $-x^5+x^3$ $-\frac{\chi^4}{\chi^4 + \chi^2}$ $-X^{2} = (X^{2}) \sim Z_{2} = \sum r(X)$

Tedy: $V(X) = X^{1-k}m(X) + r(X)$ $V(X) = X^{7} + X^{6} + X^{3} + X^{2}$ (5 polynom representation' sprain $\frac{3}{2}$ $V(X) = 0 + 0 \cdot X + 1 \cdot X^{2} + 1 \cdot X^{3} + 0 \cdot X^{5} + 0 \cdot X^{5} + 1 \cdot X^{7}$ = $\geq_{2} = 00110017$