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AVEM urmátoanele itomorfisme de imele

P(X)/(X-2)

P(X)/(X-2)

P(X)/(X-1)

P(X)/(X-1)

P(X)/(X-2)

P(X)/(X-2) Seminar 14 Care e strategia? Definesc $f: \mathbb{Q}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{z}]_{\Lambda}$ mortism de mele (NP(x)) = $\mathbb{P}(\sqrt{z})$ e mortism de mele (NZ) 2) (Swy) cultor $\mathbb{P}(\sqrt{z})$ a fost faculta pt. a satisface \mathbb{Z} 3) (alegerea lui $\mathbb{P}(\sqrt{z})$ a fost faculta pt. a satisface \mathbb{Z} 3) 2) pe surj. depanece p(a+bx)=a+bvz (n) a,beD(=>) - T D MIGT => Imf=Q[[2]) 3) Anàtam Kenf=(x²-z) ou dubla incluzione

Fig
$$f(x) = (x^2 - z) \frac{det}{det}$$
 $f(x) = (x^2 - z) \cdot g(x)$ and $g(x) \in O(x)$.

$$f(f(x)) = f(e^2 - z) \cdot g(x)$$

Must $f(x) = (x^2 - z) \cdot g(x)$

Must $f(x) =$

(P(x), G(x)) (P(i), G(-i)), unde m, m ∈ M*. Exc2 Aratatica $(x^{m}-1,x^{m}-1)=x^{(m,m)}$ d= (m, n) se calc. cu alg. Obs xd-1/x-1,xd-1/xn-1 decorrece $w = q m^{J} ! w = q w^{J} \sim x - T = (x_{q})_{wv} - T = (x_{q})_{vv} - T = (x_{q})_{vv} + T = (x_{q})_{vv}$ $X_{m-1} = (X_{m-1}) \cdot (X_{m-1} + X_{m-2m}) + X_{m-1} = (X_{m-1}) \cdot (X_{m-2m}) + X_{m-2m} = (X_{m-1}) \cdot (X_{m-2m}) + (X_{$ $X^{M}-1=(X^{1}-1)\cdot (X^{M-1}+...+X^{M-2})^{2}+X^{N}-1(2)$ $X^{M}-1=(X^{1}-1)\cdot (X^{M-1}+...+X^{M-2})^{2}+X^{N}-1(2)$ $X^{M}-1=(X^{1}-1)\cdot (X^{M-1}+...+X^{M-2})^{2}+X^{N}-1(2)$ (+12) = 12 - 12 - 12 + 12 + 12 + 1 $X_{y} = (x - 1) \cdot (--) + X_{y} = (x - 1) \cdot (--) + X_{y} = (x - 1)$ $X_{L} = (X_{L} + 1) \cdot (-1)$ $y^{++7} = q$ 1

Exemply
$$(x^{7}-1, x^{4}-1) = x+1 + t$$
 $x^{7}-1|x^{4}-1$
 $-x^{7}+x^{3}|x^{3}$
 $(x^{7}-1) = (x^{7}-1) \cdot x^{3} + (x^{3}-1)$
 $-x^{7}+x^{3}|x^{3}$
 $(x^{7}-1) = (x^{7}-1) \cdot x^{3} + (x^{7}-1)$
 $-x^{7}+x^{7}|x^{7}+x$

Exc3 Fre P(x) = x2+3x2-7x+5 ou rédécimile complexe a ridads. Aflati polinomul monic F care are ca tradacini pe: 2d,+1, 2dz+1, 2dz+1 (nespechiv d,-3,dz-3,dz-3). $P(x) = x^{2} + 3x^{2} - 7x + 5 = (x - 21)(x - 22)(x - 23)$ (calculatorie) (x) $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = -3$ $d_1 + d_2 + d_1 d_3 + d_2 d_3 = -5$ · · B, Bz+B, B3+BzB3=(2d,+1)(2dz+1)+(2d,+1)(2d3+1)+(2dz+1)(2d3+1)= $=4(d_1d_2+d_1d_3+d_2d_3)+4(d_1+d_2+d_3)+3=-28-12+3=-37$ · P1 P2 P3 = (20,+1)(202+1)(205+1) = 80 p2 203+ 4 (20, 202+0) + 2 (20, 402+1) + 1 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x$ $P(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)(x - a_3)$ $P(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)(x - a_3)$ $P(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)(x - a_3)$ $P(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)(x - a_3)$

$$P(\frac{x-1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8}(x - (2\lambda_{1}+1))(x - (2\lambda_{2}+1))(x - (2\lambda_{3}+1)) = \frac{1}{8}(x - \beta_{1})(x - \beta_{2})(x - \beta_{3})$$

$$= P(x) = (x - \beta_{1})(x - \beta_{2})(x - \beta_{3}) = 8P(\frac{x-1}{2}) = 2P(\frac{x-1}{2}) = 2P(\frac{x-1}{2}) = 2P(\frac{x-1}{2}) = 2P(\frac{x-1}{2}) + 2P(\frac{x-1}{2$$

P(x) e ireductibil în Q[x] conform ositeriului lui Eiseustein. 2) Aven polinoane ireductibile de onice grad Mim O[K]. H Fix P(x) = X - 2 si aplic oritorial lui Eisenstein pentru mr. prim P=Z, obtinand astfel ca Pe irreductibil im Q[x] (4) m>1. 3 Anatati ca polinomul P(x) = x6+x5+x1+x3+x2+x+1 ente ineductibil im $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Afinm P(x) e ineductibil (=>) P(x+a) irreductibil pot un $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ (aanecone) $P(x) = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{x^{-1}} = \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(x+1)-1} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}+\binom{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+\binom{1}{2}x$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{2}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{2}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{2}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{2}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{7}+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}+...+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}-..+C_{7}^{7}$ $F(x)=P(x+1)=x^{6}+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}+...+C_{7}^{7}x^{4}+..$

Exc4 Anatati cà polinomul X100-125 este ineductibil în P[x]. Din 513 (clasax) nádácimile lui x^00-125 sunt d= \(\tag{125}, \text{Ed}, -789\)d, unde $\varepsilon = \cos \frac{2\pi}{100} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{100}$ (toate raid. sunt \pm).

Nu pot aplica Eisenstein direct. Nu pot aplica Eisenstein direct.

Nu pot aplica Eisenstein direct.

Po abs. cà P(x)= x^00-125 et reductibil im Q[x] => P(x)=F(x),G(x)eQx

Cx -c⁹⁹,) P(x) = (x-2)(x-Ed)....(x-Ed) Political # in C[x] Din unicitatea descompenerii uni polinom in si grad(F(x)) produs de pol, tred \longrightarrow $F(x) = (x - \varepsilon^{jn} \lambda)$, unde $(x - \varepsilon^{jn} \lambda)$ \longrightarrow $F(x) = (x - \varepsilon^{jn} \lambda)$. \longrightarrow $F(x) = (x - \varepsilon^{jn} \lambda)$ \longrightarrow F(x) = ($\frac{\text{Viétè}}{\text{Viétè}} \left(\underbrace{\epsilon^{j_1}}_{---} \cdot \left(\underline{\epsilon^{j_2}}_{--} \right) \in \mathbb{Q} \right) = > |\underline{\epsilon^{j_1}}_{---} \cdot \underline{\epsilon^{j_2}}_{---} = >$ 18/2/2-t/2, P/S => W'(eP => \(\sigma_5^{3h} \in \P) => Perte ineductibil im Q[x].