

Ex. 1: Rezolvați în \mathbb{R} ecuația:
 $\sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{641-x} = 7, \quad x \in [0, 641].$

Rez:

Notăm $\sqrt[4]{x} = a \Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{641-x} = b$
 $a^4 = x \Rightarrow b^4 = 641-x.$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=7 \\ a^4+b^4=641 \end{cases}$$

Ideea de rezolvare: construim o ec. de gr. al II-lea $x^2 - sx + p$ cu rădăcimile a, b .

Scriem $a^4 + b^4$ în funcție de $a+b = \Delta \Rightarrow a \cdot b = p$.

$$\begin{aligned} a^4 + b^4 &= (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 2a^2b^2 = [(a+b)^2 - 2ab]^2 - 2(ab)^2 \\ &= (\Delta^2 - 2p)^2 - 2p^2 = \Delta^4 - 4\Delta^2p + 2p^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = 7 \\ 2p^2 - 4 \cdot 49p + 7^4 = 641 \end{cases}$$

$$2p^2 - 196p + 1460 = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$p^2 - 98p + 880 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 6084 = 78^2$$

$$p_1 = 10 \quad , \quad p_2 = \frac{98+78}{2} = 88.$$

Cazul 1: $\Delta = 7, p = 10 \quad : \quad x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} \in \{5, 2\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=5 \end{cases} \text{ sau } \begin{cases} a=5 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \boxed{x=16}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \boxed{x=625}$$

Cazul 2: $\Delta = 7, p = 88; \quad x^2 - 7x + 44 = 0, \quad \Delta < 0$ Nu are sol.

obs: $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$.

Obs: $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $X^m - 1 \in \mathbb{C}[X]$.

Rădăcinile sale sunt: $1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2, \dots, \varepsilon^{m-1}$, unde

$$\varepsilon = \cos \frac{2\pi}{m} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{m}.$$

Dim. real. lui Viète pt. $X^m - 1$ obținem:

$$1 + \varepsilon + \dots + \varepsilon^{m-1} = 0.$$

Ex. 2: Arătați că $X^4 + X^3 + X^2 + X + 1 \mid \underbrace{X^{44} + X^{33} + X^{22} + X^{11} + 1}_g$.

Rez:

$f = X^4 + X^3 + X^2 + X + 1$ - răd. sale sunt $\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2, \varepsilon^3, \varepsilon^4$, unde $\varepsilon = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$ ($\varepsilon^5 = 1$).

$$X^m - 1 = (X - 1)(X^{m-1} + X^{m-2} + \dots + X + 1)$$

$$X^m - 1 = (X - 1)(X - \varepsilon_m)(X - \varepsilon_m^2) \dots (X - \varepsilon_m^{m-1})$$

$$f \mid g \iff g(\varepsilon^k) = 0, \forall k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\varepsilon) &= \varepsilon^{44} + \varepsilon^{33} + \varepsilon^{22} + \varepsilon^{11} + 1 = \\ &= (\varepsilon^5)^8 \cdot \varepsilon^4 + (\varepsilon^5)^6 \cdot \varepsilon^3 + (\varepsilon^5)^4 \cdot \varepsilon^2 + (\varepsilon^5)^2 \cdot \varepsilon + 1 = \\ &= \varepsilon^4 + \varepsilon^3 + \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Analog se vede $g(\varepsilon^2) = g(\varepsilon^3) = g(\varepsilon^4) = 0$.

Ex. 3: Det. $m \in \mathbb{N}$ a.î. $X^2 + X + 1 \mid X^{2m} + X^m + 1$.

Rez: $X^2 + X + 1$ are răd. $\varepsilon = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\varepsilon^2 = \frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0$, $\varepsilon^3 = 1$.

$$\underbrace{x^2+x+1}_f \mid \underbrace{x^{2m}+x^m+1}_g \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon^{2m} + \varepsilon^m + 1 = 0 & (g(\varepsilon)=0) \\ \varepsilon^{4m} + \varepsilon^{2m} + 1 = 0 & (g(\varepsilon^2)=0) \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon^{4m} + \varepsilon^{2m} + 1 = (\varepsilon^{2m})^2 + \varepsilon^{2m} + 1 = \varepsilon^{2m} + \varepsilon^m + 1$$

$$\nexists g \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^{2m} + \varepsilon^m + 1 = 0$$

Discuție în funcție de restul împărțirii lui m la 3 .

• $m = 3K$

$$\varepsilon^{2m} + \varepsilon^m + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^{6K} + \varepsilon^{3K} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 = 0 \text{ ab.}$$

• $m = 3K+1$

$$\varepsilon^{2m} + \varepsilon^m + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^{6K+2} + \varepsilon^{3K+1} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark.$$

• $m = 3K+2$

$$\varepsilon^{2m} + \varepsilon^m + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^{6K+4} + \varepsilon^{3K+2} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark.$$

$$\nexists g \Leftrightarrow m \in \mathbb{N}, 3 \nmid m.$$

Ex. 4: Ce condiții trebuie să satisfacă $m, n, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$

p. 1. $x^4 + x^2 + 1 \mid x^{3m} + x^{3n+1} + x^{3p+2}$?

Rez:

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = \underbrace{(x^2 + x + 1)}_{\varepsilon_1^3 = 1} \underbrace{(x^2 - x + 1)}_{\varepsilon_2^3 = -1}$$

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

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

$$\text{Averm că } \boxed{\varepsilon^6 = 1}$$

$$x^6 - 1 = (x^3 - 1)(x^3 + 1) = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$g = x^{3m} + x^{3m+1} + x^{3p+2}$$

$$g(\varepsilon_1) = 1 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_1^2 = 0$$

$$g(\varepsilon_2) = (-1)^m + (-1)^m \cdot \varepsilon_2 + (-1)^p \cdot \varepsilon_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \left[m \equiv p \pmod{2}, m \not\equiv p \pmod{2} \right]$$

Polinoame ireductibile. Criteriul lui Eisenstein

Pl. polinoame monice : $f = x^m + a_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

Dacă $\exists p$ prim ($p \in \mathbb{N}$) a.î. $p \mid a_i, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$
 $p^2 \nmid a_0$, atunci f este irred. în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ (în $\mathbb{Z}[x]$).

Pl. polinoame oarecare : $f = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$\exists p$ prim, $p \mid a_i, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$, $p^2 \nmid a_0$ și $p \nmid a_m$
 $\Rightarrow f$ irred. în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Ex. 5: Dem. că următ. polinoame sunt irred. în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$:

a. $x^4 - 4x^3 + 6$

b. $x^6 + 30x^5 - 15x^3 + 6x - 120$

c. $x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x + 1$

d. $18x^5 - 30x^2 + 120x + 360$

e. $x^{100} - 5^7$

Rez:

a. Aplicăm Crit. lui Eisenstein pt. $p = 2$.

$$f = x^4 - 4x^3 + 6$$

$$2 \mid 6, 0, -4$$

$$2^2 \nmid 6$$

$\Rightarrow f$ irred. conform
Eisenstein $p = 2$.

$$b. f = x^6 + 30x^5 - 15x^3 + 6x - 120.$$

Apl. crit. lui Eisenstein pt. $p=3$.

$$c. x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x + 1 = f$$

nu se poate aplica Eisenstein in aceasta forma.

Obs: f irred $\Leftrightarrow f(x+1)$ irred.

$$x \mapsto x+1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+1)^4 + 4(x+1)^3 + 6(x+1)^2 + 2(x+1) + 1 &= \\ &= x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1 + 4(x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1) + \\ &+ 6(x^2 + 2x + 1) + 2x + 2 + 1 \\ &= x^4 + 8x^3 + 24x^2 + 30x + 14. \end{aligned}$$

In acest caz, putem aplica crit. lui Eisenstein pt. $p=2$. $\Rightarrow f(x+1)$ irred $\Rightarrow f(x)$ irred in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

$$\begin{aligned} d. f &= 18x^5 - 30x^2 + 120x + 360 \\ &= 6(3x^5 - 5x^2 + 20x + 60) \end{aligned}$$

Se aplica crit. lui Eisenstein pt. $p=5$.

$\Rightarrow f$ irred. in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

$$e. x^{100} - 5^7 = f \quad (\mathbb{E}x).$$

Răd. lui f sunt $\alpha = \sqrt[100]{5^7}$, $\alpha \cdot \epsilon$, ..., $\alpha \cdot \epsilon^{99}$ unde $\epsilon = \cos \frac{2\pi}{100} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{100}$

$$x \mapsto x+1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+1) &= x^{100} + C_{100}^1 x^{99} + \dots + C_{100}^{99} x + 1 - 5^7 \\ 1 - 5^7 &\equiv 1 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{În } \mathbb{C}[x]: x^{100} - 5^7 = (x - \alpha)(x - \alpha\varepsilon) \dots (x - \alpha\varepsilon^{99})$$

Dacă f ar fi reducibil în $\mathbb{Q}[x]$:

$$f = g \cdot h, \quad g, h \in \mathbb{Q}[x].$$

$$g = \prod_{k \in A} (x - \alpha\varepsilon^k), \quad h = \prod_{j \in B} (x - \alpha\varepsilon^j)$$

$$\text{cu } A \cup B = \{0, 1, \dots, 99\}, \quad A \cap B = \emptyset.$$

$g, h \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \rightarrow$ Rel. lui Viète dătim coeficienții

$$\alpha \cdot \sum_{k \in A} \varepsilon^k \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\alpha^2 \sum_{\substack{k \neq l \\ k, l \in A}} \varepsilon^i \varepsilon^k \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\alpha^t \prod_{k \in A} \varepsilon^k \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad t = |A|.$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt[100]{5^7}$$

$$\varepsilon = \cos \frac{2\pi}{100} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{100} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\prod_{k \in A} \varepsilon^k \in \mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{\sum_{k \in A} k \cdot 2\pi}{100} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k \in A} k \equiv 0 \pmod{50}$$

$$\alpha^t \in \mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[100]{5^{7t}} \in \mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 100 \mid 7t \\ (100, 7) = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow 100 \mid t$$

$$\Rightarrow g = f.$$

- Obs: În $\mathbb{R}[X]$ singurele polinoame ireducibile sunt:
- polinoamele de grad 1
 - polinoamele de grad 2 fără rădăcini reale.

Obs: $f \in K[X]$ de grad 2 sau 3
 f ireducibil $\Leftrightarrow f$ nu are rădăcini în K .

Contraexemplu:

• $f = x^4 + x^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$

nu are rădăcini în \mathbb{Q} (\mathbb{R}).

Dar f este reducibil.

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d)$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = x^4 + (a+c)x^3 + (b+d+ac)x^2 + (ad+bc)x + bd$$

$$\begin{cases} a+c=0 \Rightarrow c=-a \\ b+d+ac=1 \\ ad+bc=0 \\ bd=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a(d-b)=0 \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=d \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b+d=1 \\ bd=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \text{ nu are sol. reale}$$

$$\Rightarrow b=d$$

$$bd=1 \Rightarrow b=\pm 1$$

$$b=-1 \Rightarrow -2 - a^2 = 1 \quad \nexists$$

$$b=1 \Rightarrow a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a=\pm 1$$

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