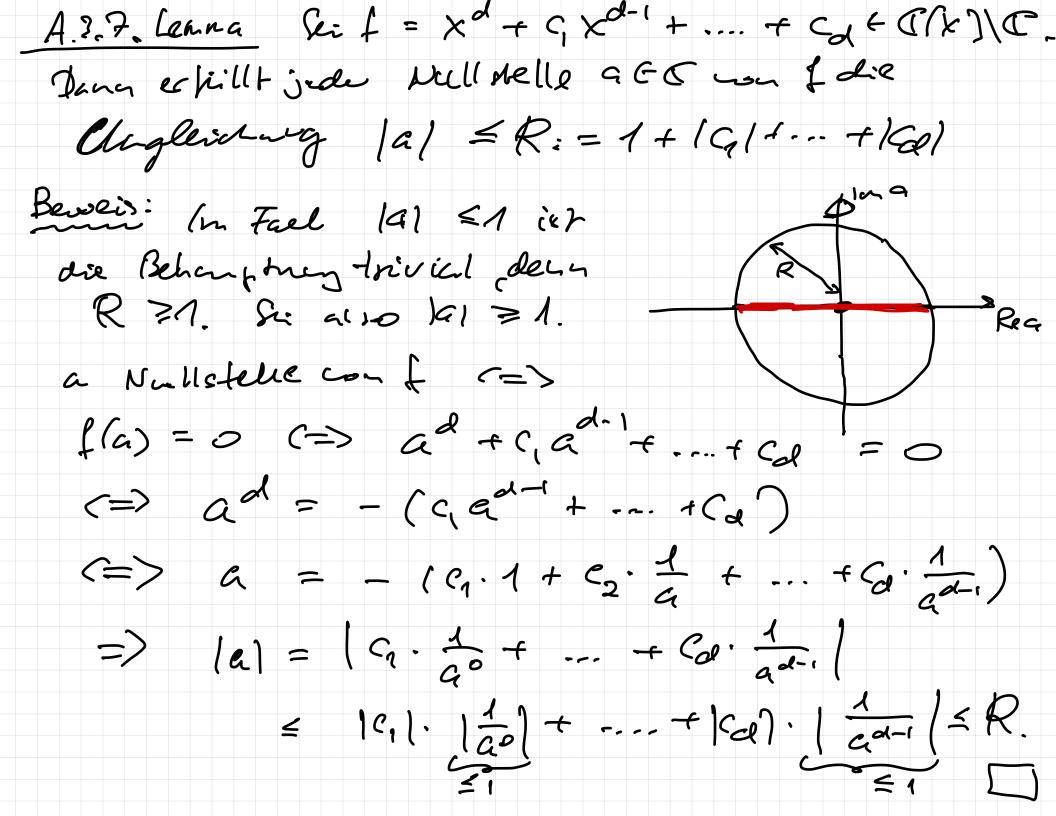
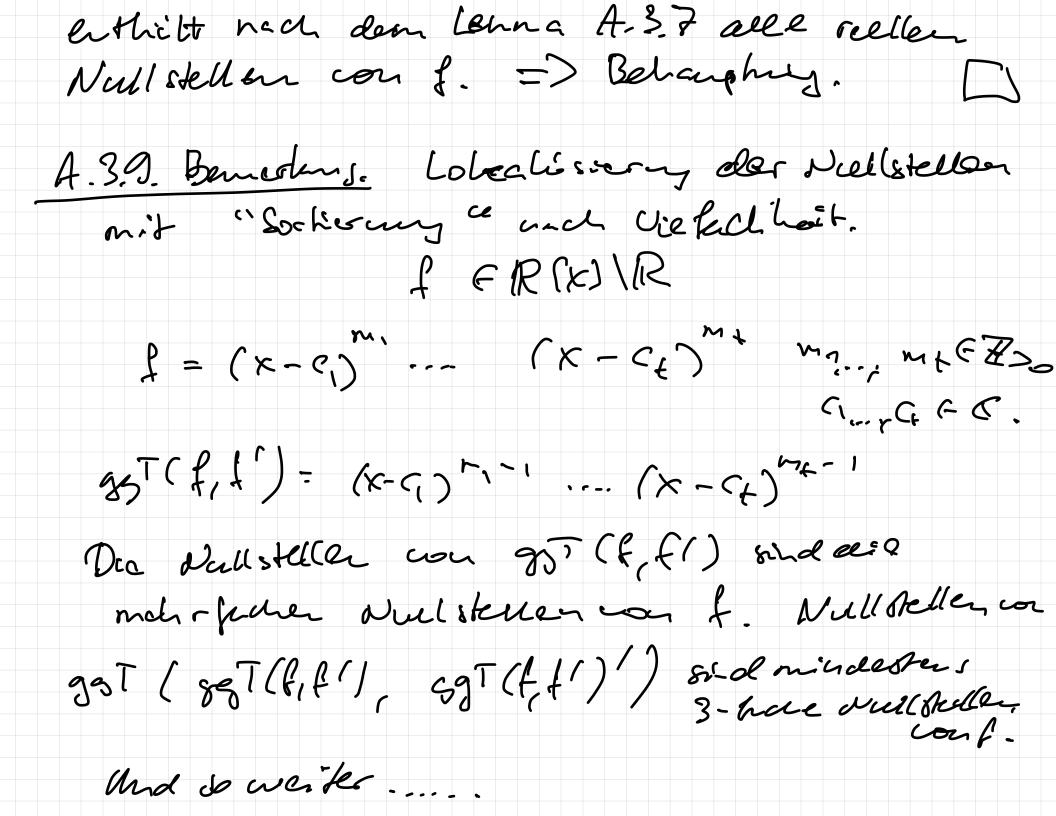
A. 3. G. Benerhund Man har tiefe des sches con Auron kleine helevelle bestianne, it denes alle væller Dull steller des gyder Polynous f Elkix) R liegen. Eine Art binise holle læne beentet werden. es 15 Null stellera 6 brucoella Dulosa 3 Nachter 4 Neller 6/2 O Nullskeller 3 Nochherle 4 Nellskeller Was noch en letter ist: was it das Skatchkræll in dem all reellen bullsteller con fertlabter sind?



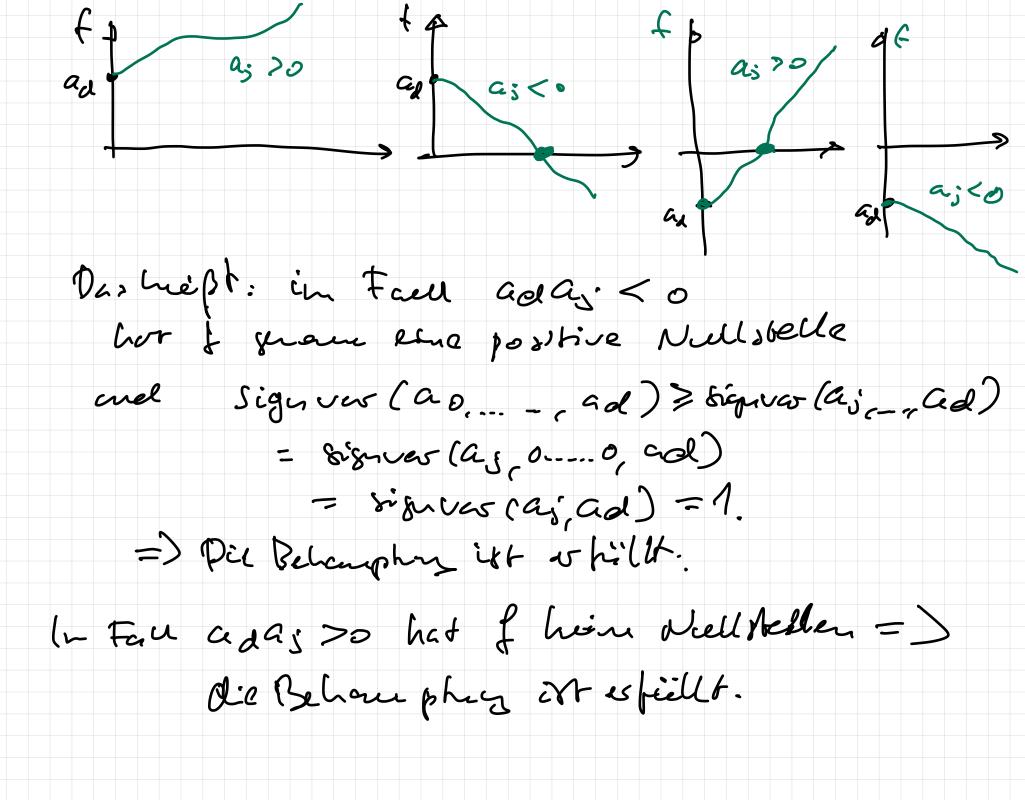
Wir courter die Reserver U(f; c) auf den Fact c & 2-00, +03. Men sct24 U(f. to) = signes (L((fo), __ , L((fe)) V(f; -B) = 8ignus (LC(fe(-x)), ___, LC(fe(-x))) woben hier (fg., fe) die Shernflye con fist. A. S. S. Korollos. Der Ansch l'des Reller Nuclisteen eares Polymons & ER [x] \R, oshe Berick id higung der violantette, it v(f;-2) - v(f;+0). Bevereis: Se Ruie in Lenn, A. 3.7. Dann it -R M R .

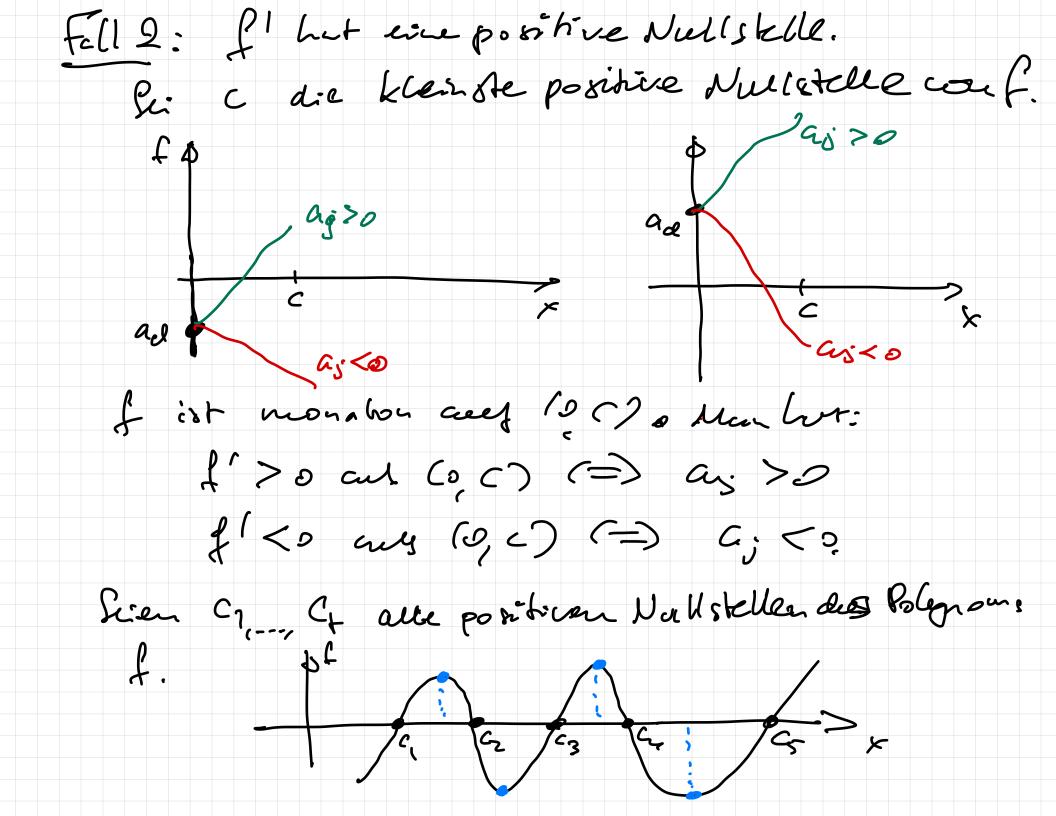
1st a gani ynd her so get U(t.a) = V(t.-0). Mit anderen worten: es gibtein à ETR mit des Eignsucht dass $V(f,a) = V(f;-\infty)$ hir all $a \leq \bar{a}$ exfilt ist. Analog: ixt & genignel groß, so gent v (f; b) = v(f; to). Nærendern Corker 125 you to vir & EIR aut v(f, b) = v(f, to)
live alle b > B. Wir house à one b 80 fraisser, dass a < -12 me 6 >12 gilt. v(f;-s)-v(f;+s)=v(f,ā)-v(f,b) Dis it Nach mon die Antehl der Mellektle in [a,8]. Aber [a,8] = 1[-R,R] wer (-R,R]



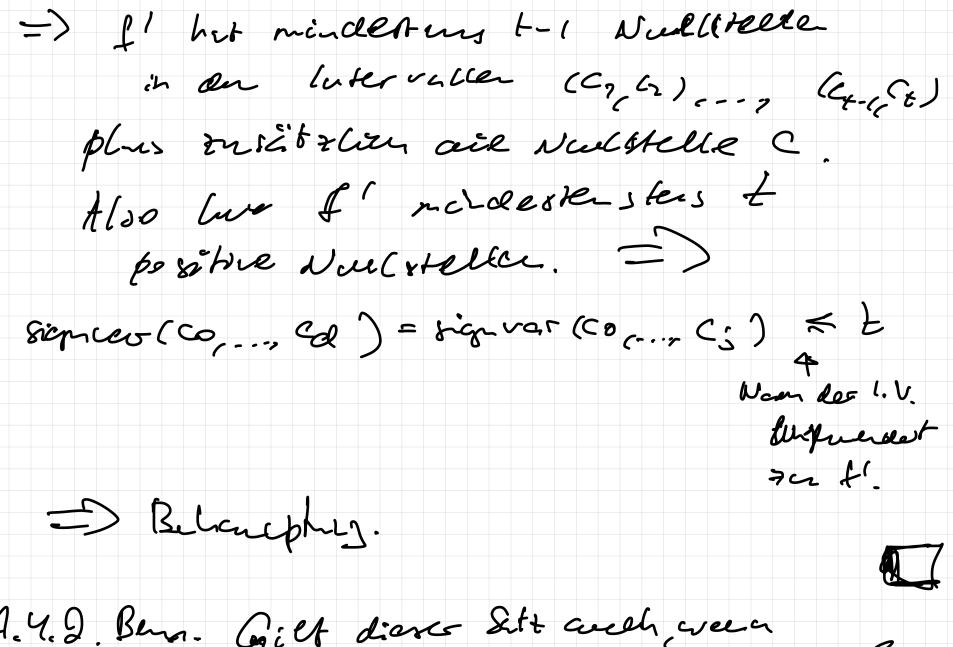
A.4. Die Vorzeichen regel con Descastes. A. 4.1 Theorem (Die Vorzeichen regel). Die Arrech (des position Nordesteller von L= ao xd+ an xd-1+---+adER/x1/R mit as #0 = ad ist horch uters Beveis: Induktion ii ber d. d=1. Möslichheiter. $f = a_0 \times + a_1$ 60-aa erne possine Nullstall in Fast signes (coa)=1 soust ir signes (Go, Ota)=0 and f

Let berne Positive Mullatelle. (i d72 and Sie die Behauphy hir Poleynon! con Grad de l Beseits cestitielt. Si f = Goxd + a; xd-s + ad d.h. ap=0 lir j<l<d -and aj #0. Dann int f' = ao.d x dit + ao (d-i) x d-j-1 my as 70 fas. Nach des behickson soraisstrong hat (1 höcesters signuar (ag., as) positive Nullstellen. Wir unterscheiden Euristen Zere Fählle: Fall- I' hat keine position Null Hellen. a; >0 => fappositiv livalle x>0 => f steast für x>0. as <0 => f(x) <0 liv celle x <0 => finlet his x>0

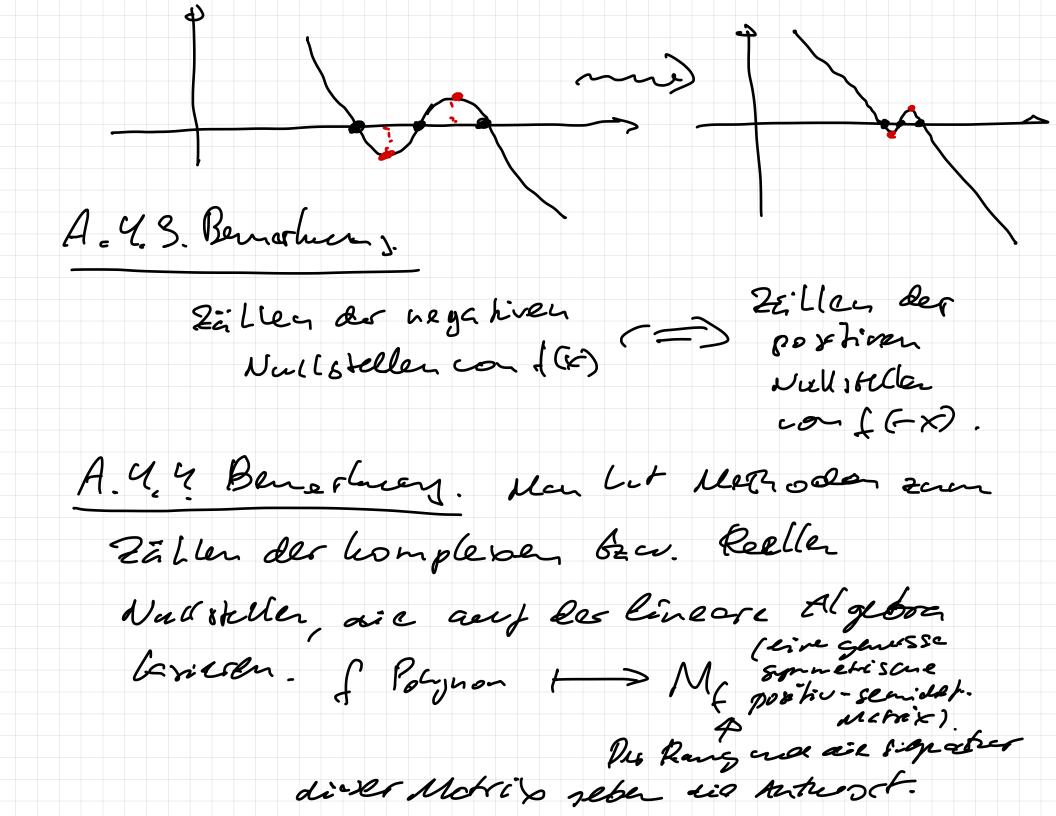




Niselr den 8th van Rolle behindet sit in (Ci_Ci+1) (:= 1_-, +-1) orindesteurs æile Nullstelle un f! Somit hat f'onindastens t-1 positive Null stelle. lst ada; co co gill signuer (ao, -, ad) = signuer (ao, -, as) +1 much 1.V. = t-1 E (t-1)+1 = t Die Antall Res pondien Neeliskehm won ((st adai >0 =) c irreine du latelle con f!, die nicht zuickne pereo possitien Bei aja; >0 het f bæile Nellsbellse in (90)



A. 4. D. Benn. Gailt dieres Sitt week ween nom die Nullstellen mit Vielkalheet zühlt? Ja: in Wesertrichen hunn man den selber Bereis Bernetzen.



Bsp. fried (-1 Kupitel 3 fr = xy-1 (f1f2) Gröbnerbanis Bzgl. der Les-Occhmin ? G Gröbnesbaris on 7 5 K (X1 ... , Xn) dann erzeist Ge: = GOK[Keur, Kn] des Elinica Noc side al I = I (K (kex1 --- , Ky) Nie derechuet manche Göbner beris? S(f1, f2) = yf, -xf2 = x2y +2y3-4y -x2y +x = $\times + 2y^3 - 4y$ Rem(S(f₁, f₂); f₄, f₂) = S(f₁, f₂) =: \int_3 $f_1 = \chi^2 + 2y^2 - 4$ $f_2 = \chi y - 1$ $f_3 = \chi + 2y^2 - 4y = Rem (S(l_1, l_2); l_1, l_2).$ $S(l_1, l_3) = l_1 - \chi l_3 = \chi^2 + 2y^2 - 4 - \chi^2 - 2\chi y^3 + 4\chi y = -2\chi y^3 + 4\chi y + 2y^2 - 4$ $Rem (S(l_1, l_3); l_1, l_2, l_3) = 0$ $Now in Tetan. Operation.
<math display="block">-2\chi y^2 + 4\chi y + 2y^2 - 4$ $-2\chi^2 f_2 = -2\chi y^3 + 2\chi^2$ $4\chi y - 4$ $4l_1 = 4\chi y - 4$

C

 $f_1 = \chi^2 + 2y^2 - 4$ $f_2 = \chi 4 - 1$ $f_3 = \chi + 2y^2 - 4y = Rem(S(f_1, f_2); f_1, f_2)$ $S(f_1, f_3) = f_2 - y f_3 = \chi 4 - 1 - \chi y - 2y^4 + 4y^2 = -2y^4 + 4y^2 - 1$ $Rem(S(f_2, f_3); f_1, f_2, f_3) = S(f_2, f_3)$ $f_4 = Rem(S(f_2, f_3); f_1, f_2, f_3) = -2y^4 + 4y^2 - 1$

$$f_1 = x^2 + 2y^2 - 4$$

$$f_2 = xy - 1$$

$$f_3 = x + 2y^2 - 4y = Rem(S(l_1, f_2); f_1, f_2)$$

$$f_4 = -2y^4 + 4y^2 - 1 = Rem(S(l_2, f_3); f_1, f_2, f_3)$$

$$S(f_1, f_4) = g^4 f_1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 f_4 = x^2 y^4 + 2y^6 - 4y^4 - x^2 y^4 + 2x^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$= 2x^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2y^6 - 4y^4$$

$$Rem(S(l_1, f_4); f_1, f_2, f_3) = 0$$

$$Nod 2x + 2ien.$$

$$2x^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2y^6 - 4y^4$$

$$2y^2 f_1 = 2x^2 y^2 + 4y^4 - 8y^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2y^6 - 8y^4 + 8y^2 - \frac{1}{2} f_1 = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 - y^2 + 2$$

$$2y^6 - 8y^4 + 9y^2 - 2 - y^2 f_4 = 2y^6 - 4y^4 + y^2$$

-4 y4 + ey2 -2

2 fy = - 4y - 8y2-2

f = x2+292-4 O= Rem (S(f1, f2); f1, f2, (3) f2 = xy-1 0 = Rem (S(fz, fu): +1, tz, fz, f3 = x + 2y? - 4 y = Rem (S(f1,f2); f, f2) J4 = -244 +44 -1 = Rom (S(f2, +3); f1, f2, +3) S(f1,f4) = 9 f1 + 1 x2f4 = x y +2y - 4y - x y + 2xy - 1 x2 =2xg -1 x +2y-4y S(f2, f4) = y3 f2 + = xf4 = xy4-y3-2xy4+2xy-2x=2xy-2x-y3 Rem (S(fr, fu); k, lr, tz, ku) = 0 22 Teles exy = 1 x - y3 Open house 24 fr = 2xy2-24 -1x-yx+24 -= x-y3+2y

f = x2+292-4 O= Rem (5(f1, f3); f1, f2, f3) f2 = xy-1 0 = Rem (S(fz, fu): +1, ta, tz, fu) 0 = Rem (S(tz, fu): +1, tz, tz, fu) f3 = x + 2y? - 4 y = Rem (S(1,f2); f, f2) J4 = -244 +44-1 = Rom (S(f2,f3); f1, f2,f3) S(f1, f4) = 99f1 + 1 x2f4 = xy4+2y6-4y4- x2y4 +2xy2-1 x2 =2xy -1 x +2y-4y $S(f_{2},f_{4}) = y^{3}f_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times f_{4} = xy^{4} - y^{3} - \frac{1}{2}xy^{4} + 2xy^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x = 2xy^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x - y^{3}$ S(f3, 84) = y4f3 + \frac{1}{2} \times f4 = xy4+2y7-4y5-xy4+2xy2-\frac{1}{2}x = 2xy2 - 1x +2y7-4y5 Kan (S(f3, f4); fift, f3, fr) = 0 operationen 2xy2-1x+2y2-4y5 24f2 = 2 xy2 - 24 -= f3 = -= x - y3 + 24 - = + 2y - 4y5+2y - y3f4 = 2y+ - 4y5 + y3 247-445 + 43 ternia 6

