

es. 1) Teorema cinese del Resto:

a) Dati $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ primi tra loro, dim. che

$$\begin{aligned} f: \mathbb{Z} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \\ x &\longmapsto (x+n\mathbb{Z}, x+m\mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

induce un isomorfismo $\mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x+n\mathbb{Z}, x+m\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x+n\mathbb{Z} = 0, x+m\mathbb{Z} = 0\} \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \in n\mathbb{Z} \cap m\mathbb{Z}\} = n\mathbb{Z} \cap m\mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow n\mathbb{Z} \cap m\mathbb{Z} = mn\mathbb{Z} \quad (m, n \text{ coprimi})$$

Teorema di Omomorfismo:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \exists! \\ & \mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} & \end{array} \quad \text{SE } f \text{ suriettiva}$$

Mostriamo che f è suriettiva:

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ t.c. } (a, b) = f(x) \quad \forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv a \pmod{n} \\ x \equiv b \pmod{m} \end{cases}$$

per Bézout si ha che $\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ t.c. $\alpha n + \beta m = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\text{mod } n) \Rightarrow \beta m \equiv 1 \\ (\text{mod } m) \Rightarrow \alpha n \equiv 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b\alpha n + a\beta m = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b\alpha n + a\beta m \equiv \begin{cases} a \pmod{n} \\ b \pmod{m} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{sia } x = b\alpha n + a\beta m$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (a+n\mathbb{Z}, b+m\mathbb{Z}) \Rightarrow f \text{ è suriettiva}$$

\Rightarrow vale il Teorema di omomorfismo.

q.e.d.

b) Dati $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ coprimi, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, trovare $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ t.c.
 $x + n\mathbb{Z} = a + n\mathbb{Z}$, $x + m\mathbb{Z} = b + m\mathbb{Z}$.

\Rightarrow visto sopra: $x = b\alpha n + a\beta m$ con $\alpha n + \beta m = 1$

c) Risolvere il problema di Sum Tsu: determinare $x \in \mathbb{N}$
 t.c. $x/3$ dia resto 2, $x/5$ dia resto 3 e
 $x/7$ dia resto 2

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \sim \\ & \mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z} & \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow trovare α, β t.c. $3\alpha + 5\beta = 1$:

$$5 = 3 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$1 = 3 - 2 \cdot 1$$

$$\stackrel{1}{=} 3 - (5 - 3 \cdot 1) \cdot 1$$

$$\stackrel{1}{=} 2 \cdot 3 - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2, \beta = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot (-1) = 8 = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{Z}/15\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \sim \\ & \mathbb{Z}/105\mathbb{Z} & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 15 + \beta \cdot 7 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1, \beta = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \cdot 15 - 2 \cdot 7 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 15 - 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 = -82$$

$$\Rightarrow -82 + 105\mathbb{Z} = 23 + 105\mathbb{Z}$$

es. 2)

Calcolare il MCD tra $x^2 + x + 1$ e $x^2 + 2x + 2$ in $\mathbb{K}[x]$
 ed esprimerlo come combinazione lineare.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r|l} x^2 + 2x + 2 & x^2 + x + 1 \\ \hline x^2 + x + 1 & 1 \\ \hline // & x + 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 2 = (x^2 + x + 1) + (x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r|l} x^2 + x + 1 & x + 1 \\ \hline x^2 + x & x \\ \hline // & 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = (x + 1)x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 1) = 1(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 1(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 1 &= 1(x^2 + x + 1) - x(x + 1) \\ &= 1(x^2 + x + 1) - x[1(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 1(x^2 + x + 1)] \\ &= \underbrace{(1 + x)}_{\alpha}(x^2 + x + 1) - \underbrace{x(x^2 + 2x + 2)}_{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

N.B.

La richiesta dell'esercizio è assolutamente equivalente alla seguente:

Calcolare l'inverso di $x^2 + x + 1$ in $\mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2 + 2x + 2)\mathbb{R}[x]$
(se possibile, ovvero $\Leftrightarrow \text{MCD} = 1$)

es. 3)

Dato $R = \mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a + ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ (interi di Gauss), sia $\delta : R \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$x \mapsto a^2 + b^2 = \|x\|^2$$

a) Dato $z \in \mathbb{C}$, trovare $q \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ t.c. $\|z - q\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow z = a + ib, a, b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ siano $\tilde{a}, \tilde{b} \in \mathbb{Z}$ t.c.

$$\|a - \tilde{a}\| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \|b - \tilde{b}\| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|z - q\| = \dots = \|a - \tilde{a}\|^2 + \|b - \tilde{b}\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) Dim. che $(R, +, \delta)$ è anello euclideo

\Rightarrow Dati $z, w \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ dobbiamo trovare $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$

$$\text{t.c. } z = wq + r \text{ con } \delta(r) < \delta(w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z}{w} \in \mathbb{C}. \text{ Per (a) } \exists q \in \mathbb{Z}[i] \text{ t.c. } \|\frac{z}{w} - q\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{r} = \frac{z}{w} - q \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow w(\frac{z}{w} - q) = w\tilde{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow z - wq = w\tilde{r} \Rightarrow w\tilde{r} = r \Rightarrow z = wq + r \text{ con}$$

$$w, q \in \mathbb{Z}[i] \Rightarrow \delta(r) = \|r\|^2 = \|w\tilde{r}\|^2 = \delta(w)\delta(\tilde{r}) \leq \frac{1}{2}\delta(w) < \delta(w)$$

c) Determinare R^* (elementi invertibili di R):

$$z \in R^* \Leftrightarrow \exists w \in \mathbb{Z}[i] \text{ t.c. } zw = wz = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(zw) = \delta(1) \Rightarrow \delta(z)\delta(w) = 1 \Rightarrow \delta(z) = \delta(w) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R^* = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$$

d) Scomporre in fattori irriducibili l'elemento z

$$z = (1+i)(1-i)$$

es. 4)

Calcolare la divisione euclidea tra $a = -2 + 5i$ e

$$b = 1 + 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(a) = 29, \delta(b) = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2+5i}{1+2i} \cdot \frac{1-2i}{1-2i} = \frac{8+9i}{5}$$

$$= 1,6 + 1,8i = (2 - 0,4) + (2 - 0,2)i$$

$$= \underbrace{(2+2i)}_q + \underbrace{(-0,4-0,2i)}_{\tilde{r}}, \quad r = (1+2i)(-\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i) = -i$$

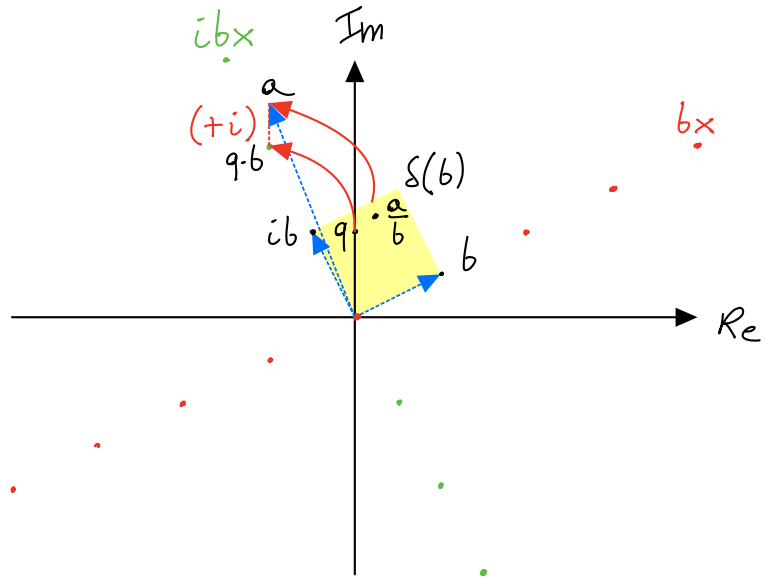
$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{-2+5i}_a = \underbrace{(1+2i)}_b \underbrace{(2+2i)}_q + \underbrace{(-i)}_r$$

Interpretazione grafica ($b = 2 + i$):

$$a = bq + r$$

$$S(b) = \|b\|^2 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} b \cdot q &= b(x + iy) \\ &= \underbrace{bx}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{byi}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \end{aligned}$$



N.B.

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Tale divisione euclidea NON È UNICA (numeri in \mathbb{Z})

