

ALG Ü11

387) (1) zz: $\forall \alpha$ algebraische Zahl $\exists f \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \setminus \{0\} : f(\alpha) = 0$

α ... algebraische Zahl: $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \in A = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$

$\Rightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \setminus \mathbb{Q} : p(\alpha) = 0$

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{a_i}{b_i} x^i \quad \text{mit } a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{Z}, b_i \neq 0 \quad \forall i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$$

$$b := \prod_{i=0}^n b_i; \quad \tilde{b}_i := \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n b_j \quad \Rightarrow bp(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{a_i}{b_i} b x^i = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \tilde{b}_i x^i \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \setminus \{0\}$$

$$bp(\alpha) = b \cdot 0 = 0$$

(2) $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ $\text{grad}(f) = n$ $r = \frac{p}{q}$ p, q ... teilerfremd $f(r) \neq 0$ zz: $|f(r)| \geq \frac{1}{q^n}$

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(3) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ α ... algebraisch vom Grad $n \Rightarrow \exists c > 0 : \forall p, q \in \mathbb{N}, q \neq 0 : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| > \frac{c}{q^n}$

Da α algebraisch vom Grad n $\exists f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x] : \text{grad}(f) = n \wedge f(\alpha) = 0$

nach Punkt (1). Sei $p, q \in \mathbb{N}, q \neq 0$ bel.

Falls

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