Metoda Kroneckera.

spravdrama, cry melomion jest næroshtallahry.

R: driedrina nieskoñnena t. še

FaERIEDS a ma skeninemie wiele druhukow w R

Prysitad Z, Z[Va] (d<0)

Dla tahich R moina efeltywnie stwierdric, ory fer[X] jest vozhtadalny (w Ro[X])

· Zat. re fer [X] i fjest vorhtadalny (wRo[X])

 $f(X) = g(X) \cdot h(X), deg(g), deg(h) > 0.$

Niech $k = \lfloor \frac{\deg f}{2} \rfloor$. We deg $(g) \le k$.

Nieh co, ..., cu & R t. ie f(ci) + 0.

f(ci) = g(ci) · h(ci), use g(ci) | f(ci)

dla i = 0, ..., k.

. Niech (do,...,dx); utitad druetnikow f(co),...,f(cu) (takich utitadar jest skonerenie wiele)

Nieh W(X) ∈ Ro[X]: melomian interpolacyjny Lagrange'a t. se W(ci)=di, i=0,...,k, degW≤k. g musi by $\hat{\epsilon} = W$ dla peurnego talueso AI.14 (2) W, Metoda Kroneckera polega na sprawdzeniu,

Metoda Kroneckera polega na sprawdzeniù cuy letores W nalery do R [X] i cuy drieli f (shoñueuve wele talisch W, w R [X].

visc to driata).

Who. 14.1 Metades moina stosourai de nduruser de prensueur R[X], R[X,X], R[X,X], R[X,X],...

[Algoryton policiuje, re jedi R spetmia zatorienia metody, to R[X] teri]

Prystad Cry f(x) = X⁵-3X⁴+3X³+2X²-8X+3
jest roshladatny w Q[X], wZ[X]?

Wn. 14.2. Možna ter znajdevrać w ten sposob Noslady w Q[X_{1/m}, X_n] lub Ro[X_{1/m}, X_n], gdy dodatkowo R; UFD,

 $\frac{\text{Prystad c.d.}}{2} = 2.5, k=2$

 $c_0 = 0$, $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 2$.

 $f(c_0) = 3$, $f(c_1) = -2$, $f(c_2) = 3$

Podrielnihi wZ ;

$$f(c_0)=3$$
: ± 3 , ± 1 : d_0
 $f(c_1)=-2$: ± 2 , ± 1 : d_1
 $f(c_2)=3$: ± 3 , ± 1 : d_2

64 morline wybory (do,d,d2)

[ale gdy
$$(d_0', d_1', d_2') = -(d_0, d_1, d_2)$$
, to

 $W' = -W$,

 $W' \sim W$, us crystowary

rozpatny: 32

Ze wzonn Lagrangela:

$$W(X) = \frac{d_0}{2} (X-1)(X-2) - d_1 X(X-2) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{d_2}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-1) \right) = \frac{d_2}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-c_j) \right) = \frac{d_2}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{2} (X-c_j) + \frac{d_2}{2} X(X-c_j) \right) = \frac{d_2}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{2} X$$

$$=\left(\frac{d_0+d_2}{2}-d_1\right)X^2+\left(2d_1-\frac{3d_0+d_2}{2}\right)X+d_0.$$

tylho jedna ztych 32 moritiwosu dla do=3, d1=2, d2=3 ← jedyny podrichule f stopodia ≤2 $W(X) = (X^2 - 2X+3)|f(X)|$

 $f(X) = (X^{2} - 2X + 3) (X^{3} - X^{2} - 2X + 1)$ nicorditalalue, bo: $X^{2} - 2X + 3 \neq X^{3} - X^{2} - 2X + 1$

Chinslie tw. o resitadi;

King kr GZt parami ungh previose, ling lr GZ, O\li\li\li\li\tedy

Inez Vi=1, ,, r n = li (mod ki)

(=) ki | n-li)

Ogdeniei: R; pærsnen premerny 21 +0, I, a, b & R

> $a = b \pmod{I}$ $\Rightarrow a - b \in I$ $\Rightarrow a + L = b + I$

TW. 14. 3. Zat, 2k $I_1, ..., I_r \triangle R$ t, ze $(\forall i \neq j \mid I_i + I_j = R)$ over $l_1, ..., l_r \in R$. Wheely

 $(\exists n \in R)(\forall i=1,...,r)$ $m \equiv li \pmod{2} I_i)$

D-de indulija urgl. V

AIT, 14 (5

2.
$$r = 2$$
: $R = I_1 + I_2$ $a_1 = 1 \pmod{I_2}, a_2 = 1 \pmod{I_1}$

$$1 = a_1 + a_2$$
 $m = l_2 a_1 + l_4 a_2$

dobre.

• dla
$$i=L_{1}, r-1$$
: $L_{i}+L_{r}=R$

$$a_{i}+b_{i}=1$$

$$1 = \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} (a_i + b_i) = a_{i}, a_{r-1} \pmod{I_r}$$

My In In

Z 2 al. indulus: istnige
$$m_r \in \mathbb{R}$$
 the $m_r = 0$ (mod ($I_1:..:I_{r-1}$))

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i$$

 $m_r \equiv 1 \pmod{L_r}$

Alg II, 14 6 wec: mr∈ ∩ Ij Analogienie istnoere $m_i \in \bigcap_{j \neq i} I_j$ tie $m_i \equiv 1 \pmod{\Gamma_i}$ dla i = 1, 1, r $m := m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2 + ... + m_r l_r \equiv li \pmod{Ii}$ Piersueuse urelonwanser jako "algebry worde", R: premerny 21. Lemat 14,4. f; R -> R, homomorfism previceni21. $g: \{X_{1/11}, X_{n} \hookrightarrow R_{1} \text{ funky'a.}$ Wedy F! f!: R[X,,,,Xn] -> Rt homomorfism to $f | g = f | f' |_{2 \times_{1} \dots, \times_{n} f} = g.$ $D - Q \cdot f'(w(x_{1/11}, x_{n})) = f(w)(g(x_{1}), ..., g(x_{n})) \cdot ok$ Wm. 14,5, Kardy previouen R (pnemenny 21) jest nomemosfirnym obvarem pernego previouenia widomianow nad Z.

ATT. 14 (7 g: {Xi:ieI4 -> R $g(xi) = \alpha i$ $g': \mathbb{Z}[X_i:i\in I] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ pest "na", bo f'(Xi)=ai iAgenerye R.

Ciata dodawojnie - westa F. Def. 14.6 (F,+,.) wato, gdy;

(a) (F, +) gpa abeleura (tzu. grupa addytywna ciatef) el neutralmy; 0 (zero wata).

(c). rozdrielne urgl, +,

W srcreghnosu; wato F to previour premierry, 21 t 0 t re F*=F1 {0}.

F, EF podevato coata F, goly F1: cialo wegledem desatañ +1, 2 F.

Wedy OF, = OF, 1F, = 1F.

, gdy ord $(1) = \infty$, Maralitemystyha Wata F

AII, 14 (8) Pryterdy char Q = mar R = har C = 0 $\operatorname{char} \mathbb{Z}_{p} = p = \operatorname{char} (\mathbb{Z}_{p}(X))$ char Z3[X]/(X3+2X+1) = 3. Uwaga 14.8. Jest char F=n 20, to n: l, prenvrai dla kardego x€F, n·x=x+.,+x = 0. $\frac{2-d}{n} \cdot \frac{\chi + \chi}{n} = \frac{\chi \cdot 1 + \dots + \chi \cdot 1}{n} = \chi \left(\frac{1 + \dots + 1}{n}\right) = \chi \cdot 0 = 0$ · Zat. me uprost, de n rue jest prevussa. $n = m \cdot k$, 1 < m, k < n. Noed a = 1+1, b = 1+1, a, b = F \ {0}

a.b = (1+...+1) (1+...+1) = 1+...+1 = 0 V. Maga Jesti Fi; podaato ciata F, to Mar F₁ = char F,

Uwaga 14. 2 Zat, se n 70 i char Ftn. Wtedy dla hardeyo x6 F istm. jedyne y 6 F t. se ny = x. D. L. Ew.

ATE,14 (2 Lemat 14.10. (1) Zat, se char F = p>0, Weely wato F Zavera pod vidto $F' \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$. (2) Zat, re vor F=0, whely \dots $F' \cong \mathbb{Q}$ D-d. (1) Noeth F'= & 0,1,41,..., 1+...+1,4< (F,+) $(F',+)\cong (\mathbb{Z}_{p},+p)$ · F/20mln, na · ; (n.1) (m.1) = nm.1 = rp (nm).1 ∈ F! f:2p -> F) objekye f(m1=m·1) izomerfizm; +; OK f(n). f(m)= rp(n·m).1=f(n·pm). (2) Cw. (char F=0 => Yn>0]! y & F n. y=1 Dla $\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$ nuch $\frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m \cdot y_n$, (monomofizm |m6Z, n20| $f:Q \rightarrow Ff(\frac{m}{n}) = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1$ monorno ciat. Uwaga. Podoiato F'EF z Lemater 14.10: majmnisse padaiato ciata F. Def. 14,11: F ciato proste, gdy F mie ma podoicit Własciwych, Uwaga 14,12

(1) 2 doll. do = water proste to Zp, Q.

	(10)
(2) Kaîde valo Fzaniera pedyne	AT.14 (10
podaialo proste.	
TW.14, 13. Zat, ze char F=p>0 i Fska	noune,
Whely IFI=pn dla peurnego n>0.	
d-d poémiej.)	
Noeth F ₁ ⊆ F ₂ vozsierence val.	
Wedy Fz = prestren Willowa ned cia	lem to
(Fz + 0 r.) reF, Mp. R: p. lin/ zoider 2 sider	
D-l tw. 14.13: Fo ⊆ F Fo ≅ Zp podevato prose	
Nich n=dim _F (F) < D. F = Fox., x F	======================================
1) (Olassas)	
Dia kaidego n istmere pedyne evento F	m, Ilpatp,
(mg patr Algebra 2R)	
Uwase f: F, - F, homemafien str	ulitier
=> f=0 lub f monomorfizm.	~
D-d Kerfaf, => Kerf= £09 hub	$=t_{\Lambda}$,