

Демонстрация при нормален

Опр: Нека F - поле
 $g \nmid f$, когато $\exists f, g \in F[X], g \neq 0$
 т.е. когато ги разделим остатък $\neq 0$

Св-ва

- 1) $g \nmid 0, \forall g \neq 0$ ($0 = g \cdot 0$)
- 2) Ако $\deg d = 0$ (т.е. $d \in (F[X])^*$) тогава
 $d \nmid f, \forall f \in F[X] : (f = d \cdot (d^{-1}f))$
- 3) Ако $g \nmid f$ и $d \in (F[X])^*$ (т.е. $\deg d = 0$)
 $\Rightarrow dg \nmid f$ ($f = g \cdot g \Rightarrow f = dg(d^{-1}g)$)
- 4) Ако $g \nmid f$ и $f \nmid h \Rightarrow g \nmid h$
 $(h = f \cdot q_1, f = g \cdot q_2 \Rightarrow h = g(q_1 q_2))$

F - поле

$F[X]$

Th (лемма с остатък и делител)

$f, g \in F[X], g \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists q, r \in F[X]:$

$$f = q \cdot g + r$$

$$\text{и } \deg r < \deg g$$

Тб F - поле

обратните елементи

в $F[X]$ са

$f \in F[X]$ за които $\deg f = 0$

Ob-6a

5) ano $g|f \Rightarrow g|f \cdot u, \quad \forall u \in F[X]$
($f = g \cdot q \Rightarrow f \cdot u = g \cdot (qu)$)

6) $g|f_1$ u $g|f_2 \Rightarrow g|(u_1 f_1 + u_2 f_2)$

($f_1 = g q_1, f_2 = g q_2 \Rightarrow u_1 f_1 + u_2 f_2 = g q_1 u_1 + g q_2 u_2 = g(q_1 u_1 + q_2 u_2)$)

7) ano $g|f$ u $f|g \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in (F[X])^* : f = \alpha g$
 $\deg \alpha = 0$

$g|f \Rightarrow \exists q_1 : f = g q_1$

$f|g \Rightarrow \exists q_2 : g = f q_2$

$f = f(q_1 q_2) \Rightarrow \deg f = \deg f + \deg(q_1 q_2)$
 $\Rightarrow \deg(q_1 q_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \deg q_1 = \deg q_2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow q_1, q_2 \in (F[X])^* \Rightarrow q_1 = \alpha$

8) Ano $g|f$ u $f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \deg g \leq \deg f$

or $g|f \Rightarrow f = g \cdot q \Rightarrow \deg f = \deg g + \deg q \Rightarrow \deg f \geq \deg g$
 $\deg f \neq -\infty, \deg g \geq 0, \deg q \geq 0$

Def. / F-noe, $f, g \in F[x]$ и ное ерне, нонен $\neq 0$
 $d \in F[x]$ е нод на f, g , коран
 1) $d \mid f$ и $d \mid g$
 2) ако $d_1 \in F[x]$ таков е $d_1 \mid f$ и $d_1 \mid g$, тогав
 е изнвен, е $d_1 \mid d$

$\text{НОД}(f, g)$ не е ернен
 Ако d и p е нод
 $\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} p \mid f \text{ и } p \mid g \\ d \mid f \text{ и } d \mid g \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} p \mid d \\ d \mid p \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in (F[x])^* \text{ (т.е. } \deg \alpha = 0) \\ d = \alpha p$

Св-во $\text{НОД}(f, 0) = \alpha f$, $\deg \alpha = 0$

$T/(Bez)$ Нека $f \in \text{non}$ и $f, g \in F[x]$ и $\begin{cases} f \neq 0 \\ g \neq 0 \end{cases}$
 Тогава съществуват $d = \text{HCD}$ на f и g и HCD $d \neq 0$
 съществуват $u, v \in F[x]$, такива че
 $d = \text{HCD}(f, g) = uf + vg = (f, g)$

$D-\text{до}$ $M = \{tf + vg \mid t, v \in F[x]\}$ $u \neq \{0\}$ за упр. Докажете $M \trianglelefteq F[x]$

Нека d е ненулев от M , който има мин степен в M
 $\Rightarrow d = uf + vg \quad (u, v \in F[x])$

$l \in M$; $l = t_1f + g_1g$
 $\Rightarrow p, r \in F[x] : l = p \cdot d + r$ и $\deg r < \deg d$

$\Rightarrow r = (t_1f + g_1g) - p(uf + vg) = (t_1 - pu)f + (g_1 - pv)g$

$\Rightarrow r \in M$ и $\deg r < \deg d \Rightarrow r = 0 \Rightarrow d \mid l \quad (\forall l \in M)$

$\Rightarrow d \mid f$ и $d \mid g$ $(f = 1 \cdot f + 0 \cdot g \in M, g = 0 \cdot f + 1 \cdot g \in M)$

$$\text{Ако } d_1 \mid f \text{ и } d_1 \mid g \Rightarrow d_1 \mid (uf + vg) \Rightarrow d_1 \mid d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \text{НОД}(f, g) = uf + vg$$

$$M = \{uf + vg \mid p, q \in R[x]\}$$

$$\overline{M} = (f) + (g) = (f, g)$$

Задан:

В тн безу е задана коэф. на многочлите
 за $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ от поле F .

Ако $A[x]$ (A - облас на цялост)
 тогава не всяка функция полиноми има НОД

Напр

$\mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Ако } d \mid 5 \\ \text{Ако } d \mid x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{с коэф. } d \\ \text{с коэф. } d \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} d = \pm 1 \text{ или } \pm 5 \\ d = \pm 1 \\ d = \pm x \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \pm 1$$

$$M = \{5p + q \cdot x \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}[x]\} \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$M = (5) + (x) \text{ и това идеал не е главен}$$

F-поле $f, g \in F[x]$ $f, g \neq 0$

Алгоритм Евклида

$$1) f = q_1 g + r_1 \quad \deg r_1 < \deg g$$

$$(f, g) = (g, r_1)$$

— ако $r_1 \neq 0 \rightarrow$ ст. 2
 $r_1 = 0 \rightarrow$ край

$$g = \text{НОД}(f, g) \Rightarrow$$

$$2) g = q_2 r_1 + r_2, \quad \deg r_2 < \deg r_1$$

$$(g, r_1) = (r_1, r_2)$$

ако $r_2 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{край}} d = r_1$
 ако $r_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow$ ст. 3

...

Край е алгоритма!

$\deg g > \deg r_1 > \deg r_2 > \dots$
 край \Rightarrow брз алгоритъм

об-бо $t, m \in F[x]$

$$t = qm + r, \quad \deg r < \deg m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{НОД}(t, m) = \text{НОД}(m, r)$$

Д-бо // Ако $d = (t, m)$
 $d_1 = (m, r)$

$$d \mid t \Rightarrow d \mid (t - qm)$$

$$d \mid m \Rightarrow d \mid r$$

$$\Rightarrow d \mid d_1$$

$$d_1 \mid m \mid \Rightarrow d_1 \mid (qm + r)$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 \mid t$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 \mid d$$

~~F - non~~ ~~F[x]~~

~~Def!~~ ~~$f, g \in F[x]$~~

$$m = \text{HOK}(f, g) = [f, g]$$

$$\text{and } f|m, g|m \Rightarrow m|m$$

HOK is a unique

$$\forall f \neq 0, g \neq 0$$

$$[f, g] = \frac{fg}{\text{HOK}(f, g)}$$

$$f, g \in F[x]$$

$$\text{and } d = \text{HOK}(f, g)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d|f \Rightarrow f = f_1 d \\ d|g \Rightarrow g = g_1 d \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{fg}{[f, g]} = f_1 g_1 d$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f|f_1 g_1 d \\ g|f_1 g_1 d \end{array} \right\}$$

$$m = [f, g] \Rightarrow m|f_1 g_1 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} f|m &\Rightarrow m = fg = f_1 d g \\ g|m &\Rightarrow g_1 d | f_1 d g \\ \Rightarrow & \end{aligned}$$

$$g_1 | f_1 g_1 \Rightarrow g_1 | g_1$$

$$\Rightarrow m = f_1 d g_1$$

$$m = [f, g]$$

$$\Rightarrow m|f_1 g_1 d$$

$$\Rightarrow m|f_1 g_1 d$$

Def $f, g \in F[x]$ f, g - беззвестные многочлены
 $d = (f, g) = 1$ (т.е. $\deg(f, g) = 0$)

Thm Ано $f, g \in F[x]$ и $(f, g) = 1$

a) ано $f | gh \Rightarrow f | h$
б) ано $f | h$ и $g | h \Rightarrow fg | h$

Доказательство а) $(f, g) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = uf + vg$ $u, v \in F[x]$
 $h = \underbrace{ufh}_{f|} + \underbrace{vgh}_{g|} \Rightarrow f | h$

б) $f | h \Rightarrow h = fg$
 $g | h \Rightarrow g | fg \Rightarrow g | g^2 \Rightarrow g = g^2 \Rightarrow h = fg^2$
 $\Rightarrow (fg) | h$

∇ / Herea $(F \rightarrow \text{none})$ Bceru ugean us $F[X]$ e
 rabeet.

D-bo Herea $I \triangle F[X]$

I on. $I = \{0\} = (0)$

I on. $I \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow$ Herea $d \in I, d \neq 0$
 d e ot min crenet I

$d \in I \Rightarrow (d) \subset I$

Arko $f \in I$ npouzboeet
 $f = |d|g + r$, deg $r < \deg d$

$r = f - dg \in I \Rightarrow r = 0 \Rightarrow d | f$
 $\Rightarrow f \in (d) \Rightarrow I \subset (d)$

T.e. $I = (d)$

How $(f, g) = d$

$$(f) + (g) = (d)$$

Def. $f, g, h \in F[x]$ (F -none)
 $f \equiv g \pmod{h}$, когато $h \mid (f-g)$

① $f \equiv g \pmod{h} \Leftrightarrow$ когато f, g дават равни остатъци при деление на h

② $f \equiv f \pmod{h}$

③ $f \equiv g \pmod{h} \Rightarrow g \equiv f \pmod{h}$

④ $f \equiv g \pmod{h}$ и $g \equiv t \pmod{h} \Rightarrow f \equiv t \pmod{h}$

" $\equiv \pmod{h}$ " е рефлексивна и еквиалентност

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h \mid (f-g) \\ h \mid (g-t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Downarrow \\ h \mid (f-g) + (g-t) \\ h \mid (f-t)$$

Cb-ba F-none, F[x]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f &\equiv f_1 \pmod{h} \\ g &\equiv g_1 \pmod{h} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{1} f \pm t \equiv f_1 \pm t \pmod{h}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f \pm g \equiv f_1 \pm g_1 \pmod{h}$$

$$\textcircled{3} ft \equiv f_1 t \pmod{h}$$

$$\textcircled{4} fg \equiv f_1 g_1 \pmod{h}$$

$$\textcircled{5} f^s \equiv f_1^s \pmod{h} \quad s \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} (f+g) - (f_1+g_1) &= \\ &= \underbrace{(f-f_1)}_{h|} + \underbrace{(g-g_1)}_{h|} \Rightarrow h | (f+g) - (f_1+g_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} fg - f_1 g_1 &= fg - f_1 g + f_1 g - f_1 g_1 = \underbrace{(f-f_1)}_{h|} g + f_1 \underbrace{(g-g_1)}_{h|} \\ &\Rightarrow h | (fg - f_1 g_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ negba oi } \underline{\underline{4}} \quad f^s - f_1^s = (f-f_1) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} f^i f_1^{s-i} \right)$$

2.2 $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$

g - мин степен

$$f = x^4 + x^3 + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$$

$$: \boxed{x^{10} \equiv g \pmod{f}}$$

$$+ x^{10}$$
$$\underline{x^{10} + x^9 + x^6}$$

$$\frac{x^4 + x^3 + 1}{x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x}$$

$$+ x^9 + x^6$$
$$\underline{x^9 + x^8 + x^5}$$

$$x^8 + x^6 + x^5$$
$$\underline{x^8 + x^7 + x^4}$$

$$x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4$$

$$\underline{x^3 + x^6 + x^3}$$

$$x^5 + x^4 + x^3$$

$$\underline{x^5 + x^4 + x}$$

$$\boxed{x^3 + x}$$

$$\underline{x^{10} \equiv x^3 + x \pmod{f}}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[x] \quad f = x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

Търсим $h \in \mathbb{Z}_2[x]$

$$\underbrace{(x^3 + x^2 + 1)}_g \cdot h \equiv 1 \pmod{f}$$

① Търсим $\text{HOD}(f, x^3 + x^2 + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + x^2 + 1 \\ x^4 + x^3 + x^3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + x^3 + 1 \\ x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^6 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ x^6 + x^5 + x^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + x^3 + 1 \\ x^5 + x^4 + x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 \\ x^4 + x^3 \end{array}$$

x

$$\begin{aligned} g &= f \cdot (x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + x \\ f &= x(x^3 + x^2) + 1 \\ x &= 1 \cdot x + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{HOD}(f, g) = 1$$

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

$$= f + (g + f(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1))(x^3 + x^2) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x^3 + x^2) &\equiv 1 \pmod{f} \\ h &\equiv x^3 + x^2 \end{aligned} \quad 1 = f + \underbrace{g(x^3 + x^2)}_x + f(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x^3 + x^2)$$