

A-област на цялото

$A[x]$

$$A \hookrightarrow A[x]$$

$$A \cong A_0 = \{ (a_0, 0, 0, \dots) \mid a_0 \in A \}$$

$$\varphi_c: \underline{A[x]} \rightarrow A$$

$$\text{за който } \varphi(a_0) = a_0, \forall a_0 \in A$$

$$\text{за който } \varphi(x) = c \in A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(f_0 + f_1 x + \dots + f_n x^n) &= \varphi(f_0) + \varphi(f_1) \varphi(x) + \dots + \varphi(f_n) \varphi(x^n) = \\ &= f_0 + f_1 c + \dots + f_n c^n = f(c) \in A \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_c(f) = f(c) \text{ стойност на } f \text{ при } x = c$$

Тв / $\varphi: A[x] \rightarrow A$ за който $\varphi(a) = a, \forall a \in A$

$$\text{Ако } \varphi(x) = t \Rightarrow \varphi(f) = f(t)$$

Всички хомоморфизми $\varphi: A[x] \rightarrow A$ за $\varphi(x) = t$
който се запазва "константите" от A е
от вида $\varphi(f) = f(t)$ "вземане на стойност
при $x = t$ "

Опр. $g = g_0 + g_1 x + \dots + g_n x^n \in A[x]$, $c \in A$
 c — корень на полином, когда $g(c) = 0$
 $g: \varphi_c(g) = 0$ т.е. $g \in \ker \varphi_c$

Тв. c — корень на полином $g \Leftrightarrow (x-c) \mid g \quad (A[x])$
Доказ. Делим:

$$g = q \cdot (x-c) + r, \quad \deg r < 1 \Rightarrow \deg r = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -\infty \end{cases} \quad r \in A$$

$$\varphi_c(g) = \varphi_c(q) \underbrace{\varphi_c(x-c)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\varphi_c(r)}_{=r} \Rightarrow \varphi_c(g) = g(c) = r$$

$$c \text{ — корень} \Leftrightarrow r = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-c) \mid g$$

$$g = g_0 + g_1 x + \dots + g_n x^n \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \subset \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

Ако $\frac{c}{d} \in \mathbb{Q}$ — корень на $g \Rightarrow c \mid g_0$ и $d \mid g_n$ ✓
 $(c,d)=1$

Th / Полином от степени n не может иметь больше
от n различных корней.

Д-во $\deg f = n, f \in A[x]$

c_1, \dots, c_k различные корни ($\in A$) $c_i \neq c_j, i \neq j$
 $(x - c_i) \mid f, i = 1, \dots, k$ $x - c_i$ - неразложимы
 $\text{НОД}(x - c_i, x - c_j) = 1, i \neq j$

$$f = (x - c_i) f_1$$

$$(x - c_j) \mid (x - c_i) f_1 \Rightarrow (x - c_i)(x - c_j) \mid f_2 = f$$

$$\dots f = (x - c_1)(x - c_2) \dots (x - c_k) f_k$$

$$\deg f = k + \deg f_k \Rightarrow \deg f \geq k$$

1/ (Принципи за сравняване на коеф. и функции)

A -област на цялост, $f, g \in A[x]$, $\deg f \leq n$; $\deg g \leq n$
Ако съществуват $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n+1} \in A$, $c_i \neq c_j$ за $i \neq j$
такива че $f(c_i) = g(c_i)$, $\overline{i=1, \dots, n+1} \Rightarrow f = g$
(т.е. имат равни коеф.)

Д-во $\deg f, \deg g \leq n \quad h = f - g \Rightarrow \deg h \leq n$

$$h(c_i) = f(c_i) - g(c_i) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n+1}$$

Ако h има $\deg h \leq n$ (противоречие от
предето)
 $\Rightarrow h = 0 \Rightarrow f - g = 0 \Rightarrow f = g$

$$\mathbb{Q}[x] \quad g = ?$$

Лагранж

$$f = c \underbrace{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(3-1)(3-2)}}_{f_1(1)=0}$$

$$f_1(1)=0$$

$$f_1(2)=0$$

$$f_1(3)=1$$

$$\underline{g(1)=a \quad g(2)=b \quad g(3)=c}$$

$$+ b \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(2-1)(2-3)} + a \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(1-2)(1-3)}$$

$$f_2(1)=0$$

$$f_2(3)=0$$

$$f_2(2)=1$$

$$f(1)=a \quad f(2)=b \quad f(3)=c$$

$$\Rightarrow a \neq 0$$

g :

$$\deg g \leq 2$$

и

$$\begin{aligned} g(1) &= a \\ g(2) &= b \\ g(3) &= c \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = g$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[x] \quad \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}, \quad \text{char } \mathbb{Z}_2 = 2 \quad \bar{1} + \bar{1} = \bar{0}$$

$$f_1 = x + \bar{1} \quad f_2 = x^2 + \bar{1} \quad f_3 = x^4 + x^2 + x + \bar{1}$$

$$f_i: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

	f_1	f_2	f_3
$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$

различни потиском
задавати ергов и свуж
ср-с

Забелешка Функциона е само за област
на чиности

$$\mathbb{Z}_4[x] \quad f = x^2 + \bar{2}x \quad g = \bar{3}x^2$$

$$f(\bar{0}) = \bar{0} \quad g(\bar{0}) = \bar{0}$$

$$f(\bar{1}) = \bar{3} \quad g(\bar{1}) = \bar{3}$$

$$f(\bar{2}) = \bar{0} \quad g(\bar{2}) = \bar{0}$$

$$f(\bar{3}) = \bar{3} \quad g(\bar{3}) = \bar{3}$$

Опред. / A -область, $c \in A$ $f \in A[x]$
 c \equiv κ -кратный корень на f тогда $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{кратный} \\ \text{корень} \\ \hline \text{кратность} \\ \geq 2 \end{array} \right.$
 $(x-c)^\kappa \mid f$ и $(x-c)^{\kappa+1} \nmid f$

$$f = x^5 - 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 16x^2 - 32x + 16 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

	1	-5	4	16	-32	16
2	1	-3	-2	12	-8	0
2	1	-1	-4	4	0	
2	1	1	-2	0		
2	1	3	4			

$$f = (x-2)(x^4 - 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x - 8)$$

$$f = (x-2)^2(x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4)$$

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

$$(x-2)^4 \nmid f$$

$\Rightarrow 2$ \equiv 3-кратный корень на f

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[\bar{x}] \quad f = x^{26} + x^{25} + x^{22} + x^{21} + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + \bar{1}$$

$$\underline{\alpha = \bar{1}} \rightarrow (x + \bar{1})^2 = x^2 + 1 \quad ; \quad (x + \bar{1})^4 = (x^2 + \bar{1})^2 = x^4 + \bar{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (x^{26} + x^{22}) + (x^{25} + x^{21}) + (x^6 + x^2) + (x^4 + \bar{1}) = \\ &= (x^4 + \bar{1}) \left(\underbrace{x^{22} + x^{21} + x^2 + \bar{1}}_{=(x+\bar{1})^2} \right) = (x^4 + \bar{1}) (x + \bar{1}) \underbrace{\left(x^{21} + x + \bar{1} \right)}_{g \quad g(\bar{1}) = 1} \\ &= (x + \bar{1})^4 (x + \bar{1}) (x^{21} + x + \bar{1}) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{1}$ е 5 кратен корен на f

\mathbb{Z}_p $A[X]$ A - область

формалы
производных

$$f = f_0 + f_1 x + f_2 x^2 + \dots + f_n x^n \in A[X]$$

$$f' = f_1 + 2f_2 x + \underbrace{3f_3 x^2}_{3\text{-кратно на } f_3} + \dots + \underbrace{n f_n x^{n-1}}_{n\text{-кратно на } f_n} \in A[X]$$

$$(cf)' = c f', \quad c - \text{const} \quad (\deg c = 0)$$

$$(f+g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$(x^k x^s)' = (x^{k+s})' = (k+s)x^{k+s-1} = kx^{k-1}x^s + sx^k x^{s-1}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[X] \quad f = x^{26} + x^{25} + x^{22} + x^{21} + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

$$f' = 26(\bar{1})x^{25} + 25(\bar{1})x^{24} + 22(\bar{1})x^{21} + 21(\bar{1})x^{20} + 6(\bar{1})x^5 + 4(\bar{1})x^3 + 2(\bar{1})x + 0$$

$$= x^{24} + x^{20}$$

1) Пусть F -поле, $f \in F[X]$, $c \in F$.

c е кратен корен на $f \Leftrightarrow f(c)=0$ и $f'(c)=0$ кратен корен
кратность ≥ 2

Д-во

\Rightarrow c кратен корен $\Rightarrow (x-c)^2 \mid f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-c)^2 q(x)$

$$f' = ((x-c)^2)' q(x) + (x-c)^2 q'(x) = 2(x-c) q(x) + (x-c)^2 q'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-c) \mid f' \Rightarrow f'(c)=0 \quad \text{и} \quad f(c)=0$$

\Leftarrow $f(c)=0$ и $f'(c)=0$

$f(x) = (x-c)^2 q(x) + \varepsilon(x)$

$\deg \varepsilon \leq 1$ $\varepsilon(x) = ax + b$

$$\begin{aligned} ac + b &= 0 \\ a &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= 0 \\ b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(x) = 0x + 0 = 0$$

$$f(c) = (c-c)^2 q(c) + ac + b = 0$$

$$f' = 2(x-c) q(x) + (x-c)^2 q'(x) + a$$

$$f'(c) = 2(c-c) q(c) + (c-c)^2 q'(c) + a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-c)^2 \mid f(x)$$

c е поне 2-кратен корен

$$\mathbb{H}_p, \mathbb{Z}_2[X] \quad g = x^p + 1 \quad g' = \bar{0} \\ g(\bar{1}) = 0 \quad g'(\bar{1}) = \bar{0}$$

$$g^{(k)} = (g^{(k-1)})' \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \text{Cm. } \forall c \in \mathbb{F} \text{ char } \mathbb{F} \neq 0 \quad f(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x] \\ c \text{ e } x\text{-кратен корен } (\Leftrightarrow) \\ f(c) = f'(c) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(c) = 0 \\ \text{и } f^{(k)}(c) \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Задан.

$$f = x^{26} + x^{25} + x^{22} + x^{21} + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + \bar{1} \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X] \\ f(\bar{1}) = \bar{0} \quad f'(x) = x^{24} + x^{20} \quad f'(\bar{1}) = \bar{0} \\ f''(x) = 24(\bar{1})x^{23} + 20(\bar{1})x^{19} = \bar{0} \\ f''(\bar{1}) = \bar{0}$$