

## 2.3. Кольца и кольца вычетов

Теорема (уникальная факторизация):  $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$   
 $f = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$ ,  $p$  — простое.  
 Если  $\forall 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad p \nmid a_i$ ,  $p \nmid a_0$ , то  
 $f$  — неприводим в  $\mathbb{Z}$ .  $p \nmid a_n$

1) Неприводимости  $\exists g, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  :  $f = gh$

$\text{mod } p$  :  $f(x) \equiv a_n x^n \pmod{p}$  так

$\bar{f} = a_n x^n$  в  $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ .

$\bar{f} = \bar{g} \cdot \bar{h}$ , и т.д.  $a_n x^n = \bar{g} \cdot \bar{h}$

$\mathbb{F}_p[x]$  — озн. посл. на лев. ч. 2)

$\bar{g} = b_m x^m$ ,  $\bar{h} = c_e x^e$  и т.д.  $= h$

$$g = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i x^i, \quad h = \sum_{j=0}^l c_j x^j \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$\bar{g} = b_n x^n, \quad \bar{h} = c_l x^l \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid b_i \quad 0 \leq i \leq n-1, \quad p \mid c_j \quad 0 \leq j \leq l-1$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid b_n, \quad p \mid c_l \Rightarrow p^2 \mid b_n c_l = a_n - > \text{contradiction}$$

Theorem (Rabin-Tajma, :  $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ )

$f$  - reducible in  $\mathbb{Z}$   $\Leftrightarrow f$  reducible in  $\mathbb{Q}$

$\square$  Proof  $f = gh, \quad g, h \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \quad ag(x), bh(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x] -$   
primitive

(primitive  $\Rightarrow$  GCD coeff. = 1)

$$f(x) = ab f(x) = \underbrace{a g(x)}_{g_1(x)} \cdot \underbrace{b h(x)}_{h_1(x)}$$

Then  $p \mid ab$ , where

$$1 \quad K'_p \{x\}$$

$$0 \equiv \bar{f}_i \equiv \bar{g}_i \cdot \bar{h}_i \Rightarrow \bar{g}_i \equiv 0 \text{ wenn } \bar{h}_i \equiv 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid \text{wird durch } g_i(x) \quad \text{wenn } p \mid \text{wird durch } h_i(x)$$

$$g_i \equiv a g \quad h_i \equiv b h \quad - \quad \text{wird durch}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ nicht } p - \text{te} \quad \Rightarrow a b \equiv 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f \equiv g, h, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}[x] \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$\text{Claim: } p - \text{te} \quad f(x) \equiv x^{p-1} + x^{p-2} + \dots + x + 1$$

$$f(x) - \text{wird durch } 1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\square \quad \text{Jeden } f(x+1)$$

$$\text{f. l.} \quad f(x) \equiv \frac{x^p - 1}{x - 1} \quad f(x+1) \equiv \frac{(x+1)^p - 1}{x} \equiv$$

$$\equiv x^{p-1} + \binom{p}{p-1} x^{p-2} + \dots + \binom{p}{1}$$

$$p \mid$$

$$p^2 \mid p$$

$$\text{wird durch } f(x+1) - \text{wird durch } \Rightarrow f(x) - \text{wird durch} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Def:  $f \in K[x]$  polynomial

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0$$

$$f'(x) = n a_n x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1$$

Lemma: Leibniz:

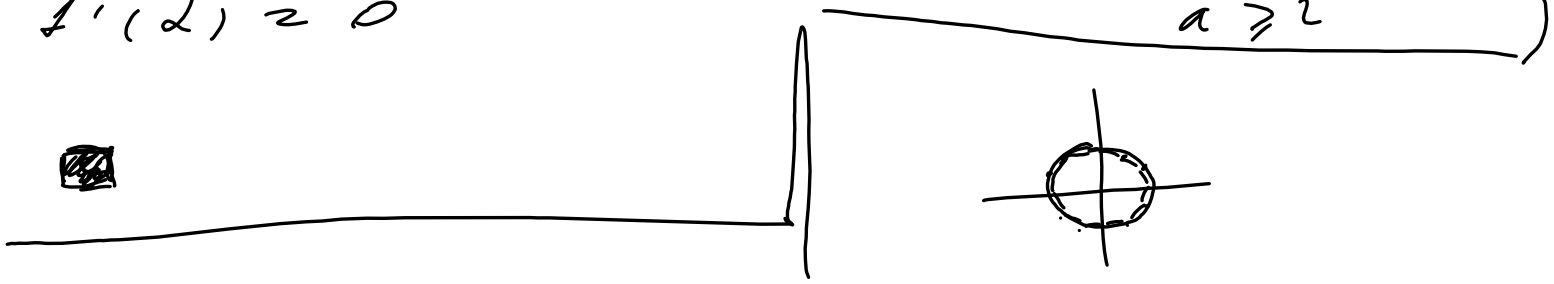
1)  $(fg)' = f'g + fg'$

2)  $(f^2)' = 2f f'$

□ ... □

Lemma:  $f \in K[x]$ ,  $\alpha \in K$  - root of  $f$ .  
 $\Leftrightarrow f'(\alpha) = 0$  if  $\alpha$  is a root of  $f$  then  $(x-\alpha)^a \mid f(x)$  for  $a \geq 1$

□ ... □



Fact:

$$x^n - 1 \in \mathbb{C} \quad x^n - 1 = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (x - e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{n}})$$

$\omega_n = e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{n}}$  -  $n$ -th root of unity

о.с.с.  $\sqrt[n]{1}$

$L \in U_n$  и  $\sqrt[n]{1}$  эк

$U_n \cong \langle L \rangle$ , и  $L^i$  — поле.

$X^n - 1$  над  $U$ ,  $U \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ ?

Оп. 1:  $U$  — поле,  $X^n - 1$  над  $U$  имеет  $n$ -ую степень деления

о.с.с.  $K^{(n)}$

поле  $X^n - 1$  в  $K^{(n)}$  о.с.с.  $U_n$ .

$\text{char } K = p$  (где  $p \neq 0$ )

Теорема: 1) эк  $p \nmid n$ , то

$U_n$  — циклич. гр.  $n$ .

2) эк  $p \mid n$ ,  $n = p^e m$ ,  $p \nmid m$ , то  
 $K^{(n)} = K^{(m)}$ ,  $U_n = U_m$ ,

$\text{hom } x^2 - 1 \text{ in } K^{(n)} = K - \text{not } U_n \subset$   
 $\text{upern. } p^e$

□  $n \geq 2$ .

$\text{pol. } (x^n - 1)' = nx^{n-1} = 0 \text{ in } K^{(n)}$   
 $x = 0 \text{ (even } p \times n)$

$\text{we check } U_n \text{ is a group, } |U_n| = n$

$\text{Dedekind, } U_n \text{ is a group.}$

$\text{Then } n = p_1^{e_1} \dots p_t^{e_t}$

$\text{For } x^{\frac{n}{p_i}} = 1 \text{ we have } \frac{n}{p_i}$

$\text{is a group, } U_n \in U_n$

$\frac{n}{p_i} < n \Rightarrow \exists \alpha_i \in U_n : \alpha_i^{n/p_i} - 1 \neq 0$

$\text{Then } \beta_i = \alpha_i^{n/p_i^{e_i}}$

$(\beta_i)^{p_i^{e_i}} = \alpha_i^n = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord. } \beta_i \mid p_i^{e_i}$   
 $\text{m.e. where } \log p_i^{s_i} \leq e_i$

Но  $\beta_i^{p_i^{e_i}-1} \neq 1$  . т.о.  $\text{пор } \beta_i = p_i^{e_i}$

Поэтому,  $\alpha = \beta_1 \dots \beta_t$  — пор.  $n$ .

Докажем, что  $\text{пор } \alpha < n$ ,  $\text{пор } \alpha \mid n$

$$n = p_1^{e_1} \dots p_t^{e_t} \Rightarrow \exists i \quad \text{пор } \alpha \mid \frac{n}{p_i}$$

хотим, что  $\frac{n}{p_1}$

$$\gamma = \beta^{n/p_1} = \beta_1^{n/p_1} \dots \beta_t^{n/p_1}$$

$$2 \leq i \leq t \quad p_i^{e_i} \mid \frac{n}{p_1} \Rightarrow \beta_i^{n/p_1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1^{n/p_1} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{пор } \beta_1 \mid \frac{n}{p_1} < n$$

$$\text{т.о. } \text{пор } \beta_1 = p_1^{e_1}$$

т.о.  $\beta \in U_n$  — пор.  $U_n = \langle \beta \rangle$

$$2) \text{ char } K = p \quad x^n - 1 = x^{n p^e} - 1 = (x^n - 1)^{p^e}$$

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Def. char  $k = p \times n$  .  $\mathbb{F}_p / \mathbb{F}_n$  .  $\mathbb{F}_n$  not.  
 irreducible.  $\sqrt[n]{1}$

Lemma: then  $\sqrt[n]{1} = \zeta(n)$

Def. char  $k = p \times n$  ,  $\zeta = \sqrt[n]{1}$   
 $\phi_n(x) = \prod_{\substack{s \bmod n \\ (s, n) = 1}} (x - \zeta^s)$  not.  $n$ -th irreducible.  
 polynomial.  $/ K$

$\deg \phi_n = \varphi(n)$  ,  $\phi_n \in K^{(n)}[x]$ .

Theorem: char  $k = p \times n$

$$1) \quad x^n - 1 = \prod_{d|n} \phi_d(x)$$

2)  $\phi_n(x)$  is not reducible

$K$  , such that  $\mathbb{Q}$  , no

$$\phi_n(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$



$$\square \quad 1) \quad X^n - 1 = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (X - s^i) = \prod_{d|n} \prod_{(i,n)=d} (X - s^i)$$

$$(i, n) = d \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{non } s^i = \frac{n}{d}$$

$$(s^i, \frac{n}{d}) = (s^n, i/d) = 1$$

$$i = ds \quad (s, \frac{n}{d}) = 1 \quad s^i = s^{ds} = (s^d)^s = z$$

z = ~~yeich.~~ ~~Woh.~~  $\frac{n}{d}$

$$\text{h. e.} \quad \prod_{(i,n)=d} (X - s^i) = \prod_{(s, \frac{n}{d})=1} (X - z^s) =$$

$$= \phi_{\frac{n}{d}}(X)$$

$$X^n - 1 = \prod_{d|n} \phi_{\frac{n}{d}}(X) = \prod_{d|n} \phi_d(X) \quad (14)$$

$$2) \quad \text{h. e.} \quad \text{Wahrscheinlichkeit} \quad \phi_1(X) = X - 1$$

$$\text{hier} \quad n > 1, \quad \phi_d(X) \quad (1 \leq d < n)$$

$$\phi_n(x) = \frac{x^n - 1}{f(x)}$$

$$f(x) = \prod_{\substack{d|n \\ d < n}} \phi_d(x) \in K[x] \quad (\mathbb{Z}[x])$$

Then we can write  $x^n - 1$  as  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$

$$x^n - 1 = f(x) \cdot g(x), \quad f(x) = r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot \dots \cdot r_k$$

$$r_{k-1} = r_k \cdot r_n, \quad \dots$$

Therefore,  $\phi_n(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  - we have shown

$\square$   $n=1$  is the case of  $\square$

Lemma: char  $K = p > 0$ , 1)  $\eta$  is a  $n$ -th root of unity  
2) then char  $K = 0$ , i.e.  $\mathbb{Z}$   
no  $\Leftarrow \Rightarrow$

$$\square 1) x^n - 1 = \prod_{d|n} \phi_d(x)$$

$$1 = \eta^0, \eta^1, \dots, \eta^{n-1} \text{ - powers, } \eta^m \neq 1, 1 \leq m \leq n-1$$

$\text{Therefore } \forall d | n, d < n \quad \phi_d(\zeta) \neq 0$   
 $\phi_d(x) \mid x^d - 1, \quad \phi_d(\zeta) = 0 \iff \zeta^d = 1$   
 $\implies \zeta^n \neq 1, \quad n < n$

$\text{Th. 2.2.} \quad \phi_n(\zeta) \neq 0.$   
 $2) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \phi_n(\zeta) \neq 0, \quad \phi_n(x) \mid x^n - 1 \iff \zeta^n = 1$

$\text{Therefore } \zeta^n = 1, \quad n < n$   
 $\phi_n(x) = \text{cycl. poly.} \implies (\phi_n, x^n - 1) = 1 \quad (n < n)$

$\exists \quad r, s \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \quad r(x) \phi_n(x) + s(x)(x^n - 1) = 1$

$r(\zeta) \phi_n(\zeta) + s(\zeta)(\zeta^n - 1) = 1$

$\stackrel{n}{0} \implies \zeta^n - 1 \neq 0$

$n \in \mathbb{Z} \implies \text{cycl. poly.} \quad \zeta^n \mid 1$

$$K \subset \mathbb{F}_p, \quad p \times n$$

Theorem:  $CP_n(x) \in \mathbb{F}_1(x) \dots \mathbb{F}_d(x)$ ,

$\mathbb{F}_i(x) \in (\mathbb{F}_p[x])$  — Lohp., rest, des  $\mathbb{F}_i: \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{F}_i$

$$d \approx \frac{\varphi(n)}{d}, \quad d = \text{Lohp. } p \in \mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{Z})$$

(haupte. :  $p^d \in \mathbb{Z}(n)$ )

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$\square$   $\bar{H}_{2m}$   $\mathbb{Z}$  — Lohp.  $\sqrt{1} \mid \mathbb{F}_p$

$\eta \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k}$  — Lohp.  $\mathbb{F}_p$   $\eta^n - 1 \approx 0$

$$(2) \quad \eta^{p^k} - \eta \approx 0$$

$\Rightarrow$   $p^k - 1 \approx 0(n)$ ,  $\bar{H}_{2m}$   $d$  — Lohp.  $\mathbb{Z}$

$$m. 2 \quad p^d \approx 1(n)$$

$$\eta \in \mathbb{F}_{p^d} \Rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^{(n)} \cong \mathbb{F}_{p^d}$$

$$\eta - \text{then } \sqrt[n]{1} \Rightarrow \phi_n(\eta)$$

$$\text{then } F_1(x) = (x - \eta)(x - \eta^p) \dots (x - \eta^{p^{d-1}})$$

$$(F_1(x))^r = (x^p - \eta^r) \dots (x^p - \eta^{r^{d-1}}) = F_1(x^r)$$

$$(\text{if } f \in \mathbb{F}_p[x] \Leftrightarrow f(x)^r = f(x^r))$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1(x) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$$

$$\text{then } \eta^s, (s, n) = 1 \quad \eta^s - \text{then } \sqrt[n]{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_n(\eta^s)$$

$$F_s(x) = (x - \eta^s) \dots (x - \eta^{s p^{d-1}})$$

$$\eta^{sp^i}, \eta^{sp^j} - \text{different roots}$$

$$(\eta^{sp^i} \neq \eta^{sp^j} \Leftrightarrow sp^i \neq sp^j \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow)$$

$$p^i \neq p^j \pmod{n} \quad \dots \quad > < \text{ only } \checkmark)$$

$$(\tilde{F}_s(x))^p = \tilde{F}_s(x^p) \Rightarrow \tilde{F}_s(x) \in \tilde{F}_p \{x\}$$

$$\varphi(h) \text{ uncl } s : (s, h) = 1$$

$$cp_h(x) = \bigcap_{\substack{s \text{ mod } h \\ (s, h) = 1}} (x - \eta^s) = \bigcap_{(s, h) = 1} \tilde{F}_s(x)$$

$$\deg \tilde{F}_s = d \Rightarrow \frac{\varphi(h)}{d} \text{ common.}$$

$$\tilde{F}_s(x) - \text{uncl } \tilde{F}_p \{x\}.$$

$$\text{then } \tilde{F}_s(x) = g(x) h(x)$$

$$\tilde{F}_s(\eta^s) = 0 \Rightarrow g(\eta^s) = 0 \vee h(\eta^s) = 0$$

$$\text{Daher } g(\eta^s) = 0 \quad \eta^{sp}, \quad \eta^{sp^{d-1}}$$

$$\text{— dann } \text{uncl}, \text{ } p \text{ uncl. } d \text{ uncl.}$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \tilde{F}_s, \quad h = 1$$

Theorem: Assume  $\varphi$ , in  $\mathbb{F}_2 \dots$

$\square \dots \square$

Lemma:  $f$  - LCP,  $\deg f \leq n$

$$f \mid x^{2^n} - x \iff n \mid n$$

$\square \dots \square$

Theorem:  $\mathbb{F}_2$  :  $\square$   $f \mid x^{2^n} - x$   
 $f$  - LCP, given.  
 $\deg f \mid n$

$\square \dots \square$