

2.3. Koeffizienten und Reste

Kongruenztheorie

Theorem (uniqueness of representation) : $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$f = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n, \quad p - \text{primz.}$$

Es gilt $\forall 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad p \nmid a_i, \quad p \nmid x^{a_0}, \quad \text{und}$

$f = \text{reduzierte Summe} \quad / \mathbb{Z}.$

\square Hilfsvorstellung $\exists g, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x] : f = gh$

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

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

$$\bar{f} = \bar{g} \cdot \bar{h} \quad , \quad \text{u.d.} \quad a_n x^n \equiv \bar{g} \cdot \bar{h}$$

$\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ — o.g. perf. \Rightarrow u.d. \Rightarrow

$$\bar{g} = b_m x^m, \quad \bar{h} = c_l x^l \quad m = l = n$$

$$g = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i x^i, \quad h = \sum_{i=0}^l c_i x^i \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma^{\pm}]$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow p \mid b_0 \dots p \mid c_0 \Rightarrow p^l \mid b_0 c_0 = a_0 - \text{durch}$$

Lemma (Kehne Tasseau): $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma^{\pm}]$

f - vesp. /A $\Leftrightarrow f$ vesp. /Q

\square Hypothese $f = gh$, $g, h \in \mathbb{Q}[\Sigma^{\pm}]$

$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ $ag(x), bh(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma^{\pm}]$ -
nur einheitlich
(irrational \Rightarrow MOD vorschr. = 1)

$$f(x) = \underbrace{ag(x)}_{g_1(x)} \cdot \underbrace{bh(x)}_{h_1(x)}$$

From $p \mid ab$, know

$$1 \quad \text{I}^p \Sigma x \quad 0 = \bar{f}_i = \bar{g}_i \cdot \bar{h}_i \Rightarrow \bar{g}_i = 0 \text{ und } \bar{h}_i = 0$$

$\Rightarrow p \mid \text{norm. } g_i(x) \quad \text{und} \quad p \mid \text{norm. } h_i(x)$

$g_i = a g \quad h_i = b h \quad - \quad \text{vorausgesetzt}$

$\Rightarrow \exists f \text{ mit } p - \text{v.a.} \quad \Rightarrow a^b = 1$

$2) \quad f = g, h, \quad \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma X] \quad \text{■}$

Lemma: $p - \text{v.a.} \quad f(x) = x^{p-1} + x^{p-2} + \dots + x + 1$

$f(x) = \text{rezipr. } / \mathbb{Q}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a.l.} \quad f(x) &= \frac{x^p - 1}{x - 1} \quad f(x+1) = \frac{(x+1)^p - 1}{x} = \\ &= x^{p-1} + \binom{p}{p-1} x^{p-2} + \dots + \binom{p}{1} \end{aligned}$$

Wegen Faktor $\Rightarrow f(x+1) = \text{rest.} \Rightarrow f(x) = \text{rest.} \quad \text{■}$

Def.: f(x) ist poly. Funktion
 $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0$, $f'(x) = n a_n x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1$

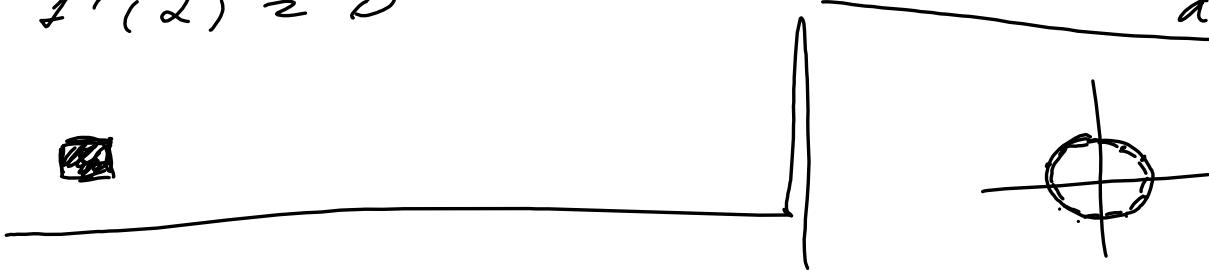
Lemma: C6-Lemma:

- 1) $(f \circ g)' = f' \circ g'$
- 2) $(f g)' = f' g + f g'$

□ ... 

Lemma: f(x) ist k-fach.
 $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0$ $((x-\alpha)^a | f(x))$
 $a \geq 2$

□ ... 



Fazit:

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

$$a_n = \langle e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{n}} \rangle = \text{wenn normale Wurzeln}$$

osystem " $\sqrt[n]{1}$ "
 $\lambda \in U_n$ war wiederum " $\sqrt[n]{1}$ " ein
 $U_n = \langle \lambda \rangle$, u. λ^i - pale.
 $x^n - 1$ hat roots κ , n F₂?
Osk.: κ - here, hope res. mean
 $x^n - 1$ has n-th roots here
osystem $K^{(n)}$.
 futh. wofür $x^n - 1$ $\kappa^{(n)}$ osystem U_n .
 char $\kappa = p$ (dann $p = 0$)
Frage: 1) ean φx^n , no
 U_n - which sp. up. n.
 2) φ cm $\varphi^{(n)}$, $n = p^e m$, φx^n , $\kappa =$
 $K^{(n)} = K^{(m)}$, $U_n = U_m$,

no/ur $x^n - 1$ $\in K^{(n)}$ - n -root $\alpha_n \in$
useful. p^e

□ $n \geq 2$.

proof. $y_n = (x^n - 1)^{1/n} = x^{n-1} = 0$ for
 $x = 0$ (even $p \times n$). In $K^{(n)}$ x^{n-1}
we choose y_n non-zero, $|y_n| = n$
so $y_n - \alpha_n$ - vanish.

From $n = p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_t^{e_t}$

now $x^{\frac{n}{p_i}} - 1$ non-zero in S_{p_i} since $\frac{n}{p_i}$
non-zero, i.e. $y_n \in U_n$.

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

Therefore $\beta_i = \alpha_i^{\frac{n}{p_i e_i}}$

$(\beta_i)^{p_i^{e_i}} = \alpha_i^n = 1 \Rightarrow$ non. $\beta_i \mid p_i^{e_i}$
i.e. unless $\log p_i^{e_i} s_i \leq e_i$

Also $\beta_i^{p_i^{e_i-1}} = \alpha_i^{\frac{n}{p_i}} \neq 1$. Th.s. $\text{ord } \alpha_i = p_i^{e_i}$

However, now $\beta = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_t = \text{ord. } n$.

Therefore $\text{ord. } n < n$, $\text{ord. } n \mid n$

$$n = p_1^{e_1} - p_t^{e_t} \Rightarrow \exists i \quad \text{ord. } n \mid \frac{n}{p_i}$$

where $\exists i \quad \frac{n}{p_i}$

$$\gamma = \beta = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_t$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i^{e_i} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord. } \beta_i \mid \frac{n}{p_i} \Rightarrow \text{ord. } \beta_i = p_i^{e_i}$$

M.O. $\beta \in U_n$ — ord. n $U_n = \langle \beta \rangle$

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

Ost.: char $k = p \times n$. Faktoren α_n und
Hyperl. $\sqrt[n]{1}$

Clebsch: mehr wahr. $\sqrt[n]{1} = e^{(n)}$

Ost.: char $k = p \times n$, $s -$ wahr $\sqrt[n]{1}$

$\phi_n(x) = \prod_{\substack{s \text{ mod } n \\ (s, n) = 1}} (x - s^n)$ hat n -ten Hyper.
wahr. / K

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

Theorem: char $k = p \times n$

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

2) $\phi_n(x)$ def. auf \mathbb{Z} und \mathbb{Q} wohldefiniert

K , \mathbb{Z} und \mathbb{Q} ohne 0

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

$$\square \quad 1) \quad x^{n-1} = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - s^i) = \bigcap_{d \mid n} \bigcap_{(i,n)=d} (x - s^i)$$

$$(i, n) = d \Rightarrow 1 \quad \text{now } s^i = \frac{n}{d}$$

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

$$i = ds \quad (s, \frac{n}{d}) = 1 \quad s^i = s^{ds} = s^s \\ \text{z - cycl. root. of } \frac{n}{d}$$

$$\text{h.e.} \quad \bigcap_{(i,n) = d} (x - s^i) = \bigcap_{(s, \frac{n}{d}) = 1} (x - s^{\frac{n}{d}}) = \\ \cong \wp_{\frac{n}{d}}(x)$$

$$x^{n-1} = \bigcap_{d \mid n} \wp_{\frac{n}{d}}(x) = \bigcap_{d \mid n} \wp_d(x)$$

$$2) \text{ no } \omega \text{ such. } \wp_1(x) = x^{-1}$$

$$\text{from } n > 1, \quad \wp_d(x) \quad (d < n)$$

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

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

Dann gesucht ein solcher x^{n-1} in $L(x)$

$$x^{n-1} = f z_1 + r_1, \quad f \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad r_1, \dots$$

$$r_{n-1} = v_n z_n, \quad \dots \quad \text{■}$$

Beweis: $\phi_n(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ - weya. l. sch

\square $y - 1$ ist teiler von y □

Beweis: char $k = p^m$. 1) y "appr." $\sqrt[pm]{1}$
 $\Rightarrow \phi_n(y) = 0$ 2) kann char $k = 0$, u.s. \mathbb{Z}
 \Leftrightarrow

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

$1 = z^0, z^1, \dots, z^{n-1}$ - poten.
 $z^m \neq 1$
 $1 \leq m \leq n-1$

Zusammen $\forall d \in \mathbb{N}, d < n \quad \operatorname{cp}_d(z) \neq 0$

$$\operatorname{dp}_d(x) | x^d - 1 \quad , \quad \operatorname{dp}_d(z) = z \quad z^d - 1 = 0$$

$- \quad \text{if} \quad z^n \neq 1, \quad n < n$

$\therefore \operatorname{dp}_n(z) = 0.$

2):
② $\operatorname{dp}_n(z) = 0, \quad \operatorname{dp}_n(x) | x^n - 1 \quad z^n = 1$

Fixierung $z^n = 1, \quad n < n$

$$\operatorname{cp}_n(x) = \text{restl. } \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (\operatorname{dp}_n, x^n - 1) = 1 \quad (n < n)$$

$$\Rightarrow r, s \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \quad r(x) \operatorname{dp}_n(x) + s(x)(x^n - 1) = 1$$

$$r(z) \operatorname{dp}_n(z) + s(z)(z^n - 1) = 1$$

$$\stackrel{n}{\underset{0}{\equiv}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad z^n - 1 \neq 0$$

$n <$

$$z - \text{wurz. } \sqrt[n]{1}$$



$$K = \mathbb{F}_p^r, \quad p \times n$$

Fragestellung: $\det_n(x) \in F_1(x) \dots F_r(x)$,

$F_i(x) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ - rezip., rest. des R : $= d$

$$\ell = \frac{\varphi(n)}{d}, \quad d - \text{wof. } p \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}/(Z)$$

(hence. $\because p^d \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$)

$$(N \in \text{PEPblB} \approx 10^{100})$$

$$\square \quad \text{Ist } \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_p^n - \text{gen. } \sqrt{1} \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p$$

$$\gamma \in \mathbb{F}_p^n - \text{rest. } \mathbb{F}_p \quad \gamma^n - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma^{p^n} - \gamma = 0$$

$\Rightarrow p^n - 1 = 0(n), \quad \text{Ist } \gamma \text{ d - erster } \gamma$

$$\text{m. z. } p^d \equiv 1(n)$$

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

γ - then $\sqrt[p]{\gamma} \Rightarrow \text{def}_n(\gamma)$

$$\text{For } F_r(x) = (x - \gamma)(x - \gamma^p) \dots (x - \gamma^{p^{d-1}})$$

$$(F_r(x))^r = (x^r - \gamma^r) \dots (x^r - \underset{\gamma}{\gamma^{r^d}}) = F_r(x^r)$$

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

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

thus $\gamma^s, s, n \geq 1$ γ^s - non $\sqrt[p]{\gamma}$

$\Rightarrow \text{def}_s(\gamma^s)$.

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

$\gamma^{s p^i}, \gamma^{s p^j}$ - not less.

$$(\gamma^{s p^i} \neq \gamma^{s p^j} \Leftrightarrow s p^i \geq s p^j \Leftrightarrow)$$

$$p^i \geq p^j (n) - \dots > < \text{ or } ^d)$$

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

$\varphi(n)$ und s : $(s, n) = 1$

$$\tilde{P}_n(x) = \prod_{\substack{\text{smallest} \\ (s, n)=1}} (x - s) = \prod_{(s, n)=1} P_s(x)$$

$\deg \tilde{F}_s = d$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\varphi(n)}{d}$ \leftarrow Dimension.

$\tilde{F}_s(x) = \text{wkt. } \tau \text{ } (\tilde{F}_p \times X)$.

Hypothese $F_s(x) = g(x) h(x)$

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

Dann $g(\zeta^s) = 0$. ζ^s , $\therefore \zeta^{sp^{d-1}}$

- dann negat., rest. \Rightarrow unrest.

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

Theorem: Ausrechnen, sei \mathbb{F}_2 ...

D ... Q

Rechen: f - nach., $\deg f = 4$
 $f \mid x^2 - x \iff \text{u} \mid h$

D ... Q

Theorem: \mathbb{F}_2 : D $f = x^2 - x$
 f - nach., genau.
 $\deg f \leq n$

D ... Q