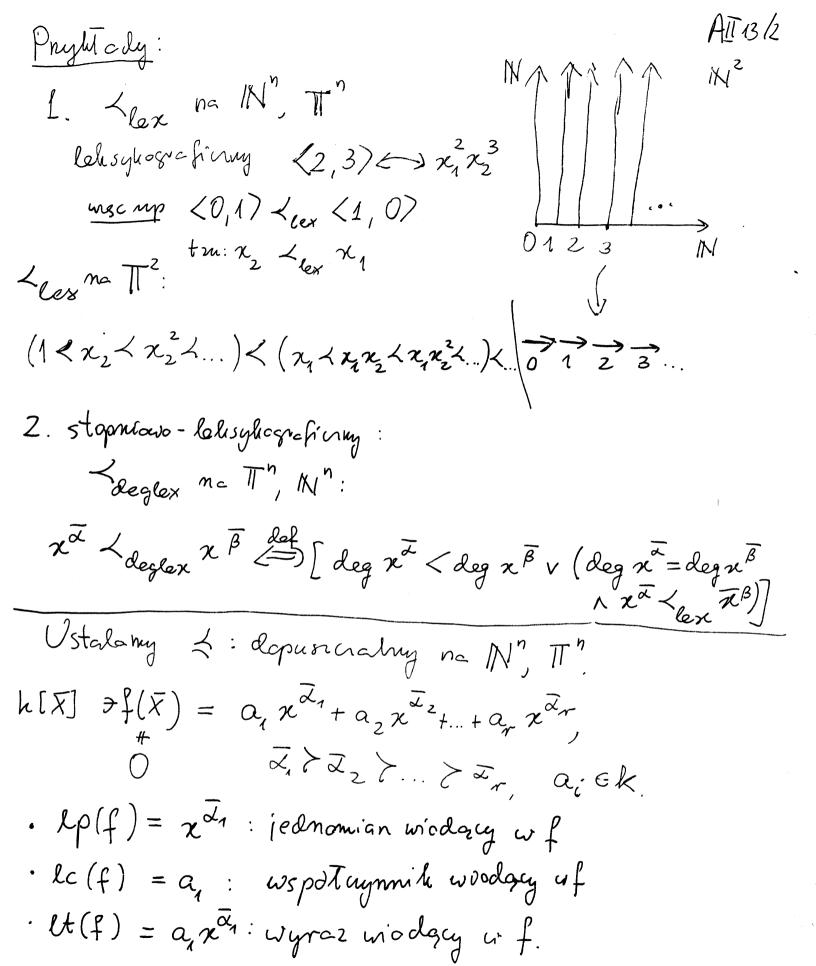
Wyltad 13/14. ALIG/1 Prypommenve: Dang $f \in k[X]$. Gy $f \in I$? f = Zgifi k[X] $f = \sum_{\bar{\beta}}^{k} \alpha_{\bar{\beta}} \times^{\bar{\beta}}$ $\overline{\beta} = (\beta_n, \beta_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ widoindeks $\prod^n = \{ X^{\overline{\beta}} : \overline{\beta} \in \mathbb{N}^n \} \stackrel{1-1}{\underset{na}{\longleftarrow}} \mathbb{N}^n$ $\chi^{\overline{\beta}} \longleftrightarrow \bar{\beta}$ Jak dudié z senta u k [X]? Def. 13.2. (1) & pongdeh na N, po osiach: $\overline{A} \leq \overline{\beta} \iff A_i \leq \beta_i dla i = 1,.,n.$ (2) L: porradele liniary na IN pest dopusicalny, gdy: € 7 : najmnælsey $(6) \vec{\mathcal{A}} \leq \vec{\beta} \implies \vec{\mathcal{A}} + \vec{\mathcal{Y}} \leq \vec{\beta} + \vec{\mathcal{Y}}$ (3). < ~>> L sasta wersia (prec TI" (> IN") · < na IN indukuje < na IIn

Uwaga 13.3. L: dopuszcrahy ⇒ Ldoby (i ot(IN, X) ≤ w)



Dreleme z resitor vog L:

Def. 13.4. $(f, \tilde{g}, h \in h[\bar{x}])$

f 3>h (f redulinge sodo h modulog, w 1 hrobus),

gdy: lp(g) dricti pemen niezerowy wyraz v w f

ovar $h = f - \frac{v}{lt(q)}g$

trn: h powstaje 2 f priez: {usumsae z f wyrazav k wyrazy v'z f t.ze v' > v bez z miany

Prystal (<= lex),

 $g = 2 x_1 x_2 + x_2^3$ (t(g)) $f = 6 x_1^2 x_2 - x_1 + 4 x_2^3 - 1$

 $3x_{i} \cdot lt(g)$

 $h = f - 3x_1g = -3x_1x_2^3 - x_1 + 4x_2^3 - 1.$

Def. 13.5. $(f, h, f_1, ..., f_s \in k[\bar{X}], F = \{f_1, ..., f_s\})$

f + h (Efreduluje no do h modulo F), gdy:

f. fin h, fiz hz ... ht-1 fits h dla pewingo t i pewing h in, , it, ha, ..., ht-1.

• gdy h jui dalé me moin a reclubewal mod F: $h = r_F(f)$: petra reduby f modulo f.

AD13/4

$$\frac{\text{Pnyllad}}{\text{L} = \text{Laglex}} f_1 = x_1 x_2 - x_2, \quad f_2 = x_2^2 - x_1 \in \mathbb{Q}[X_1, X_2]$$

$$= \text{Laglex} \quad F = \{f_1, f_2\}, \quad f = x_1 x_2^2$$

$$\frac{\pi_{2}}{\chi_{1}\chi_{2}^{2}} \xrightarrow{f_{1}} \frac{f_{2}}{\chi_{2}^{2}} \xrightarrow{f_{2}} \chi_{1} \qquad \chi_{1} = \chi_{F}(f).$$

$$\chi_{1}\chi_{2}^{2} - \chi_{2}f_{1} = \chi_{2}^{2} \qquad \chi_{2}^{2} - 1 \cdot f_{2} = \chi_{1}$$

Def. 13.6. (
$$I \triangle k[X]$$
, $G = \{g_1, ..., g_t\} \subseteq I \setminus \{09\}$).

$$(\forall f \in I \setminus \{0\})(\exists i \in \{1, ..., t\}) | ep(g_i) | ep(f).$$

Def. 13.7. Dla
$$S \subseteq k[\overline{X}]$$
,
Lt(S) = ({lt(s): seS}) $\triangleleft k[\overline{X}]$.

NWSR:

$$(2)$$
 $\forall f \in k[\bar{X}] (f \in I \Leftrightarrow f \xrightarrow{G} 0)$ $\Rightarrow I = (G)$

(3)
$$\forall f \in k[X] (f \in I \Leftrightarrow f = \sum_{i=1}^{t} h_i g_i dla pewnych h_i \in k[X]$$

t. ie $lp(f) = \max(lp(h_i) \cdot lp(g_i))$

(4)
$$Lt(G) = Lt(I)$$
.

Wh. 13.9. Jest G: baza Gróbneva dla I, to I = '(G) i many algorytm rozstnygajacy, ny $f \in I \ (\Leftarrow) \ f \xrightarrow{G} \ 0)$.

Wn. 13.10 $\forall I \Delta k[\bar{X}] \exists G : Baza Gróßnera dla I:$ D-d. Niech $G \subseteq I$ tre Lt(G) = Lt(I).

Noch I = (fi., fs) Ik [X]. Problem: Jah znaleré bazg Grébneva dla [?

Def. 13.11.

Niech f. g & k [X] \ E OS, l = NWW(lp(f), lp(g))

 $S(f,g) = \frac{\ell}{\ell t(f)} \cdot f - \frac{\ell}{\ell t(g)} \cdot g$

S-wielomian dla pany, welomian syzygii.

Lemat 13.12. Zat, ie f,.., f, ek[x], O + B E N",

 $lp(fi) = x\overline{\beta} dl_{\alpha} i = 1,...,s.$

Nech $f = \sum_{i=1}^{5} c_i f_i$. Jesti $lp(f) \langle x^{\overline{\beta}}, t | f = \sum_{i \neq j} d_{ij} S(f_i, f_j)$

Tw. 13.13. (Buchberger, ~1964). Nech G={g', ,96} = k[x].

Wtedy G: bara Gvóbneva dla I=(G) (

 $\forall i \neq j \quad S(g_{i},g_{j}) \xrightarrow{G} 0.$

Dane $I = (f_1, ..., f_s) \triangleleft k[X]$ Cel: baza Gvo'bnera Golla I. Konstruujerung $H_0 \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H_2 \subseteq ...$ (shorinare) relumen ujinie.

- · Ho = { f1/..., fs}
- · Zat, ie Hn dane.

1°. dle peurnych $f \neq g \in H_n$ $h_{f,g} = \mathcal{H}_n(S(f,g)) \neq 0$ Whedy $H_{n+1} = H_n \cup \{h_{f,g}\}$.

2°. Jésti 71°, to STOP i G=Hn.

To diata

1. Algorytm sis zatnymuje, bo:

jedine, to dostajemy HofHafHaf... meshormony.

Nech $I_n = Lt(H_n) \triangle k[\overline{X}]$

 $I_{v} \subseteq I_{1} \subseteq I_{2} \subseteq \dots$

In # In+1, bo: much he Hn+1 Hn. h=hf,g dle personyth

lt(h) & In+1, lt(h) & In

(bojest: lt(h) & In, to h moine medichawai

Sphecinosi

nod Hn)

2 noetheroushobus k[X]

2. Ody algorytm ong zatnyma, to G=1+n: lone Grothmera dla I (tw.13.13)

R: driedrina meshannane t-ie (Va ER 1809) a ma skonneme well podrielníkow w R

Prysited Z, Z[Vd] (d<0)

Dla taluich R moinc efelitywnic stwierdnii, cy f & R(X) jest merozitadalny ($w R_o[X]$). Bso f: pierwotny (1=c(f))• Zat, $ie f: rozitadalny (w R_o[X]),$

 $g(X) \cdot h(X)$, $g, h \in R_{M}[X]$, deg g, deg h > 0.

Nuch $k = \frac{1}{2} deg(f)$. $N_p - deg g \leq k$.

Niech $c_{01\cdots,c_{k}} \in R$ trie $f(c_{i}) \neq 0$. $g(c_{i}) \cdot h(c_{i}) \implies g(c_{i}) \mid f(c_{i}) \mid \omega R.$

Niech (do,..., dk): ultad drielminder (f(co),..., f(Ek)) (of one dui) [takich uhtadow jest shoner wiele]

Nech W(X) ∈ Ro[X]: wielomian interpolacyjny Lagrange'a: W(ci)=di, i=0,...,h deg $W \leq h$ (patrollusta 15) g musi być = W dla pewnego takesa W

Metoda polega na sprandreniu, ay letores W nalenja RIX i ay wtedy dueli f w R[X].

AIB/8 Wm. 14. 1. Metals moine stosowé do previcieni $R' = R[X], R[X_1, X_2], R[X_1, X_2, X_3], ...$ (algorytm palazye, il převšuenie te R'tei maja igdana Masnosil Payload Gy f(X)=XS-3X4+3X3 Wn. 14.2. W jen sposob moine 2 najdować vozhtady nielomianou. w Q[X1,..., Xn] lub Ro[X1,..., Xn], gdy dodethouro R: UFD. Pryload. $G_{y} f(x) = X^{5} - 3X^{4} + 3X^{3} + 2X^{2} - 8X + 3$ jest rocklockly w Q(x) $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} w Z(x) dx$ $k = L^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2$. $C_0 = 0$, $C_1 = 1$, $C_2 = 2$ f(co) = 3 f(c2)=3 f(9)=-2 dieluki: hielmhi: ±3 WZ ±1 $\begin{array}{c}
\pm 3 \\
\pm 1 \\
d_2
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c}
64 \text{ wybory} \\
(d_0, d_1, d_2)
\end{array}$ ± 1 d_1 He: $ddy(d_0',d_1',d_2') = -(d_0,d_1,d_2)$, to W' = -W, we $W' \sim W \otimes Z[X]$ $W' \approx W' \approx Z[X]$ Le Wzonu Lagrangela:

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

 $\left[\text{hzdr: } W(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} d_i \frac{\int_{j\neq i}^{j} (X-c_j)}{\int_{j\neq i}^{j} (c_i-c_j)}, W(c_i) = d_i \right]$

 $= \left(\frac{d_0 + d_2}{2} - d_1\right) \chi^2 + \left(2d_1 - \frac{3d_0 + d_2}{2}\right) \chi + d_0$ de do=3, d₁=2, d₂=3 ← tylhojedne z tych 32 możlius.1 $W(X) = (X^2 - 2X + 3) | f(X)$ [edyny podrietník f stopmia = 2, aver $F(X) = (X^2 - 2X + 3)(X^3 - X^2 - 2X + 1)$ moencelitadahe, 60: X=2X+3/X=X-2X+1. Chrishe tw. o rentach: ly,..., ly & Zt parami und. peruse, ly,..., by & Z, O=li<hi. Whedy $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z} \ \forall i = 1,..., r \ m \equiv l_i \pmod{k_i}$

Ogólme:

R: prevenen 2 1 + D, IJR, 9,6 ER $a \equiv b \pmod{I} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a - b \in I$ premierry TW.14.3. (Chimshie tw. a resultach) $\Rightarrow a+I=b+I$.

Zarie I,..., Ir ar tie Viti I; + Îj = R, over lunger GR. Whedy In ER Vi=1,..., ~ n = li (mod [i)

D-d Indukya wyl. r.

1. r=1 jasue. $n=l_1$ dobre

 $a_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{I_2}, a_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{I_1}$ $R = I_1 + I_2$ $\begin{array}{cccc}
\psi & \psi & \psi \\
1 & = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2
\end{array}$ $n = l_2 a_1 + l_1 a_2$ dobre.

```
2°. Wrole indulicyjny: Zat, ic v >2 i dle v'< v
                                                            teza zach edri.
 · dla i = 1,..., r-1: Ii + Ir & R
                         a_{i} + b_{i} = 1
=) 1 = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_i + b_i) = a_1 \dots a_{r-1} (mcd I_r)
                                  \Gamma_1 \cdots \Gamma_r / \text{wise } 1 \in (\underline{\Gamma_1 \cdots \Gamma_{r-1}}) + \underline{\Gamma_r} = R

m \in R \text{ } t \text{ } ie :
 Z zat. indukc. istmer mrek tie:
     \begin{cases} m_r = 0 \pmod{(\Gamma_1 \dots \Gamma_{r-1})} & (\Gamma_1 \dots \Gamma_{r-1}) \leq \bigcap_{i=1}^{r-1} \Gamma_i \\ m_i = 1 \pmod{\Gamma_r} \end{cases}
 me me ( ) Ij.
Analogianie: (\exists m_i \in \bigcap_{j \neq i} I_j) m_i \equiv 1 \pmod{I_i}

dla i = 1,..., r

n := m_i l_i + ... + m_r l_r \equiv l_i \pmod{I_i}. \square
 Piers cienie inclomianou jako "algebry wolne".
  R: pievinen premienny 2 1+0.
 Lemat 14.4. Zat, ic f: R-R, homomatism p.21.
      g: {X,..., X, s -> R, down. Wedy
  F! f!: R[Xn...,Xn] -> R, homomonfirm piersnemi.
                   D-d f'(W(X_n...X_n)) = f(W)(g(X_n),...,g(X_n)) \Box
```

```
Wm. 14.5. Kaidy persuen premenny R
 jert hem om fingen der væren 72 [X] dle peninge X.
D-d. Nech A = {a: i & I'm senery's cy R (j'alo
                            (Mp. A=R doby) Pricisuen)
    f: Z -R, f(n)=n·12 homomonfirm persiemi.
    9: {Xi: i & I 4 -> R, g(Xi) = ai-
    f: Z[Xi:iel] => R
 (i ata
 Def. 14.6, ((F,+,) ciato, 5dy
(a) (F,+) gpa abeleura (trw. gpa addytywna ciata F)
0: el. neutrolny, zero crata.
1 : el. noutralmy jednosi ciale F.
     · rozdretne uzgly +
W szorególnosú a alo F to previven premenny 2 1 €0
                  w ktorym F* = F \ {05
(2) F, SF pod cialo viela F, gdy F,: cialo vylsdem
  driatan t, 2 F.
  W bedy: OF, = OF, 1F, = 1F
```

Def. 14. 7. (F: cvalo)that $F = \{ oval(1), w (F,+), gay and (1) < \emptyset \}$ the Moveletenystyha

Pringlet coly. Ther
$$Q = \text{char} |R = \text{cher} |C = 0$$

 $Q \subseteq |Q \subseteq C|$
 $\text{production } C$

· char $72p=p=char(Z_p(X))$ meshenume

· Mar Z₃[X]/(X³+2X+1) = 3 X³+2X+1 meror Worldon w Z₃[X] => Z₃[X]/(X³+2X+1) ciaro.

Uwaga 14.8. (p). Jeoli char F = n > 0, to n : l. piemsza i dla hardego (p). Ditall $x \in F$, m - x = x + ... + x = 0.

 $\frac{D \cdot d}{n} \cdot \frac{\chi_{+...} \chi}{n} = \chi_{-} \frac{1 + ... + \chi_{-} 1}{n} = \chi_{-} \left(\frac{1 + ... + 1}{n} \right) = \chi_{-} 0 = 0$

· Zat. me uprost, ve n $\frac{1}{2}$ me pet prewere. n > 1, wit c $n = m \cdot k$, 1 < m, k < n

Nuch $a = 1 + \dots + 1$, $b = 1 + \dots + 1$. Weeky

 $0 \neq \alpha \cdot b = (1 + ... + 1)(1 + ... + 1) = 1 \cdot 1 + ... + 1 \cdot 1 = 0$

Uwage. Jed: F, EF pada: To, to Mar F, = Nor F.

Uwase 14.9. Zat, ie n 70 i Mar Ffn. Wedy

YxeF JlyeF n.y=x

D-d Ew.

```
(1) Zanie char F=p>0. Whely works Fzamera policials
 Lem nt 14.10.
(2) Zat, re mar F = 0. Whody -//-
D_{-d}(1). Nuch F' = \{0, 1, 1+1, ..., 1+..., 1 = <10 < (F, +).
    · (F',+) = (Zp,+)
                               (n.1) \cdot (m.1) = nm \cdot 1 = r_p(nm) \cdot 1 \in F'
    · Flzamhn. na · :
    of: \mathbb{Z}_p \to F' f': izomenfizm struktur (ce.)

n \not= m \cdot 1 wic: F': ciato \cong \mathbb{Z}_p.
(2) (a). (podebny argument:
  Char F = 0 = 1 +m70 ] ly & F m.y=1.
                  dle \frac{n}{m} \in \mathbb{Q} mech \frac{n}{m} \cdot 1_F = \frac{det}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m}
         f: \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{F} f(\frac{m}{m}) = \frac{m}{m} \cdot 1_F \quad f: \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\cong} f[\mathbb{Q}] = F'.
 Vwage Podeialo F'EF z Cemater 14.10:
najminejsse podeialo ciata F.
 Des. 14.11. (Faiato). F: wato preste (=) Frue ma ped viat
Wasviege.
 Uwage 19.12
 (1) Z doht. do \(\centerrightarrow\) wasyskie water proste to \mathbb{Z}_p (P=2,3,5,...)
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(2) Koide ciato F zamera jedyne podciato proste.

```
TW.14.13.
ZoT, ie char F = p>0 i F: shannone. Wedy |F/=pn dla
persugo n 20.
                                            Wedy ( temet 14.109)
D-d Nech Fo CF podurato proste.
                                              F. & Zp, | F. = p.
  Ogdning.
   F<sub>1</sub> \subseteq F<sub>2</sub>: rozsienenne (sat \Longrightarrow F<sub>2</sub>: prestrem l'inione ned F<sub>1</sub>:
             F2 = (F2,+,0, r.) rGF1
                     rox = rox liame w Fz.
 mp: 1K: p. Limou. /Q Fz
 (bero: tru. boro Hamela)
           F: prestren livious ned Fo
  Nech n = dim<sub>F</sub> F < 0 (bo F: sherrene
   = \int_{0}^{\infty} F \approx \frac{1}{f_{0} \times ... \times f_{0}}, \quad \text{ange} \quad |F| = p^{1}.
 Uwasa (p: l. premore). Dla haidego n > 0 istrueje
 jedque viato Fpn tre 1 Fpn = pn (z doll. do =)
           f:F1 > F2 henrom on fiem (=) f=0 lub
struktur f:monoma
                                                     f: monomorfism.
 D-d Kerf & F, => Kerf = \ OS lub Kerf = F_1.
```

Uwase 14.14. Zarie char F=p 70. Wedy A [] 13/15 w ciell F: (x+y) = xp+yp $\frac{D-d}{(x+y)^{p}} = x^{p} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{p_{i}}{x}\right) x^{p-i} y^{i}}_{=20} + y^{p} = x^{p} + y^{p}$ $(N \ni (\stackrel{P}{i}) = \frac{p!}{i!(p-i)!} p | \text{limb} \longrightarrow p | (\stackrel{P}{i}) M_{-} i=1,...,p-1$ Wn. (Mor F=p>0). Fundige & Fr: F -> F dene menen Fr(x)=xP Jest monomosfirmen viat. (tra. fundige Frobeniusa) Falt F: Wato shena. >> F*: gpa cy Winna. Wm. Grupy $\mathbb{Z}_{p}^{*} = (\{1, 2, ..., p - 19, p) \ \text{sq. cyhlinne.}$ Un. (Mar F=p>0) Ff= Fxf:xeFg podarato Jesti F: shemaone, to F=Ff ciateF.

Del Fr: F = FP CF.

Rownania w ciatach

X2+1=0: me marozw. w IR

ma rozw: w C

Fr: Fp(X) - Zp(X)

me pert "no"

Lemat 14.15

Zal, ie $W(X) \in F[X]$, deg W > 0. Whely istrucye viallo $F_1 \supseteq F$ to $F_2 \bowtie W$ me perwosteh $w \not = F_3$.

D-d $W(x) = V_1(x) - ... V_n(x)$ merodicheme w F[x].

bso. W= Vy merentodely w F [x].

an Xn+an-1 Xn-1/-+ ao, an +0, ai € F, n >0.

Nech $I = (W) \times F[X]$, $f_1 = F[X]/I$ cialo malsymolog $\begin{cases} c_0 + cX_1 + c_1 \times X_1 + c_2 \times X_2 + c_3 \times X_3 \end{cases}$

Eco+cx+..+cn-1 X + I: ci 6 F / ber poutoner (posta i nermame).

Niedn i: F > Fy i: monomorfen cial (civ.)

at > a+i i: f => i[f] \leftarrow fy.

Uborsenvenn Fzi[F].~ FSF1.

Nuch b= X+I = f1.

· w F, . W(b) = an b"+ . + c, b + a = 0, 60:

 $a_n(X+I)^n + ... + a_n(X+I) + a_0 = (a_n X^n + ... + a_n X+a_0) + I = W(X) + I = I = 0$

Det 14,16. Ciato f jest algebraienne demburgte, gely hardy

WEF[X] Ma merwiastehwF.

dez 70 TW. Kaide ciato F jest pod ciatem pervuezo ciata alg. domlin.

Uwage 14.17. Cialo algebraianne demandre jest meshonnan.

D-d Mémprost. Zar, le F= {ao,..., any shorinant viato elg. dembr.

F[X] > W(X) = (X-00)(X-01), (X-01)+1F

nie ma previosfue w F y.