Daca commde-ul los este ined 17x2+51x+51 X3+ x2-3X-6 - x3-3x2-3X 1 +x - 5 15 atunci idealul genorat de acele 2 pol -2x2-6x-6 este maximal.  $x^{3}+x^{2}-3x-6=(17x^{2}+51x+51)(\frac{1}{17}x-\frac{2}{17})+0$  [2,4)=(2) e ca asta! Agadon (2x +9x3+18x2+18x+9, 2x4+8x3+17x2+21x+15)= =17x2-151x+51= (f,g)=x2+3x+3 me are od in (0=) ideal max = x2 + 3 x+3 + 1 => (f,9) mu & deal maximal in Q[1] max 36 2(x1)(x3) = (x5+ x2)(x3+x5)(x2+x5) e 2[x1, x2, x3] qe Z[x1,x2,x3] al. f(x1,x2,x3)= q(b1, b2, b3) 9(0,0,1)=? 9 mu e simetrice No soviem pe & ca produs de pol. sim dred. LIL & = LT[XD+X2]LTL(X1+X3)LTL(X2+X3) = X15. X15. X25 = X10. X2 La ultimbe consultation ce Stancius  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$   $\langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_2 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_2 \rangle = \langle x_2 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_2 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_2 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle = \langle x_2 \rangle = \langle x_1 \rangle =$ 9(0,0,1)= \$(1, 8, 8)= (15+ 85)(15+ 810)(85+ 810) = on \$1 calcula prea mori lo gregala la calcule = \(\frac{2}{178} \frac{12}{18} \frac{1}{18} g simetrie => 7(1,8,82)=(15+83)(15+810)(85+810): =(1, 62)(1+E)(62, E) = cal cule, = (1+8+62+63)(62+8)= ii explic cum mmultisc ficcole = ( E2+ E+2) ( E2+ E) = = 847 837 83+82+282+28=2+382+38= a fie xore =3182+8+11-1=3.0-1=-1  $(2^{3} - 1)$  = 7(2 + 2 + 1) -  $(2^{3} + 2 + 1 - 0)$  am with an some

Dacá gasese o transposiție la core îmi da dif s me e similaic 9 similaries  $(30 \times 19) = 9$  unde  $(30 \times 19) = 9$  $Q(1,0,0) = \begin{cases} D_1 & 1 \\ D_2 & 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} X_1 \geq 0 \\ X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 9(1,0,0)= \$(1,0,0)=(1+0)(1+0)(0+0)=1+-1=> g(1,0,0) 7 9(0,0,1) => 9 me este gol. simetric. % Ohe Z[x1,xe,xs] [x(h)=E17). h (4) ress n(x1, x2, x5)=(x1-x2)(x1-x5)(x2-x5) h(x1, x2, x5) hie Z[xi, xe, xo] pd. simitric V=(1 2) => h(x,x2,x1,x2) = h(x,x2,x3) (x2-x1)(x2-x3)(x,-x3) = h(xn x2,x3) 0=(13)=> h(x3, x2, X1)=h(x4 x2, x3) (Xg-X2)(X3-X1)(X2-X1, 1 = h1X1, X2, X3) 0=(23) => h1x1,X3,X21=h(X1,X2,X3) (x1-x3)(x1-x2)(x3-x2)=6/x1x2,x3)

M-am gândit sa soriu macoon le inseamma acele transp.

 $x \cdot (x - 1) = 0$  in inel  $x \cdot (x - 1) = 0$  in inel  $a \cdot (a - 1) = 0$ 

M-am probit si am utat cà gradul polinomilia 4. R= O[X](2-12X+10) = {ax+6 | a,6 e Q} Cout ? = 2x+3 in R Mi-am dat seama dupa. Th. Imposturii on test => P = Q(x2+2X+10)+ 2x+3x4+2x3+10x2+2x+3 Jan Q= X=5 P= x2+2x+10+2x+3 = x2+4x+13 max 6DU(R)- multimea elem. inversabile X2+2x+10 polinom ireductibil in Q -> b=4-4-10 LO -> politic complexe => (2-12x+10) = 7 -cop & deci U[R] = R 1 [0]

Det compulie: Un ind s.m. com dacă orice dem. 2 max 0 R= Q[x](2-4) au ocephia his o use impossobil -> conclusia  $\chi^{2} - 4 = (X - 2)(X + 2)$ (x-2) x (x+2) sunt comaximale: x-2-(x+2)=-4 e(xQ) Abter Q[x](x-4) = Q[x](x-2) × Q[x](x+2) = Q × Q Ramana de soviétical R=0x0 Idem (QxQ) = {(0,0),(4,0),(0,1),(1,1)} => 4 idemp 2 incle sent izomorfe dasa partreasa Caut idemp In R: aceleasi prophietati (ax+6) = ax+ 6 Una dintre aceste este non de idem? atx 2 abx + b = ax + b Seminar 6 exc3 am marent ca daçã ax +1200-01x + b-b = 0 me are acelasi m. de idemp me sunt isomorf  $\begin{cases} a = 0 & a = 0 \\ 2ab - a = 0 \\ b^2 - b = 0 & b(b - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$ -> (0,1),(0,0) 2 idem? Am incorcal sã aflu idemp dupa a) Apadon R70 x0 m. dit de idemp. 40 mu sin nmc.