

Planul cursului:

I. Mitmetica în inele

II. Introducere în teorior modulelor

Contextul posti I: inele comutative, unitare, fara divizori où lui 0

(domenii de integritate)

a+0,6+0

a+0,6+0

(proful le va spune doar "dornenii")

Exemple: (72,+,-), Q, 18, C= corpuri

B = A = domeniu B = A = domeniu

Fix $\theta \in \mathbb{C}$ $\mathbb{Z}[\theta] = \{a+b\cdot\theta/a,b\in\mathbb{Z}\}$

Q: când este Z[θ] subinel în C?

 $a+b\cdot\theta = a'+b'\cdot\theta \implies a=a'$ (i) b=b'= **emplu: $1+1\cdot0 = 1+2\cdot0$ $b'' \neq b'$

= " este adevarata dis.". 0 \$ Q.

Dein:

Pp. $\theta \notin \mathbb{Q}$.

Pp. ca $a+b\cdot\theta = a'+b'\cdot\theta \Rightarrow (-b-b')\theta = a-a'$ Paca $b+b'\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{a-a'}{b-b'} \in \mathbb{Q}$

√ Doca θ ∉ a si t ∈ a a.î. ∃ azb ∈ ∠ cu t = a+ b · θ; otunci a si b sunt unice!

[Q]: 72[0] e subinul? 7p. 0 & Q. 72[0] subinul:

· (a+60) +(a'+6'.0) = (a+a') + (6+6').0 € 2[0]

· 1 = 1 + 0.0 € [0]

(*) $\cdot (a+b\cdot\theta)(a'+b'\cdot\theta) = aa' + (ab' + a'b)\theta + b\cdot b'\cdot\theta'$ =) $\theta^2 \in \mathcal{U}[\theta]$

 $\theta^2 = \alpha + b \cdot \theta \implies \theta^2 - b \cdot \theta - \alpha = 0$ and $\theta \in \mathcal{U}$

polinom monic de gr.II, cu coef. întregi

Reciproc. Pp. 0 este radacina à lui f∈ ¿[x],
grad f=2, 4 monic

=> 72[0] este subinel

$$\begin{aligned}
& + = x^2 + x \cdot x + \beta, & + y \in \mathcal{U} \\
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Alte exemple de domenie, subinele în c

· 0 = V-1 = i & a

 $\theta^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \theta$ este radacina pentru $f = x^2 + 1$

Z[i] este subinel al lui a ineur gutregion mi GAUSS

 $\theta = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{radoicina de ordin 3 a unitatii}$

02+0+1=0 f(0)=0, f= x+x+1

Z[-1+iv3] C C subinel

I'MELUL PHTREGILOR EISENSTEIN

. dez fixat a.s. VdeQ (va) -d=0 => f(va)=0, f=x-d => 2 [Vd] subinel

> 4 INEWL PHTREGILOR PATRATICI

$$\sqrt{\Delta} \notin Q$$

$$\theta = \frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$2[\theta] = \frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$0^2 = \frac{1+2\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$2 \cos \frac{\Delta}{2} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\theta^2 = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{d} + d}{2} = \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{d})}{4} + \frac{d-1}{4} = 0 + \frac{d-1}{4}$$

Daca
$$\frac{d-1}{4} \in \mathbb{Z} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} =$$

Daca
$$2\left[\frac{1+\sqrt{d}}{2}\right]$$
 est subinel, atunci $d = 41$.

 $\theta^2 = \theta + \frac{d-1}{4}$

$$0 \neq \emptyset$$

$$\alpha = -1 \quad \text{(in)} \quad d = -\beta \in \mathcal{U} \Rightarrow d = 1$$
(retieved)
(retieved)

Concluzie:
$$Z\left[\frac{1+\sqrt{d}}{2}\right] = \text{subinel ân } C$$

$$\sqrt{d} \notin Q, d = 4 \text{ 1}$$

Alse exemple de domenie

- · A[x1,...,xu] = includ de polinoanne au coef. în A=dom.
- · K = corp => K = domenin

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{5} / \frac{a \in A}{5 \in 5} \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{a}{5} + \frac{a'}{5} = \frac{a \cdot s' + a' \cdot s}{5 \cdot s'}$$

$$\frac{a}{5} \cdot \frac{a'}{5} = \frac{a \cdot a'}{5 \cdot s'}$$

Divizibilitate în domeniu

A = domenice

(=) 3 CEA a.î. b = a.c

a/a, 1/a, a/o

a/1 (=) a este inversabil (U(A) = mult. elem

0/a (=) a=0

Proprietati (Dem: Exc!)

- · alt si b/ x => a/x (transitivitate)
- · apa (reflexiva)
- · of si bla * a=b (mu este antisimetrica)

(ex): and (=) all si ela
Li asociate în divijibilitate

txc: "~" rel. de echivalenta a~f (=) ∃ u∈ U(A) a.s. baa a=b.u