

Семинар 21, 27.02.24 - Бельдиев

$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$ - кольцо

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$ - коммут. группа

$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$a(b+c) = ab+ac$$

$$(b+c)a = ba+ca$$

\mathbb{R} коммутативно, если: $ab=ba \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

\mathbb{R} - кольцо с единицей, если: $\exists 1 \in \mathbb{R}$, т.ч. $1 \cdot a = a \cdot 1 = a \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

#63.1. (3) $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$$(a+b\sqrt{2})(c+d\sqrt{2}) = (ac+2bd) + (ad+bc)\sqrt{2}$$

$$(a+b\sqrt{2}) + (c+d\sqrt{2}) = (a+c) + (b+d)\sqrt{2}$$

(4) $\{x+y\sqrt[3]{2} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$$(x+y\sqrt[3]{2})(z+t\sqrt[3]{2}) = xz + (xt+yz)\sqrt[3]{2} + yt\sqrt[3]{4} = a+b\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} = \sqrt[3]{4} \stackrel{?}{=} a+b\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{2})^2 - b\sqrt[3]{2} - a = 0$$

$\sqrt[3]{2}$ - корень $x^2 - bx - a = 0$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{2} = \frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 + 4a}{4}} = s \pm \sqrt{t}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} = s \pm \sqrt{t}$$

$$2 = s^3 \pm 3s^2\sqrt{t} + 3st \pm t\sqrt{t}$$

$$2 - s^3 - 3st = \pm \sqrt{t}(3s^2 + t)$$

$$\sqrt{t} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

#63.2 (a) $A = A^T$

$$(A+B)^T \stackrel{?}{=} A+B$$

$$\overset{''}{A^T+B^T} = A+B$$

$$(AB)^T \stackrel{?}{=} AB$$

$$\overset{''}{B^T A^T} = BA \Rightarrow \text{не коммут}$$

(g) $\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ ay & x \end{pmatrix}, x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ ay_1 & x_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 & y_2 \\ ay_2 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+x_2 & y_1+y_2 \\ a(y_1+y_2) & x_1+x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ ay_1 & x_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 & y_2 \\ ay_2 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 x_2 + ay_1 y_2 & x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2 \\ ay_1 x_2 + ax_1 y_2 & ay_1 y_2 + x_1 x_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{коммут}$$

#63.3 $f, g: [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(f+g)(x) := f(x) + g(x)$$

$$(fg)(x) := f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$(fg)h \stackrel{?}{=} f(gh) - ga$$

$$(f(x)g(x))h(x) = f(x)(g(x)h(x))$$

$$f(g+h) \stackrel{?}{=} fg + fh$$

$$(f(g+h))(x) \stackrel{?}{=} (fg+fh)(x) \Rightarrow f(x)(g(x)+h(x)) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x)g(x) + f(x)h(x)$$

(a) коммут

(b) $\{f: \exists f''(x) \forall x \in (a; b)\}$

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

$$(fg)'' = (f'g + fg')' = f''g + 2f'g' + fg''$$

$$e) a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) - \text{Konstante}$$

$$\#63.4 \quad (f \circ g)(t) = f(g(t))$$

$$(f+g)(t) = f(t) + g(t)$$

$$f \circ (g+h) \stackrel{?}{=} f \circ g + f \circ h$$

$$f(g(t) + h(t)) = f(g(t)) + f(h(t))$$

$$f(t) = t^2: (g(t) + h(t))^2 \neq g(t)^2 + h(t)^2$$

Алгоритм Евклида

$$\text{НОД}(f, g) = \text{НОД}(g \cdot q + r, g) = \text{НОД}(r, g)$$

$f = g \cdot q + r$

#25.2.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 1 & x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 \\ x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x & x \\ \hline -2x^2 - 3x - 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 & -2x^2 - 3x - 1 \\ x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x & -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - 1 & \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} & \\ \hline -\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \hline -\frac{3}{8} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -2x^2 - 3x - 1 & -\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x+1 \\ -2x^2 - 2x & \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \\ \hline -x - 1 & \\ -x - 1 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

Ответ: $x+1 = \text{НОД}(x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 1, x^3 + x^2 - x - 1)$

$$ax + by = d \quad x, y - \text{неизв.}$$

$d \nmid \text{НОД}(a, b)$ — решений нет

$d \mid \text{НОД}(a, b)$ — реш. есть

$$ax + by = \text{НОД}(a, b)$$

$$a(x)f(x) + b(x)g(x) = \text{НОД}(f(x), g(x))$$

$$f = g \cdot q_1 + r_1 \quad ; \quad r_1 = 1 \cdot f + (-q_1)g$$

$$g = r_1 \cdot q_2 + r_2 = q_2(f - g \cdot q_1) + r_2$$

$$r_2 = g - q_2 f + q_2 q_1 g = (-q_2)f + (1 + q_1 q_2)g$$

$$r_1 = r_2 q_3 + r_3 \quad ; \quad r_3 = r_1 - r_2 q_3 = a_1 f + b_1 g - q_3(a_2 f + b_2 g) = a_3 f + b_3 g$$

$$(f, g) \rightarrow (r_1, g) \rightarrow (r_1, r_2) \rightarrow (r_3, r_2) \rightarrow (r_3, r_4)$$

#25.3a $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 2 \quad g(x) = x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2$

$$(1) \begin{array}{r|l} x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 2 & x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2 \\ -x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2 & 1 \\ \hline x^3 - 2x = r_1 & \end{array}$$

$$r_1 = x^3 - 2x = f - g$$

$$(3) \begin{array}{r|l} x^3 - 2x & x^2 - 2 \\ -x^3 - 2x & x \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{НОД}(f, g) = x^2 - 2$$

$$(2) \begin{array}{r|l} x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2 & x^3 - 2x \\ -x^4 - 2x^2 & x + 1 \\ \hline -x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 2 & \\ -x^3 - 2x & \\ \hline x^2 - 2 = r_2 & \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 2 = -(x+1)f + (x+2)g$$

$$g = (x+1)(f-g) + r_2 \Leftrightarrow r_2 = g - (x+1)(f-g) = -(x+1)f + (x+2)g$$