

Skupina 4

Príklad 1 $x^3 - 6x^2 + 13x - 10$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 = 13$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = 10$$

$$-\frac{1}{2x_1} - \frac{1}{2x_2} - \frac{1}{2x_3} = -\frac{x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 + x_1 x_2}{2x_1 x_2 x_3} = -\frac{13}{20}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2x_1}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2x_2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2x_2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2x_3}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2x_1}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2x_3}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x_3 + x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2x_1}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2x_2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2x_3}\right) = -\frac{1}{8x_1 x_2 x_3} = -\frac{1}{80}$$

$$p(x) = x^3 + \frac{13}{20}x^2 + \frac{3}{20}x + \frac{1}{80}$$

Príklad 2

$$\begin{array}{l} (x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 2) : (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 2) = 1 \\ -(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 2) \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x$$

$$(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 2) : (x^3 + x^2 - x) = x$$

$$-(x^4 + x^3 - x^2)$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$(x^3 + x^2 - x) : (x^2 + x - 1) = x$$

$$-(x^3 + x^2 - x)$$

$$0$$

$$\Rightarrow (s, q) = x^2 + x - 1$$

$$(x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 2) : (x^2 + x - 1) = x^2 + x + 2$$

$$-(x^4 + x^3 - x^2)$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 2$$

$$-(x^3 + x^2 - x)$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ má koreny } \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ a } \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$(x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2) : (x^2 + x - 1) = x^2 + 2$$

$$-(x^4 + x^3 - x^2)$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$f \text{ má koreny } \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ a } \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

Príkklad 3

a) \Leftarrow Necht G je komutativní, $x, y \in G$

$$\varphi(x * y) = (x * y, x * y * x * y) = (x * y, x * x * y * y)$$

$$\varphi(x) * \varphi(y) = (x, x * x) * (y, y * y) = (x * y, x * x * y * y)$$

\Rightarrow Necht φ je homomorfismus, $x, y \in G$. Pak platí

$$\varphi(x * y) = (x * y, x * y * x * y)$$

$$\varphi(x) * \varphi(y) = (x * y, x * x * y * y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x * y * x * y = x * x * y * y$$

\Rightarrow x a y jsou komutativní

$$y * x = x * y$$

b) $a = (1, 2)$

$b = (2, 3)$

$$\varphi(a * b) = \varphi(1, 2, 3) = ((1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2))$$

$$\varphi(a) * \varphi(b) = ((1, 2), id) * ((2, 3), id) = ((2, 3), id)$$

Príkklad 4

a) pro $\forall m > 2$ platí, že $(m, m-1) = 1$ a tedy $m-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_m^*$. Ale $m-1 \equiv -1 (m) \Rightarrow \text{ord}(m-1)_m = 2$

b) $\mathbb{Z}_{24}^* = \{ [1]_{24}, [5]_{24}, [7]_{24}, [11]_{24}, [13]_{24}, [17]_{24}, [19]_{24}, [23]_{24} \}$

$$\text{ord } [1]_{24} = 1$$

$$\text{ord } [5]_{24} = 2$$

$$\text{ord } [7]_{24} = 2$$

$$\text{ord } [11]_{24} = 2$$

$$\text{ord } [13]_{24} = 2$$

$$\text{ord } [17]_{24} = 2$$

$$\text{ord } [19]_{24} = 2$$

$$\text{ord } [23]_{24} = 2$$

\Rightarrow grupa není cyklická

Skupina 3

Príklad 1 $x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 12$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 = 12$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = -2$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_2\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_3\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_2\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_3\right) = \frac{1}{4}(x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_2\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}x_3\right) = -\frac{1}{8}x_1 x_2 x_3 = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot 12 = -\frac{12}{8} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

Príklad 2

$$f(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 + 10x^2 + 12x + 9$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 20x + 12$$

$$\frac{1}{4}f'(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 3$$

$$(x^4 + 4x^3 + 10x^2 + 12x + 9) \cdot (x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 3) = x + 1$$

$$-(x^4 + 3x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x)$$

$$x^3 + 5x^2 + 9x + 9$$

$$-(x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 3)$$

$$2x^2 + 4x + 6$$

$$(x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 3) : (x^2 + 2x + 3) = x + 1$$

$$-(x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x)$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$-(x^2 + 2x + 3)$$

$$0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ má dvojakrát kořen $\alpha = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

Príklad 3

a) " \Leftarrow " Necht G je komutativá, $x, y \in G$. Nechť

$$\varphi(x * y) = x * y * x * y = x * x * y * y$$

$$\varphi(x) * \varphi(y) = x * x * y * y$$

" \Rightarrow " Necht φ je homomorfizmus. Necht $x, y \in G$. Nechť

$$\varphi(x * y) = \varphi(x) * \varphi(y) \rightarrow x * y * x * y = x * x * y * y$$

apriori y^{-1} a tiež x^{-1} a dostaneme $y * x = x * y \Rightarrow G$ je komutativá

b) Let $a = (1, 2) \in S_3$
 $b = (2, 3) \in S_3$

Then: $\varphi(a * b) = \varphi((1, 2, 3)) = (1, 2, 3) \circ (1, 2, 3) = (1, 3, 2)$
 $\varphi(a) * \varphi(b) = (1, 2) \circ (1, 2) \circ (2, 3) \circ (2, 3) = id$

Príklad 4

a) $|Z_{14}^*| = \varphi(14)$

$\varphi(14) = \varphi(2 \cdot 7) = \varphi(2) \cdot \varphi(7) = 1 \cdot 6 = 6$

b) $Z_{14}^* = \{ [1]_{14}, [3]_{14}, [5]_{14}, [11]_{14}, [13]_{14}, [9]_{14}, [7]_{14} \}$

$ord [1]_{14} = 1$

$3 \cdot 3 = 9 \equiv -5, (-5) \cdot 3 = -15 \equiv -1 (9) \Rightarrow ord [3]_{14} = 6$

$5 \cdot 5 = 25 \equiv -3, (-3) \cdot 5 = -15 \equiv -1 (6) \Rightarrow ord [5]_{14} = 6$

$(-5) \cdot (-5) = 25 \equiv 11, (-11) \cdot (-5) = 55 \equiv 11 \equiv 1 \Rightarrow ord [9]_{14} = 3$

$(-3) \cdot (-3) = 9 \equiv -5, (-5) \cdot (-3) = 15 \equiv 1 \Rightarrow ord [11]_{14} = 3$

$ord [13]_{14} = 2$

\Rightarrow cyclic group is generated by $[3]_{14}$ a $[5]_{14}$

Skupina 2

1. příklad $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 12$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 = -5$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = -12$$

$$-\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_3} = \frac{-(x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 + x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{-(-5)}{-12} = -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{x_1}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{x_2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{x_1}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{x_3}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{x_2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{x_3}\right) = \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_3} + \frac{1}{x_2 x_3} = \frac{x_3 + x_2 + x_1}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{-2}{-12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{x_1}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{x_2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{x_3}\right) = \frac{-1}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{-1}{-12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = x^3 + \frac{5}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x - \frac{1}{12}$$

2. příklad

$$(x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 2) : (x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 1) = 1$$

$$-(x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 1)$$

$$-x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$(x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 1) : (x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x - 3) = x + 4$$

$$-(x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x)$$

$$4x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$-(4x^3 - 8x^2 - 8x - 12)$$

$$12x^2 + 11x + 11$$

$$(x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x - 3) : (x^2 - x + 4) = x - 3$$

$$-(x^3 + x^2 + x)$$

$$-3x^2 - 3x - 3$$

$$-(-3x^2 - 3x - 3)$$

0

$$(x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 2) : (x^2 + x + 1) = x^2 + 2$$

$$-(x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2)$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$f \text{ mod } \bar{\mathbb{Q}} = \pm(\sqrt{2}, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$(x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 1) : (x^2 + x + 1) = x^2 + x - 1$$

$$-(x^4 + x^3 + x^2)$$

$$x^3 - 1$$

$$g \text{ mod } \bar{\mathbb{Q}} = \left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+i\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

Příklad 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } x, y \in G &\Rightarrow \varphi(x * y) = a * x * y * a^{-1} \\ \varphi(x) * \varphi(y) &= a * x * (a^{-1} * a) * y * a^{-1} = a * x * y * a^{-1} \\ &\Rightarrow \text{homomorfismus} \end{aligned}$$

Jádro $\varphi(x) = e_G$

$$a * a^{-1} = e_G \quad / \cdot a^{-1}$$

$$x * a^{-1} = a^{-1} \quad / \cdot a$$

$$x = e_G \Rightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi = \{e_G\} \Rightarrow \text{INJEKTIVITA}'$$

Necht $x \in G$. Hledáme $y \in G$ tak, aby

$$\varphi(y) = x$$

$$a * y * a^{-1} = x$$

$$y = a^{-1} * x * a \Rightarrow \text{každý prvek má svůj vzor} \\ \Rightarrow \text{SURJEKTIVITA}' \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi = G$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \varphi((1, 4, 6, 7, 5)) &= (1, 2, 3) \circ (\varphi, 5, 6, 7) \circ (1, 4, 6, 7, 5) \circ (1, 3, 2) \circ (\varphi, 7, 6, 5) = \\ &= \varphi(2, 4, 7, 8, 6) \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 4

$$|\mathbb{Z}_{12}^{\times} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20}^{\times}| = |\varphi(12)| \cdot |\varphi(20)|$$

$$|\varphi(12)| = 4$$

$$|\varphi(20)| = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow |\mathbb{Z}_{36}^{\times} \times \mathbb{Z}_{50}^{\times}| = 240$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3^{\times} \times \mathbb{Z}_4^{\times} = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3)\}$$

$$\text{ord}(1, 1) = 1$$

$$\text{ord}(1, 3) = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Není cyklická}'$$

$$\text{ord}(2, 1) = 2$$

$$\text{ord}(2, 3) = 2$$

Skupina 1

1 příklad $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 4$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 = 7$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 = 4$$

$$-3x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 = -3(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = -3 \cdot 6 = -18$$

$$(-3x_1)(-3x_2) + (-3x_1)(-3x_3) + (-3x_2)(-3x_3) = 9(x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3) = 9 \cdot 7 = 63$$

$$(-3x_1)(-3x_2)(-3x_3) = -27 x_1 x_2 x_3 = -27 \cdot 4 = -108$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{g(x) = x^3 + 18x^2 + 63x + 108}$$

2 příklad $f(x) = x^4 + 6x^3 + 7x^2 - 6x + 1$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 18x^2 + 14x - 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2} f'(x) = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 7x - 3$$

$$(2x^4 + 12x^3 + 14x^2 - 12x + 2) : (2x^3 + 9x^2 + 7x - 3) = x + \frac{25}{2}$$

$$-(2x^4 + 9x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x)$$

$$3x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x + 2$$

$$-(3x^3 + \frac{27}{2}x^2 + \frac{21}{2}x - \frac{9}{2})$$

$$-\frac{13}{2}x^2 - \frac{39}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$$

$$(2x^3 + 9x^2 + 7x - 3) : (x^2 + 3x - 1) = 2x + 3$$

$$-(2x^3 + 6x^2 - 2x)$$

$$3x^2 + 9x - 3$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 9x - 3}{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f, f') = x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$(f, f') = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ má dva dvojnásobné kořeny a to } \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ a } \frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

3 příklad

a) " \Leftarrow " Necht f je komutativní, necht $x, y, a, b \in G$. Pak máme

$$\varphi((x, y) * (a, b)) = \varphi((x * a, y * b)) = x * a * y * b \stackrel{\text{kom.}}{=} x * y * a * b$$

$$\varphi((x, y)) * \varphi((a, b)) = (x * y) * (a * b) \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ je homomorfismus}$$

" \Rightarrow " Necht φ je homomorfismus. Pak máme $\varphi((x, y) * (x, y)) = \varphi((x, y)) * \varphi((x, y)) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x * x * y * y = x * y * x * y. \text{ Pokud obě strany rozdělíme}$$

obem x^{-1} a y^{-1} , dostaneme $x * y = y * x \Rightarrow G$ je komutativní!

$$b) G = S_3$$

$$a = ((1,2), (2,3))$$

$$b = ((1,2,3), (1,3,2))$$

$$\varphi(a * b) = (1,2) \circ (1,2,3) \circ (2,3) \circ (1,3,2) = (1,3,2)$$

$$\varphi(a) * \varphi(b) = (1,2) \circ (2,3) \circ (1,2,3) \circ (1,3,2) = (1,2,3)$$

4. příklad

$$a) |\mathbb{Z}_m^*| = \varphi(m)$$

$$345 = 3 \cdot 5^3$$

$$\varphi(345) = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 25 = 200$$

$$b) \mathbb{Z}_{12}^* = \{ [1]_{12}, [5]_{12}, [7]_{12}, [11]_{12} \}$$

$$\text{ord } [1]_{12} = 1$$

$$\text{ord } [5]_{12} = 2 \quad (5 \cdot 5 \equiv 1(12))$$

$$\text{ord } [7]_{12} = 2 \quad (7 \cdot 7 \equiv 1(12))$$

$$\text{ord } [11]_{12} = 2 \quad (11 \cdot 11 \equiv 1(12))$$

\Rightarrow grupa není 'cyklická'