

Finslerova kritika:

$f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ je vztažený k \mathbb{Z}
 $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

Jestliže $\exists p \in \mathbb{Z}$ tak $p \nmid a_0$

t. j. $p \mid a_{n-1}, \dots, p \mid a_1, p \nmid a_0$
 a movie $\stackrel{p}{\nmid} a_0$

tak $f(x)$ je irreducelní mod \mathbb{Z}

Dk: Spolu - produk.

$$f(x) = g(x) h(x) \text{ mod } \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) \equiv a_n x^n \pmod{p}$$

$$g(x) h(x) \equiv a_n x^n \pmod{p}$$



$$N \mathbb{Z}_p$$

jednorázový

vztažený (je možné využít jednotkové)

$$g(x) \equiv b_\ell x^\ell \pmod{P} \quad \left|_{n=k+\ell} \right.$$

$$h(x) \equiv c_k x^k \pmod{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = b_\ell x^\ell + \dots + b_0 \quad P \mid b_0$$

$$h(x) = c_k x^k + \dots + c_0 \quad a_0 \quad P \mid c_0$$

$$g(x) h(x) = \dots \quad b_0 c_0 \quad P^2 \mid b_0 c_0$$

spsv \square

Pr 81 (ii) koren $\sqrt[2007]{2}$

kandidat $f(x) = x^{2007} - 2$

Noch $-s(x)$ je Pol.

nejnižšího stupně s koef. $\sqrt[2007]{2}$

\rightarrow díleni se zbytne

$$f(x) = h(x) \leq(x) + r(x) \quad \text{mod } Q$$

$$\text{kde } s+r(x) < s+s(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = h(x) s(x)$$

Ale $f(x)$ je nerozdílitelný
dle E. kritéria. \square

Příklad: P bude pravodíl

$$P(x) = x^{p-2} + x^{p-3} + \dots + x + 2$$

$$N \not\in \mathbb{Z}_P.$$

$$\bullet x^{p-1} - 1 = (x-1) \underbrace{(x^{p-2} + x^{p-3} + \dots + x + 1)}$$

$$= (x-1)^{\overbrace{P(x)-1}} (P(x)-1)$$

$$a^{4P} \equiv 1 \pmod{P} \quad (a, P) = 1$$

$$a^{P-1} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{P}$$

$$\boxed{a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{P} \Rightarrow a^{P-1} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{P}}$$

Prinzip: $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{P}$

• $a \equiv 1 \pmod{P} \Rightarrow a$ körner

• $a \not\equiv 1 \pmod{P} \Rightarrow a$ mini körner
 $\mathbb{F}(x)$

Zusammenfassung: 1 je jeding' körner

$$(ii) g(|x|) = x^2 + x + 1$$

\mathcal{NR}_5 : 0 mini
 $\pm 1 \rightarrow$ mini } mehrere.
 $\pm 2 \rightarrow$ mini

$\text{NRG}:$ 0 neu
 ± 1 neu
 ± 2 $+ \sum$ haben \rightarrow neu
 ± 3 $- 3$ neu \rightarrow neu

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

Prüfung (i)

$$f(x) = x^6 - x^4 - 5x^2 - 3$$

maßwickeinstellung kren

$$f'(x) = 6x^5 - 4x^3 - 10x$$

$$(f, f') = ? \rightsquigarrow \text{Eukl. alg.}$$

$$3f(x) : \frac{1}{2}f'(x) =$$

$$= (3x^6 - 3x^4 - 15x^2 - 9) : (3x^5 - 2x^3 - 5x)$$

$$- (3x^6 - 2x^4 - 5x^2)$$

$\equiv x + z \text{ Lomelk}$

$$3x^6 - 3x^4 - 15x^2 - 9 = x(3x^5 - 2x^3 - 5x) + (-x^4 - 10x^2 - 9)$$

$$(3x^5 - 2x^3 - 5x) : (-x^4 - 10x^2 - 9) = -3x + -$$
$$-(3x^5 + 30x^3 + 27x)$$

$$3x^5 - 2x^3 - 5x = -3x(-x^4 - 10x^2 - 9)$$
$$+ (32x^3 + 32x)$$

$$(-x^4 - 10x^2 - 9) : (-32)(x^3 + x) = \frac{1}{32}x + ;$$
$$-(-x^4 - x^2)$$

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

$$-(x^3 + x) = -9 \cdot \frac{1}{9}x(x^2 + 1) + D$$

→ Ds'lehrn neulang
→ Tag 1

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

⇒ vicende obne koeffiz
 $\pm i$

$$f(x) : (x^2 + 1) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x^4 - x^4 - 5x^2 - 3) : (x^2 + 1) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 3 \\ &- (x^6 + x^4) \\ \hline &\quad -2x^4 - 5x^2 - 3 \\ &- (-2x^4 - 2x^2) \\ \hline &\quad -3x^2 - 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$y = x^2$$

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

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

$\nu_0 \geq 1$ mod \mathbb{Z}_3 \mathbb{Q}

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3})$$

mod \mathbb{R}

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2 (x-i)^2 (x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$$

mod \mathbb{C}

$$\text{mod } \mathbb{Z}_5: x^2 + 1 = (x+2)(x-2)$$

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

mod \mathbb{Z}_5

med \mathbb{Z}_7 :

• $x^2 + 1$ members: failing

0 non-

± 1 non

± 2 non

± 3 non

• $x^2 - 3$

0 non-

± 1 non

± 2 non

± 3 non

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

med \mathbb{Z}_7

(ii) $P(x)$ má všechny kořeny
 \Rightarrow má i všechny
 kořeny $-x \Rightarrow$ má faktory
 $(x^2+1)^2$

$$P(x) : (x^2+1)^2 =$$

$$= (x^6 + x^5 + 4x^4 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 + x + 1) : (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) =$$

$$- \cancel{(x^6 + 2x^4 + x^2)}$$

$$= x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\cancel{x^5 + 2x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$- \cancel{(x^5 + 2x^3 + x)}$$

$$\cancel{2x^4 + 4x^2 + 1}$$

$$P(x) = (x^2+1)^2(x^2+x+1)$$

$\mod(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q})$

$\mod \mathbb{C}$,

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$$

$$P(x) = (x+1)^2 (x-1)^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i \right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i \right)$$

$\mod \mathbb{C}$

$$\mod \mathbb{Z}_2: x^2 + 1 = (x+1)^2$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = x(x+1)$$

$$P(x) = x(x+1)^5$$

$\mod \mathbb{Z}_2$

$$\mod \mathbb{Z}_5, \mathbb{Z}_7 \dots$$

$$(iii) Q(x, y) = x^2y^2 + y^2 + xy + x^2y + 2yt + 1$$

$v \in \mathbb{C}$

$P(x) = D$
$Q(x, y) = D$

$$P(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2 (x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

$$q(x, y) = x^2(y^2 + 1) + xy + (y^2 + 2y + 1)$$

$$q(x, y) = (x^2 + 1)(y^2 + 1) + xy + (2y^2 + 2y + 2)$$

$$x = \pm i, q(x, y) = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ + iy + (2y^2 + 2y + 2) = 0$$

$$2y^2 + (2 \pm i)y + 2 = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{1 \pm i}$$

$$q(x, y) = (x^2 + x + 2)(y^2 + 1) + x(-y^2 - 1 + y)$$

$$+ (2y^2 + 2y + 1 - y^2 - 2)$$

$x :=$ kleinste $x^2 + x + 2$, d.h. $x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

y