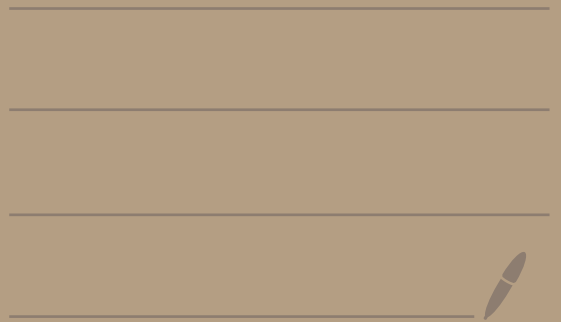


Øving 2 - MA 3202



Øving 2.

15.1.1. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}_7[x]$ har

ingen røtter i \mathbb{Z}_7 , og er dermed irreducibel

(Prop 1.3 i kap 15)

15.1.2.

$x^4 + 8 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ har ingen røtter i \mathbb{Q} og dermed

er eneste mulighed for at faktorisere polynomiet

givet ved

$$x^4 + 8 = (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d) \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Lemma 1.6 i kap 15 : vi kan anta $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Får du (1) $a + c = 0$

(1)+(3) gir

(2) $b + ac + d = 0$

$$a(d - b) = 0$$

(3) $ad + bc = 0$

I. $a \neq 0$

(4) $bd = 8$

$$\Rightarrow b + d = 0$$

$$bd = 8 \neq b, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

II $d = b$

$$db = 8 \neq b, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$15.14. \quad f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$\text{reducibel} \Leftrightarrow a = b \text{ eller } a + b = -2.$$

$$\text{Reducibel} \Leftrightarrow f(x) \text{ har rot } \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

Prop 1.3.

Teorem 1.7 Hvis $f(x)$ har rot α må

$$\alpha \mid 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1.$$

$$f(1) = 1 + a + b + 1$$

$$f(-1) = a - b.$$

$$\text{Så } f \text{ har rot } \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} a + b = -2 \text{ eller} \\ a = b \end{array}$$

16.1.6. a), b) Irreducibel ved Eisensteins kriterium

$$p = 5.$$

$$b) \quad x^4 - 3x^2 + 9$$

$$= (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d)$$

$$= x^4 + (a+c)x^3 + (d+b+ac)x^2 + (ad+bc)x + bd$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a+c=0$$

$$d+b+ac=-3$$

$$ad+bc=0$$

$$bd=9$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a(d-b)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a=0 \vee d=b$$

$$a=0 \Rightarrow c=0$$

$$d+b=-3$$

$$bd=9 \quad \#$$

$$\text{Dermed : } d=b$$

$$bd=9 \Rightarrow b=d=3$$

$$\Rightarrow ac=-9$$

$$\Rightarrow a=3 \text{ og } c=-3$$

$a, b, c, d = 3, 3, -3, 3$ oppfyller ligningene, så

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

15.2.1. $p(x) = x^2 - x - 1$ irred. over \mathbb{Z}_3 ,

siden ngen rot i \mathbb{Z}_3 (prop 1.3)

$$K = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(p(x)) \simeq \{a+bx \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_3\}$$

med α rot i $p(x)$, altså

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha + 1.$$

Polynomdivision:

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 : x - \alpha = x + (2 + \alpha)$$

Dermed: den andre rote $-(2 + \alpha) = 2\alpha + 1$ er i K .

15.2.2. $p(x) = x^3 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

irred. (Eisensteins krit. $p=2$).

Røtter: $2^{1/3}, \omega 2^{1/3}, \omega^2 2^{1/3}$ der $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$

$$\text{Da er } \mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3}, \omega) = \mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3}, \omega 2^{1/3}, \omega^2 2^{1/3})$$

en slik kropp siden $[\mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 3$

da $2^{1/3}$ har min. pol. $p(x)$. \square

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\omega, 2^{1/3}) : \mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3})] = 2 \quad \text{siden}$$

$$\omega \text{ er røtt i } x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$(\text{dette følger av at } x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1))$$

som er irreducibel, og dermed min. poly. til ω .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Altså er } [\mathbb{Q}(\omega, 2^{1/3}) : \mathbb{Q}] &= [\mathbb{Q}(\omega, 2^{1/3}) : \mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3})] \cdot [\mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3}) : \mathbb{Q}] \\ &= 2 \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$15.2.4. \quad x^2 + 4 = (x + 2i)(x - 2i)$$

Så $\mathbb{Q}(2i) = \mathbb{Q}(i)$ inneholder alle røttene

153.2.

$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}$ alg. over \mathbb{Q}

min. polynomial $x^2 - 2 = f(x)$

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

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \supseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{2}$$

$$3 = a^2 + 2\sqrt{2}ab + 2b^2$$

\Downarrow

i) $ab \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \nexists$

ii) $a = 0 \quad 3 = 2b^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \in \mathbb{Q} \nexists$

iii) $b = 0 \quad 3 = a^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q} \nexists$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3 \text{ irreducible over } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})] = 2$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

Perstanz: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$
 $\supseteq \mathbb{Q}$

Notwendig $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$

$$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^3 = \sqrt{2}^3 + 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} + 3 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}^3$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 11\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3} = 9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^3 - 9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}) - \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\text{Generell: } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}, \sqrt{q}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p+\sqrt{q}})$$

$$\text{Hint: } \text{sepa } (\sqrt{p+\sqrt{q}})^3$$

$$\text{Vis } \sqrt{p} = \frac{(\sqrt{p+\sqrt{q}})^3 - (p+3q)(\sqrt{p+\sqrt{q}})}{2p-2q}$$

15.3.8.

$X^n - a \in F[X]$ irreducibel, $b \in K \cong F$
La $m|n$ $n=mq$.
rot.

\Downarrow

$$F \subseteq F(b^m) \subseteq F(b)$$

\Uparrow

$$b^m \in F(b)$$

$$X^n - a \text{ irred.} \Rightarrow [F(b) : F] = n$$

(og dermed min. pol. til b).

(*)

$$\forall: \text{ her } [F(b) : F(b^m)] [F(b^m) : F] = n \text{ ved } 2.1.$$

$$b^m \text{ er rot i } X^q - a \in F[X] \Rightarrow [F(b^m) : F] \leq q.$$

(da er min. pol. til b^m en divisor i $X^q - a$)

$$b \text{ er rot i } X^m - b^m \in F(b^m)[X] \text{ s\u00e5 dermed}$$

$$\text{er } [F(b) : F(b^m)] \leq m.$$

Kombineret med (*) g\u00f8r dette at $[F(b) : F(b^m)] = m$ og $[F(b^m) : F] = q$

15.3.10

Hint: se på $\mathbb{Q}(w^2) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(w)$

der w er transcendent over \mathbb{Q} , e.g. $w = \pi$.

Husk: $\mathbb{Q}(x) = \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \mid f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \text{ } g \neq 0 \right\}$

Sjekk at $w \notin \mathbb{Q}(w^2)$ og at

$$\mathbb{Q}(w) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(w^2)$$

$\frac{p(w)}{q(w)} \rightarrow \frac{p(w^2)}{q(w^2)}$ er ikke-nul/
ring homomafi
(og dermed injeksjon).