

3. פולינומים II

לemma: אם R שדה קומוטטיבי ו- $a, b \in R$. אז $\gcd(a, b) \in R$.

: $\exists d \in R$ כך $\gcd(a, b) = d$ ו- $a, b \in dR$.

$$d|a, d|b \quad (1)$$

$$x|d \Leftrightarrow x|a, x|b \quad (2)$$

. $\Rightarrow \gcd(a, b) \in dR$ $\Rightarrow \gcd(a, b) \in R$

הוכחה: נניח $\gcd(a, b) = d$ ו- $a, b \in dR$.

. $d = \gcd(a, b)$, כלומר $a, b \in dR$ ו- $a, b \in F[x]$.

$$\exists u, v \in F[x] \text{ כך } au + bv = d$$

ו- $u, v \in dR$.

: $\exists u' \in R$ כך $u = du'$.

. $a = db$ ו- $b \in dR$ $\Rightarrow a \in dR$ $\Rightarrow \gcd(a, b) \mid d$ $\Rightarrow d \mid \gcd(a, b)$.

. $a = \pm 1R \Leftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{Z}$. $R = \mathbb{Z}$

. $f \in R$ ו- $f(p) = p$ $\Rightarrow f \in F[x]$ $\Rightarrow \gcd(f(p), p) = 1$.

הנחתה הינה נכונה, מכיוון $f(p) = p$ ו- p prime.

הוכחה: $a \mid b \Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, b) = a$ $\quad (1) \quad R - \{0\}$

$$(a \neq 0 \text{ ו-} b \neq 0) \quad \gcd(a, b) = a \quad (2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gcd(ta, tb) = t \gcd(a, b) \quad (3)$$

$$\gcd(\gcd(a, b), c) = \gcd(a, \gcd(b, c)) \quad (4)$$

הוכחה: $a \mid b \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in R$ כך $b = ax$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, b) \mid b \Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, b) \mid ax \Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, b) \mid a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \mid \gcd(a, b) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{td} \mid td &\Leftrightarrow \text{td} \mid ta, \text{td} \mid tb \Leftrightarrow d \mid a, d \mid b \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ta = td \\ tb = td \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ta = D \cdot u \\ tb = D \cdot v \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow D = \text{td} \cdot c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \gcd(a, b) \quad (3) \\ D &= \gcd(ta, tb) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d \mid b, d \mid a &\Rightarrow a = d \cdot u, b = d \cdot v \text{ ו-} \gcd(u, v) = 1 \\ b = d \cdot v &\Rightarrow d \mid a \cdot v \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow d \mid a \cdot v \text{ ו-} \gcd(a, b) = d$$

$$\gcd \underbrace{d_1 | c}_{\text{נתק}}, \underbrace{d_1 | b}_{\text{נתק}}, d_1 | a \Leftrightarrow d_1 | \gcd(a, b) . \quad d_1 = \gcd(\gcd(a, b), c) \quad (4)$$
$$d_1 | \gcd(b, c) \Leftrightarrow d_1 | d_2$$

■ גורם c לטה $d_1 = d_2 \cdot c \Leftrightarrow d_2 | d_1$ ונעוטה

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}[x] \quad \text{ו-} \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$\cdot \underline{\gcd(a, b) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, c) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \gcd(b, c) = 1} \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot \underline{a | c \Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, b) = 1 \Leftrightarrow a | bc} \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad (2)$$

$$b | a \cdot c \Leftrightarrow \underline{\gcd(b, c) = 1 \Leftrightarrow b | a, c | a} \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad (3)$$

לכל x :

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (au_1 + bv_1)(au_2 + bv_2) = a^2u_1u_2 + \\ &= a^2u_1u_2 + au_1bv_2 + au_2bv_1 + bc \cdot u_1v_2 = \\ &= a \underbrace{(au_1u_2 + u_1(v_2 + u_2b))}_{u} + bc \cdot \underbrace{u_1v_2}_{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} au_1 + bv_1 = 1 \\ au_2 + bv_2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{F} \Leftrightarrow x | 1 \Leftrightarrow x | a \wedge x | bc \quad \text{ר.כ.} . \quad au + (bc)v = 1 \quad \text{ר.כ.} \\ \sqrt{\gcd(a, b) = 1} \quad \text{ר.כ.}$$

$$\sqrt{a | c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot u + \underbrace{b}_{\frac{c}{a}} \cdot v = c} \quad \cdot \text{כ-ד. ס.} \quad au + bv = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{b | a \cdot c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot c - b \cdot y = 0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{a = b \cdot x}_{x=c-y}, \quad \underbrace{c | bx}_{c | b} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{c | a}_{c | a} \quad (3)$$

$$p = f \cdot h \quad \cdot \text{flp} \quad \cdot \text{ג.ס.} \quad p \in \mathbb{F}[x] \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$f = p \cdot h^{-1} \quad \Leftrightarrow h \mid f \quad \text{ל-}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ל-} \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \gcd(p, g) \quad (2)$$

לכל $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ קיימים $p, g \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ כך ש $f = pg$

$$\deg f = \deg p + \deg g \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad (1)$$

$\deg g, \deg f \geq n \Rightarrow f = g \cdot h$ נתק. נ.ז. נ.ז.

$$f = g \cdot h = p_1 \cdots p_s q_1 \cdots q_t \Leftrightarrow p_i, q_j \mid h \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad h = q_1 \cdots q_t, \quad g = p_1 \cdots p_s \quad \text{ר.כ.}$$

$$g = p_1 \cdots p_s \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad f = p_1 \cdots p_s \cdot p_1' \cdots p_t' \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad (2)$$

$$\gcd(p_i, p_i') = 1 \Leftrightarrow p_i \nmid p_i' \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad p_i \mid (p_1' \cdots p_t') \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad p_1 = p_1' \cdots p_e' \quad \text{ר.כ.} \quad s = e$$

הנאה מירין 3

הנהל הוכחה

gcd(p, p_1, \dots, p_t') = 1 since $i \leq t$ gcd(p_i, p_i') = 1 since $p_i \nmid p_i'$ so $\text{gcd}(p, p_i) = 1$

לעתה נוכיח $p_i' = p_i \cdot c \Leftrightarrow \text{gcd}(p_i, p_i') = p_i - \nmid c \mid p_i$

$p_i' = p_i \cdot c \cdot i=1 \dots t$ so $p_i \mid p_i'$ so $p_i \mid c$

$$c \Rightarrow t=1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = c \cdot p_2' \dots p_t' \Leftrightarrow p_1 = p_1 \cdot c \cdot p_2' \dots p_t'$$

$$p_1 \mid p_i \Leftrightarrow p_i = p_1 \cdot c \Leftrightarrow p_1 \mid p_i \text{ so } i=t \cdot p_1 \mid (p_1' \dots p_t') \quad \underline{t \leq s-1}$$

ולכן c מחלק את $p_1' \dots p_t'$ כלומר $c \mid p_1' \dots p_t'$

$$p_1 \dots p_{s-1} \cdot p_s = p_1' \dots p_{t-1}' \cdot (p_s \cdot c)$$

$$p_1 \dots p_{s-1} = p_1' \dots p_{t-1}' \quad \text{because } c \mid p_1' \dots p_t'$$

$$p_{t-1} \cdot c \rightarrow p_{t-1}' \cdot p_t' = p_s \cdot c$$