

Existuje násobnost (-1) v polynomu

$$f = x^5 - ax^2 - ax + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a & -a & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1+a & 1 & 0 \quad \checkmark \\ \hline -1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -4-a & 5+a & \\ \hline a=-5 \Rightarrow -1 & 1 & -3 & 6 & -10-a \neq 0 & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} a \neq -5 \Rightarrow 1\text{-násobný} \\ a = -5 \Rightarrow 2\text{-násobný} \end{array}$$

Věta: $f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$a_n \neq 0$, ~~pak~~ $f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 0$, $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}$

pak

$(p, q) = 1$ ~~tedy~~

1) $p \mid a_0$ a $q \mid a_n$

2) $\forall r \in \mathbb{Z}. (p - rq) \mid f(r)$

Přj] Najděte racionální kořeny + rozklad

$$12x^7 - 56x^6 + 115x^5 - 141x^4 + 103x^3 - 35x^2 - 3x + 9$$

$\frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$, $(p, q) = 1$, pak

$p \mid 9 \Rightarrow p \in \{\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 9\}$

$q \mid 12 \Rightarrow q \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$

P	1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3	9 9 9	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	-3 -3 -3	-9 -9 -9
q	1 2 3 4 6 12	1 2 4	1 2 4	1 2 3 4 6 12	1 2 4	1 2 4
P-q	1 1 2 3 4 12	2 1 1	8 7 5	-2 3 4 6 12	-4 3 4	12 12 12
P+q	3 4	4 5 4		1 2	-2	

$(P-q) \mid f(1) \Rightarrow \frac{P}{q} \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \text{---}, -3 \right\}$

	12	-56	115	-141	103	-35	-3	9	
1	12	-44	71	-70	33	-2	-5	4	$\Rightarrow \underline{f(1) = 4}$
-1	12	-68	183	-324	427	-462	459	-450	$\Rightarrow \underline{f(-1) = -450}$
-3	12	-92	391	...					X
$\frac{1}{2}$	12	-50	90	-96	55	---			X
$-\frac{1}{3}$	12	-60	135	-186	165	-90	24	0	$\Rightarrow \checkmark$
vytknu 3	4	-20	45	-62	55	-30	9		$\Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{3})(12x^6 - 60x^5 - \dots)$ \Downarrow $\Leftarrow (3x+1)(\dots)$
$-\frac{1}{3}$	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	X
$\frac{3}{2}$	4	-14	24	-26	16	-6	0	0	\checkmark
vytknu 2	2	-4	12	-13	8	-3			
$\frac{3}{2}$	2	-4	6	-4	2	0			\checkmark
vytknu 2	1	-2	3	-2	1				
<u>vše 2+1</u>									
<u>vy'sledek:</u> $(3x+1)(2x-3)^2(x^4-2x^3+3x^2-2x+1)$									

P7)

$$f_1 = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \text{-- ma' viceuo'sobne' kořeny?}$$

$$f_1' = 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x - 2 \Rightarrow f_2 = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1) &= (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{4}(x^2 - x + 1) \\ \hline - (x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x) & \\ \hline - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 1 & \\ - (-\frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}) & \\ \hline \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{4} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1) &= (x^2 - x + 1) \cdot (2x - 1) \\ \hline - (2x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x) & \\ \hline - x^2 + x - 1 & \\ - (-x^2 + x + 1) & \\ \hline 0 & \end{aligned}$$

$NSD(f_1, f_2) = \underline{(x^2 - x + 1)}$ \Rightarrow 2 komplexne' sdruzena' kořeny

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{f_1 = (x^2 - x + 1)}$$

Rozklad $12x^7 - 56x^6 + \dots + 9 =$

$$= (3x+1)(2x-3)^2(x^2-x+1)^2 \quad \text{nad } \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$$

$$= (3x+1)(2x-3)^2 \left(x - \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad \text{nad } \mathbb{C}$$

Irreducibilni nad \mathbb{Q} - Eisensteinovo kriterium

$$f = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

p - prvočíslo

$$p \text{ delí } a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}$$

$$p \nmid a_n$$

$$p^2 \nmid a_0$$

Podle f irreducibilni nad \mathbb{Q}

Pr] $x^4 - 3x^2 + 9x^2 - 3$ - irred. nad \mathbb{Q}

$$p = 3$$

Minimalni polynom prvku a (m_a)

$$a \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$m_a \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$m_a(a) = 0 \quad \text{min. stupně}$$

$$1) f \in \mathbb{Q}[x], f(a) = 0 \Rightarrow m_a \mid f$$

2) m_a - irreducibilni

Pr] $a = \sqrt{2}$ nad \mathbb{Q}

$$m_a = (x^2 - 2)$$

nad \mathbb{R} by to bylo $(x - \sqrt{2})$

95)

[MAT 05]

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$$a = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt[4]{2}, \quad m_a = ?$$

$$a - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt[4]{2} \quad |^2$$

$$a^2 - 2a\sqrt{2} + 2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$a^2 + 2 = \sqrt{2} (1 + 2a) \quad |^2$$

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

$$a^4 + 4a^2 + 4 = 2 \cdot (1 + 4a + 4a^2)$$

$$a^4 - 4a^2 - 8a + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 - 4x^2 - 8x + 2 = m_a ?$$

(pokud ireducibilní, pak je to m_a) DĚ

95) $a = \sqrt[4]{3} \Rightarrow m_a = x^4 - 3$

\mathbb{Z}_2 - napište všechny ireducibilní polynomy

1) st. 1: x $x+1$ (všechy lineární jsou ireducibilní)

2) st. 2: $x^2 = x \cdot x$
 $x^2 + 1 = (x+1)(x+1)$
 $x^2 + x = x \cdot (x+1)$
 $x^2 + x + 1$ — irred.

3) st. 3 $x^3 + x^2 + 1$ } irred.
 $x^3 + x + 1$ }

P5) Rozložte nasoučin ireduc. polynom

$x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 4$ nad \mathbb{Z}_5

potenciální
kořeny

- 0 \Rightarrow 4
- 1 \Rightarrow 1
- 2 \Rightarrow 4
- 3 \Rightarrow 2
- 4 \Rightarrow 3

neuma' kořen \Rightarrow buď ireduc.,
nebo součin pol-
nižšího st.

$(ax^2 + bx + c)(dx^2 + ex + f)$

$a(x^2 + ba^{-1}x + ca^{-1}) \cdot d(x^2 + ed^{-1}x + fd^{-1})$

\Downarrow preznačeno

$(x^2 + bx + e) \cdot (x^2 + ex + f)$

$x^4 + \underline{ex^3} + \underline{fx^2} + \underline{bx^3} + \underline{bex^2} + \underline{bf}x + \underline{ex^2} + \underline{eex} + \underline{ef}$

$x^3: 3 = b + e$
 $x^2: 2 = f + be + c$
 $x: 1 = bf + ce$
 $1: 4 = ef$

$b = 0, e = 3$

$2 = f + e$
 $1 = c \cdot 3 \Rightarrow c = 2 \Rightarrow d \cdot f = 0$
 $4 = c \cdot f$
 \Downarrow
NR.

b	e
0	3
1	2
2	1
3	0
4	4

↪ ji proloženo

$b = 1, e = 2$

$2 = f + 2 + e \Rightarrow 0 = f + e \Rightarrow c = 1$
 $1 = f + 2e$
 $4 = ef$
f = 4

Rozklad:

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

\uparrow
irreducibilní