

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

$$x=2$$

$$f(2) = p$$

	1	0	-4	1	-1	0	4
x=2	1	2	0	1	1	2	<u>p</u>

$$g(x) = x^5 + 2x^4 + x^2 + x + 2$$

$$f(x) = g(x)(x-2) + p$$

$$= f(2)$$

HF (1?)

$$17. f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - x + 1$$

$$x=1$$

x-1 - et
boîtes et/ou krouelles

	1	-1	0	-1	1
x=1	1	0	0	-1	<u>0</u>
x=1	1	1	1	<u>0</u>	
x=1	1	2	<u>3</u> ≠ 0		
x=1	1	<u>3</u>			
x=1	<u>1</u>				

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

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

Itérat HORNER

Az ele huzot mind

$$h(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 + 3x^2$$

$$h(x-1) = f(x) \text{ HF}$$

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

→ 2-teses gyöke az 1

A'et.

$$f(x) = (x-u)^n g(x) \text{ ahol } g(u) \neq 0$$

akkor f-vel az u n-teses gyöke.

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

$$\stackrel{||}{(x+1)^2} = (x - (-1))^2$$

$$\left(\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1}}{2} \right) \rightarrow = 0$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

2-teses gyök

18. $f(x)$ fdc 1640

1 10-teses gyök
20-teses gyök

$$(x-1)^{10} (x+1)^{20} \quad \text{~~(x-1)^{1640-20-10}}~~ \quad \text{10'?$$

x 1640 - 20 - 10

19. f-vel 5-teses gyöke 1 f+g-vel hánygyökös?
g-vel 6-teses gyöke 1 f+g+fg-vel

$$f(x) = (x-1)^5 u(x) \quad u(1) \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = (x-1)^6 v(x) \quad v(1) \neq 0$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = (x-1)^5 \left[u(x) + (x-1)v(x) \right]$$

$f+g$ -wert $\bar{5}$ -Potenz

z. B. Wert-e endlich $x=1$ -st?
 Azat $\bar{5}$ -Potenz-e at 1?

$$x=1 \quad \begin{matrix} u(1) + (1-1)v(1) \\ \neq 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \\ \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x)g(x) = (x-1)^{5+6} \underbrace{u(x)v(x)}$$

11 -Potenz.

1 wenn $u(1)v(1) \neq 0$.

2-Potenz abstrakt

f -wert k -Potenz $\Rightarrow fg$ -wert $k+m$ -Potenz.

g -wert m -Potenz

$f+g$ -wert $\Rightarrow \min(k, m)$ -Potenz, da $k \neq m$

Ha $k = m : \geq k$ -Potenz.

$$\underbrace{\frac{f+g}{5} + \frac{fg}{11}}_{\bar{5}\text{-Potenz}}$$

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

var. Mörlök?

$$x^3 - 7x + 6$$

egész számok?

$$u^3 - 7u + 6 = 0$$

u egész.

$$u^3 - 7u = -6$$

$$u(u^2 - 7) = -6 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{u \mid 6}}$$

$$u = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$$

$$u \mid a \text{ és } (u, b) = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{u \mid a}}$$

→ egész számok:

$$2x^3 + 3x = -5$$

x egész $\Rightarrow x \mid 5$

$$x = \frac{p}{q} \quad (p, q) = 1$$

$$2 \frac{p^3}{q^3} + 3 \frac{p}{q} = -5$$

$$2p^3 + 3pq^2 = -5q^3$$

$$p \mid -5q^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$2p^3 = -3pq^2 - 5q^3$$

$$(p, q) = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{p \mid 5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{q \mid 2p^3}{(p, q) = 1} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{q \mid 2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{q \mid 2}}$$

$$a_n x^n + \dots + a_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p \mid a_0$$

$$P/Q \text{ lösung } (P, Q) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad q \mid a_n$$

RAC. STÜCKTEST

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

$$p \mid 5$$

$$q \mid 2$$

$$p = \pm 1, \pm 5$$

$$q = \pm 1, \pm 2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$P/Q = \pm 1, \pm 5, \pm 1/2, \pm 5/2$$

beprüfe sie (Horner)

	2	0	3	5
x = -1	2	-2	5	0

$$2x^2 - 2x + 5 \quad 2. \text{ Grad}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -1}}$$

HF gegeben! (26)

$f(x)$ sein Polynom (Rac. Polynom var!)

⊗ $\left. \begin{array}{l} f(10) = 400 \\ f(14) = 440 \\ f(18) = 620 \end{array} \right\} \exists \text{ e. über } f? \text{ wie } f!$

$f(x) - 400 = (x - 10) g(x)$

→ siehe a 10

g is open polynomial!

$f(x) = (x - 10) g(x) + 400$ (HORNER.)

$f(x) = (x - 14) h(x) + 440$ id, ab ...

$f(14) = (14 - 10) g(14) + 400$

$440 = 4 g(14) + 400 \Rightarrow 40 = 4 g(14) \Rightarrow \underline{g(14) = 10}$

$f(18) = (18 - 10) g(18) + 400$

$g(18) = 120/8 = 15$

open g

$g(x) - 10 = (x - 14) h(x) \Rightarrow 15 - 10 = (18 - 14) h(18) = 4 h(18)$

16 (*)

$$f(a) = 5$$

$$f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$f(b) = 5$$

$$f(e) = 12 \text{ beliebig}$$

$$f(c) = 5$$

$$f(d) = 5$$

EGIRERRR & unelbete!

$$f(x) - 5 = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)g(x)$$

$$g \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$12 - 5 = f(e) = \underbrace{(e-a)(e-b)(e-c)(e-d)}_{\substack{\text{7 Primzahlen} \\ -1, 1, -7, 7}} \cdot \underbrace{g(e)}_{\substack{\text{4 Ziffern}}}$$

7 Primzahlen

$$\underbrace{-1, 1, -7, 7}$$

4 Ziffern

$$\Rightarrow 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \in$$