

$$(x - (a+b)) (x - (a+c)) (x - (b+c)) = ?$$

$$a+b+c=0$$

$$(x+c)(x+b)(x+a) =$$

$$= x^3 + (a+b+c)x^2 + (ab+ac+bc)x + abc =$$

$$= x^3 + 3x - 1$$

$$x^2 + bx + c = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -b$$

$$x_1 x_2 = c$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2$$

$$(-b)^2 - 4c = \underline{b^2 - 4c}$$

(DISKRIMINANS
közvetlen (intuitív
tananyag))

→ mindig alatt
a megoldó-
képletben!

$\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ u. ogyris szöke

$\epsilon_1 + \dots + \epsilon_n = ?$

$\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_n = ?$

$(\epsilon_1^2 + \dots + \epsilon_n^2) \uparrow$

$\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2}$

σ_1
 σ_n

$= 0$ ϵ_1 $u=1$
 $= (-1)(-1)^n = (-1)^{n+1}$

$(x - \epsilon_1) \dots (x - \epsilon_n) = x^n - 1$

\uparrow szöke def. kerint part az u. ogyris szöke.

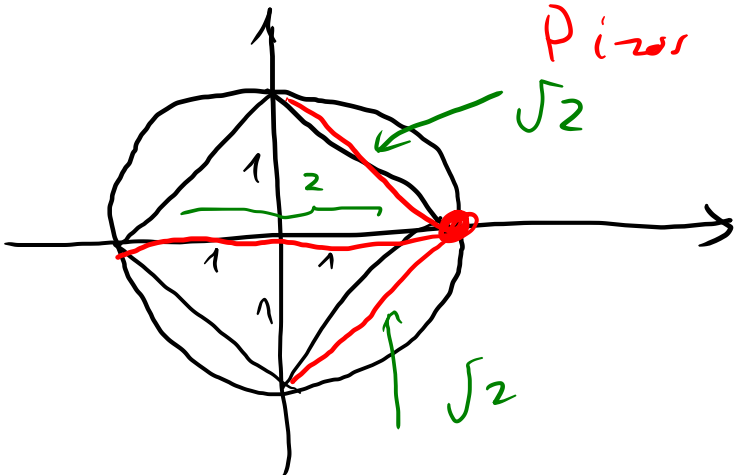
(mindenhol egyszer, mert ez u. szöke szöke.)

III/10.

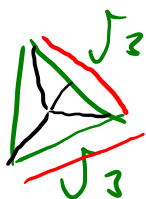
szöke u. szöke

egy szöke szöke szöke

Piszor szöke szöke szöke?

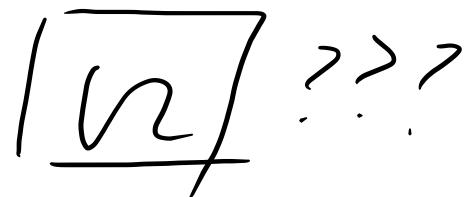


$2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{4}$

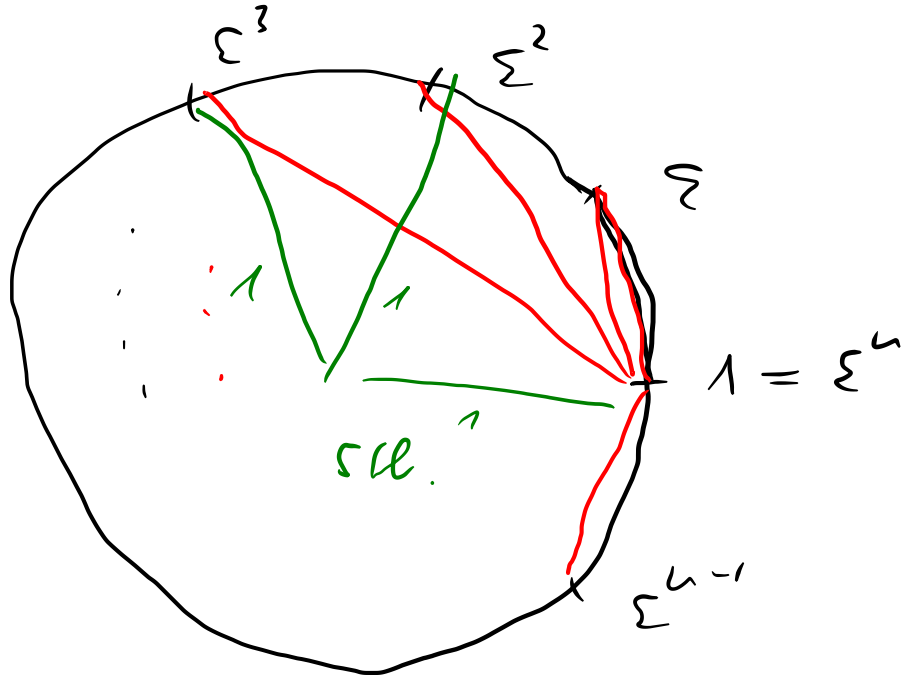


$\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 3$

Ötös szöke :



$36^\circ, 18^\circ, 72^\circ$
sin? cos?
 $\sqrt{5}$ -ös.



$$\epsilon = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$$

z_1, \dots, z_n kördíjára

$$|z_1 - z_2|$$

$$(\epsilon_i = \epsilon^i)$$

$$\frac{|(1-\epsilon)| |1-\epsilon^2| \dots |1-\epsilon^{n-1}|}{|1-\epsilon| |1-\epsilon^2| \dots |1-\epsilon^{n-1}|} = n$$

$$= \frac{|(1-\epsilon) \dots (1-\epsilon^{n-1})|}{|1-\epsilon| |1-\epsilon^2| \dots |1-\epsilon^{n-1}|} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 0 \\ 1 \cdot \cancel{0} &= 2 \cdot \cancel{0} \\ 1 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^n - 1 = (x - \epsilon_1) \dots (x - \epsilon_{n-1})$$

$$x = \frac{x^{n-1}}{x-1} = 1 + \dots + 1 = n$$



reveretes araszrag

$$x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1$$

Rossz! 0-val osztottunk.

$$(x - \varepsilon_1) \dots (x - \varepsilon_{n-1}) = x^{n-1} + \dots + 1 \quad x \neq 1$$

↳ de 100.

$x = 1 - \varepsilon$ is megoldás?

POLINOMOK AZONOSÍTÁSI TÉTELÉ

2 polinom α sz. közös gyöke \Rightarrow \exists más polinom is egyenlő \Rightarrow \forall közös gyökük.

Interpoláció VI/21 HF (Lagrange, Newton) VI/22 is.

MAI ZADÉKOS ÖBFTÁS

ostvendék

$$123 : 7 = \boxed{17} \text{ hányados}$$

osthó

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 53 \\ - 49 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

4 maradék

Prüfung

$$x^3 + 2x + 1 : x^2 - 2 = x$$

$-(x^3 - 2x)$

$$4x + 1$$

unvollständig
Für ∞ unvollständig

$$x^3 - 2 : 2x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 : x^2 + x + 1$$

föteschakt
ortijud

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2} = x$$

V. is...
V. is...
V. is...

$$x^3 - 2 : 2x^2 + 2x - 3 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

leisados

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 2 \\ - (x^3 + x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x) \\ \hline -x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 2 \\ - (-x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^3}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\frac{-x^2}{2x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{5}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}} \text{ maradék}$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 : x^2 + x + 1 = \boxed{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + x^2 + 1 \\ - (x^4 + x^3 + x^2) \\ \hline -x^3 + 1 \\ - (-x^3 - x^2 - x) \\ \hline x^2 + x + 1 \\ - (x^2 + x + 1) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Vagyis
 $x^2 + x + 1 \mid x^4 + x^2 + 1$
 (osztóira).

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{x^4}{x^2} = x^2 \\ \frac{-x^2}{x^2} = -x \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 \end{array}$$

0

$$x^{64} + x^{54} + x^{14} + 1 : x^2 - 1$$

Mi a maradék? 4

$x^2 - 1$ -el osztás \Rightarrow maradék $ax + b$.

(a hányados nem kiderít, a feladat).

$$x^{64} + x^{54} + x^{14} + 1 = (x^2 - 1)q(x) + (ax + b)$$

\uparrow hányados.

$x = 1$ -et bejuttatjuk

$$\rightarrow 1^{64} + 1^{54} + 1^{14} + 1 = \underbrace{(1^2 - 1)q(1)}_0 + (a + b)$$

$$x = -1 \quad \underbrace{(-1)^{64} + (-1)^{54} + (-1)^{14} + 1}_4 = 0 + (-1)a + b$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a + b = 4 \\ b - a = 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b = 4 \\ a = 0 \end{array}$$

TRÜKK: osztó gyökét
bejuttatjuk

(ha val a maradékot kiderít, a hányados nem.)

$$x^6 + x^3 + x^1 + 1 = (x^2 + 1)q(x) + (ax + b)$$

$$x = i \quad i^6 + i^3 + i^1 + 1 = ai + b$$

$$x = -i \quad 1 - i - 1 = -a + b$$

↑ wenn is
kell

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = 0$$

0
 $x^2 + 1$ ou'c
 $x^6 + x^3 + x^1 + 1$
 -wcl.

A unpol'ber aut'is sorai
 und +, -, ·, / wepelt
 $\Rightarrow a, b$ is 'er kapitel' eigen eigen'el. & b. P
 $\Rightarrow a, b$ rec. we'nd.

↗ ha a, b val'is!

$$x^2 + x + 1 \mid x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad \left[x^2 + x + 1 = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} \right]$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)q(x) + ax + b$$

3. primitiv
 en's jio'is

↗ Stözeit

$$-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = \begin{cases} \cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ = \varepsilon \\ \cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ = \varepsilon^2 \end{cases}$$

$$X^4 + X^2 + 1 = (X^2 + X + 1)q(X) + (aX + b)$$

$$\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0$$

$$X = \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon^4 + \varepsilon^2 + 1 = a\varepsilon + b$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon^3 = 1}$$

$$\varepsilon^4 = \varepsilon \quad \parallel \quad \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a\varepsilon + b = 0}$$

$$X = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\varepsilon^8 + \varepsilon^4 + 1 = 0$$

$$\parallel \parallel \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a\varepsilon^2 + b = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = 0$$

$$X^{2n} + X^n + 1 = (X^2 + X + 1)q(X) + (aX + b)$$

$$\varepsilon^{2n} + \varepsilon^n + 1$$

$$3 + n$$

order

↳ total

$$n = 3k + 1$$

$$2n = 6k + 2$$

$$\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0$$

$$n = 3k + 2$$

$$\varepsilon^{2n} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\varepsilon^n = \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon^n = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 = 0$$

$$X^2 + X + 1$$

outside

$$X^{2n} + X^n + 1$$

3 | 4

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{24} &= 1 \\ \xi^4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = a\xi + b$$

weil $b = 0$ a unacad? \leftarrow 3 | 4

$$x^2 + x + 1 \mid x^{24} + x^4 + 1$$

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

$$f(i) = ?$$

$$x = i - \neq 0$$

$$x = i$$

$$f(i) = i + 1$$

$$\forall f \forall g \neq 0 \exists g \text{ és } r \quad f = gq + r$$

$$\text{és } r = 0 \text{ wenn } \deg(r) < \deg(g)$$

3 Subfälle: 1. $g \neq 0$

2. $r = 0$ Euklid Euklid ist ein Wert a 0 pol-uch

3. CRAK TIS FÜLÖT

π Fölöt! $x:2$ wenn.

Winn feda.

$$x^{64} + x^{14} \equiv -x^{54} - 1 \pmod{(x^2 + 1)}$$

valid idolo's

$$x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{(x^2 + 1)} \quad x^4 \equiv 1$$

$$x^{64} + x^{54} + x^{14} + 1 \equiv 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^{64} \equiv 1$$

$$1 \equiv 1$$

$$x^{54} \equiv -1$$

$$x^{52} \cdot x^2$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{"} & \text{"} \\ 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^{14} = x^{12} \cdot x^2 \equiv -1$$

another ideal is $x^2 + 1$ is irreducible.

$$3x + 4y = 1 \quad \text{unpolynomial} \quad x, y \text{ prime} \quad \text{wert } (3, 4) \mid 1$$

$$(x^2 + 1) p(x) + (x^3 + 1) q(x) = x$$

$\exists p, q \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$
wert
(x^2 + 1, x^3 + 1) \mid 1 \mid x