

ALGEBRA 1

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Titolo nota

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- Polinomi
 - Numeri complessi
- } radici dell'unità

$$\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq ? \quad \mathbb{C}$$

$$\uparrow$$
$$\sqrt{-1} =: i$$

$$\boxed{i^2 = -1}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \cup \{i\}$$

$$i+i = 2i$$

$$3+i$$

$$(2-i)(3+\sqrt{2}i)$$

↓ chiusura rispetto $+$, $\cdot$

$$i \in \mathbb{C} \quad 2i, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{C} \quad z := a + bi \in \mathbb{C} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$v = c + di \quad c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z + v = (a + bi) + (c + di) = a + c + (b + d)i \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z \cdot v &= (a+bi)(c+di) = ac + bci + adi + bdi^2 \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 &= ac - bd + (bc + ad)i \in \mathbb{C} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 &= \alpha + \beta i
 \end{aligned}$$

Risulta che tutti i numeri $z \in \mathbb{C}$ si possono scrivere nella forma

$$z = \boxed{a} + \boxed{b}i \quad \text{con } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

(divisa anche rispetto $\div, \sqrt{\quad} \dots$ dopo)

● CONIUGIO $z = a + bi \quad \bar{z} = a - bi$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \bar{z} + \bar{v} &= a - bi + c - di = a + c - (b + d)i = \overline{z + v} \\
 \bar{z} \cdot \bar{v} &= (a - bi)(c - di) = ac - bd - (bc + ad)i = \overline{z \cdot v}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{NON BANALE} \\ \text{che viene vero} \end{array}$$

$$z = a + bi$$

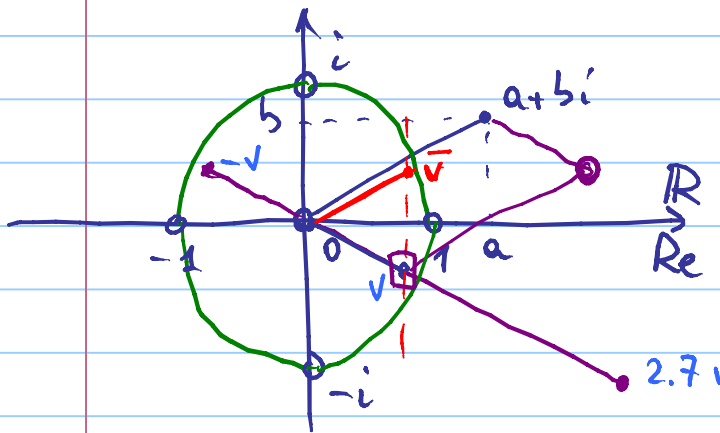
$$a = \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$$

$$b = \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$$

• Forma cartesiana

$$\mathbb{C} \ni z = a + bi \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

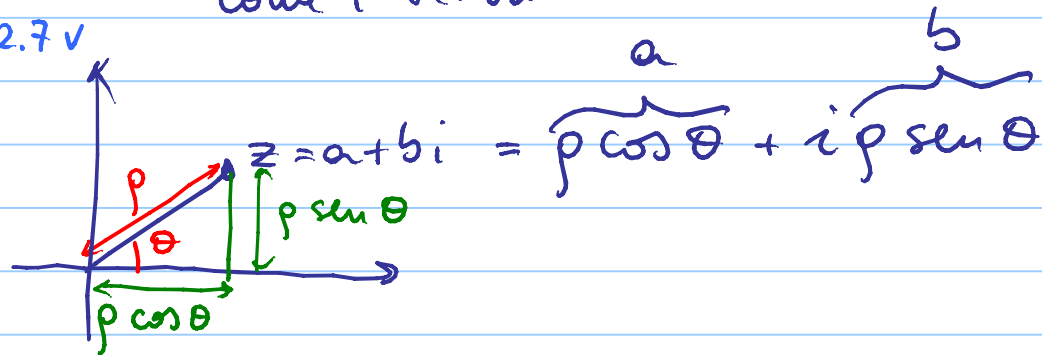
$$\boxed{\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2}$$



• somma?
come i vettori $\rightarrow$ regola del parallelogr.

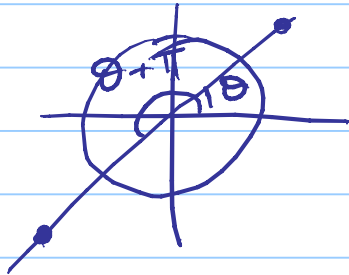
• prodotto per reale
come i vettori

• Forma polare



$$\rho = |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(a+ib)(a-ib)} = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} \quad \text{modulo}$$

$$\theta = \text{Arg}(z) = \arctan \frac{b}{a} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{\times} \\ \wedge \\ +\pi \end{matrix} = \arctan \frac{z-\bar{z}}{(z+\bar{z})i} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{\times} \\ \wedge \\ +\pi \end{matrix} + 2k\pi \quad \text{argomento}$$



• Prodotto tra complessi

$$z = a + bi = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$v = c + di = \sigma(\cos\delta + i\sin\delta)$$

$$zv = \boxed{ac - bd + i(ad + bc)} = \rho\sigma \left[\overbrace{\cos\theta \cos\delta - \sin\theta \sin\delta}^{\cos(\theta+\delta)} + i \overbrace{(\cos\theta \sin\delta + \cos\delta \sin\theta)}^{\sin(\theta+\delta)} \right]$$

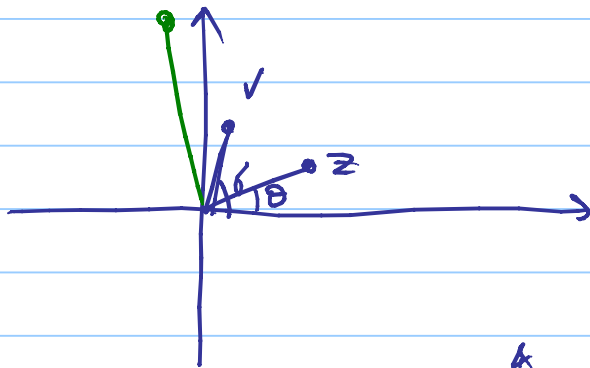
$$= \rho \delta (\cos(\theta + \delta) + i \sin(\theta + \delta))$$

$$|zv| = \rho \delta = |z||v|$$

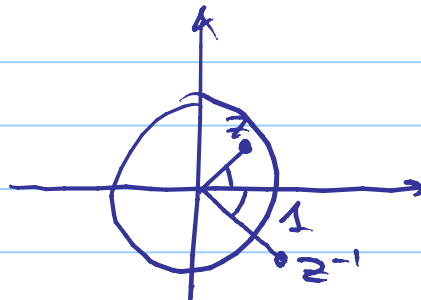
$$|\bar{z}| = |z|$$

$$\text{Arg}(zv) = \theta + \delta = \text{Arg}(z) + \text{Arg}(v)$$

$$\text{Arg} \bar{z} = -\text{Arg} z$$



• Reciprocals



$$z \neq 0$$

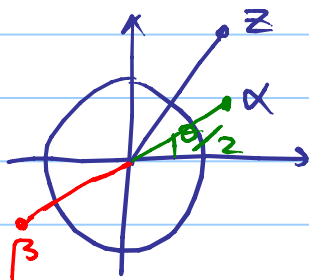
$$z \cdot z^{-1} = 1$$

$$|z| \cdot |z^{-1}| = 1 \quad |z^{-1}| = |z|^{-1}$$

$$\text{Arg}(z) + \text{Arg}(z^{-1}) = 0 \quad \text{Arg}(z^{-1}) = -\text{Arg}(z)$$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}i$$

• Radice (quadrata)



$$\alpha \cdot \alpha = z \quad |\alpha| = \sqrt{|z|} \quad \text{Arg}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = z$$

$$\text{Anche } \beta \quad |\beta| = \sqrt{|z|}, \quad \text{Arg}(\beta) = \pi + \frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta^2 = z$$

• Notazione esponenziale : $\mathbb{C} \ni z = a+ib = \rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho e^{i\theta} = e^{\log \rho + i\theta}$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$e = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^x = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$z \cdot v = \rho \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot \sigma \cdot e^{i\delta} = \rho\sigma \cdot e^{i(\theta+\delta)}$$

$$e^z = e^{a+ib} = \boxed{e^a} \cdot e^{ib}$$

~~$z \cdot v$~~

Polinomi

$\neq 0$ c.d. ($x \nmid$, monico)

forma tipo : $p(x) = a_n x^{\textcircled{n}} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$\swarrow$ $\deg p(x)$ $\nwarrow$ t.n.

a_i in insieme numerico : $\boxed{\mathbb{Z}}, \boxed{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, (\boxed{\mathbb{Z}_n})$

$\leadsto \mathbb{Z}[x], \mathbb{Q}[x], \dots$

$\rightarrow$ si sommano e si moltiplicano $\mathbb{Z}[x][y] \ni 2 + xy + y^2 - x$

• Prodotti notevoli $(x-1)(x+1) = x^2 - 1$

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

• Si divide! (con resto)

$$(x^3 - x^2 + 2) \div (x+2)$$

$$(2x-1)$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr|rr} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & & & \hline 0 & -3 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 6 \\ & -3 & -6 & & & & \\ & 0 & 6 & 2 & & & \\ & & 6 & 12 & & & \\ & & & -10 & & & \end{array}$$

$$x^3 - x^2 + 2 = (x+2)(x^2 - 3x + 6) - 10$$

$$p(x) \div a(x)$$

$$p(x) = a(x) \boxed{q(x)} + \boxed{r(x)}$$

$$\deg r < \deg a$$

MCD T.C.R. Bézout

$$(p(x), q(x)) = t(x) = a(x)p(x) + b(x)q(x) \quad \text{per } a(x), b(x)$$

Se $p(x), q(x)$ sono in $\mathbb{Q}[x], \mathbb{R}[x], \mathbb{C}[x]$

allora $a(x)$ e $b(x)$ pure

Se $p(x), q(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, $a(x), b(x)$ sono in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

ma se $a(x)$ è monico, in realtà sono in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$

• Si fattorizzano (in maniera unica).

$$x^7 - 2x^4 - 2x^3 + 4 = x^4(x^3 - 2) - 2(x^3 - 2) = (x^4 - 2)(x^3 - 2) \quad \begin{matrix} \mathbb{Q}[x] \\ \mathbb{Z}[x] \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x^2 - \sqrt{2})(x^2 + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt[3]{2})(x^2 + \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{4}) \quad -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\
&= (x - \sqrt[4]{2})(x + \sqrt[4]{2})(\underline{x^2 + \sqrt{2}})(x - \sqrt[3]{2})(\underline{x^2 + \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{4}}) \quad \downarrow \mathbb{R}[x] \\
&= (x - \sqrt[4]{2})(x + \sqrt[4]{2})(x - i\sqrt{2})(x + i\sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt[3]{2})(x - \sqrt[3]{2}\xi)(x - \sqrt[3]{2}\xi^2) \quad \mathbb{C}[x]
\end{aligned}$$

• Su $\mathbb{C}$ tutti i polinomi di $\mathbb{C}[x]$ si fattorizzano in n pol di grado 1
(thm fond. dell'algebra)

Su $\mathbb{R}$ " " " " $\mathbb{R}[x]$ " " " in polin di grado 1 e 2

Tutti i pol di $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ si fattorizzano su $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ come su $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \ni p(x) = \prod_i q_i(x) = \prod_i \frac{m_i q_i(x)}{m_i} = \frac{1}{\prod m_i} \prod z_i(x) = \frac{1}{N} p'(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

• Radici α (in genere in $\mathbb{C}$) t.c. $p(\alpha) = 0$

$$\text{se } a \in \mathbb{C} \quad p(x) = (x-a)q(x) + r(x)$$

$\uparrow$
 $c = p(a)$

$$p(a) = 0 + c$$

$$p(x) = (x-a)q(x) + p(a)$$

$$p(x) = (x-a)q(x) + 0 \quad x \text{ è radice} \quad [\text{Ruffini}]$$

$$x \text{ è radice} \Leftrightarrow (x-a) \mid p(x) \quad (\text{divide in } \mathbb{C}[x])$$

$\rightarrow$ su $\mathbb{C}$ $p(x)$ ha $\deg p(x)$ radici (contate con molteplicità)

• Se $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ e $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ è radice, anche $\bar{\alpha}$ è radice.

$$p(\bar{\alpha}) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \bar{\alpha}^k = \sum a_k \overline{\alpha^k} = \overline{\sum a_k \alpha^k} = \overline{p(\alpha)} = \overline{0} = 0$$

$$\triangleright (x - \alpha)(x - \bar{\alpha}) = x^2 - (\alpha + \bar{\alpha})x + \alpha\bar{\alpha} = \underbrace{x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(\alpha)x + |\alpha|^2}_{\mathbb{R}[x]}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$$

$\triangleright$ Se $\deg p(x)$ è dispari ha almeno una radice reale ($p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$)

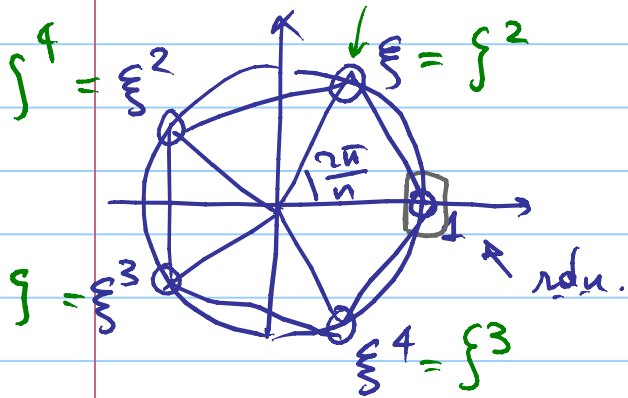
$\triangleright$ Se $p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ α radice razionale $\alpha = \frac{p}{q}$

$\triangleright$ Se due polinomi di grado n coincidono su $n+1$ punti, sono uguali

$$p(x) \quad q(x) \quad r(x) = p(x) - q(x) = 0$$

• RADICI DELL'UNITÀ

$p(x) = x^n - 1$ ha n radici in $\mathbb{C}$



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

$$|\xi| = 1 \quad \text{Arg}(\xi) = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

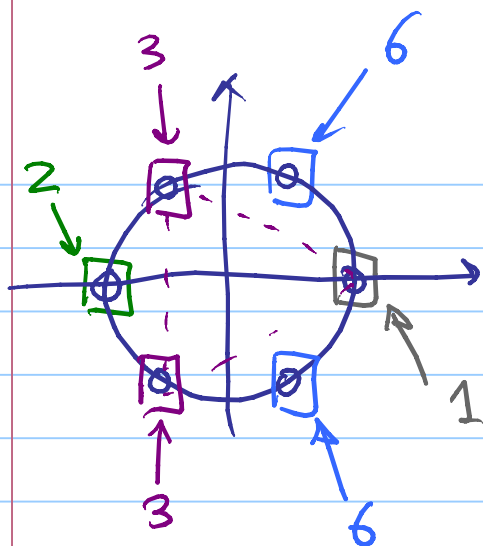
$$\xi^u = 1$$

 $\xi^k \bar{e} \, rdu.$

$$(\sum^k)^n = (\sum^n)^k = 1^k = 1$$

$$9^2 = \left(\sum 3\right)^2 = \sum 6 = \sum \cdot \sum 5 = \sum$$

Se n non è primo non tutte le rdn hanno lo stesso ordine.



L'ordine è sempre un divisore di n

Quelle con ordine n si chiamano n -primitive d. n .

$$x^6 - 1 = \prod_{k=1}^6 (x - \omega^k) \quad \omega \text{ radice prim.}$$

$$(x^6 - 1) = (x^3 - 1)(x^3 + 1) = \boxed{(x-1)} \boxed{x^2+x+1}^{f_3(x)} \boxed{x+1}^{f_2(x)} \boxed{x^2-x+1}^{f_6(x)}$$

Il pol. $x^n - 1$ si fattorizza in $\mathbb{Q}[x], \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$\mathbb{Q}[x] = \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

in tutti i fattori quanti sono i divisori d_i di n , ciascuno di grado pari a $\varphi(d_i)$ e irriducibili.

$$n=1 \quad x-1$$

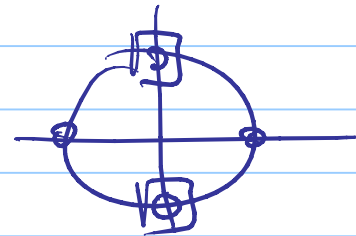
$$n=2 \quad x+1$$

$$n=3 \quad x^2+x+1$$

$$n=4 \quad x^2+1$$

$$n=5 \quad x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$$

$$n=6 \quad x^2-x+1$$



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

Per inciso :

$$\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n$$

• Relazioni coeff - radici

Sia $p(x)$ monico (se no $\frac{p(x)}{a_n}$)

$$\alpha_i \in \mathbb{C} \text{ radici} \quad (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2) \cdots (x-\alpha_n) = x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + b_{n-1} x + b_n$$

$$b_1 = -(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n)$$

$$b_2 = \sum_{i < j} \alpha_i \alpha_j$$

$$b_3 = -\sum_{i < j < k} \alpha_i \alpha_j \alpha_k$$

...

$$b_n = (-1)^n \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_n$$

b_i funz. simm.
elementari

$$n=3$$

$$\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2$$

thm: tutti i polinomi simmetrici in
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ si possono scrivere
come polinomi delle $b_1, \dots, b_n$

Esempio: a, b, c , radici di $x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 7$

$$-\frac{3}{49} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2 + b^2 c^2 + a^2 c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

$$4 = a + b + c$$

$$5 = ab + bc + ac$$

$$7 = abc$$

$$a^2b^2c^2 = (abc)^2 = b_3^2 = 49$$

$$a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 = \otimes = 25 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 = -3$$

$$(ab + bc + ac)^2 = \otimes + 2(a+b+c)abc$$

x, y incogn

$$s = x + y \quad p = x \cdot y$$

$X^2 - sX + p$ ha radici x, y

esercizi: 6, 7, 8, 9