

Algebra Advanced 2 - Senior 2017

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Titolo nota

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① (p. di Hilbert) Dimostrare che se $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ e' tale

che $p(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0$ allora $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

tali che $p(x) = a(x)^2 + x b(x)^2$

min TST 14 ogni grado rispettivamente 2, 3, 4, 3.

② Dati $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$ tali che $B^2 - 4AC = -R^2$,

Dimostrare che se $A(x, y)z^2 + B(x, y)z + C(x, y) \geq 0 \quad \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$

allora $A(x, y)z^2 + B(x, y)z + C(x, y) = f(x, y, z)^2 + g(x, y, z)^2$

Per qualche $f, g \in \mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$.

③ 17016/5

④ 1705216/8

⑤ Sia $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{1}{2} < \lambda < 1$ tale che $(2\lambda-1)(3\lambda-1) \dots (n\lambda-1) = 1$. ($n \geq 3$)

Dovetra che $\left(\frac{2\lambda}{2\lambda-1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3\lambda}{3\lambda-1}\right)^3 \dots \left(\frac{n\lambda}{n\lambda-1}\right)^n > n^n$

Dovetra che se $n \geq 7$ allora $\left(\frac{2\lambda}{2\lambda-1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3\lambda}{3\lambda-1}\right)^3 \dots \left(\frac{n\lambda}{n\lambda-1}\right)^n > (n!)^2$.

Problema di Hilbert

$$p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x] \quad \text{t.c.} \quad p(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Chiedi } \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}[x] \quad \text{t.c.} \quad p(x) = a(x)^2 + b(x)^2.$$

Casi semplici

grado 1 o grado 2.

grado 4 non può esserlo perché il grado di p è
sicuramente pari (altrimenti $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p(x) = -\infty$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} p(x) = -\infty$).

Di grado 2. Se $p(x) \geq 0$.

- ↳ ho una radice doppia α
- ↳ $p(x) = a(x-\alpha)^2$ ok.
- ↳ non ho radici reali e > 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(x) &= a \cdot (x - \alpha - i\beta)(x - \alpha + i\beta) \\
 &= a \left[(x - \alpha)^2 + \beta^2 \right] = \\
 &= [\sqrt{a}(x - \alpha)]^2 + (\sqrt{a}\beta)^2. \quad \text{ok.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Factorizzazione in $\mathbb{R}[x]$.

$$p(x) = a p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n \cdot q_1 \cdots q_k$$

$$p_i(x) = x - \alpha_i$$

$$q_i(x) = \text{pol. di 2° gradi senza radici reali}$$

Se x è radice di $p(x)$ allora x ha molte plimità

Dim. $p(x) = (x - \alpha)^n \cdot r(x) \quad r(\alpha) \neq 0$

$r(\alpha) > 0$ per $x < \alpha$ ne abbiamo vicino ad α

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ esiste $r(x) > 0$

permesso del segno: se
 f è continua e $f(r) > 0$
 allora in un intorno di x ha
 $f(y) > 0$ e $|y - x| < \epsilon$

$$p(x) = (x-\alpha)^n r(x)$$

\nwarrow \searrow

0 0

$$\leadsto (x-\alpha)^n \geq 0 \leadsto n \text{ pari.}$$

$$p(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n (x-\alpha_i)^2 \cdot q_1 \cdot q_2 \cdots q_J$$

$$p(x) = \prod \left[(x-\alpha_i)^2 + \beta_i^2 \right] \cdot (\alpha_m^2 + \beta_m^2) \cdot (\alpha_n^2 + \beta_n^2) \cdots$$

Identità di Fibonacci: $(a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2) = (ac+bd)^2 + (ad-bc)^2$

(Valido in un anello qualsiasi)

Concludo per induzione.

Problema di Hilbert "positivo"

$$p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x] \quad \text{t.c.} \quad p(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0$$

$$\leadsto p(x) = a(x)^2 + x b(x)^2 \quad \text{per qualche } a, b \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$\underbrace{\text{torino}}_{\text{2^i gradi irr. in } \mathbb{R}}$ \downarrow

$$p(x) = q_1 \cdot q_2 \cdots q_n \cdot \underbrace{p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_J}_{\text{lineari}}$$

per quelli lineari distinguono 2 casi:

$p_i(x) = x - \alpha \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \leadsto$ stesso segnale di p
 α ha moltiplicità pari:

$$p_i(x) = x - \alpha \quad \alpha \leq 0$$

$$(x-\alpha)^{2n} = ((x-\alpha)^n)^2 + x \cdot 0^2 \quad \text{then radius positive ok.}$$

$$x-\alpha = (\sqrt{-\alpha})^2 + x \cdot 1^2 \quad \alpha \leq 0 \quad x+1 = 1 + x \cdot 1^2$$

$$(x-\alpha-i\beta)(x-\alpha+i\beta) = (x-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2 \neq \alpha(x)^2 + x \cdot b(x)^2$$

$$\text{1. } x = x^2 + bx + c = (x - \sqrt{c})^2 + x \cdot (2\sqrt{c} + b) = (x - \sqrt{c})^2 + x \cdot (\sqrt{2\sqrt{c} + b})^2$$

$$\therefore c > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2}{4} < c \quad \left| \frac{b}{2} \right| < \sqrt{c} \quad \rightarrow \quad 2\sqrt{c} + b \geq 2\sqrt{c} - |b| > 0$$

$$(a^2 + x b^2)(c^2 + x d^2) = a^2 c^2 + x^2 b^2 d^2 + x b^2 c^2 - x d^2 a^2 \\ = (ac \pm x bd)^2 + x(bc \mp ad)^2$$

$$(a + \sqrt{3}b)(c + \sqrt{3}d) = ac + 3bd + \sqrt{3}(bc + ad)$$

$$N_{\mathbb{R}}(a + \sqrt{x}b) = a^2 + xb^2$$

$$N_{\mathbb{R}}((a + \sqrt{x}b)(c - \sqrt{x}d)) = (a^2 + xb^2)(c^2 + xd^2)$$

$$() + \sqrt{x} ()$$



$A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$ oogut d. jndlo 2, 3, 4

$$B^2 - 4AC = -R^2 \quad R \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$$

$$A z^2 + B z + C \geq 0 \quad \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow A z^2 + B z + C = F^2 + G^2 \quad F, G \in \mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$$

$$a(x) \leftarrow A(x, y) = x^2 a\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

$$az^2 + bz + c \geq 0 \quad e \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a(v) = (x-\alpha)^2$$

$$a(y) = (x-\alpha)^2 + b^2$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[\left(az + \frac{b}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4} \right] = az^2 + bz + c$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[\left(az + \frac{b}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{r^2}{4} \right] = az^2 + bz + c$$

$$\text{ca. 1} \quad a(x) = (x-\alpha)^2 \quad \uparrow \quad (x-\alpha) \quad \left| \quad r^2 + b^2 \geq 0 \right.$$

$$r^2 + b^2 (\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow r(\alpha) = 0, b(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow r(x) = (x-\alpha) r'(x)$$

$$b(x) = (x-\alpha) b'(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[\left(az + \frac{b}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{r^2}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{a} \left[\left((x-\alpha)z + \frac{b'}{2} \right)^2 + r'^2 (x-\alpha)^2 \right] \quad \text{ok.}$$

$$\text{ca. 2.} \quad a(x) = (x-\alpha-i\beta)(x-\alpha+i\beta) \quad \left| \quad r^2 + b^2 \right.$$

$$\rightsquigarrow r(\alpha + i\beta)^2 = -b(\alpha + i\beta)^2$$

case 2.1. se $r(\alpha + i\beta) = 0 = b(\alpha + i\beta)$
 $r(\alpha - i\beta) = 0 = b(\alpha - i\beta)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \left[\left[z\alpha - \frac{b}{2} \right]^2 + \frac{r^2}{4} \right] = a \left[(z - b')^2 + \frac{r'^2}{4} \right] = [x - \alpha]^2 + \beta^2$$

some α, β . \square .

case 2.2. $r(\alpha + i\beta) \neq 0 \quad r(\alpha + i\beta) = i b(\alpha + i\beta)$

$$\rightsquigarrow r(\alpha + i\beta) - i b(\alpha + i\beta) = 0$$

$$q \in \mathbb{C}[x] \quad q(x) = r - ib$$

$$q(\alpha + i\beta) = 0 \quad \overline{q}(\alpha - i\beta) = r(\alpha - i\beta) + i \overline{b}(\alpha - i\beta)$$

$$i\bar{a} = -ia \quad \overbrace{\overline{q} = \frac{r(\alpha + i\beta)}{r(\alpha + i\beta) - i b(\alpha + i\beta)}}$$

$$\tilde{q} = \overrightarrow{\frac{q}{x - \alpha - i\beta}} = r' - ib'$$

$$\frac{r^2 + b^2}{a} = \overrightarrow{\frac{q \cdot \bar{1}}{a}} = \overrightarrow{\frac{\tilde{q} \cdot (\alpha - i\beta) \quad \bar{\tilde{q}} \cdot (\alpha - i\beta)}{a}} =$$

$$= \tilde{q} + \bar{\tilde{q}} = (r' - ib') (r' + ib') = r'^2 + b'^2$$

se $a \in \mathbb{R}$ pol. di IIº grado ≥ 0 e $a \mid A^2 + B^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A^2 + B^2}{a} = A'^2 + B'^2 \quad \text{per a lani } A', B'.$$

\square .

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-2016) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-2016)$$

Quel è il minimo reale di $f(x)$ che deve esistere in modo tale che risponga alla eq. serata sol.?

Siccome $n \geq 2016$ perche' deve cancellare

A meno di $(x-i)$ da destra o sinistra.

Fatto che 2016 basti!

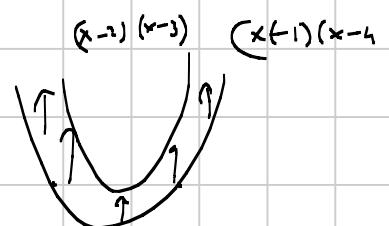
$$\underline{\text{Oss. 1}} \quad \sum_{\text{destra}} \alpha_i = \sum_{\text{sinistra}} \alpha_i .$$

Idee: bilanciamento locale

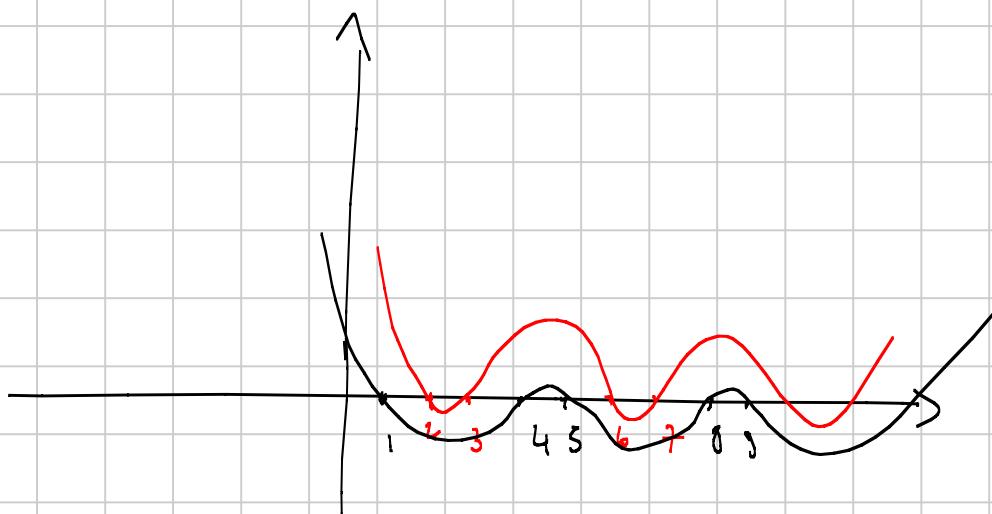
$$(x-1)(x-4) = (x-2)(x-3) - 2$$

Allora se $(x-1)(x-4) > 0$ e $(x-2)(x-3) > 0$

$$\rightarrow |(x-1)(x-4)| < |(x-2)(x-3)|$$



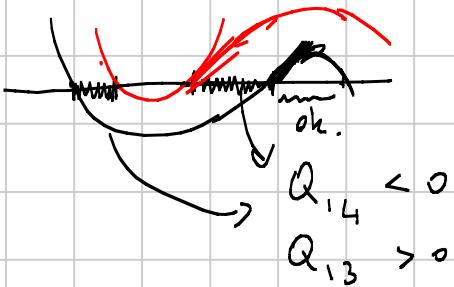
$$(x-1)(x-4)(x-5)(x-8) \cdots (x-2016) = (x-2)(x-3) \cdots (x-2014)(x-2017)$$



Se sono fuori da +10. $(x-i)(x-(i+3)) > 0$ $(x-(i+1))(x-(i+2)) < 0$

$$| \alpha_{14} | < (Q_{13}) .$$

Se inverte el signo en un intervalo del tipo $[1, 5)$



Rímen solo da continuidad
En zona $(2, 3)$.

$$Q_{14} < 0 \quad Q_{13} < 0$$

$$Q_{14}(2) = 0 = Q_{13}(3)$$

$$|Q_{14}(x)| < |Q_{13}(x)|$$

$$\max_{x \in (2, 3)} |Q_{14}(x)| < \min_{x \in (2, 3)} |Q_{13}(x)|$$

$$\max |(x-2)(x-3)| = \frac{1}{4} \quad \min |(x-1)(x-4)| = 2$$

$$\left| \frac{Q_{14}}{Q_{13}} \right| < \frac{1}{8} \prod_{i=3}^{7} \frac{(x-4i+1)(x-4i+3)}{(x-4i+2)(x-4i+1)} = \frac{1}{8} \prod_{i=3}^{7} \left(1 + \frac{2}{(x-4i+1)(x-4i+3)} \right)$$



$$\left(\frac{3 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 5} - \frac{7 \cdot 8}{6 \cdot 9} \right) - \dots - \frac{1007 \cdot 1008}{1006 \cdot 1007}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{2}{10} \right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{6 \cdot 9} \right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{2}{1006 \cdot 1007} \right)$$

(2,3) lo poss. vedere come il caso precedente in
con perturbazioni al bordo prodotti: $|blu| > |grigio|$

e poi: $(x-1)(x-2016) \cdot < (x-2)(x-2015)$ ne
pochi sono ragionevoli $|(x-1)(x-2016)| > |(x-2)(x-2015)|$

$$(1+\varepsilon) \leq e^\varepsilon \quad \text{Vero} \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0$$

$$\prod (1+\varepsilon_i) \leq e^{\sum \frac{\varepsilon_i}{100} + \frac{\varepsilon_i^2}{600} + \dots + \frac{\varepsilon_i^2}{10000}}$$

Digressione di Amaldi:

e^x crescente



retta tangente ad e^x in $(0,1)$ è $1+x$

$$1+\alpha x \quad \alpha = (e^x)'(0) \quad \begin{cases} f(x) = e^x \\ f'(x) = 2^x \end{cases} \quad f^{-1}(x) = e^x$$

$$\leadsto e^x \geq 1+x$$

$$e^{-x} \geq 1-x \quad e^x \geq \frac{1}{1-x}$$

(4)

$$\text{Risp. } a = \frac{4}{g}$$

$$\frac{g}{x_1} \geq \frac{g}{x_1}$$

$$(x_1 + (x_2 - x_1)) \left(\frac{1^2}{x_1} + \frac{3^2}{x_2 - x_1} \right) \geq (1+3)^2 = \frac{4^2}{x_2}$$

UGUNLILIANA

$$\frac{2^2}{x_2} + \frac{3^2}{x_3 - x_2} \geq \frac{5^2}{x_3}$$

$$\frac{h-1}{x_{n-1}} = \frac{3}{x_n - x_{n-1}}$$

⋮

$$\frac{(n-1)^2}{x_{n-1}} + \frac{3^2}{x_n - x_{n-1}} \geq \frac{(n+2)^2}{x_n}$$

$$\frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}} = \frac{3}{h-1}$$

LHS

RHS

$$\frac{9-1}{x_1} + \frac{16-4}{x_2} + \frac{25-9}{x_3} + \dots$$

$$x_n = (n+2)(h+1)n$$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}} = \frac{n+2}{h-1}$$

$$c \leftarrow (x_n = \frac{n+2}{h-1} x_{n-1})$$

$$+ \frac{(n+2)^2}{x_n}$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(i+2)^2 - i^2}{x_i}$$

$$= 4 (\text{RHS})$$

$$\frac{n^2}{x_n} - 2$$

$$\text{LHS} \geq \frac{4}{g} \text{ RHS.}$$

$$\text{LHS} - \frac{4}{g} \text{ RHS} \Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{x_1}$$

$$\text{UGUNLILIANA in CS : } (a^2, b^2)(c^2 + d^2) \geq (ac + bd)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{d}{b}$$

$$A(n, a) = \min_{\substack{1 \\ x_n \leq t}} \left\{ \frac{1}{x_1 - x_n} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n - x_{n-1}} - a \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) \right\}$$

$$A(n, a, t) = \min_{\substack{1 \\ x_1 \leq t}} \left\{ \dots - \frac{1}{x_n} - \dots \right\} = \frac{A(n, a)}{t}$$

$$A(n+1, a) = \min_{\substack{1 \\ x_n}} \left\{ \frac{A(n, a)}{x_n} + \frac{1}{1-x_n} - a(n+2) \right\}$$

$$= A(n, a) + 2\sqrt{A(n, a)} + 1 - a(n+2).$$

$$A(1, a) = 1 - 2a$$

$$A(n+1, a) = A(n, a) + 2\sqrt{A(n, a)} + 1 - a(n+2)$$

Dann die eq. per indukt. & zu zeigen $A(n, a) \geq 0$
 (immer > 0)