

IPMVFMF 2025-09-11

[kvocientni tolobaupi]

inefno I tolodac in $I \trianglelefteq K$. potem lahko tvorimo
kvoc. tolob. $L = K/I$. elementi so ekv. razred:

$$L = \{ x+I ; x \in K \}$$

operaciji:

$$(x+I)(y+I) := (x+y)+I$$
$$(x+I)(y+I) := xy+I$$

primeri:

$$\bullet \mathbb{Z}/(2) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad 7+(2) = 6+1+(2) = 3 \cdot 2 + 1 + (2) = 1 + (2)$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}[x]/(x^2+1)$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{R}[\varepsilon] = \mathbb{R}[x]/(x^2)$$

opisi kvocientna tolobaupa

$$\bullet \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-3)$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^2-3)$$

opisi bodo podstavnite za na njih opisati operaciji
+ in $\cdot$.
elementi oblike $p(x) + (x^2-3)$.

torešine izbrati $p(x) \notin I$, da se tim največ
 stopnje. če uporabimo izrek o deljenju, $\exists q(x), r(x)$
 pikeva kot $p(x) = (x^2 - 3)q(x) + r(x)$, $\deg r(x) \leq 1$.

$r(x) + I = p(x) + I$, torej lahko vekt el.
 predstavimo s polinomom stopnje ≤ 1 .

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] / (x^2 - 3) = \{ \underbrace{(ax + b)}_{\text{kanonični predstavnik}} + I ; a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((a_1x + b_1) + I) + ((a_2x + b_2) + I) &= \\ &= (((a_1 + a_2)x + b_1 + b_2) + I) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((a_1x + b_1) + I) \cdot ((a_2x + b_2) + I) &= \\ &= ((a_1a_2x^2 + a_1b_2x + b_1a_2x + b_1b_2) + I) = \\ &= ((a_1a_2x^2 + (a_1b_2 + b_1a_2)x + b_1b_2) + I) = \\ &= ((a_1a_2x^2 + (a_1b_2 + b_1a_2)x + b_1b_2) - a_1a_2(x^2 - 3) + I) = \\ &= (((a_1b_2 + b_1a_2)x + b_1b_2 + 3a_1a_2) + I) \end{aligned}$$

za drugi toldov evto.

$$x^2 + I = 3 + I \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3 \in I$$

opomba: kolobarje z enim predstaviti se
dunajo:

v primeru $\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ (kot množica) + operacije:

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2)$$

$$(a_1, b_1) \odot (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 \cdot a_2 - b_1 b_2, b_1 a_2 + a_1 b_2)$$

$(\mathbb{C}, \oplus, \odot)$ je kolobar in celim

$$(\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2-3) ; +, \cdot) \cong (\mathbb{C}, \oplus, \odot).$$

ento strukturo imamo tudi kolobar

$$\mathbb{C}[\sqrt{3}] = \{ a\sqrt{3} + b ; a, b \in \mathbb{R} \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

pride na običajni operaciji + in $\cdot$.

$$(a_1\sqrt{3} + b_1) + (a_2\sqrt{3} + b_2) = (a_1 + a_2)\sqrt{3} + b_1 + b_2$$

$$(a_1\sqrt{3} + b_1)(a_2\sqrt{3} + b_2) = 3a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + \sqrt{3}(a_1b_2 + b_1a_2).$$

Opomba: izvoli s predavanj: če je R komut.

kolobar in $I \triangleleft R$ netrivialen ideal, je R/I obseg.

v našem primeru:

$$\mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^2-3) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{3}]$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{kar je} \\ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}) \end{array} \right)$$

je obseg

$$\text{toda } \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2-3) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}] \quad (\neq \mathbb{Z}(x))$$

id, nie cażem.

Primer: $(2, x^2-3)$ je ideal, ki ni enak (x^2-3) :

$$(x^2-3) \subset (2, x^2-3) \subset \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$(2, x^2-3) = \{2p(x) + (x^2-3)q(x) : p, q \in \mathbb{Z}[x]\}$$

upr. $2 \in J$; $1 \notin J$

zapiši tabeli: za seštevanje in množenje v truci.
kolobarju $K = \mathbb{Z}[i]/(2)$

...

N
Ideal $\mathfrak{p} \triangleleft K$ je primal $\iff K/\mathfrak{p}$ je cel kolobar.
dokaži.

Def: $\mathfrak{p} \triangleleft K$ je primal $\iff \forall a, b \in K: ab \in \mathfrak{p} \Rightarrow a \in \mathfrak{p} \vee b \in \mathfrak{p}$

Pokaži: $(\Rightarrow)$ pričlenimo $\mathfrak{p} \leq K$ primal. let $(a+\mathfrak{p})(b+\mathfrak{p}) = (0+\mathfrak{p})$.

$$(ab + \mathfrak{p}) = (\mathfrak{p}) \iff ab \in \mathfrak{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p} \vee b + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}$$

$(\Leftarrow)$ pričlenimo $\mathfrak{p}/K$ cel.

$\mathfrak{p}$ primal. let $ab \in \mathfrak{p} \iff ab + \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p} =$
 $-(a+\mathfrak{p})(b+\mathfrak{p}) = \mathfrak{p} \Rightarrow a+\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p} \vee b+\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}$
 $a \in \mathfrak{p} \vee b \in \mathfrak{p}$

