

Álgebra. Grado en Ingeniería Informática.  
Convocatoria Ordinaria 2. Curso 2020/21

1. [0.75 puntos] Calcular la factorización en irreducibles en  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  y  $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$  de un polinomio,  $p(x)$ , de grado 8, cuyo coeficiente líder es 36, tiene sólo cuatro raíces reales, todas simples  $(-1, 1/2, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3})$ , y el único polinomio irreducible de su factorización en  $\mathbb{R}[x]$ , que no es de grado uno, es  $x^2+x+1$ .

$p(x)$        $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  y  $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\mathbb{Z}[x]} \\ -1 \rightsquigarrow (x+1)^1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \rightsquigarrow (x-\frac{1}{2})^1 \\ \sqrt{3} \rightsquigarrow (x-\sqrt{3})^1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \rightsquigarrow (x+\sqrt{3})^1 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{array}} \right\} p(x) \text{ en } \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$$x^2+x+1$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= 36 (x+1)^1 (x-\frac{1}{2})^1 (x-\sqrt{3})^1 (x+\sqrt{3})^1 (x^2+x+1)^2 \quad \text{en } \mathbb{R}[x] \\ &= 18 (x+1) (2x-1) \underbrace{(x-\sqrt{3})(x+\sqrt{3})}_{x^2-3} (x^2+x+1)^2 \quad \text{en } \mathbb{R}[x] \end{aligned}$$

$$p(x) = 18 (x+1) (2x-1) (x^2-3) (x^2+x+1)^2 \quad \text{en } \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

## $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$

Partimos de la factorización de  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ .

$$p(x) = 18(x+1)(2x-1)(x^2-3)(x^2+x+1)^2$$

$$\downarrow \mathbb{Z}_7[x]$$

$$p(x) = 4(x+1)(2x+6)(x^2+4)(x^2+x+1)^2$$

$$= (x+1)(x+3) \underbrace{(x^2+4)}_{q_1(x)} \underbrace{(x^2+x+1)}_{q_2(x)}^2$$

$$q_1(x) = x^2+4, \quad q_1(0) = 4 \neq 0, \quad q_1(1) = 5 \neq 0, \quad q_1(2) = 8 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$q_1(3) = 13 = 6 \neq 0, \quad q_1(4) = 20 = 6, \quad q_1(5) = 1 \neq 0$$

$$q_1(6) = 40 = 5 \neq 0.$$

Por tanto  $q_1(x)$  es irreducible.

$$q_2(x) = x^2+x+1, \quad q_2(0) = 1 \neq 0, \quad q_2(1) = 3 \neq 0$$

$$q_2(2) = 7 = 0. \quad (2 \text{ es raíz}).$$

$$q_2(3) = 13 = 6 \neq 0$$

$$q_2(4) = 21 = 0 \quad (4 \text{ es raíz})$$

$$q_2(2) = 0 \rightsquigarrow (x-2) = (x+5)$$

$$q_2(4) = 0 \rightsquigarrow (x-4) = (x+3)$$

$$q_2(x) = x^2+x+1 = (x+5)(x+3).$$

$$p(x) = (x+1)(x+3) \underbrace{(x^2+4)}_{\text{Irreducible}} \underbrace{(x^2+x+1)}_{(x+3)(x+5)}^2$$

$$p(x) = (x+1)(x+3)^3(x+5)^2(x^2+4) \text{ en } \mathbb{Z}_7[x]$$