

Polinomi

$$f = 1 - x^2 + 3x + \frac{1}{4}x^3$$

x indeterminata

termine
costante

Coefficiente
direttore

~~x^{-3}~~ ~~$x^{\frac{1}{2}}$~~
 $x^k \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$

grado 0

$g = -7$

polinomio
costante

$h = 0$

grado $-\infty$

$\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}[x]$

$\mathbb{R}[x]$ = insieme dei polinomi
e coefficienti reali nell'indeterminata x

Def Un polinomio a coefficienti reali nell'indeterminata x è
una espressione formale del tipo $p = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$

con $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$,

se $a_n \neq 0$
 $n :=$ grado di p

$$(3x + 2x^2 - x^3) + (2x - x^2) = 5x + x^2 \neq x^3$$

deg p = grado di p
degree

$$(x - x^2)(x^3 + 1) = x^4 + x - x^5 - x^2$$

Teorema (divisione Euclidea). Dati $f, g \in \mathbb{R}[x]$, $g \neq 0$, esistono
e sono unici due polinomi $q, r \in \mathbb{R}[x]$, con $\deg r < \deg g$, t.c.

$$f = gq + r$$

Dim 1) $f = 0 \implies q = 0, r = f \quad \deg r = -\infty < \deg g \quad \checkmark$

2) $\deg f \geq 0$. Se $\deg f < \deg g : q = 0, r = f \quad \checkmark$

Se $\deg f \geq \deg g : h := f - f_n g_m^{-1} x^{n-m} g \quad \deg h < \deg f \quad n \geq m \quad f_n, g_m \neq 0$

$$f = f_0 + f_1 x + \dots + f_n x^n$$

$$g = g_0 + g_1 x + \dots + g_m x^m$$

$$f = \underbrace{f_n \cdot f_m^{-1}}_u \cdot x^{n-m} \cdot \underbrace{g}_h + h = u \cdot g + \underbrace{q'g + r}_h = \underbrace{(u+q')}_{\substack{q = u+q', r=r' \\ \deg r < \deg h < \deg f}} g + r$$

$$\underline{h = q'g + r}$$

Es f_n $n=3$ f

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1 \\ \rightarrow -3x^3 \qquad + 3x \end{array}$$

$$\underline{h = \begin{array}{r} (-2)x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ f_n \quad 2x^2 \qquad -2 \end{array}}$$

$$\underline{4x - 1 = r}$$

f_m^{-1} $m=2$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 1 = g \\ \underline{3x - 2} = q \end{array}$$

$$\underline{3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1 = (x^2 - 1) \cdot (3x - 2) + 4x - 1}$$

Dividere f per $g = x - c$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\deg g = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \deg r = \begin{cases} -\infty \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = \text{cost}$$

$$f = (x - c)q + r, \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\leadsto \boxed{f(c) = 0 \cdot q(c) + r = r}$$

$$f = f_0 + f_1 x + \dots + f_n x^n$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(a) = f_0 + f_1 a + \dots + f_n a^n \in \mathbb{R}$$

\uparrow
Valutazione di f in a

Teorema di
Ruffini

Es. (method of Ruffini)

$$\underline{3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1} \quad | \quad \underline{x-2}$$

	3	-2	1	1
2		6	8	18
	3	4	9	19

$\text{19} = r$

$$q = 3x^2 + 4x + 9$$

$$f = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1 = (x-2)(3x^2 + 4x + 9) + 19$$

$$f(2) = 24 - 8 + 2 + 1 = 19$$

$$f = f_0 + f_1 X + \dots + f_n X^n, \quad n \geq 1, \quad f_n \neq 0$$

deg $f = n > 0$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $\boxed{f(x) = 0}$?

Equation polinomiale

$n=1$, $n=2$

$n=1$

$$f_0 + f_1 x = 0 \quad f_1 \neq 0$$

$$f_1 x = -f_0$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{f_0}{f_1}}$$

Soluzioni dell'equazione
o anche radice (o zero) di f

ES

$$2 + 3x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{3} - x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\underline{n=2}$$

$$\underline{ax^2 + bx + c = 0} \quad a \neq 0$$
$$\underline{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0} \quad \rightsquigarrow$$

Possiamo supporre $a=1$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\underline{x^2 + bx + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c = 0}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - c$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{b}{a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{4c}{a}} \right) =$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{b}{a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{a} \right) =$$
$$= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad \underline{\text{Discriminante}}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} - c}$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

Es

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-1} = -1$$

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$$

$$\frac{-2b \pm \sqrt{4b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} =$$

$$\frac{-2b \pm 2\sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{2a} =$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}$$

(formule quadratische)

$$x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 1} = 3 \pm \sqrt{10} = \begin{cases} 3 + \sqrt{10} > 0 \\ 3 - \sqrt{10} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

ops!

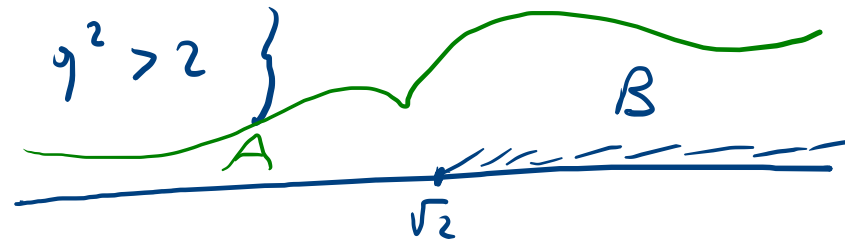
non ci sono soluzioni reali.

(numeri complessi)

Set. d. Dedekind d. $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{2}$

$$\sqrt{2} : (A, B) \quad B = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid q > 0, q^2 > 2\}$$

$$A = \mathbb{Q} - B$$



$$\sqrt[3]{2} : (C, D) \quad D = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid q^3 > 2\}$$

$$C = \mathbb{Q} - D$$



$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{2} : (A + C, B + D)$$