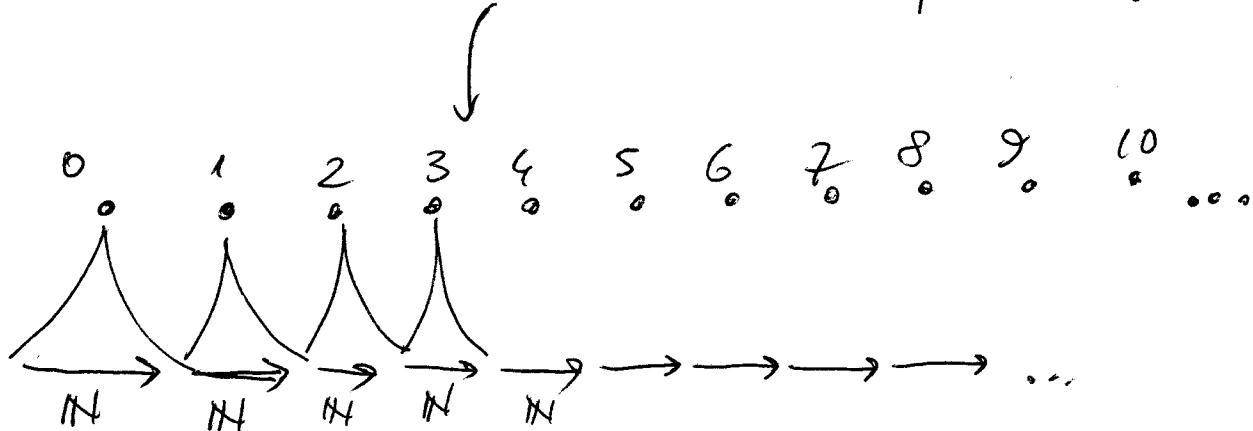
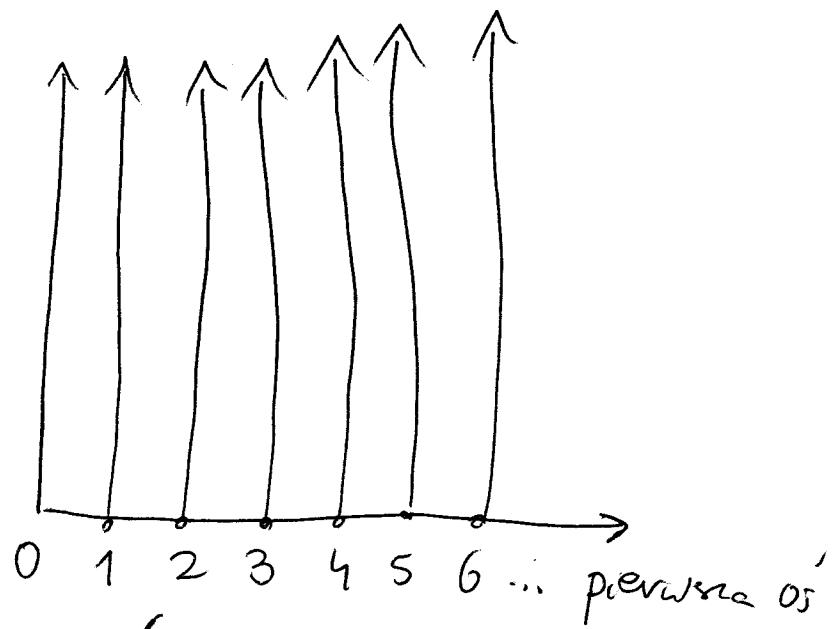


Wykład 13

Prykłady porządków dopuszcanych na \mathbb{N}^n , \mathbb{T}^n ,
np. dla $n=2$

1. leksykograficzny \leq_{lex}

na \mathbb{N}^2 :



$$\text{ot}(\mathbb{N}^2, \leq_{\text{lex}}) = ?$$

$$\text{ot}(\mathbb{N}, \leq) = \omega$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{N}^2 & \longleftrightarrow & \mathbb{T}^2 \\ \langle n, k \rangle & \longrightarrow & x_1^n x_2^k \\ \leq_{\text{lex}} & \longleftarrow & \leq_{\text{lex}} \end{array}$$

Mając:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle 0, 1 \rangle & \leq_{\text{lex}} & \langle 1, 0 \rangle \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x_2 & \leq_{\text{lex}} & x_1 \end{array}$$

$\prec_{\text{lex}} \text{ na } \mathbb{T}^2:$

$$(1 < x_1 < x_1^2 < \dots) \prec (x_1 < x_1 x_2 < x_1 x_2^2 < \dots) \prec \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}^0$$

$$\prec (x_1^2 < x_1^2 x_2 < x_1^2 x_2^2 < \dots) \prec \dots$$

2. stopniowo-leksykograficzny $\prec_{\deg \text{lex}} \text{ na } \mathbb{T}^n, \mathbb{N}^n$

$$x^{\bar{\alpha}} \prec_{\deg \text{lex}} x^{\bar{\beta}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$[\deg x^{\bar{\alpha}} < \deg x^{\bar{\beta}} \vee (\deg x^{\bar{\alpha}} = \deg x^{\bar{\beta}} \wedge x^{\bar{\alpha}} \prec_{\text{lex}} x^{\bar{\beta}})]$$

$$\text{tu: ot } (\mathbb{T}^n, \prec_{\deg \text{lex}}) = \omega$$

Zat, $x \in k$: ciasto, $f(\bar{x}) \in k[\bar{x}] \setminus \{0\}$. $|\bar{x}| = n$

\prec : porządek dopuszczający na $\mathbb{T}^n, \mathbb{N}^n$.

$$f = a_1 x^{\bar{\alpha}_1} + a_2 x^{\bar{\alpha}_2} + \dots + a_r x^{\bar{\alpha}_r},$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_1 > \bar{\alpha}_2 > \dots > \bar{\alpha}_r, a_i \neq 0 \text{ dla } i=1, \dots, r$$

- $\text{lp}(f) = x^{\bar{\alpha}_1}$: jednomian wiadący f
- $\text{lc}(f) = \alpha_1$: współczynnik wiadający f
- $\text{lt}(f) = \alpha_1 x^{\bar{\alpha}_1}$: wyraz wiadający f

$$\text{lp}(0) = \text{lc}(0) = \text{lt}(0) = 0.$$

Dzielenie z resztą wg \prec :

Def. 13.4. $f, g, h \in k[\bar{x}]$.

$f \xrightarrow{g} h$ (f redukuje się do h modulo g w 1 kroku), gdy

$\text{lp}(g)$ daje pełen mierzowy wyraz v w f

$$\text{oraz } h = f - \frac{v}{\text{lt}(g)} g$$

tz: h :
 — usuwamy z f wyraz v
 — nie zmieniamy wyrazów v' w f t. iż
 $v' < v$.

Punktad $f = \overbrace{6x^2y}^v - x + 4y^3 - 1, g = \underbrace{2xy + y^3}_{\text{lt}(g)}$
 $\prec = \text{lex}, y < x$

$$v = (3x) \cdot \text{lt}(g)$$

$$h = f - (3x) \cdot g = -3xy^3 - x + 4y^3 - 1$$

Def. 13.5. $f, h, f_1, \dots, f_s \in k[\bar{x}]$,
 $\underset{\neq 0}{\star}$

AII, 13

(4)

$$F = \{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$$

$f \xrightarrow{F} h$ (f redukuje się do h modulo F), gdy

$\exists t \exists h_1, \dots, h_t = h \quad \exists 1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_t \leq s$

$$f \xrightarrow{f_{i_1}} h_1 \xrightarrow{f_{i_2}} h_2 \dots h_{t-1} \xrightarrow{f_{i_t}} h_t = h$$

Gdy h nie można dalej zredukować, to

$h = r_F(f)$: pełna redukcja f modulo F .

Pnktual $\leq \deg_{lex}$, $y > x$.

$$f_1 = \underbrace{yx}_{{\rm lt}(f_1)} - x, \quad f_2 = \underbrace{y^2}_{{\rm lt}(f_2)} - x \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y]$$

$$F = \{f_1, f_2\}, \quad f = y^2 x$$

$$y^2 x \xrightarrow{f_1} y^2 \xrightarrow{f_2} x$$

$$y^2 x - y \cdot f_1 = y^2 \quad y^2 - 1 \cdot f_2 = x$$

$$y^2 x \xrightarrow{F} x, \quad x = r_F(f).$$

Def. 13.6. Zad, że $I \triangleleft k[\bar{x}]$.

$G = \{g_1, \dots, g_t\} \subseteq I$: baza Gróbnera ideału I ,

gdzie:

$$(\forall f \in I \setminus \{0\}) \exists i \in \{1, \dots, t\} \quad \text{lp}(g_i) \mid \text{lp}(f).$$

Def. 13.7. Dla $S \subseteq k[\bar{x}]$

$$\text{Lt}(S) = (\{\text{lt}(s) : s \in S\}) \triangleleft k[\bar{x}]$$

TW. 13.8. Niech $\{0\} \neq I \triangleleft k[\bar{x}]$, $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_t\} \subseteq I \setminus \{0\}$.

Def:

(1) G : baza G dla I

(2) $(\forall f \in k[\bar{x}]) (f \in I \Leftrightarrow f \xrightarrow{G} 0)$

(3) $(\forall f \in k[\bar{x}]) (f \in I \Leftrightarrow f = \sum_{i=1}^t h_i g_i \text{ dla pewnych } h_i \in k[\bar{x}] \text{ t.ż. } \text{lp}(f) = \max_i \text{lp}(h_i) \text{lp}(g_i))$

(4) $\text{Lt}(G) = \text{Lt}(I)$

D-d, (1) \Rightarrow (2) : w(2) \Rightarrow jasne

$$\Leftarrow: f \xrightarrow{g_i} h \Rightarrow f + I = h + I.$$

(4) \Rightarrow (1) :

$$f \in I \quad \text{lt}(f) \in \text{Lt}(G)$$

$$\text{lt}(f) = \sum h_i \text{lt}(g_i) \Rightarrow \text{lt}(g_i) \mid \text{lt}(f) \text{ dla pewnego } i.$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (3), (3) \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow (4)$$

Cwiczenie.

Wn. 13.9.

Jesw G : baza G . dla I , to $I = (G)$ i mamy algorytm rozstygajacy dla danego $f \in k[\bar{x}]$, aby $f \in I$.

$$\underline{D-q} . f \in I \Leftrightarrow f \xrightarrow{G} 0$$

(• Zad. $r_G(f)$ jest wyznaczone jednoznacznie?)

Wn. 13.10.

$\forall I \triangleleft k[\bar{x}] \exists G$: baza G . dla I .

$$\underline{D-q}, \text{ Nied } G \underset{\text{sk}}{\subseteq} I \text{ t.z. } Lt(G) = Lt(I)$$

Niesh $I = (f_1, \dots, f_s) \triangleleft k[\bar{x}]$.

Problem: Jak znaleć bazę G . dla I ?

Dcf. 13.11. Nied $f, g \in k[\bar{x}] \setminus \{0\}$, $l = NWI(\ell_p(f), \ell_p(g))$.
 $w \in \mathbb{N}^n$

$$S(f, g) = \frac{l}{\ell_p(f)} f - \frac{l}{\ell_p(g)} g$$

S -milionwan dla pary f, g
 (milionian syzygii)

Pnigłtad. $\prec = \deglex$, $y > x$

$$f = \underbrace{2yx}_{\text{lp}(f)} - y, \quad g = \underbrace{3y^2}_{\text{lp}(g)} - x$$

$$l = y^2x \quad S(f, g) = \frac{y^2x}{2yx} f - \frac{y^2x}{3y^2} g = \frac{1}{2} y f - \frac{1}{3} x g = \\ = -\frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^2.$$

(zabija mądry wybór w $f \circ g$)

Lemat 13.12. Zat, że $f_1, \dots, f_s \in k[\bar{x}]$, $\bar{\alpha} \neq \bar{\beta} \in \mathbb{N}^n$,

$$\text{lp}(f_i) = x^{\bar{\beta}} \text{ dla } i=1, \dots, s.$$

Niedł $f = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i f_i$. Jeżeli $\text{lp}(f) < x^{\bar{\beta}}$, to

$$f = \sum_{i < j} d_{ij} S(f_i, f_j)$$

D-d, $\text{lt}(f_i) = a_i x^{\bar{\beta}}$, wsc $S(f_i, f_j) = \frac{1}{a_i} f_i - \frac{1}{a_j} f_j$

$$\text{NWW}(\text{lp}(f_i), \text{lp}(f_j)) = x^{\bar{\beta}}$$

Współczynnik w f powyżej $x^{\bar{\beta}} = 0$, wsc $c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_s a_s = 0$.

$$f = c_1 f_1 + \dots + c_s f_s = c_1 a_1 \left(\frac{1}{a_1} f_1 \right) + \dots + c_s a_s \left(\frac{1}{a_s} f_s \right) =$$

$$= \underbrace{c_1 a_1 \left(\frac{1}{a_1} f_1 - \frac{1}{a_2} f_2 \right)}_{+} + \underbrace{(c_1 a_1 + c_2 a_2) \left(\frac{1}{a_2} f_2 - \frac{1}{a_3} f_3 \right)}_{+} +$$

$$+ (c_1 a_1 + c_2 a_2 + c_3 a_3) \left(\frac{1}{a_3} f_3 - \frac{1}{a_4} f_4 \right) + \dots + (c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_{s-1} a_{s-1}) \left(\frac{1}{a_{s-1}} f_{s-1} - \frac{1}{a_s} f_s \right)$$

$$+ \underbrace{(c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_s a_s)}_{0} \frac{1}{a_s} f_s$$

Tw. 13.13 (Buchberger, 1969),

AII.13 (8)

Niech $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_t\} \subseteq k[\bar{x}] \setminus \{0\}$. Wtedy:

G : baza G , dla $I = (G) \Leftrightarrow \forall i \neq j \quad S(g_i, g_j) \xrightarrow{G} 0$

D-ł., \Rightarrow jasne, bo $S(g_i, g_j) \in I$.

\Leftarrow : Wzórunek (3) w tw. 13.8:

$$(\forall f \in k[\bar{x}]) (f \in I \Leftrightarrow f = \sum_{i=1}^t h_i g_i \text{ dla pewnych } h_i \in k[\bar{x}])$$

t.j.e $lp(f) = \max_i lp(h_i) lp(g_i)$

\Rightarrow : Niech $f \in I \setminus \{0\}$,

$$(*) \quad f = h_1 g_1 + \dots + h_s g_s \text{ dla pewnych } h_i \in k[\bar{x}] \quad (\text{ale } lp(h_i g_i) \text{ może być drie})$$

$$\text{Niech } x^{\bar{\beta}} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq s} lp(h_i g_i)$$

bo h_i t.j.e $x^{\bar{\beta}}$: minimalne,

1°. Jefli $\forall f \in I \setminus \{0\} \quad x^{\bar{\beta}} = lp(f)$, to koniec.

2°. ($\exists 1^\circ$), tzn. dla pewnego $f \in I \setminus \{0\}, \quad lp(f) < x^{\bar{\beta}}$.

$$\text{Niech } S = \{i \in \{1, \dots, s\} : \underbrace{lp(h_i g_i)}_{i} = x^{\bar{\beta}}\}$$

$$\xrightarrow{i} h_i = \underbrace{c_i x^{\bar{\beta}_i}}_k + h'_i, \quad lp(h'_i) < x^{\bar{\beta}_i}$$

$$\text{Niech } g = \sum_{i \in S} c_i \underbrace{(x^{\bar{\beta}_i} g_i)}_{lp = x^{\bar{\beta}}} \quad . \quad lp(g) < x^{\bar{\beta}}, \text{ bo } lp(f) < x^{\bar{\beta}}.$$

Lemat 13.12 m>

$$g = \sum_{\substack{i,j \in S \\ i < j}} d_{ij} \underbrace{S(x^{\bar{\beta}_i} g_i, x^{\bar{\beta}_j} g_j)}_{\ell p < \bar{x}^{\bar{\beta}}}$$

dla $\begin{matrix} i < j \\ \uparrow \\ S \end{matrix}$ $S(x^{\bar{\beta}_i} g_i, x^{\bar{\beta}_j} g_j) =$
 $= \frac{x^{\bar{\beta}}}{Nw_w(\ell p(g_i), \ell p(g_j))} S(g_i, g_j)$

$$\text{wisc } S(g_i, g_j) \xrightarrow[G]{} 0 \Rightarrow S(x^{\bar{\beta}_i} g_i, x^{\bar{\beta}_j} g_j) \xrightarrow[G]{} 0$$

Dlatego:

$$\begin{aligned} S(x^{\bar{\beta}_i} g_i, x^{\bar{\beta}_j} g_j) &= \sum_{1 \leq v \leq s} h_{ijv} g_v \text{ dla pewnych} \\ &\quad h_{ijv} \in \mathbb{K}[\bar{x}] \text{ tzn} \\ &\quad \ell p(h_{ijv} g_v) < x^{\bar{\beta}} \end{aligned}$$

Dlatego:

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \sum_{i \in S} h_i g_i + \overbrace{\sum_{i \notin S} \frac{h_i g_i}{\ell p < x^{\bar{\beta}}}}^{\sum_1} = \sum_{i \in S} (c_i x^{\bar{\beta}_i} + h_i^i) g_i + \sum_1 = \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{i \in S} c_i x^{\bar{\beta}_i} g_i}_{g} + \underbrace{\sum_{i \in S} \frac{h_i^i g_i}{\ell p < x^{\bar{\beta}}}}_{\sum_2} + \sum_1 = \sum_{\substack{i,j \in S \\ i < j}} (d_{ij} \sum_{1 \leq v \leq s} h_{ijv} g_v) + \sum_1 + \sum_2 = \\ &= \sum_{v=1}^s \left(\sum_{\substack{i,j \in S \\ i < j}} d_{ij} h_{ijv} \right) g_v + \sum_2 + \sum_1 = \sum_{i=1}^s q_i g_i, \ell p(q_i g_i) < x^{\bar{\beta}} \end{aligned}$$

z wyboru h_i
(minimalności $\bar{\beta}$)

Algorytm Buchbergera.

AII, 13 (10)

Dane: $I = (f_1, \dots, f_s) \triangleleft k[\bar{x}]$. Cel: baza G , dla I .

Konstruujemy $H_0 \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq k[\bar{x}]$ (skończone)
rekurencyjnie

- $H_0 = \{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$
- Zat, że H_n dane

1°. dla pewnych $f \neq g \in H_n$, $b_{f,g} := r_{H_n}(S(f,g)) \neq 0$.

Wtedy $H_{n+1} := H_n \cup \{h_{f,g}\}$,

2°. Jeśli $\geq 1^\circ$, to koniec i $G := H_n$.

To działa, bo:

1. Algorytm się zatrzymuje, bo:

jedźmie, to dostajemy $H_0 \neq H_1 \neq \dots$ miedzy którymi

Niech $I_n = Lt(H_n) \triangleleft k[\bar{x}]$. $I_0 \subseteq I_1 \subseteq I_2 \subseteq \dots$

$I_n \neq I_{n+1}$, bo:

niech $h \in H_{n+1} \setminus H_n$, $h = h_{f,g}$, $f \neq g \in H_n$.

$Lt(h) \in I_{n+1}$ oraz $Lt(h) \notin I_n$, bo

jeśli $Lt(h) \in I_n$, to h można dalej zredukować
modulo H_n .

2. Gdy się zatrzyma, to

$G = H_n$; baza G , dla I (tw. 13, 13).