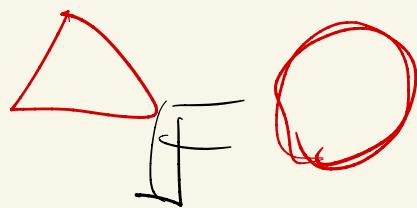



第11回 代数系

ガロアの基本定理



根の置換
対称性

記法 $F \subseteq F'$: 拡大

$$\text{Gal}(F'/F) := \{ \sigma: F' \rightarrow F' \text{ s.t. } \sigma|_F = \text{id}_F \}$$

U/ 高次意味なし
G $\text{Gal}_F(F')$

群

部分群

$$G(F'/F)$$

$$(F')^G := \{ x \in F' \mid \forall \sigma \in G, \sigma(x) = x \}$$

$$\left(\bigcup_F \text{拡大} \right)$$

pk $F \rightarrow F'$: 準同型はいつでも単射

前問 $\mathbb{F}_p \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ は Galois

Recall $F \subseteq F'$: 有限次 Galois

$$\Rightarrow (F')^{G(F'/F)} = F$$

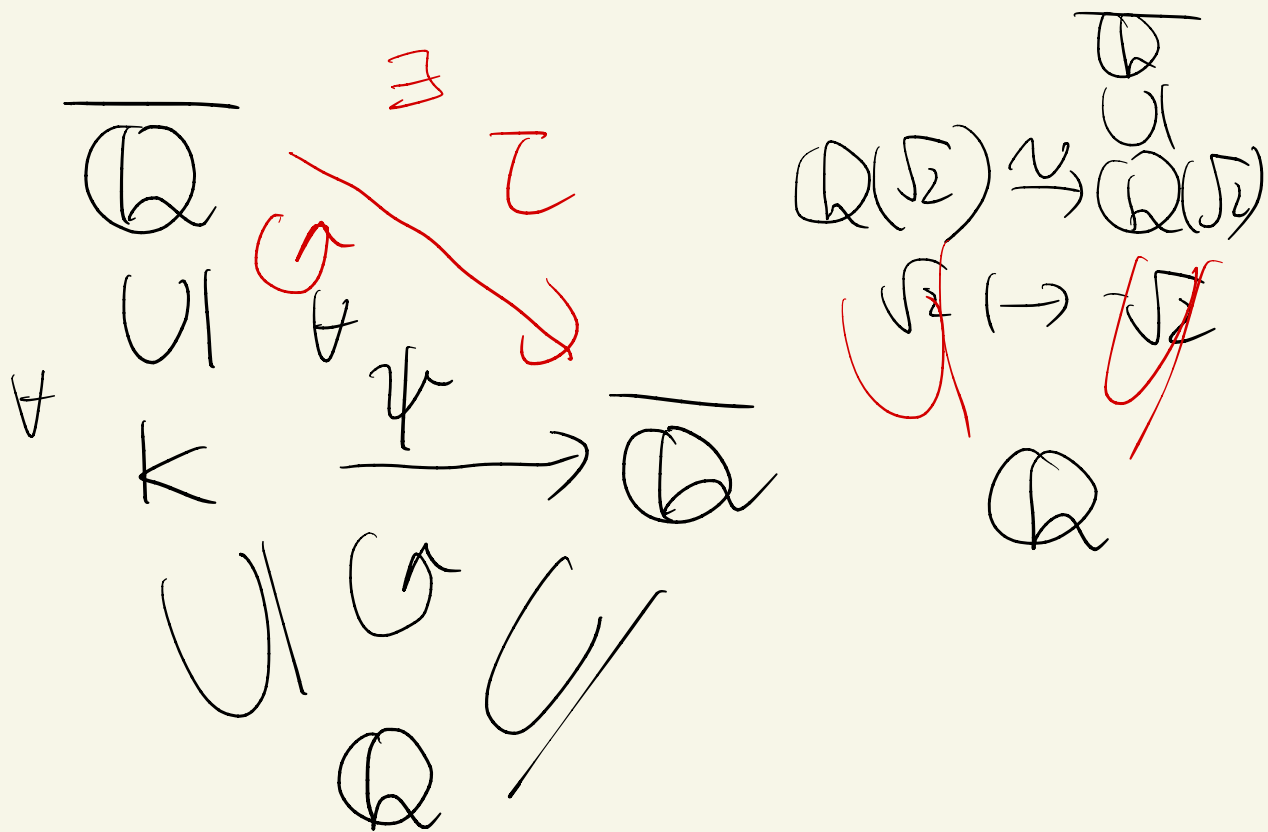
この講義では 代数体 $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$ 部分
について示す.

• $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ を一般に作ることはしない

$$F \hookrightarrow \overline{F}$$

• 分離拡大に言及しない
(単拡大定理)

Lemma A



は ある $\tau \in G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ に持ち上げられる

(注) これは普遍性ではない(ただし、マダニ)

① Zorn の補題を用いる.

Slogan V の代数閉体の η のためには
概張で'る

$$X := \{ (L, \theta) \mid \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\mathbb{Q}} & & \\ \cup & & \\ L & \xrightarrow{\theta} & \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \} \neq \emptyset$$

ψ
 (K, ψ)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cup & & \\ K & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \cup & & \cup \\ & \mathbb{Q} & \end{array}$$

$$(L, \theta) \leq (L', \theta') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} L \subseteq L' \\ \theta'|_L = \theta \end{cases}$$

とある全順序集合

$$\{ (L_\lambda, \theta_\lambda) \}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} : \text{全順序部分集合} \subseteq X$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} L_\lambda \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}} : \nexists$$

$I_1 \subseteq I_2 \subseteq \dots$ idemp

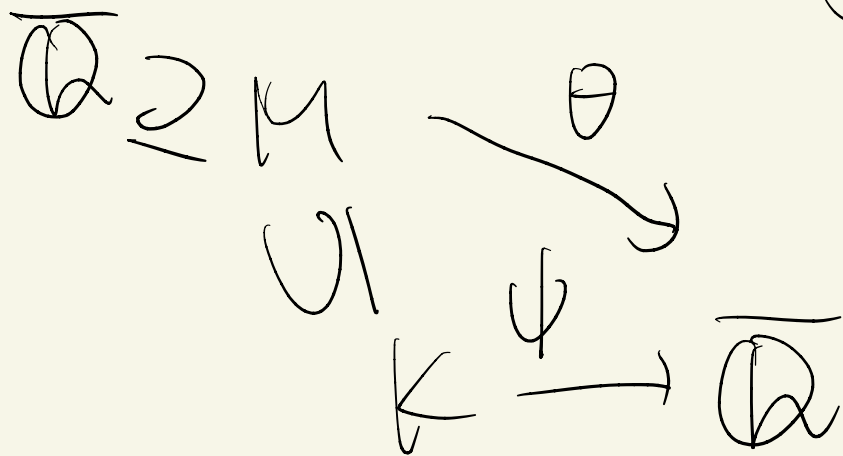
$\bigcup_{i \geq 1} I_i : \text{idemp}$
 $\subseteq \mathbb{Q}$

$\theta' : L \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}} : \text{well-def}$

$\alpha \mapsto \theta_\lambda(\alpha)$ if $\alpha \in L_\lambda$

$\text{cf } \lambda < \theta_\lambda \in \Lambda, (L_\lambda, \theta_\lambda) \leq (L, \theta)$

for X (not $\in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$) $(M, \theta) \in \mathcal{C}$



$M \subsetneq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ $\text{cf } \lambda < \theta_\lambda$, $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \setminus M$ $\text{cf } \lambda$.

$f(x) = \text{Iw}(M; x) \in M[x]$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbb{Q} \\
 \cup \\
 U \\
 M(x) \simeq M[x]/I(x) \leftarrow M[x]
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 U \\
 M \xrightarrow{\theta} \mathbb{Q}
 \end{array}$$

$\swarrow$
 $\searrow$
 α
 x

これは M の極大性に反している。

$$\therefore M = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$\theta: \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}} : \text{単射}$$

$$(\text{注}) (\overline{\mathbb{Q}}: \mathbb{Q}) = \infty$$

$$\theta(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) \simeq \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \quad \text{共に代数閉体}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 U \\
 \theta(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) \\
 \cup \\
 \mathbb{Q}
 \end{array}$$

代数閉体

$$\Rightarrow \theta(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}} //$$

Lemma 6

$$K \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$\exists \gamma \in K \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq K \cup \{ \text{有理化} \} \Rightarrow$$

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\gamma)$$

(代数元)

(i.e. K is $\mathbb{Q}$ -algebraic)

Ex $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3})$

$$\cup$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$\cup$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\exists \gamma \notin$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$$

"

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$

① $\alpha, \beta \in K \Leftrightarrow \exists \gamma \in K \text{ s.t. } k(\alpha, \beta) = k(\gamma)$

$k(x)$



$f_\alpha(x) = \text{Irr}(k; \alpha) = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$

in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}[x]$

$f_\beta(x) = \text{Irr}(k; \beta) = (x - \beta_1) \cdots (x - \beta_m)$

$c \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_1}{\beta_j - \beta_1} \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 2 \leq j \leq m \end{array} \right\}$

(k 如 ∞ 集合 $\mathbb{R}$ 中 可能)

$\gamma = \alpha_1 + c\beta_1$ 如 $\mathbb{R}$ 中 存在

($k(\gamma) \subseteq k(\alpha, \beta)$ 已 明 示 矣)

$$g(x) := f_\alpha(r - cX) \in K(r)[X]$$

claim $g(\beta_1) = 0$

$$\forall 2 \leq j \leq m \quad g(\beta_j) \neq 0$$

($\because$) $g(\beta_1) = f_\alpha(\alpha_1) = 0$

$$g(\beta_j) = f_\alpha(\underbrace{\alpha_1 + c\beta_1 - c\beta_j}_{\neq 0}) \neq 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$

$\exists \alpha \in F$) $\text{GCD}(g(x), f_\beta(x)) = x - \beta_1$
 $\text{in } \overline{\mathbb{Q}}[x]$

($\exists$) $K[x] \subseteq (K(r))[x]$

$\text{in } K(r)[x]$

$$\exists \beta \in k(r) \quad \beta_1 = \beta \in k(r)$$

$$\alpha = r - c\beta \in k(r)$$

$$\therefore k(\alpha, \beta) \subseteq k(r)$$

Lemma C

$$K \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$|V|$ 有限

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq k$$

Slogan $G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/k)$ は
解に代数的的に
与えられる

$$|G(K/k)| \leq [K:k] = [G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/k) : G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K)]$$

$$\textcircled{\text{注}} H \supseteq H' : \text{部分群} \quad (H:H') = |H/H'|$$

$$\textcircled{\text{注}} \tau \in G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/k) \quad \tau(K) : k \text{ 共役. } \tau \text{ 左剰余類の代表}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}\omega)$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} K = \mathbb{R}(\alpha) \text{ 等等}$$

$$\underset{\textcircled{1}}{f(x)} = \underset{\alpha_i}{\text{Ir}(\mathbb{R} : \alpha)} = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$$

$\in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}[X]$

$$\tau \in G(K/\mathbb{R}) \text{ は } \tau(\alpha) \text{ として } \tau \neq \text{id}$$

$$\tau \in G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{R}) \text{ に } \tau(\alpha) \text{ として}$$

$$\text{---} \tau, f(\tau(\alpha)) = 0$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\tau(f(x))$$

$$\parallel$$

$$f(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \downarrow \tau & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{R} & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \mathbb{R} \\ \downarrow \tau & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{R} & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$\exists \tau \quad |G(K/\mathbb{R})| \leq n = [K : \mathbb{R}]$$

$$R = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} : \text{根の集合}$$

$$G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K) \curvearrowright R$$

$$(\tau, \alpha_i) \mapsto \tau(\alpha_i)$$

主張 $\Rightarrow$ 作用の orbit は 1 つ



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow[\tau]{\sim} & \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \cup & & \cup \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K(\alpha_i) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & K(\alpha_s) = K(x)/(f(x)) \\ \cup & & \cup \\ & K & \end{array}$$

Lemma A $\nexists y \nexists \zeta \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \nexists z \nexists \tau(\alpha_i) = \alpha_s$

5.2

$$\text{Stab}_{G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/k)}(\alpha_1) = G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K)$$

$$\textcircled{5.7} \quad K = k(\alpha_1)$$

$$\therefore \left(G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/k) : G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K) \right) = |K|$$

$$= n$$

Lemma D

$$K \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$\cup$ 有限

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq k$$

Lemma (= 5.2)
有限群

$$G \subseteq \text{Gal}(K/k)$$

$$\textcircled{5.11.2} \quad [K : K^G] = |G|$$

$$\forall \tau \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K^G) \quad \tau(K) = K$$

即
有限群
 $\mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{Q}$
 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$
 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

☹ $K = K^G(\alpha)$ じゃ?

$$f(x) = \text{Irr}(K^G; \underset{\alpha_i}{\alpha}) = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$$

$\uparrow$
 $K^G[x]$
 $\in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

$$g(x) := \prod_{\sigma \in G} (x - \sigma(\alpha)) \in K^G[x]$$

☹ $\sigma' \in G: \text{fix } G \rightarrow G \text{ (not bij)}$

$x \mapsto \sigma'x$

$$g(\alpha) = 0 \quad (\because G \ni \text{id})$$

fが最小多項式より $f(x) \mid g(x)$

— 1/5 Z'' $\sigma(\alpha)$ は $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_n$ の "ほか"

$$\sigma \neq \text{id} \text{ in } G \Rightarrow \sigma(\alpha_1) \neq \alpha_1$$

$$(\because \sigma(\alpha_1) = \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \text{id}_K)$$

$$(\exists \mathbb{Z} \deg g(x) = |G|)$$

$$g(x) \mid f(x)$$

$$\text{in } \overline{\mathbb{Q}}[x]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{in } K^G[x]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\exists \mathbb{Z} n = |G|$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{\tau} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

同様に α_s

$$\bigcup$$

$$\tau(\alpha_1) = \alpha_1 \sim \alpha_n$$

$$K^G(\alpha_1) = K$$

$$\xrightarrow{\tau|_K} K^G(\alpha_s) \subseteq K$$

$\forall \tau \in G \mid \tau(\alpha_i) = \alpha_i$

$$\bigcup$$

$$K^G$$

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq n (\alpha_i \in K)$$

Lem A, B, C, D $\Rightarrow$ 言い換え

$\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$
 (拡張 代数閉体) 単拡大 固定体に7122

$G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ は根に
 指数的に作用する

prop $K \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$

$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ $\forall$ 有限 $\mathbb{Q}$ は Galois field

(i.e. $G(K/\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}$)

$\Leftrightarrow G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow G(K/\mathbb{Q})$ well-def
 $r \mapsto r|_K$ (Lem A) の全射

(i.e. $\forall r \in G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}), r(K) \subseteq K$)

③

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \cup & \searrow & \cup \\ K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & K \\ \cup & & \cup \\ & \mathbb{F}_p & \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Lem D

$$\Leftarrow \Rightarrow \text{Ker} = G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K)$$

準同型 $\text{thm } F'$

$$G(K/\mathbb{F}_p) \simeq G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{F}_p) / G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K)$$

個数 $\leq 2 \leq \text{Lem C } F'$

$$|G(K/\mathbb{F}_p)| = [K : \mathbb{F}_p] \leftarrow \text{系}$$

$$K = \mathbb{R}(\alpha)$$

$$I_{K/\mathbb{R}}(f; \alpha) = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f(x) \\ \cap \\ \mathbb{R}[x] \end{array}$$

$$\parallel \\ \alpha_1$$

~~$$\text{in } \mathbb{Q}[x]$$~~

$$\exists a \neq 0 \text{ in } K[x]$$

$$\forall i, \sigma_i \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } \sigma_i(\alpha) = \alpha_i$$

$$\exists \text{ s.t. } K^{\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{R})} = \mathbb{R} \neq \overline{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$b \in K \text{ s.t. } b = c_0 \alpha^0 + c_1 \alpha^1 + \cdots + c_{n-1} \alpha^{n-1}$$

$$(i.e. c_0 \sim c_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$b \in K^{\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{R})} \text{ s.t. } \exists$$

$$b = \sigma_2(b) = C_0 \alpha_2^0 + C_1 \alpha_2^1 + \dots + C_{n-1} \alpha_2^{n-1}$$

⋮

$$b = \sigma_n(b) = C_0 \alpha_n^0 + C_1 \alpha_n^1 + \dots + C_{n-1} \alpha_n^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b \\ \vdots \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha_n & \dots & \alpha_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_0 \\ \vdots \\ C_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Van der Monde $\neq$ ($\neq \det \neq 0$)

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)$$

75 x 100 公式 $\neq$

$$1 \leq i < n \Rightarrow C_i = 0$$

e.g. $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & b & \dots & b \end{pmatrix} = 0$ (行列)

$C_1 = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}}{\det \text{ }} = 0$

$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$K \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$\cup$

加群構造

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow |G(K/\mathbb{R})| = [K:\mathbb{R}]$$

Thm (加群理論の基本定理)

$$K \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$\cup$ 加群構造

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$F \longmapsto G(K/F)$$

$$\{F \mid \mathbb{R} \subseteq F \subseteq K\}$$

中間体

$$\{G \mid G \subseteq G(K/\mathbb{R})\}$$

部分群

$$K^G \longleftarrow G$$

は 1:1 対応が成る。

☺

$$(P) \quad K^{G(K/F)} = F \iff (\geq \text{normal})$$

$$(Q) \quad G(K/K^G) = G \iff (\geq 1)$$

claim $\forall F \subseteq K, \quad K/F \text{ is Galois}$
 $(\Rightarrow (P))$

☺ $\sigma \in G(\overline{K}/F) \subseteq G(\overline{K}/K)$

$\sigma(K) = K$ check $\checkmark$ OK //

by $|G(K/K^G)| = [K : K^G] = |G|$

Lemma 1.2 (Q) //

Cor Thm の対価として

F_1, F_2 は K の共役

$G_K \cap K \Leftrightarrow G(K/F_1), G(K/F_2)$ は

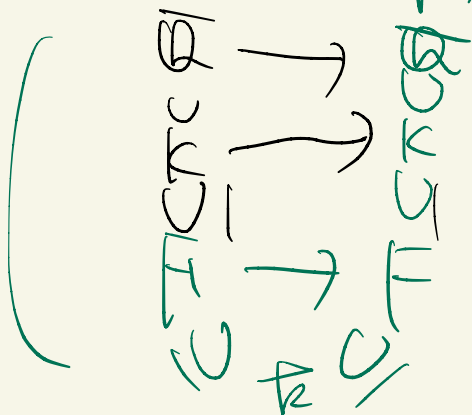
$G(K/K)$ の共役部分群

Cor F/K は K の $\mathbb{Q}$ 上 $\neq$ 固定

$$\Rightarrow G(K/F) \trianglelefteq G(K/K)$$

$$\text{このとき } G(F/K) \simeq G(K/K)/G(K/F)$$

① $G(K/K) \rightarrow G(F/K)$ は 自然射



$$F_2 = \sigma F_1 \quad \sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$$

$$a \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \times \mathbb{Z} \neq 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \cup & & \cup \\ K & \longrightarrow & K \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathbb{Q} & & \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

$$G(K/\mathbb{F}_2) \hookrightarrow G(K/\mathbb{F}_1) \text{ is well-def}$$

$$\tau \mapsto \sigma^{-1} \tau \sigma$$

$$\sigma^{-1} \tau \sigma(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$\therefore G(K/\mathbb{F}_1) = \sigma^{-1} G(K/\mathbb{F}_2) \sigma \quad \sigma^{-1} \sigma(x) = x$$

$$\exists \tau \in G(K/\mathbb{F}_1) \text{ s.t. } F_2 = \sigma F_1 \text{ is not true}$$

$$\sigma F_1 \subseteq F_2 \text{ ではない}$$

☹ $K^{\text{Gal}(K/F_1)} = F_1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ } \quad \text{ } \quad \forall \tau \in \text{Gal}(K/F_2) \\ & \left\{ x \in K \mid \underbrace{\sigma^{-1} \tau \sigma(x)} = x \right\} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \Downarrow \\ & \quad \quad \tau \sigma(x) = \sigma(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists \tau \quad \sigma F_1 = F_2$$

(あるいは 假令を交えて $\sigma^{-1} F_2 \subseteq F_1$
 - $\exists \tau$ $F_1 \subseteq \sigma^{-1} F_2$ からも出る)

Ex $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}) \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$

$\parallel$

$\mid$

$\frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Q}} \mid \mathbb{Q} \nmid \mathbb{Q} \nmid \mathbb{Q}$

$\cup$

$x^4 - 10x^2 + 1$

$\mathbb{Q}$

$= (x - (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}))(x - (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}))$
 $(x + (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}))(x + (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}))$

claim $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is Galois

(1) 解は $\alpha_1 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = \alpha$

$\alpha_2 = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} = -1/\alpha$

$\alpha_3 = -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = 1/\alpha$

$\alpha_4 = -(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) = -\alpha$

$K \cap \mathbb{Q}$ 共役体 $K(\alpha_i) = K$

(i.e. $\sigma \in G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ $\sigma \alpha = \alpha$) //

f, z

$$G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$$

$$= \{ \tau_4, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \}$$

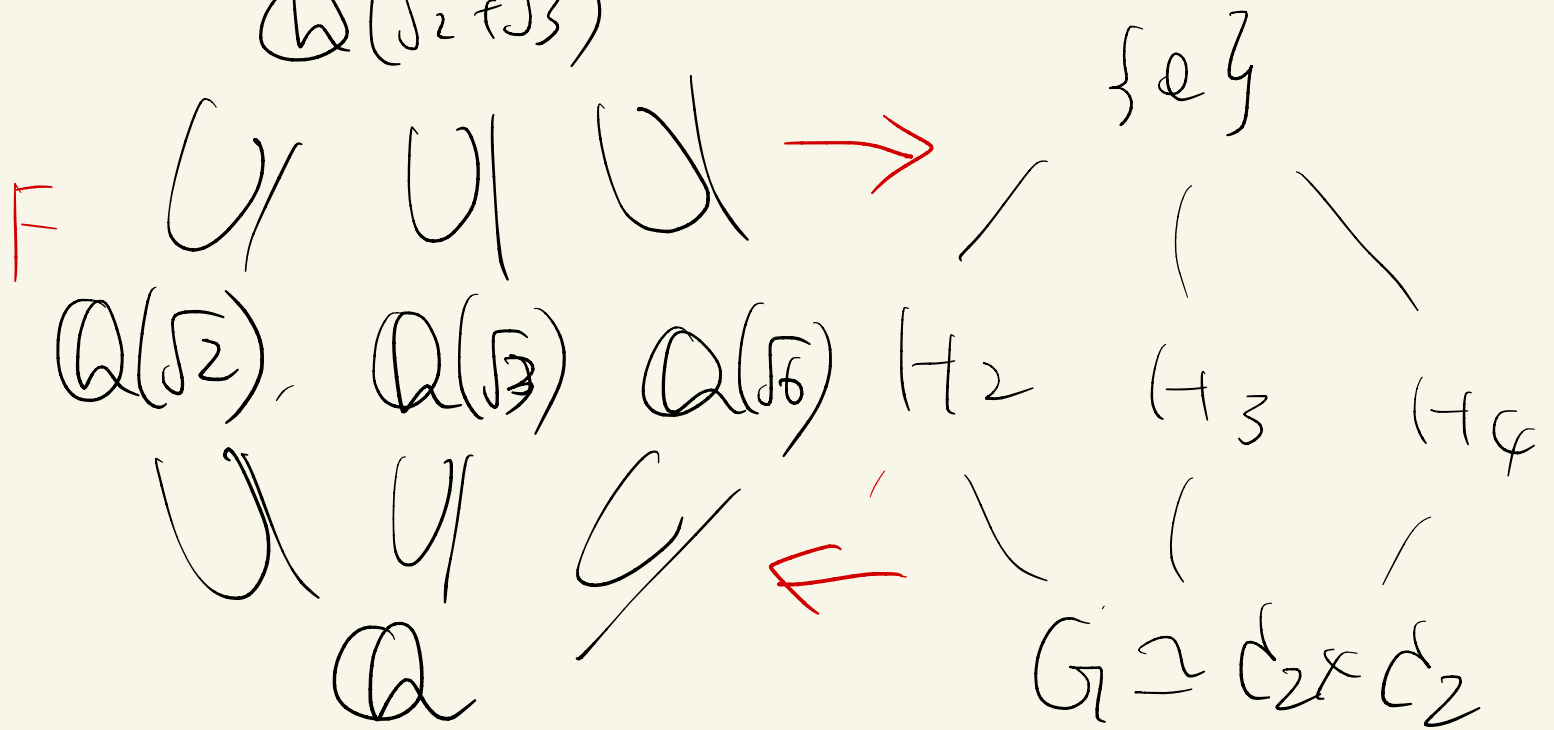
$$\sigma_i(\alpha) = \alpha_i \quad \tau_i \equiv \tau \neq \tau^3$$

$$|G| = 4 \quad \tau \neq \tau^3 \quad G = C_2 \times C_2 \text{ or } C_4$$

p^2

$$\forall i, \sigma_i^2 = \text{id} \quad \text{if } \left(\frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \tau^j \right) \in K \quad G \cong C_2 \times C_2$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$$



134218

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^{\sigma_2}$$

782118

$$\sigma_2(\sqrt{2}) = \sigma_2\left(\frac{\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{\alpha_2}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\alpha} + \alpha}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sigma_3(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\alpha_3 - \frac{1}{\alpha_3}}{2} = \frac{-\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} = \sigma_4(\sqrt{2})$$

省略

全く同様に

$$\sigma_3(\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sigma_4(\sqrt{6}) = \sqrt{6} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$= \left\{ a + b\sqrt{2} + c\sqrt{3} + d\sqrt{6} \mid \begin{matrix} a, b \\ c, d \in \mathbb{Q} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Ex $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt{3}) \quad \omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \swarrow & | & \searrow \\ \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) & \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}^2) & \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}\omega) \end{array} \quad \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cup$$

$$\mathbb{Q}$$

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

$$\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}\omega)$$

is Galois group of $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is S_3

claim $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt{-3})/\mathbb{Q}$ は
GDP ではない

① 省略

$$G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \text{ とおす} \quad \begin{matrix} D_3 \\ \parallel \\ S_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$|G| = 6 \text{ かつ } G \cong C_6 \text{ or } S_3$$

2p

が「GDP ではない」という中間体の「おす」として

$$G \cong S_3$$

$$\sigma, \tau \in G(K/\mathbb{Q})$$

$$\sigma(\sqrt[3]{2}) = \sqrt[3]{2}\omega \quad \tau(\sqrt[3]{2}) = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\sigma(\sqrt{-3}) = \sqrt{-3} \quad \tau(\sqrt{-3}) = -\sqrt{-3}$$

σ と τ は $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ の $\mathbb{Q}$ 上の自同型 (省略)

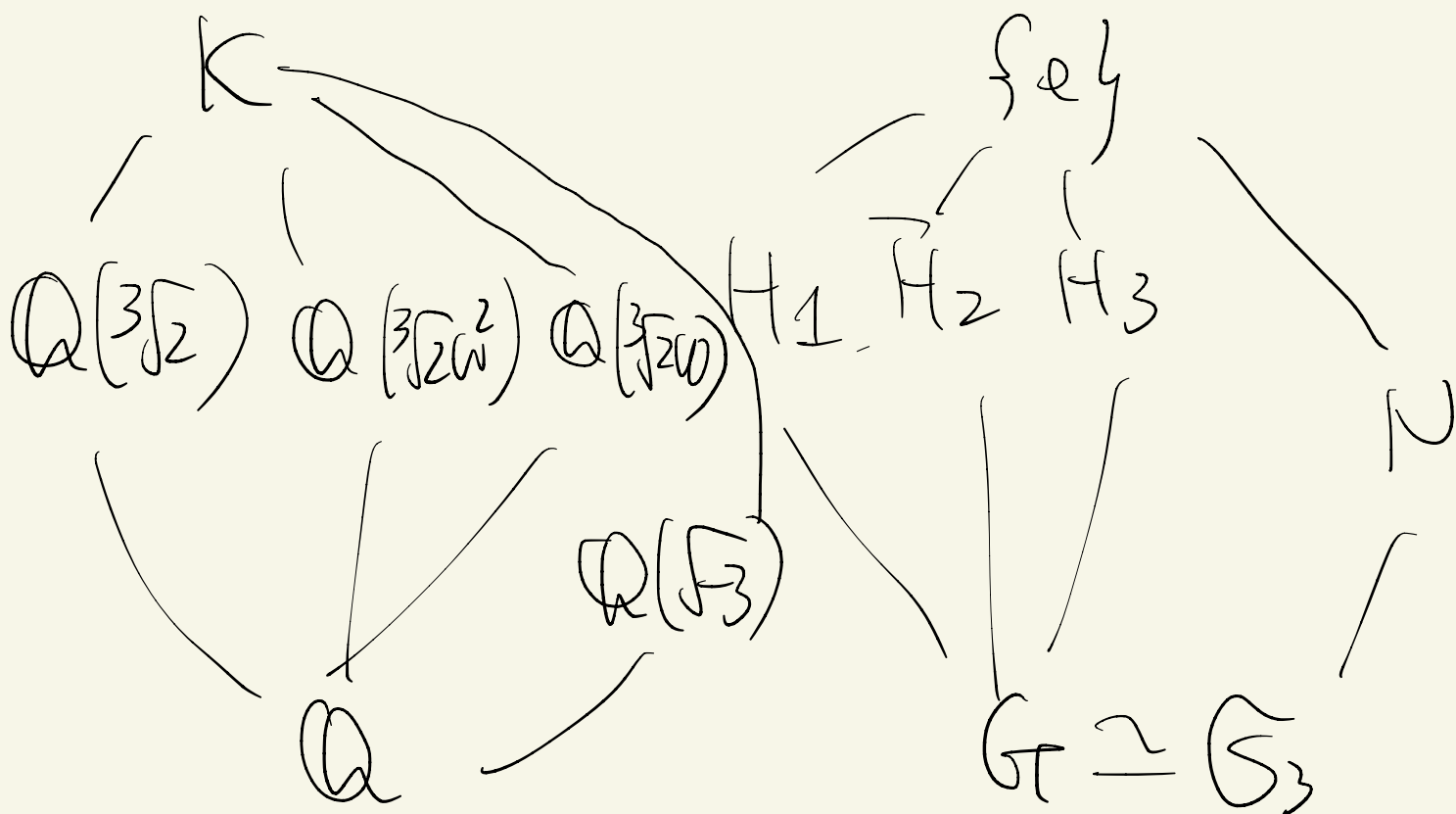
$$\sigma^3 = 1$$

$$\tau^2 = 1$$

$$G = \{ e, \sigma, \sigma^2, \tau, \sigma\tau, \sigma^2\tau \}$$

$$N = \{ e, \sigma, \sigma^2 \}$$

$$\tau\sigma^2 \quad \tau\sigma$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (123) (123) (123) \\ (123) (132) (321) \\ (123) (123) (123) \\ (213) (231) (312) \end{array} \right\}$$

Open Problem ガウスの問題

G : 有限群 $\exists K/\mathbb{Q}$: Galois field
s.t. $G(K/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq G$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})$$

$$x^4 - 2$$

$$x^3 - 2$$

$$\cup$$

$$\mathbb{Q}$$