


第1? 代数系

田分体 前田有限体

田分多项式 原始 n 乗根 η の多项式

$$n=2$$

$$\zeta_2 = -1$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$n=3$$

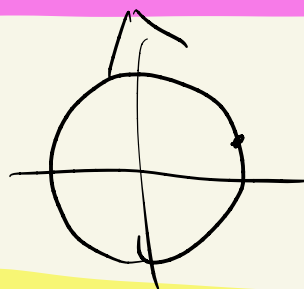
$$\zeta_3 = \frac{+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

def

$$\Phi_n(x) := \prod_{\substack{0 \leq k < n \\ (k,n)=1}} (x - \zeta_n^k)$$

$$\zeta_n := \exp\left(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)$$



Schur

Thm $\Phi_n(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ 2" $E = \mathbb{Q}$
(次数 = $\phi(n)$) 既約

$$\text{Def } x_n^{-1} = \prod_{d|n} \Phi_d(x)$$

Cor $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)/\mathbb{Q}$ は $\mathbb{Q}$ の $\mathbb{Q}^*$ 上 $\mathbb{Q}^*/\mathbb{Q}^n$ 上の

$$G(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq (\mathbb{Q}^*/\mathbb{Q}^n)^\times$$

$$\sigma_x: \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \longleftarrow [x]$$

$$\zeta_n \mapsto \zeta_n^x$$

($\because$) $\mathbb{Q}^*/\mathbb{Q}^n$ 上の $\mathbb{Q}^*/\mathbb{Q}^n$ 上の

$$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n^k) = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$$

$$(k, n) = 1 \quad \exists a + bn = 1$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(x) / (\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(x))$$

定理 1 の中核の定理

Thm (Wedderburn thm)

D : 有限体 $\Rightarrow$ 可換

$$\textcircled{1} Z = \{ x \in D \mid \forall a \in D, ax = xa \}$$

$\subseteq D$: 中心

$$Z = \mathbb{F}_q \quad q = p^m$$

$$\dim_Z D = n \quad n > 1 \text{ とする.}$$

$$a \in D \setminus Z \quad C(a) = \{ x \in D \mid xa = ax \}$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Z $\cap D$

(a) は D9 部分斜体

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Z}} C(a) =: da \quad \text{for } a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

連鎖律 $\dim_Z C(a) \underbrace{\dim_{C(a)} D}_{=n} = n$

$$l < da < n \quad da \mid n \quad \uparrow$$

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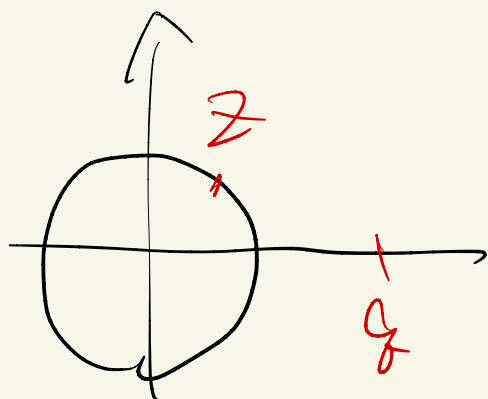
類字

$$D^X = \sum_{a \in A} \frac{D^X(a)}{|A|^X}$$

$$g^n - 1 = g - 1 + \sum_a \frac{g^n - 1}{g^{a_n} - 1}$$

$$f, z \quad \Phi_n(z) \mid z-1 \quad \text{これより} \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi_u(z) = (z - \zeta_u^0)(z - \zeta_u^1)$$



$$z \neq 1, |z| = 1$$

$$|z - 1| > |z - \zeta_u^0|$$

平方剩余的相互法则

Def $p \geq 3$ 奇素数

$$n \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times \quad \left(\frac{n}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \exists x \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times, x^2 = n \\ -1 & \text{o.w. } n \in \mathbb{F}_p \end{cases}$$

Lemma $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right) = n^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p$

(1) $\mathbb{F}_p^\times = \{g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{p-1}\}$ 生成元

$$\left(\frac{n}{p}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow n = g^{2k} \quad \exists k$$

(不同個)

$$n = g^l \Rightarrow n^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = \left(g^{\frac{p-1}{2}}\right)^l = (-1)^l$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{nn'}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{p}\right) \left(\frac{n'}{p}\right)$$

Def $p \geq 3$: 奇素數

$$W_p := \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_p} \left(\frac{x}{p}\right) \zeta_p^x \in \mathbb{Q}[\zeta_p]$$

: Gauss η

$$\text{Thm } W_p^2 = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} p$$



$$W_p^2 = \sum_{x, y \neq 0} \binom{xy}{p} \zeta_p^{x+y}$$

$$y \mapsto xy$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbb{F}_p^*}{=} \sum_{x, y \neq 0} \binom{x^2 y}{p} \zeta_p^{x(1+y)}$$

$$= \sum_{x \neq 0} \binom{-1}{p} + \sum_{y \neq 0, -1} \binom{y}{p} \left(\sum_{x \neq 0} \zeta_p^{x(1+y)} \right)$$

$$= p \cdot \binom{-1}{p}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$0$$

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$$1 + \zeta_p + \dots + \zeta_p^{p-1} = 0$$

Cor $p \neq l$: 奇素数 $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) \left(\frac{p}{l}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{l-1}{2}}$

(1) $\left(\frac{w_p^2}{l}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{l}\right)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left(\frac{p}{l}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{l-1}{2}} \left(\frac{p}{l}\right)$

$w_p^2 = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \cdot p \pmod{l}$

$\left(\frac{n}{p}\right) \equiv (n)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$

$\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) \left(\frac{p}{l}\right) = 1$

$w_p^l = \sum_{x \neq 0} \left(\frac{x}{p}\right) \zeta_p^{xl} = \sum_{x \neq 0} \left(\frac{l^{-1}x}{p}\right) \zeta_p^x$

$= \left(\frac{l}{p}\right) w_p$

$\left(\frac{w_p^2}{l}\right) = w_p^{2 \cdot \frac{l-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{l}{p}\right)$

$$\text{Cor } \left(\frac{5}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & p \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{5} \\ -1 & p \equiv \pm 2 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

$p \neq 5$: 奇素数

$$\textcircled{1} \left(\frac{5}{p}\right) \left(\frac{p}{5}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{5-1}{2} \frac{p-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{5}\right)$$

Cor p : 奇素数

$$\exists x \exists y \in \mathbb{N} \quad p = x^2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

Ex $5 = 1^2 + 2^2$

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$$\Rightarrow \nexists \mathbb{N} s.t. |$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\exists z \in \mathbb{F}_p \quad z^2 = -1$$

$$0 \leq x, y < \sqrt{p} \quad z'' \quad (\sqrt{p}+1)^2 > p$$

$$x + yz \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p \text{ is not 0}$$

11.19 素原理から

$$x + yz = x' + y'z \quad \text{in } \mathbb{F}_p$$

$x < \sqrt{p}$

$$(x, y) \neq (x', y')$$

$$-\sqrt{p} < x, y < \sqrt{p} \quad x + yz = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_p$$

$$\text{G. } x^2 + y^2 \equiv (x + yz)(x - yz) \pmod{p}$$

p2

11.19 素原理から

$$0 < x^2 + y^2 < 2p //$$

$$x^2 + ax + b \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ に対し}$$

$\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_p[x] \subset \mathbb{Z}$ に解するかどうかを調べる。

Ex $x^2 - 5$

これを一般化

Ex $x^3 - 2$ に対し $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_p[x] \subset \mathbb{Z}$ に解をもちか

$$\Leftrightarrow a(p) = 2 \left(\Leftrightarrow \exists x \exists y, p = x^2 + 2\eta y^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} a(n) q^n = q \times \frac{(1 - q^6)(1 - q^{12})(1 - q^{18})(1 - q^{24}) \dots}{(1 - q^3)(1 - q^9)(1 - q^{15}) \dots}$$

$$= q - q^7 + \dots \quad q^{31} \quad a(31) = 2$$

Ex $31 = 2^2 + 2\eta_1 \cdot 1^2$

$$q^{30} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex

$$(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)(1-q^4) \dots$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^m q^{\frac{(3m+1)m}{2}}$$

करी करी

(Euler 5 角数定理)

$$3 = 2^2 - 1$$

$$8 = 3^2 - 1$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \supseteq K \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow K/\mathbb{Q} : \text{ガロア扩张}$$

$$G(K/\mathbb{Q}) : p\text{-}1 \text{ 次}$$

$$\zeta_3 \in K \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)$$

Ex $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt{-3})$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) \\ \cup \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \cup \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}) \\ \cup \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

$$\zeta_3 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

非可換

$$G(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \zeta_3)/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq S_3$$

$$w_p^2 = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} p \in \mathbb{Q}[\zeta_p]$$

$$\sqrt{p} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}, \zeta_p) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{4p})$$

$$\exists \text{ not } \forall d \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \text{ is a field}$$

Thm $L \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$

or

$$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \subseteq K$$

or (DFT) is

$$G(L/K) \cong C_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a \in L \text{ s.t. } L = K(a)$$

$$a^n \in K$$

$$\textcircled{c!} G(L/K) = \{\tau^0, \tau^1, \dots, \tau^{n-1}\} \text{ と } \tau^n$$

$$\tau: L \rightarrow L: K\text{-linear} \text{ と } \tau^n = \text{id}$$

固有値の集合 R

$$\tau^n = \text{id} \quad \forall r \in R, r^n = 1 \quad \therefore R \subseteq K$$

$\text{ord } \tau = n$ より R は n 個の原始 n 乗根
をふくむ

claim $R \subseteq K^\times$: 部分群

$$\textcircled{c!} \tau(A) = \alpha A \quad \tau(B) = \beta B$$

$$\tau(AB) = \alpha\beta AB //$$

$a: \tau \text{ of } \Sigma_n \text{ is a permutation in } S_n$

$\tau(a) = \sum_n a$ then check $a \in \tau$

$$b = a^n \in K?$$

$\tau(b) = b$ check

$$\tau(a)^n = (\sum_n a)^n = a^n$$

$$K(a) = L$$

Galois's fundamental theorem says $G(L/K(a)) = \{e\}$

check

$$G(L/K)$$

$$(c) \tau^i(a) = \sum_n^i a \quad \text{for } //$$

応用 フェルマー-素数と作図可能性

Then $p \geq 3$: 素数 $\exists k \geq 0$

正 p 角形が作図可能 $\Leftrightarrow p = 2^{2^k} + 1$

(注) $p = 2^n + 1$ が素数 $\Rightarrow n$ は 2 のべき乗

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad 2^{3n} + 1 \neq 2^3 + 1 \quad 2^n \text{ が } 2 \text{ のべき乗} \\ x^3 + 1 = (x+1)(\quad) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p) \neq \mathbb{Q}(\cos \frac{2\pi}{p}) \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \cos \frac{2\pi}{p} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{p} \\ \textcircled{+} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \varphi \\ \frac{1}{2} (\zeta_p + \zeta_p^{-1}) \end{array}$$

$$\left[\mathbb{Q}(\cos \frac{2\pi}{p}) : \mathbb{Q} \right] = \frac{\phi(p)}{2} = \frac{p-1}{2} \quad \text{が } 2 \text{ のべき乗}$$

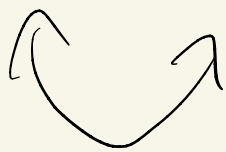
$$\boxed{\in} \quad \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p) \not\subseteq \mathbb{Q}\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{p}\right) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

$$G = G(\mathbb{Q}(\cos \frac{2\pi}{p})/\mathbb{Q}) \cong C_{2^k-1}$$

$$p-1 = 2^{2^k}$$

- 証明に

$$G = C_{2^n} \supset C_{2^{n-1}} \supset C_{2^{n-2}} \supset \dots \supset C_2 \supset C_1$$



$$\text{tr} = 2$$

"
rel

応用 (3次方程式の解法) お話

Cor Kummer 以下の設定で

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

$\cup$

$$\exists \text{DP s.t. } G(L/K) \cong \mathcal{C}_n$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \subseteq K$$

$$\Rightarrow L = K(a) \quad \exists a \in L$$

$$a^n \in K$$

$$\forall b \in L \quad (\zeta_n, b) := b + \zeta_n^{-1} \tau(b) + \dots + \zeta_n^{-(n-1)} \tau^{n-1}(b)$$

$$\exists (\zeta_n, b)^n \in K$$

$$b = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (\zeta_n^k, b)$$

$$\tau^n = \text{id}$$

1次解式

固有空間の基底

Ex $n=3$

$$\text{A''} \quad (\mathcal{L}_3^0, \theta) = \theta + \tau(\theta) + \tau^2(\theta)$$

$$\text{B''} \quad (\mathcal{L}_3, \theta) = \theta + \cancel{\mathcal{L}_3^{-1} \tau(\theta)} + \mathcal{L}_3^{-2} \tau^2(\theta)$$

$$\text{C''} \quad (\mathcal{L}_3^2, \theta) = \theta + \mathcal{L}_3^{-2} \tau(\theta) + \mathcal{L}_3^{-1} \tau^2(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \frac{A+B+C}{3} \quad \Delta \quad \mathcal{L}_3^0 + \mathcal{L}_3^1 + \mathcal{L}_3^2 = 0$$

$$\text{// } \mathcal{L}_3 \theta + \tau(\theta) + \mathcal{L}_3^{-1} \tau^2(\theta)$$

$$\tau(B) = \mathcal{L}_3 B \quad \& \text{ check}$$

$$\text{// } \tau(\theta) + \mathcal{L}_3^{-1} \tau^2(\theta) + \mathcal{L}_3^{-2} \theta$$

$$X^3 + pX + q = (X - t_1)(X - t_2)(X - t_3)$$

t_1, t_2, t_3 は $\mathbb{C}$ の根

$$\Delta^2 = (t_1 - t_2)^2(t_1 - t_3)^2(t_2 - t_3)^2 = -(4p^3 + 27q^2) \quad \text{X}$$

$$\Delta = (t_1 - t_2)(t_1 - t_3)(t_2 - t_3)$$

$$\zeta_3 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, t_1, t_2, t_3)$$

$\Delta \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, p, q, \Delta)$$

$$A_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = 0$$

$$p = t_1 t_2 + t_1 t_3 + t_2 t_3$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, p, q)$$

$\mathbb{S}_3$

$$q = -t_1 t_2 t_3$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, t_1, t_2, t_3)^{\mathbb{S}_3}$$

$$G \subseteq G(L/K)$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \supseteq L$$

$$K \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

$$L \supseteq L^G \neq$$

t_1, t_2, t_3 は $\mathbb{C}$ の根

37 "ランジ21" 解表 $\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

A $\begin{pmatrix} 1, t_1 \end{pmatrix} = t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = 0$

B $\begin{pmatrix} \zeta_3, t_1 \end{pmatrix} = t_1 + \zeta_3^2 t_2 + \zeta_3^2 t_3$

C $\begin{pmatrix} \zeta_3^2, t_1 \end{pmatrix} = t_1 + \zeta_3 t_2 + \zeta_3^2 t_3$

これ3つは $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, \rho, \theta, \sqrt{D})$ の元

$\tau B = \zeta_3 B$

$S_3 \setminus A_3$

$\tau C = \zeta_3 C$

$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$B \hookrightarrow C$

$B \mapsto \zeta_3 C \quad B \mapsto \zeta_3^2 C$

$C \mapsto \zeta_3^2 B \quad C \mapsto \zeta_3 B$

$\mathbb{F}_3 \subset B^3 + C^3$

$B^3 \subset \mathbb{F}_3$

(は S_3 下変 (つまり $p \in \mathbb{F}_3$ 書 (13))

Ex 19 ~~3重根~~ $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sqrt[3]{1}$

19 ~~9重根~~ $\sqrt[9]{1}$ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}}$

$\sum_n$ 19 ~~7重根~~ 19 ~~5重根~~ $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$

Ex $x^3 - 15x - 4 = 0$ 解 $\begin{cases} 4 \\ -2 - \sqrt{3} \\ -2 + \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

$\sqrt[3]{2+11i} + \sqrt[3]{2-11i}$

$(2 \pm i)^3 = 2 \pm 11i$

一般: $(a+bi)^3 = 2+11i$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

3倍角公式

$$\cos 3\alpha - \frac{3}{4} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha = 0$$

4次方程式

$$x = 2\sqrt{5} \cos \left(\frac{\arccos \frac{2}{5\sqrt{3}}}{3} \right)$$

④ 4次方程式

$$x^3 + px + q = 0$$

3次方程式の解

$$x = u + v$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ z & x & y \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = \overset{0\text{次}}{x^3} + \overset{1\text{次}}{y^3 + z^3} - 3xyz = (x+y+z)(x+\zeta_3 y + \zeta_3^2 z)$$

$$4\text{次方程式の解法} \quad (x + \zeta_3^2 y + \zeta_3 z)$$

不適元の場合

3次方程式で実根3つ(係数実)

は複素数を1回も使わないで済む

この表示をもちたい

加群基本定理

• 同分体

• 有限体

L
 U
 K

加群構造 $a \in K$

$$L \otimes K = K$$

