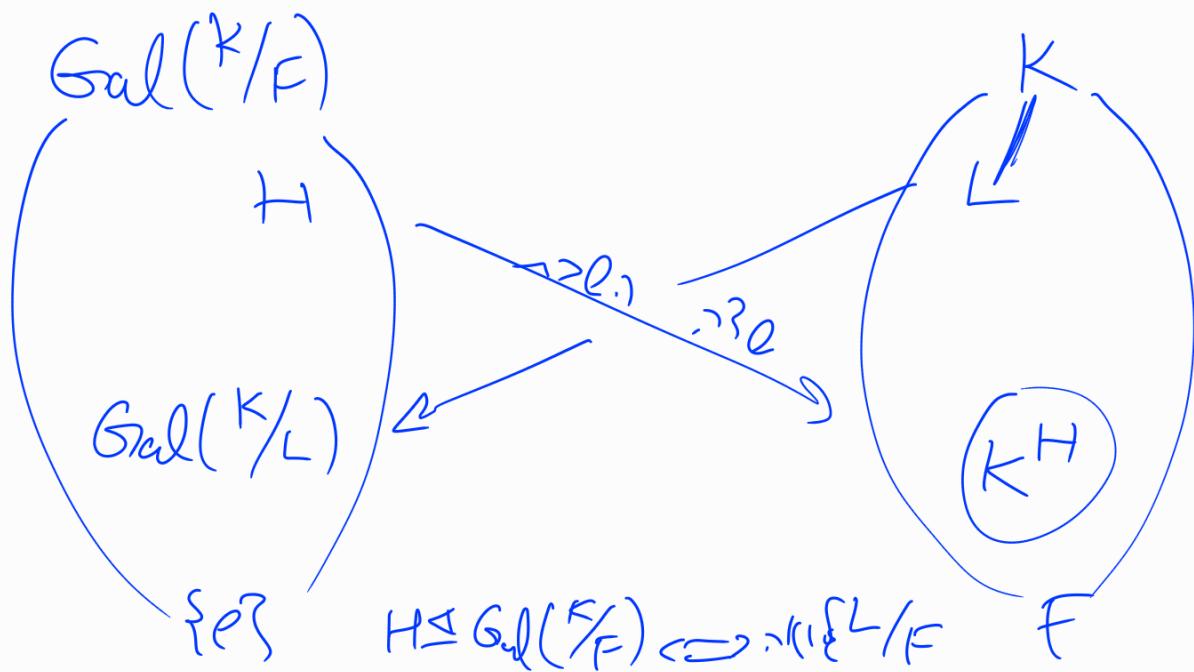


29.11.2020

7. Rücken - Galois - Theorem

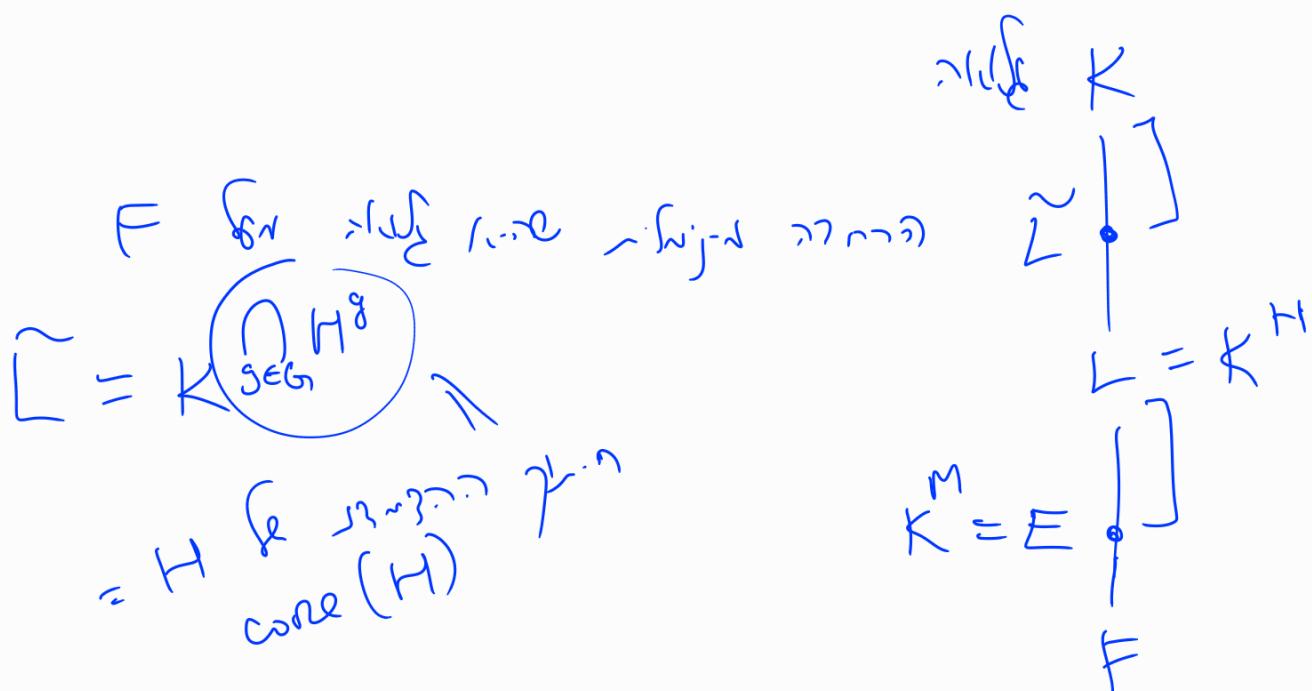
(Rücken nach  $K/F$   $\rightsquigarrow$   $\text{Gal}(K/F)$  ist die Galoisgruppe)



$$[L:F] = [\text{Gal}(K/F):H]$$

$K^H$

: G.D.P



$$- \circ \rightarrow E, F \text{ for } \mathbb{F}_{q^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$$

$$E = K^M \quad \Leftarrow \quad \text{Gal}(L/F) \subset L/E$$

$H \trianglelefteq M \rightarrow \text{rg} \beta$

$$\boxed{M = N_{\text{Gal}(K/F)}(H)}$$

$\sim \text{rg} \beta \cap K_{1,2}, \text{ Gal}(L/F) \subset L/F \quad : \underline{\text{rg} \beta}$

$$\text{Gal}(L/K_1 \cap K_2) = \langle \text{Gal}(L/K_1), \text{Gal}(L/K_2) \rangle$$

$$\boxed{\text{Gal}(L/K_1 \cap K_2) = \text{Gal}(L/K_1) \cap \text{Gal}(L/K_2) \subset F}$$

$$K_2, K_1 \supseteq K_1 \cap K_2 = L^M \quad : \underline{\text{rg} \beta}$$

$$L^{H_2} \quad L^{H_1} \quad \uparrow \text{rg} \beta$$

$$\boxed{H_1, H_2 \subseteq M} \quad : \underline{\text{rg} \beta}$$

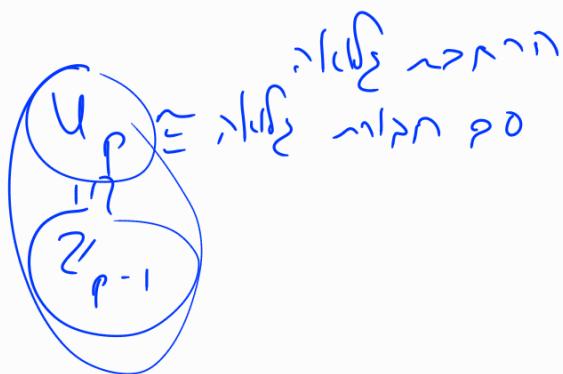
$$: \text{rg} \beta \quad H = \langle H_1, H_2 \rangle \quad : \text{rg} \beta \text{ is } M$$

$$L^H \subseteq L^{H_1} \cap L^{H_2} = K_1 \cap K_2 = L^M \Rightarrow \boxed{M \subseteq H} \quad : \text{rg} \beta$$

$$\therefore \underline{M=H} \quad : \text{rg} \beta$$

הנחיות הניתנות על ידי מנגנון זה יתאפשרו:

$$\cdot \quad f_p = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{n}\right) \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(f_p) \quad : p \text{ prim} \\ (\because \forall n, p > 2)$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad Q(p_p) \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} f_p \mapsto f_p^{12} \\ \rightarrow k \sim 3 \cdot k \quad -\partial \partial \gamma \\ u_p \end{array} \right]$$

$\left( \frac{2\pi}{p-1} \right)$  2 opns. ( $\overline{\alpha^3 \cdot \alpha}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  1, 6 opns  
. 7 opns.  $\Rightarrow$  1, 2 opns. Q. psl

$U_p^2$   $\rho g l p \gamma \gamma \vec{r} = U_p$  Se 2 opțiuni  $\vec{r}$

$$\mathbb{U}_p^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{E} \quad \mathcal{Q}(f_p) \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \text{e} \quad \Omega \text{e} \gamma$$

$$\{ \alpha : \mathbb{P}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_p^k \mid p \text{ simple} \}$$

$$\theta = \sum_{\substack{q/p \geq k \\ q \leq N}} g_p^k$$

... 38% of the time, up to 17%

$$\Theta \mapsto \sum_{\substack{p \nmid m \\ p \nmid n}} (\beta_p^m)^k = \sum_{\substack{p \nmid m \\ p \nmid n \\ p \neq \infty}} \beta_p^{k'}$$

$$m \in U_P^2$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\beta_5)$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle = U_5, \quad \{1, \eta\} = U_5^2$$

$$\Theta = \beta_5 + \beta_5^4$$

$$\sigma(\Theta) = \beta_5^4 + (\beta_5^4)^4 = \beta_5^4 + \beta_5 = \Theta$$

$\beta_5$  is a root of unity.

$$\therefore \Theta \in \mathbb{Q}(\beta_5)^{U_P^2}$$

$$(1 + \Theta)^2 = \left( \sum_{\substack{p \nmid a \\ p \nmid n}} \beta_p^a \right)^2 = \left( \sum_{a \in U_P} \beta_p^{a^2} \right)^2 =$$

$$= \sum_{a, b \in U_P} \beta_p^{a^2 + b^2} = \sum_{a, b \in U_P} \beta_p^{(a+ib)(a-ib)} =$$

$$\text{e. } \leftarrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$i \in \mathbb{Z}_P \quad i^2 = -1 \cdot 0 \pmod{4} \quad \therefore U_P^2$$

$$f_p^{st} = \sum_{s,t \in \mathbb{Z}_p} f_p^{st} = \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathbb{Z}_p \\ t=0}} 1 + \left[ \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathbb{Z}_p \\ t \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*}} f_p^{ts} \right]$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^2$$

$\begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+ib \\ a-ib \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a+ib \\ a-ib \end{pmatrix}$

$$S = \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*} \left( \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}_p} (f_p^t)^s \right)$$

$$\det = -2i \neq 0$$

$$1 + f_p^{t_1} + f_p^{t_2} + \dots + f_p^{(p-1)t} = \frac{f_p^{pt} - 1}{f_p^t - 1} = 0$$

$$(1 + \theta)^2 = p \quad , \quad p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad \text{?} \quad : \text{why}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(f_p)^{U_p} = \mathbb{Q}(\theta) = \underline{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})}$$

$$\text{?} \quad p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad \text{?} \quad p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$f = x^6 + 3 \quad \text{and} \quad f' = 6x^5 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}_6[x] \quad \text{Im } f' = \underline{\mathbb{Z}_6}$$

$$K = \mathbb{Q}\left(\underbrace{\sqrt[6]{3}}_{\theta}, \rho_6, \sqrt{-3}\right)$$

$$G_F \cong D_6$$

$$\sigma: \theta \mapsto \rho^\theta, \quad \rho \mapsto \rho^{-1}, \quad \tau: \theta \mapsto \theta, \quad \rho \mapsto \rho^{-1}$$

2 operatörlerin ikisi  $\tau$  ve  $\sigma$  olmak üzere  $D_6$  üzerindeki  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  modülüne birimdir.

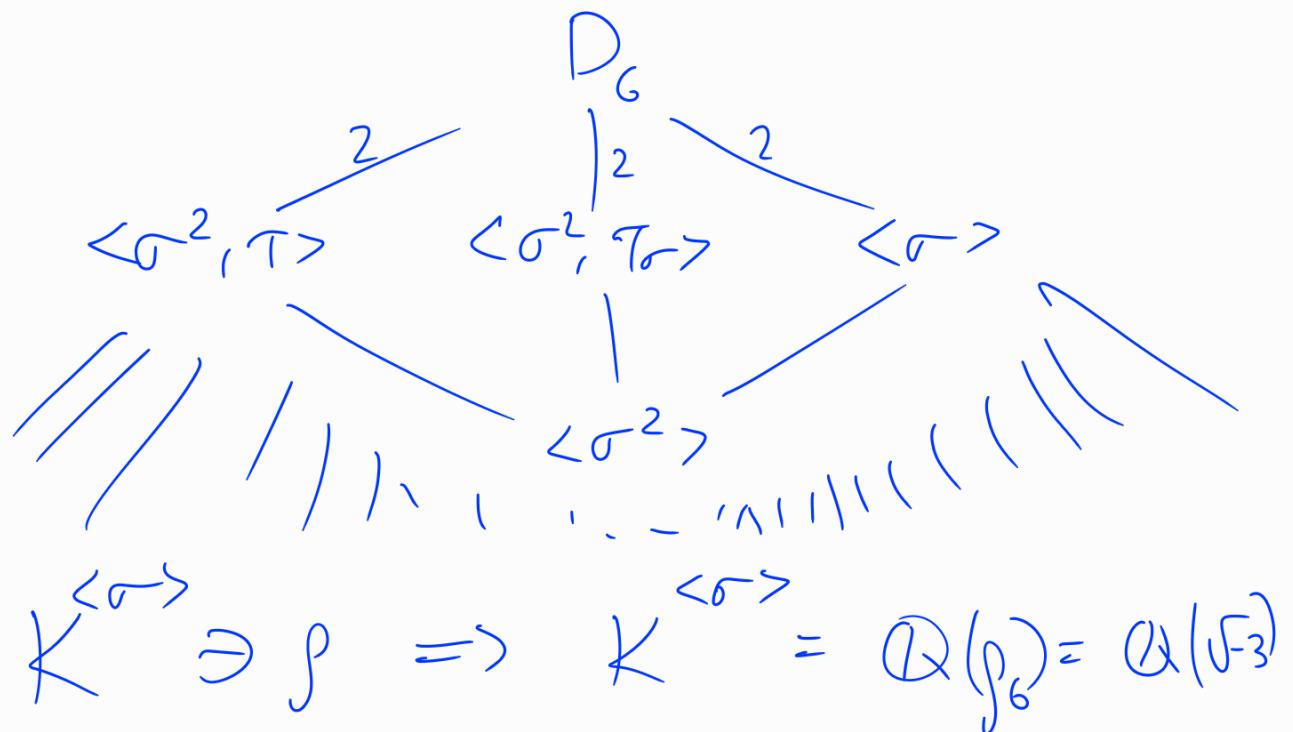
$$\varphi: D_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\sigma^2 \in \text{Ker } \varphi$$

$\varphi(\sigma^2) = 1$  olmalıdır.  $\sigma^2$  2 operatörlerin ikisi  $\tau$  ve  $\sigma$  olmak üzere  $D_6$

$$D_6 / \langle \sigma^2 \rangle \cong \frac{\langle \tau, \sigma \mid \tau^2 = \sigma^2 = 1, \tau\sigma = \sigma\tau \rangle}{\langle \sigma^2 \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \langle \tau, \sigma \mid \tau^2 = \sigma^2 = 1, \tau\sigma = \sigma\tau \rangle \\ &\cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{aligned}$$



$\textcircled{1} \quad K^{<\sigma^2, \tau>}$

$$\sigma^2: \theta \mapsto \rho^2 \theta$$

$$\beta \mapsto \rho$$

$$\tau: \theta \mapsto \theta$$

$$\rho \mapsto \rho^{-1}$$

$$\theta, \rho\theta, \rho^2\theta, \dots, \underbrace{\rho^5\theta}_5$$

$$\sigma^2: (0 \ 2 \ 4)(1 \ 3 \ 5)$$

$$\tau: (1 \ 5)(2 \ 4) \Rightarrow \theta, \rho^2\theta, \rho^4\theta$$

$$K^{<\sigma^2, \tau>} \rightarrow \theta \cdot \rho^2\theta \cdot \theta \rho^4 = \theta^3 =$$

$$K^{<\sigma^2, \tau>} = \textcircled{Q}(\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}$$

$\gamma/\gamma \approx \gamma \approx \text{Im } (\beta - \bar{\beta})$

$$(1 + \theta)^2 = p$$

$$1 + \theta = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\sqrt{p} \notin \mathbb{Q}(\beta_p)$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}) \subset \mathbb{Q}(\beta_p)$$