

代数 代数扩张

Def $L = \mathbb{Q}$ 的有限扩张 (看作 \mathbb{C} 的子域) K/\mathbb{Q}

$$\forall \alpha \in K \quad \exists f \in \mathbb{Q}[X] \quad f(\alpha) = 0$$

\uparrow 首一, 最高次项的系数 α 在 \mathbb{Q} 上的 极小多项式

$\mathbb{C} \supset \bar{\mathbb{Q}} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \mid \alpha \text{ 是代数数}\} = \mathbb{Q}$ 的代数闭包
 α 是某个 \mathbb{Q} -系数多项式 f 的根.

Rk $e, \pi \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ 是超越数

char $K = 0$ L/K 有限扩张 \Rightarrow 单扩张

$$\exists \alpha \in L \quad L = K(\alpha)$$

即 $\exists f \in K[X]$ 不可约 (首一) 多项式

$$L = K[X]/(f)$$

$$\parallel \cong$$

$$K(\alpha) \xrightarrow{\cong} \bar{X} = X \bmod (f) = X + (f)$$

取 β 为 f 的一个根

$$\tau: K \hookrightarrow L \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \text{若 } \tau|_K = \text{id}_K \text{ 则称为 } \underline{K\text{-嵌入}}$$

$$X + (f) \mapsto \beta$$

Th L/K $[L:K] = n$ 则每个嵌入 $\sigma: K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 总可以有 n 个不同的
 延拓 $\tau_i: L \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (即 $\tau_i|_K = \sigma$)

Pf 令 $L = K(Y)$

$$Y \text{ 极小多项式 } f = c_0 + c_1 X + \dots + c_{n-1} X^{n-1} + X^n \in K[X]$$

L : K -向量空间 基 $(1, Y, Y^2, \dots, Y^{n-1})$

$$\forall \alpha \in L \text{ 唯一形式 } \alpha = k_0 + k_1 Y + \dots + k_{n-1} Y^{n-1} \quad (k_i \in K)$$

若 $\tau: L \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 使 $\tau|_K = \sigma$ 则

$$\tau(\alpha) = \tau(k_0 + \dots + k_{n-1} Y^{n-1}) = \sigma(k_0) + \sigma(k_1)\tau(Y) + \dots + \sigma(k_{n-1})\tau(Y)^{n-1}$$

由 $\tau(Y)$ 唯一决定

$$\sigma: K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \sigma: K \xrightarrow{\cong} \sigma(K)$$

$$\sigma f = \sigma(c_0) + \sigma(c_1) X + \dots + \sigma(c_{n-1}) X^{n-1} + X^n \in \sigma(K)[X]$$

σf 是 $\sigma(K)$ 上的不可约多项式, 有 n 个不同根 $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\text{又 } \sigma f(\tau(Y)) = \sigma(c_0) + \sigma(c_1)\tau(Y) + \dots + \sigma(c_{n-1})\tau(Y)^{n-1} + \tau(Y)^n$$

σf 是 $\sigma(k)$ 上的不可约多项式, 有 n 个不同根 $p_1, \dots, p_n \in \mathbb{C}$
 又 $\sigma f(z(y)) = \sigma(c_0) + \sigma(c_1)z(y) + \dots + \sigma(c_{n-1})z(y)^{n-1} + z(y)^n$
 $= z(f(y)) = z(0) = 0$

$z(y)$ 是 σf 的根, 是某个 p_i , 延拓 z 至多有 n 种取法.

定义 $\tau_i: L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$k_0 + k_1 y + \dots + k_{n-1} y^{n-1} \mapsto \sigma(k_0) + \sigma(k_1) p_i + \dots + \sigma(k_{n-1}) p_i^{n-1}$$

验证这的确是域的同态, 显然 $\tau_i|_k = \sigma$. #

Cor 从 L 到 \mathbb{C} 正好有 $[L:k]$ 个不同的 k -嵌入.

(即在 Th. 中取 $\sigma: k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 为 k 的恒等嵌入)

Rk $L = k(y)$ $f \in k[x]$ ^{首项} 多项式

$$\deg f = n = [L:k] \quad f \text{ 在 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 中 } n \text{ 个不同根 } \underbrace{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n}_y$$

称作 y 的 k -共轭元

$$\tau_i: L = k(y) \xrightarrow{\cong} k(\gamma_i) \subseteq \mathbb{C} \quad n \text{ 个不同的 } k\text{-嵌入}$$

$$y \mapsto \gamma_i$$

$$\tau_1 = \text{id}_L$$

$i \neq 1$ $k(\gamma_i)$ 可能与 $k(y) = L$ 不相同 (也可能相同)

若全是相同时, 称 L/k 是 Galois 扩张. $\text{Gal}(L/k) = \{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n\}$

$$L = k(\gamma_1) = \dots = k(\gamma_n) \quad = \text{Aut}_k L$$

一般情况, $k(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) \supseteq L$

称作 L/k 的 Galois 闭包/正规闭包

Def $K = \mathbb{Q}$ $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ r 个实根 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ $(2s+r=n)$

s 对共轭虚根 $\gamma_{r+1} = \overline{\gamma_{r+s+1}}$

$$\gamma_{r+2} = \overline{\gamma_{r+s+2}}$$

\vdots

$$\gamma_{r+s} = \overline{\gamma_{r+s}}$$

$$k(x)/\langle f \rangle$$

\parallel

相应地有 $\tau_i: L \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\gamma_i) \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ r 个实嵌入
 $(i=1, \dots, r) \quad \bar{x} \mapsto \gamma_i$

$j=1, \dots, s \quad \tau_{r+j}: L \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\gamma_{r+j}) \subset \mathbb{C}$ s 对共轭复嵌入.

$$\tau_{r+s+j}: L \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\overline{\gamma_{r+j}}) \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cong \text{co } \tau_{r+j} \quad \bar{\gamma}_{r+j} = \gamma_{r+s+j}$$

$$\text{其中 } \sigma: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad z \mapsto \bar{z}$$

例) $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ 无平方因子
 $d > 0$ $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ 称为 实二次域 (Galois/1/2)

$\text{id}: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

$n=r=2$

$\sigma: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

$\sqrt{d} \quad x^2-d = (x+\sqrt{d})(x-\sqrt{d})$

$a+b\sqrt{d} \mapsto a-b\sqrt{d}$

$d < 0$ $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ 虚二次域

$n = \begin{matrix} 0 & + & 2 \times 1 \\ r & + & 2s \end{matrix}$

- 对号嵌入

$\text{id}: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \subset \mathbb{C}$

$\sigma: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$

$a+b\sqrt{d} \mapsto a-b\sqrt{d}$

$\overline{-\sqrt{d}} = \sqrt{d}$

例) $f = X^3 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ 不可约
 三个根 $\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega^2$

$\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$

$K = \mathbb{Q}[X]/(f)$ 不是 Galois / \mathbb{Q} .

$[K:\mathbb{Q}] = 3 = n = r+2s$
 $r=1, s=1$

- 一个实嵌入:

$K \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

$X+(f) \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}$

- 两个复共轭嵌入:

$\tau: K \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}\omega) \subset \mathbb{C}$
 $X+(f) \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}\omega$

$\sigma: K \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}\omega^2) \subset \mathbb{C}$
 $X+(f) \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}\omega^2$

$\overline{\omega} = \omega^2$

范与迹 norm, trace

$[L:K] = n$ $\sigma_i: L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ n 个 K -嵌入

$\forall \alpha \in L$ 定义 $N_{L/K}(\alpha) := \prod_{i=1}^n \sigma_i(\alpha)$ norm 范

$T_{L/K}(\alpha) := \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i(\alpha)$ trace 迹

Prop ① $N_{L/K}$ 保持乘法, $T_{L/K}$ 保持加法
 $N(\alpha\beta) = N(\alpha)N(\beta)$ $T(\alpha+\beta) = T(\alpha) + T(\beta)$

② $\forall \alpha \in K$ 则 $N_{L/K}(\alpha) = \alpha^n$, $T_{L/K}(\alpha) = n\alpha$

再加上以下 Th 可知 N, T 的值 $\subset K$ 从 \mathbb{P}

(1) $1^* \cdot 1^* = 1^* \neq T(1) = n$ $\neq 1$ $\neq 3 \cdot 1 \neq 1$

再加上以下 Th 可知 N, T 的值 $\subset K$ 从而

③ $N_{L/K}: L \rightarrow K^*$ 与 $T_{L/K}: L \rightarrow K$ 均是群同态

Th $\alpha \in L$ 在 K 上的极小多项式 $f = x^m - c_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + (-1)^m c_m \in K[x]$
 $m = [K(\alpha):K] (\Rightarrow m|n)$ 则有:

$$N_{L/K}(\alpha) = c_m^{\frac{1}{m}}, \quad T_{L/K}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{m} \cdot c_1 \in K$$

pf. f 有 m 个根 $\alpha = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$

则 $T_{K(\alpha)/K}(\alpha) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m = c_1$

$$N_{K(\alpha)/K}(\alpha) = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m = c_m$$

$T_{L/K}(\alpha) = ?$
 $N_{L/K}(\alpha) = ?$

而每个 K -嵌入 $\tau_i: K(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 分别延拓为 $[L:K(\alpha)] = \frac{n}{m}$ 个

嵌入 $\sigma_{ij}: L \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{m})$

易验证 $\{\sigma_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{m}\}$ 两两互异, 从而这是 L 到 \mathbb{C} 的所有嵌入.

$$N_{L/K}(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{m}} \sigma_{ij}(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{m}} \tau_i(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{m}} \alpha_i = \prod_{i=1}^m (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m c_m = c_m^{\frac{n}{m}}$$

把 π 换 $\Sigma \rightsquigarrow T_{L/K}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{m} c_1 \quad \#$

exer $\forall \alpha \in L$ 定义 $\varphi_\alpha: L \rightarrow L$ ① K -线性
 $\beta \mapsto \alpha\beta$ ② $\text{im } T_{L/K}(\alpha) = \text{Tr}(\varphi_\alpha)$
 $N_{L/K}(\alpha) = \det(\varphi_\alpha)$

Th $L/M/K$ 正规扩张 $\forall \alpha \in L$ 有:

$$N_{L/K}(\alpha) = N_{M/K}(N_{L/M}(\alpha)) \quad \text{及} \quad T_{L/K}(\alpha) = T_{M/K}(T_{L/M}(\alpha))$$

元素的判别式 discriminant.

$[L:K] = n$ $\sigma_i: L \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ K -嵌入
 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in L$

定义 $d_{L/K}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \left[\det(\sigma_i(\alpha_j)) \right]^2$

定义 $d_{L/K}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \left[\det(\sigma_i(\alpha_j)) \right]^2$

将作 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 对 L/K 的判别式

lem 1 $d_{L/K}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \det(T_{L/K}(\alpha; \alpha_j)) \in K$

PF $A = (\sigma_i(\alpha_j))^t$
 $d_{L/K} = \det(A \cdot A^t) = \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(\alpha_1) & \dots & \sigma_n(\alpha_1) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sigma_1(\alpha_n) & \dots & \sigma_n(\alpha_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(\alpha_1) & \dots & \sigma_n(\alpha_1) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sigma_1(\alpha_n) & \dots & \sigma_n(\alpha_n) \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$= \det \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sigma_k(\alpha; \alpha_j) \right) = \det(T_{L/K}(\alpha; \alpha_j)) \quad \#$

lem 2 $d_{L/K}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \neq 0 \iff \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ K -线性无关.

PF: \Rightarrow : 若 α_n 是其他的 α_i 的 K -线性组合, A^t 的第 n 列是其他子列的 K -线性组合 $\det A^t = 0 = \det(A)$

\Leftarrow : 若 $d_{L/K}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0 = \det(T_{L/K}(\alpha; \alpha_j))$

$(T_{L/K}(\alpha; \alpha_j))$ 的 n 个行 R_1, \dots, R_n K -线性相关.

$\exists k_i \in K$ 不全 0, $k_1 R_1 + \dots + k_n R_n = 0$

但 $\alpha = k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n \neq 0 = \sum k_i \alpha_i$

另一方面 $T_{L/K}(\alpha; \alpha_j) = 0$ (左边其实是 $k_1 R_1 + \dots + k_n R_n$ 中的第 j 分量)

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 L 的一组 K -线性基

于是 $T_{L/K}(\alpha; \beta) = 0 \quad \forall \beta \in L$, 特别地取 $\beta = \alpha^{-1} \quad 0 = T(\alpha; \alpha^{-1}) = T(1) = n \cdot 1 \quad \#$

Rk 比证明同时说明了 $L \times L \rightarrow K$ 是非退化的
 $\alpha, \beta \mapsto T_{L/K}(\alpha; \beta)$ 对称双线性型

Rk. $\forall \alpha \in L$ (不一定有 $L=K(\alpha)$)

定义 $d_{L/K}(\alpha) := d_{L/K}(1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}) \quad \# \text{ 其中 } n = [L:K]$

定义 $d_{L/K}(\alpha) := d_{L/K}(1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{n-1})$ 其中 $n = [L:K]$

称为 α 对于 L/K 的判别式

命题 2 知 $d_{L/K}(\alpha) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1, \alpha, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}$ K -线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow L = K(\alpha)$

命题 3 $L = K(\alpha)$ $n = [L:K]$ $f \in K[x]$ 为 α 的极小多项式.

根 $\alpha_1 = \alpha, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$d_{L/K}(\alpha) = d_{L/K}(1, \alpha, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}) = \prod_{1 \leq r < s \leq n} (\alpha_r - \alpha_s)^2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} N_{L/K}(f'(\alpha))$$

证明 $\sigma_i(\alpha) = \alpha_i$

$$\Delta = \det(\sigma_i(\alpha^j))^2 = \det(\alpha_i^j)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 0 \leq j \leq n-1}}^2 \quad \text{Vandermonde 行列式}$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq r < s \leq n} (\alpha_r - \alpha_s)^2$$

$$(\alpha_r - \alpha_s)^2 = -(\alpha_s - \alpha_r)(\alpha_r - \alpha_s)$$

$1 \leq r < s \leq n$ 的 (r, s) 共有 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 对

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod_{r=1}^n \prod_{\substack{s=1 \\ s \neq r}}^n (\alpha_r - \alpha_s)$$

$$f = (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2) \cdots (x - \alpha_n)$$

$$f'(\alpha_r) = \prod_{\substack{s=1 \\ s \neq r}}^n (\alpha_r - \alpha_s)$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod_{r=1}^n f'(\alpha_r) = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} N_{L/K}(f'(\alpha)) \quad \#$$

$\alpha_r = \sigma_r(\alpha)$

数域中的单位根

$$K \quad G_m(K) = GL_1(K) = K^\times$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_{>1} \quad \mu_n(K) = \{ \alpha \in K^* \mid \alpha^n = 1 \} \subset \mathbb{G}_n(K)$$

有限

$$\mu(K) = \bigcup_{n \geq 2} \mu_n(K) \subset \mathbb{G}_n(K) = K^*$$

有限? (\Rightarrow 有限个有限群)

$$K = \mathbb{Q} \quad \mu(\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \pm 1 \} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

Th $\mu(K)$ 有限个有限群 $n = [K:\mathbb{Q}]$

Pf $\forall l \exists w \in \mu_l(K) \quad w^l - 1 = 0$

$$\text{根多项式} \quad f = x^l + c_1 x^{l-1} + \dots + c_l \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \\ \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \text{ (下节讨论)}$$

w 的复共轭元 w_i 也是 l 次单位根 $w_i^l = 1$

$$|w_i| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |c_j| \leq \binom{l}{j} \leq \binom{l}{1} = l$$

$$c_j \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow f \text{ 取法只有有限个}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(K) \text{ 有限群}$$

#

例 $d > 0$ 无平方因子 $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$

$$\text{① 实} \quad K \subset \mathbb{R} \quad \mu(\mathbb{Q}) \subset \mu(K) \subset \mu(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mu(K) = \{ \pm 1 \}$$

$$\text{② } \frac{1}{p} \mathbb{Z} \quad K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[p]{d}) \quad \zeta_n = e^{2\pi i/n} \in K$$

$$n = \prod p^m$$

$$K \supset \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n) \supset \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^m}) \supset \mathbb{Q}$$

$$2 = [K:\mathbb{Q}] \geq [\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^m}):\mathbb{Q}] = \varphi(p^m) = p^{m-1}(p-1)$$

不等 (含同构多项式)

$$\Rightarrow n = 6, 3, 2, 4.$$

$$\mu(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{1})) = \{ \pm 1, \pm i \}$$

$$\mu(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})) = \{ \pm 1, \pm \omega, \pm \omega^2 \} \quad \omega = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\mu(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})) = \{\pm 1, \pm \omega, \pm \omega^2\} \quad \omega = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$d=2 \text{ \& } d>3 \text{ \& } \mu(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})) = \{\pm 1\}$$
