NMAG436 - HW1

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By definition of L being AFF given by $f(\alpha,\beta)=0$ we know that f is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}$ and $L=\mathbb{Q}(\alpha,\beta)$.

(a) Using proposition 4.7 we know that α is transcendental over $\mathbb{Q}$ because $deg_y(f) = 2 > 0$ and also that $[\mathbb{Q}(\alpha,\beta):\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)] = 2$. In other words, the basis A has 2 elements. Let $A = (1,\beta)$ (first element of basis A is 1 and the second is β. We can see that 1 and β are linearly independent:

$$c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha) : 1c_1 + \beta c_2 = 0 \overset{?}{\iff} c_1 = 0 = c_2$$
$$1c_1 + \beta c_2 = 0 \iff \beta c_2 = -c_1 \overset{c_2 \neq 0}{\iff} \beta = \frac{-c_1}{c2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$$
$$\implies \text{contradiction with } [\mathbb{Q}(\alpha,\beta):\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)] = 2 \implies c_1 = 0 = c_2$$

We know the basis has 2 elements and therefore A is a basis.

(b) Using the same reasoning (β is also transcendental over $\mathbb{Q}$) using symetry (we can just replace y with x) we get that $[\mathbb{Q}(\alpha,\beta):\mathbb{Q}(\beta)] = deg_x(f) = 3$. Therefore the basis B has 3 elements. Let $B = (1,\alpha,\alpha^2)$. Following the proof of lemma 4.6 let $m(x) := f(x,\beta) \in \mathbb{Q}(\beta)[x]$. The proof shows that $m(x) = -x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 + \beta^2$ is a minimal polynomial of α over $\mathbb{Q}(\beta)$.

We want to prove that elements of B are linearly independent $\iff$ $(b_0 + b_1\alpha + b_2\alpha^2 = 0$ where $b_1, b_2, b_3 \in \mathbb{Q}(\beta) \iff b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, b_3 = 0)$. Assume that there exists $b_1 + b_2\alpha + b_3\alpha^2 = 0$ where at least one $b_i \neq 0$. That would mean that α is a root of a non zero polynomial $\in \mathbb{Q}(\beta)[x]$. Since $m(x)$ is a minimal polynomial of $\alpha \implies m(x) | b_1 + b_2x + b_3x^2$ which is impossible since $deg_x(m) = 3 > deg_x(b_1 + b_2x + b_3x^2)$. Thats a contradiction therefore $1, \alpha, \alpha^2$ are linearly independent and form a basis.

(c) We will use equalities given by $f(\alpha,\beta) = 0 \implies \beta^2 = \alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + 1, \alpha^3 = \beta^2 - 2\alpha^2 - 1$.

$$[\alpha^3\beta^3]_A : \alpha^3\beta^3 = \alpha^3((\alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + 1)\beta) = \beta(\alpha^6 + 2\alpha^5 + \alpha^3), (\alpha^6 + 2\alpha^5 + \alpha^3) \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$$
$$A = (1,\beta) \implies [\alpha^3\beta^3]_A = (0, \alpha^6 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^3)$$
$$[\alpha^3\beta^3]_A : \alpha^3\beta^3 = (\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2 - 1)\beta^3 = 1(\beta^5 - \beta^3) + \alpha^2(-2\beta^3)$$
$$B = (1,\alpha,\alpha^2) = (\beta^5 - \beta^3, 0, -2\beta^3)$$

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(a) Let $\gamma := (1,2)^T \in \mathbb{Q}^2$. By calculating derivatives $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\gamma) = -7, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\gamma) = 4$ we get $t_\gamma(f) = -7(x-1) + 4(y-2) = -7x + 4y - 1$. Let $(a_1, a_2) := (-7, 4)$ from lemma 5.7. Using lemma 5.7 we know we are looking for $\sigma := \theta_A\tau_{-\gamma}$ where A is a regular rational matrix of the form $A = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. From definition of σ we get $\sigma(1,2)^T =$

$A(0,0)^T = 0$.
Let $(b_1, b_2) = (1, 0)$ for example. We can see that A is regular. We now have to calculate the polynomial $\hat{f}$ following the proof of lemma 5.7. We will first calculate $\tilde{f}(x, y)$.

$$\begin{aligned} p(x,y) \coloneqq \tilde{f}(x-1, y-2) = f(x,y) - t_\gamma(f) = y^2 - x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 4y \\ \tilde{f}(x,y) \overset{\text{substitution}}{=} p(x+1, y+2) = y^2 - x^3 - 5x^2 \\ A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{7}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \implies \theta^*_{A^{-1}}(p(x,y)) = p(x, \frac{7}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}y) \\ \hat{f}(x,y) = \theta^*_{A^{-1}}(\tilde{f}(x,y)) = \tilde{f}(x, \frac{7}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}y) = -x^3 - \frac{31x^2}{16} + \frac{7xy}{8} + \frac{y^2}{16} \\ \implies h(x) \coloneqq -x^3 - \frac{31x^2}{16}, g(x,y) \coloneqq \frac{7x}{8} + \frac{y}{16} \\ \sigma^*(p(x,y)) = p(x-1, -7x + 4y - 1) \end{aligned}$$

We can check $\sigma^*(\hat{f} + y) = \sigma^*(h(x) + yg(x,y) + y) = f$. The desired map is σ, where A is for example written above.

(b) From the lemma 5.7 we know σ has the form $\sigma \coloneqq \theta_A \tau_{-\gamma}$, where $A = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ is regular $\iff det(A) \neq 0$. We will now calculate $\sigma(0,0)^T$:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma(0,0)^T = A \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b_1 - 2b_2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{we want } det(A) \neq 0 \iff 4b_1 + 7b_2 \neq 0 \iff b_1 \neq \frac{-7}{4} b_2$$

$$\text{in other words } \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Q}^2 \setminus Span_{\mathbb{Q}} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

To sum it up. There exists σ satisfying given conditions if and only if $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -b_1 - 2b_2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ where $(b_1, b_2)^T$ is not in the span of the vector $(-7, 4)$.

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ν is a normalized DV of L, by definition that means there exists $R \subseteq L$ DVR with a maximal ideal M and uniformizing element $t \in M : (t) = M$ and $\nu \coloneqq \nu_t$. We also know that $R = \theta_M$ (notation). We also know that $\nu(\alpha - 1) > 0, \nu(\beta - 2) > 0$.

Theorem 5.8 tells us (using $\gamma = (1, 2)$) that there exists exactly one $P \in \mathbb{P}_{L/K}$ s.t. $\nu_P(\alpha - 1) > 0, \nu_P(\beta - 2) > 0$. By definition $P = (p), p \in P$ and $\nu_P \coloneqq \nu_p$. Theorem 2.15 (2) tells us that $\theta_M = \theta_P \implies \nu = \nu_P$. So from now on we can work with this uniquely defined DV ν.

Using 2) from 5.8 we can assume that $l(\gamma) = 0$ since we are only looking for l_0, l_1, l_2 when $\nu(l(\alpha, \beta)) > 0$. Let $(u, v) \coloneqq \bar{\sigma}(\alpha, \beta)$ as in the proof of 5.8 with $(b_1, b_2) = (1, 0)$.

In the proof we see that $l(\alpha, \beta) \in Span(u, v)$ if $l(\gamma) = 0$, that means $\exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$: $l(\alpha, \beta) = k_1 u + k_2 v$. Using definition of ν_p we see that $(p | l(\alpha, \beta) \iff p | k_1 u + k_2 v) \implies \nu(l(\alpha, \beta)) = \nu(k_1 u + k_2 v)$.

We also know using proposition 5.5 that $\nu(u) = 1$ and $\nu(v) = m > 1$ where $m := mult(h) = mult(-x^3 - \frac{31x^2}{16})$ from exercise 2 $\implies \nu(v) = 2$.

Now using properties of valuation (assuming $k_1, k_2 \neq 0$): $\nu(k_1 u) = \nu(k_1) + \nu(u) = 0 + 1 = 1, \nu(k_2 v) = \nu(k_2) + \nu(v) = 0 + 2 = 2 \overset{2.13}{\implies} \nu(k_1 u + k_2 v) = min(\nu(k_1 u), \nu(k_2 v)) = min(1, 2) = 1$.

$\nu(k_1 u + k_2 v) = 1 \iff k_1 \neq 0, k_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$. If $k_2 = 0$ then we have $\nu(k_1 u) = 1$ as stated above.

Similarly we can see that $\nu(k_1 u + k_2 v) = 2 \iff k_1 = 0, k_2 \neq 0$. Also by choosing any combination of $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ we cannot get $\nu(k_1 u + k_2 v) = 3$.

Now we have constraints on $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ and we can "transform"these elements $(k_1 u + k_2 v)$ to a α, β representation using $\bar{\sigma}$. $\bar{\sigma}^{-1} := \tau_{-\gamma}^{-1} \theta_A^{-1} = \tau_\gamma \theta_{A^{-1}}$ with the values from exercise 2. We see that $\bar{\sigma}^{-1}(k_1 u + k_2 v) = k_1 + k_1 \alpha + 2k_2 + \frac{7}{4} k_2 \alpha + \frac{1}{4} k_2 \beta$. When we rearange these elements we can form $l(\alpha, \beta) = l_0 + l_1 \alpha + l_2 \beta$ where (using vector notation for simplicty):

$$\begin{pmatrix} l_0 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{7}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

We defined conditions on k_1, k_2 based on valuation value and now we have expressed l_0, l_1, l_2 using k_1, k_2. We also need $l(\gamma) = l(1, 2) = 0$. To sum it up:

$$\text{in both cases we have condition: } l(\gamma) = l_0 + 1l_1 + 2l_2 = 0$$

$$\nu(l(\alpha, \beta)) = 1 \iff \begin{pmatrix} l_0 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{7}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, k_1 \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}, k_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\nu(l(\alpha, \beta)) = 2 \iff \begin{pmatrix} l_0 \\ l_1 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix} = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{7}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, k_2 \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$$

and $\nu(l(\alpha, \beta)) \neq 3$ for any values l_0, l_1, l_2. We also see that $\nu(l(\alpha, \beta)) \neq 2$ for any values l_0, l_1, l_2 because $k_2(2 + \frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{4}) \neq 0$ for any k_2 nonzero.