List of Theorem

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0.1 LyX Chinese environment

https://latexlyx.blogspot.com/2012/06/lyx.html

2014年09月21日 晚上10:58

匿名：Language 那邊改成 Chinese Traditional 之後, Definition 就變成定義, Example 就變成範例, 有沒有辦法維持他們是英文的?

2014年09月22日 上午11:23

Mingyi Wu：這個是 LyX 的特性之一。UI 的語言設定，與編輯區的語言是分開的。 就算 UI 設定爲 English, 如果檔案語言設定爲 Chinese, 那麼編輯區出現的一些如 Chapter, Section, Definition 等名稱，會自動變成中文。也就是說檔案的語言設定值，會影響 LyX 文字編輯區內呈現的語言。 若使用數學模組或一些數學論文 document class 的時候，甚至連輸出的檔案內容都會根據語言設定而變。(也就是 Definition 變成 定義)

所以您說的狀況，可能有2種情況：

1. Definition 在 LyX 編輯區內變成中文，但輸出檔案時檔案還是出現 Definition 這個只是編輯區呈現的問題，沒辦法只改一部份。如果眞的希望檔案設定成中文，但所有介面看起來都要是英文的環境，您可以直接刪掉中文翻譯檔，這樣所有介面都會變成英文的。 以我的環境，繁體中文的翻譯檔路徑在(for Windows): C:\Program Files (x86)\LyX 2.1\Resources\locale\zh_TW\LC_MESSAGES\LyX2.1.mo 把這個檔名改掉，這樣 LyX 就找不到中文翻譯檔，都會以預設的英文呈現。

2. 如果您的問題是輸出的檔案會出現中文的「定義」問題，不管介面顯示。這個問題跟另外一個檔案有關, C:\Program Files (x86)\LyX 2.1\Resources\layouttranslations 您可以用任何文字編輯器開啓此檔，找到 Translation zh_TW 這行以下的設定改成您喜歡的，或是直接把這個檔名改掉或刪掉檔案，這樣輸出檔案也不會自動翻譯了。

https://latexlyx.blogspot.com/2013/06/lyx-2.html

0.2 LyZ: linking Zotero and LyX

https://forums.zotero.org/discussion/78442/connecting-zotero-and-lyx

https://github.com/wshanks/lyz/releases

0.3 list of theorem module

https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/672794/list-of-theorems-not-working-in-lyx

https://github.com/Udi-Fogiel/LyX-thmtools

0.4 coloring

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2116944/insert-programming-code-in-a-lyx-document

https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/53260/lyx-is-ignoring-typewriter-font-setting-for-program-listings

https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/534581/tex-compilation-after-regex-replace

0.4.1 single coloring

```
\def\zl{ {\color{blue} z_{\scriptscriptstyle l}} }
```

also can be put into “preamble”

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial {\color{blue} z_{\scriptscriptstyle l}}} \left(\|h(z_{l-1}) \cdot w_l - {\color{blue} z_{\scriptscriptstyle l}}\| + \lambda \|h({\color{blue} z_{\scriptscriptstyle l}}) \cdot w_{l+1} - z_{l+1}\| \right)$$

0.4.2 recolor = coloring with regular expression (= RegEx = re)

https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/83101/option-clash-for-package-xcolor

Now, the problem was that another package (pgfplots, in this case) had already loaded the xcolor package without options, so loading it after pgfplots with the table option produces the clash. One way to prevent the problem was already presented (using table as class option); another solution is to load xcolor with the table option before pgfplots

```
\usepackage{expl3,xparse}
\usepackage[dvipsnames]{xcolor}

\ExplSyntaxOn
\NewDocumentCommand{\recolor}{m}
{
    \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 }
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { 2 } { \c{color}{red}{2} } \l_tmpa_tl
    \tl_use:N \l_tmpa_tl
}
\ExplSyntaxOff
```

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\RenewDocumentCommand{\recolor}{m}
{
    \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 }

        % e, \rho^2
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \be\b } { {\c{color}{red}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{rho}\^\{2\} } { {\c{color}{Green}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl

        % rho
        %% \rho_\d
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{rho}_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} 0}} }
{ {\c{color}{red}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{rho}_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} 1}} }
{ {\c{color}{blue}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{rho}_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} 2}} }
{ {\c{color}{Green}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl

        %% \d_\rho
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { 0_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} \c{rho}}} }
{ {\c{color}{red}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { 1_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} \c{rho}}} }
{ {\c{color}{blue}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { 2_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} \c{rho}}} }
{ {\c{color}{Green}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl

        % pi
        %% \pi_\d
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{pi}_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} 0}} }
{ {\c{color}{magenta}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{pi}_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} 1}} }
{ {\c{color}{cyan}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{pi}_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} 2}} }
```

```
{ {\c{color}{orange}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl

        %% \d_\pi
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { 0_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} \c{pi}}} }
{ {\c{color}{magenta}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { 1_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} \c{pi}}} }
{ {\c{color}{cyan}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { 2_{{\c{scriptscriptstyle} \c{pi}}} }
{ {\c{color}{orange}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl

        % \d{3}
        %% \[\d{3}\]
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\[(123)\c{right}\] }
{ \c{left}\[{\c{color}{red}{\1}}\c{right}\]
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\[(231)\c{right}\] }
{ \c{left}\[{\c{color}{blue}{\1}}\c{right}\]
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\[(312)\c{right}\] }
{ \c{left}\[{\c{color}{Green}{\1}}\c{right}\]
} \l_tmpa_tl
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\[(213)\c{right}\] }
{ \c{left}\[{\c{color}{magenta}{\1}}\c{right}\]
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\[(132)\c{right}\] }
{ \c{left}\[{\c{color}{cyan}{\1}}\c{right}\]
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\[(321)\c{right}\] }
{ \c{left}\[{\c{color}{orange}{\1}}\c{right}\]
} \l_tmpa_tl

        %% \(\d{3}\)
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\(\c{right}\) }
{ {\c{color}{red}{\0}}
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\((123)\c{right}\) }
{ \c{left}\({\c{color}{blue}{\1}}\c{right}\)
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\((132)\c{right}\) }
{ \c{left}\({\c{color}{Green}{\1}}\c{right}\)
} \l_tmpa_tl
    \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\((12)\c{right}\) }
{ \c{left}\({\c{color}{magenta}{\1}}\c{right}\)
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\((23)\c{right}\) }
{ \c{left}\({\c{color}{cyan}{\1}}\c{right}\)
} \l_tmpa_tl
        \regex_replace_all:nnN { \c{left}\((31)\c{right}\) }
{ \c{left}\({\c{color}{orange}{\1}}\c{right}\)
} \l_tmpa_tl

    \tl_use:N \l_tmpa_tl
}
\ExplSyntaxOff
```

$\cdot_{D_3}$	ρ_0	ρ_1	ρ_2	π_0	π_1	π_2
ρ_0	ρ_0	ρ_1	ρ_2	π_0	π_1	π_2
ρ_1	ρ_1	ρ_2	ρ_0	π_1	π_2	π_0
ρ_2	ρ_2	ρ_0	ρ_1	π_2	π_0	π_1
π_0	π_0	π_2	π_1	ρ_0	ρ_2	ρ_1
π_1	π_1	π_0	π_2	ρ_1	ρ_0	ρ_2
π_2	π_2	π_1	π_0	ρ_2	ρ_1	ρ_0

$\cdot_{S_3}$	e	(123)	(132)	(3) (12)	(1) (23)	(2) (31)
e	e	(123)	(132)	(3) (12)	(1) (23)	(2) (31)
(123)	(123)	(132)	e	(1) (23)	(2) (31)	(3) (12)
(132)	(132)	e	(123)	(2) (31)	(3) (12)	(1) (23)
(3) (12)	(3) (12)	(2) (31)	(1) (23)	e	(132)	(123)
(1) (23)	(1) (23)	(3) (12)	(2) (31)	(123)	e	(132)
(2) (31)	(2) (31)	(1) (23)	(3) (12)	(132)	(123)	e

$\cdot_{S_3}$	[123]	[231]	[312]	[213]	[132]	[321]
[123]	[123]	[231]	[312]	[213]	[132]	[321]
[231]	[231]	[312]	[123]	[132]	[321]	[213]
[312]	[312]	[123]	[231]	[321]	[213]	[132]
[213]	[213]	[321]	[132]	[123]	[312]	[231]
[132]	[132]	[213]	[321]	[231]	[123]	[312]
[321]	[321]	[132]	[213]	[312]	[231]	[123]

$\cdot_{S_3}$	()	(123)	(132)	(12)	(23)	(31)
()	()	(123)	(132)	(12)	(23)	(31)
(123)	(123)	(132)	()	(23)	(31)	(12)
(132)	(132)	()	(123)	(31)	(12)	(23)
(12)	(12)	(31)	(23)	()	(132)	(123)
(23)	(23)	(12)	(31)	(123)	()	(132)
(31)	(31)	(23)	(12)	(132)	(123)	()

0.5 Ti*k*Z

0.5.1 Ti*k*Z-CD = tikz-cd: commutative diagram

```
\usepackage{tikz}
\usepackage{pgfplots}

\usetikzlibrary{cd,arrows.meta}
\begin{tikzcd}[column sep=2.75cm, %small,large,huge
                        cells={nodes={draw}}
                       ]
00
\ar[r,"\backslash \text{ar[r]}"]
\ar[d,"\backslash \text{ar[d]}"]
&
01
\ar[r,"\text{[,"swap"']}"']
&
02
\ar[r,"\backslash \text{ar[r]}","\text{[,"swap"']}"']
&
03
\\
10
\ar[d,"\text{[,"swap"']}"']
&
11
\ar[u,"\backslash \text{ar[u]}"]
\ar[l,"\backslash \text{ar[l]}"]
\ar[r,-stealth,"\text{[,-}\text{stealth}\text{]}"]
\ar[d,-{Stealth[reversed]},"\text{[,-}\{\text{Stealth[reversed]}\}\text{]}"]
&
12
\ar[r,-{Stealth[open]},"\text{[,-}\{\text{Stealth[open]}\}\text{]}"]
&
13
\\
20
\ar[r,"\text{[,"r" description]}" description]
\ar[d,"\backslash \text{ar[d]}","\text{[,"swap"']}"']
&
21
\ar[r,-{Stealth[harpoon]},"\text{[,-}\{\text{Stealth[harpoon]}\}\text{]}"]
&
22
\ar[u,shift right=1.75pt,"\text{[,shift right=1.75pt]}"']
```

```
\ar[lld,-Stealth,"\backslash \text{ar[lld]}" description]
\ar[r,latex-latex,"\text{[,latex-latex]}"]
\ar[d,shift right=1.75pt,"\text{[,shift right=1.75pt]}"]
&
23
\\
30
\ar[ru,"\backslash \text{ar[ru]}" description]
\ar[r,bend right,-stealth,"\text{bend right}"]
\ar[r,bend right=42,-stealth,"\text{bend right=42}"']
\ar[r,bend right=100,-stealth,"\text{bend right=100}"']
\ar[dd,bend right,-stealth,"\text{[,bend right]}"']
&
31
\ar[r,bend left,stealth-stealth,"\text{bend left}"']
\ar[ddr]
&
32
\ar[l,-{Stealth[harpoon]},"\text{[,-}\{\text{Stealth[harpoon]}\}\text{]}"]
\ar[r,-{Stealth[harpoon]},shift left=.75pt,"\text{[,shift left=.75pt]}"]
\ar[ddl,crossing over,"\text{[,crossing over]; rounded corneres, to path}"]
\ar[ddr,
    rounded corners,
    to path={--([yshift=-2ex]\tikztostart.south)
             --([yshift=-2ex,xshift=+2ex]\tikztostart.south)
             --([yshift=-2ex,xshift=+8ex]\tikztostart.south)
             --([xshift=-12ex]\tikztotarget.west)
             --(\tikztotarget)
            },
    ]
&
33
\ar[l,-{Stealth[harpoon]},shift left=.75pt,"\text{[,shift left=.75pt]}"]
\\
&
&
&
\\
50
\ar[r,-|,"\text{[,}-|\text{,swap]}",swap]
&
51
\ar[r,-stealth,red,text=black,"|\text{[draw=none]}|" description]
&
|[draw=none]|52
&
53
\end{tikzcd}
```

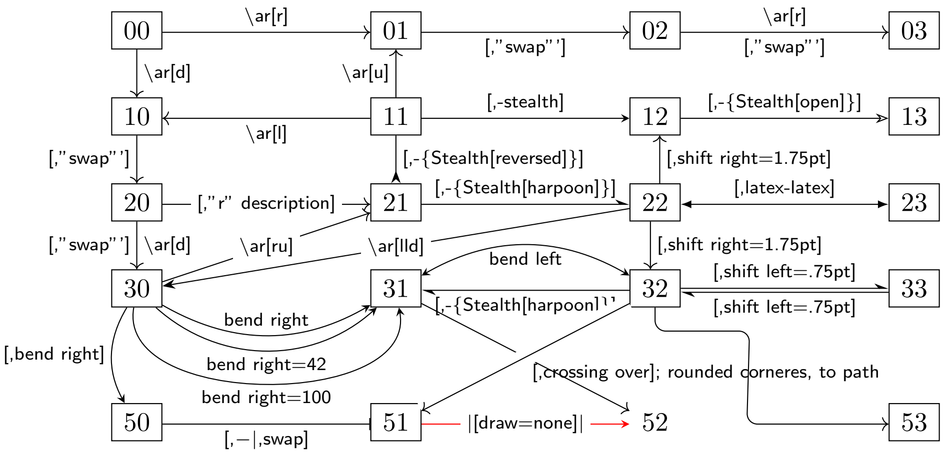

Figure 1: learn TikZ-CD = tikz-cd in one picture 2

Chapter 1

group theory

定義 1.0.1 (group). 群

$$
\begin{aligned}
&G \text{ is a group}\\
&\Updownarrow \text{def.}\\
G = (G, \cdot) = (G, \cdot_G) = &\left\{ g \,\middle|\, \begin{array}{lrl}
g_1 \cdot g_2 = g_1 g_2 \in G & \forall g_1, g_2 \in G & (c)\ \cdot_G \text{ closure}\\
g_1 (g_2 g_3) = (g_1 g_2) g_3 = g_1 g_2 g_3 & \forall g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G & (a)\ \cdot_G \text{ associativity}\\
e \cdot g = eg = g = ge = g \cdot e & \exists e = e_G \in G, \forall g \in G & (id) \text{ identity element}\\
\bar{g} \cdot g = \bar{g} g = e = g \bar{g} = g \cdot \bar{g} & \forall g \in G, \exists \bar{g} \in G & (in) \text{ inverse element}
\end{array} \right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

定理 1.0.1 ($C_3 = \mathbb{Z}_3 \trianglelefteq S_3 = D_3$).

$$
\begin{aligned}
\rho_{k+3} &= \rho_k\\
\pi_{k+3} &= \pi_k\\
\rho_i \rho_j &= \rho_{i+j}\\
\rho_i \pi_j &= \pi_{i+j}\\
\pi_i \rho_j &= \pi_{i-j}\\
\pi_i \pi_j &= \rho_{i-j}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
C_3 = \mathbb{Z}_3 &= \{0, 1, 2\}\\
&= \{0_\rho, 1_\rho, 2_\rho\} = \{[123], [231], [312]\} = \{(), (123), (132)\} && \leq S_3\\
&= \left\{ \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{n}0}, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{n}1}, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{n}2}, \cdots, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{n}(n-1)} \right\} \overset{n=3}{=} \left\{ \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{3}0}, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{3}1}, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi}{3}2} \right\}\\
&= \left\{ e, g, g^2, \cdots, g^{n-1} \right\} = \left\{ g^0, g^1, g^2 \right\} = \left\{ e, g, g^2 \right\}, g^n = e\\
&= \left\{ e, \rho, \rho^2 \right\} = \{\rho_0, \rho_1, \rho_2\} = \{\rho_j | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\} && \leq D_3 = \{\rho_k, \pi_k\} = \{\rho_{k,3}, \pi_{k,3}\}\\
\rho_i \mathbb{Z}_3 &= \{\rho_i \rho_j | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}\\
&= \{\rho_{i+j} | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\} \overset{i+j=j+i}{=} \{\rho_{j+i} | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}\\
&= \{\rho_j \rho_i | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\} = \mathbb{Z}_3 \rho_i && \Rightarrow \rho_i \mathbb{Z}_3 = \mathbb{Z}_3 \rho_i\\
\pi_i \mathbb{Z}_3 &= \{\pi_i \rho_j | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}\\
&= \{\pi_{i-j} | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\} \overset{\pi_{k+3}=\pi_k}{=} \{\pi_{3+i-j} | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}\\
&= \{\pi_{i+(3-j)} | 3-j \in \{3, 2, 1\}\} = \{\pi_{(3-j)+i} | 3-j \in \{3, 2, 1\}\} && i + (3-j) = (3-j) + i\\
&= \{\rho_{3-j} \pi_i | 3-j \in \{3, 2, 1\}\} = \{\rho_{3-j} | 3-j \in \{3, 2, 1\}\} \pi_i && \rho_i \pi_j = \pi_{i+j}\\
&= \{\rho_j | j \in \{0, 1, 2\}\} \pi_i = \mathbb{Z}_3 \pi_i && \Rightarrow \pi_i \mathbb{Z}_3 = \mathbb{Z}_3 \pi_i\\
&\Downarrow\\
\rho_i \mathbb{Z}_3 &= \mathbb{Z}_3 \rho_i\\
\pi_i \mathbb{Z}_3 &= \mathbb{Z}_3 \pi_i && \Rightarrow g\mathbb{Z}_3 = \mathbb{Z}_3 g \quad \forall g \in D_3\\
&\Downarrow\\
\mathbb{Z}_3 &\leq D_3 = S_3\\
g\mathbb{Z}_3 &= \mathbb{Z}_3 g \quad \forall g \in D_3 && \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_3 \trianglelefteq D_3 = S_3\\
& && \Updownarrow\\
& && \mathbb{Z}_3 \trianglelefteq S_3 = D_3
\end{aligned}
$$

定義 1.0.2 (homomorphism).

定理 1.0.2 (kernel of homomorphism).

Chapter 2

Galois theory

$$x-\alpha=(x-\alpha)=0\Rightarrow x=\alpha\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha\}$$

$$x^2-(\alpha+\beta)\,x+\alpha\beta=(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta)=0\Rightarrow x=\alpha,\beta\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha,\beta\}$$

$$x^3-(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)\,x^2+(\alpha\beta+\beta\gamma+\gamma\alpha)\,x-\alpha\beta\gamma=(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta)\,(x-\gamma)=0\Rightarrow x=\alpha,\beta,\gamma\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha,\beta,\gamma\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0=&(x-\alpha) && x=\alpha\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha\}\\
=&x-\alpha\\
0=&(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta) && x=\alpha,\beta\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha,\beta\}\\
=&x^2-(\alpha+\beta)\,x+\alpha\beta\\
0=&(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta)\,(x-\gamma) && x=\alpha,\beta,\gamma\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha,\beta,\gamma\}\\
=&x^3-(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)\,x^2+(\alpha\beta+\beta\gamma+\gamma\alpha)\,x-\alpha\beta\gamma\\
0=&(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta)\,(x-\gamma)\,(x-\delta) && x=\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta\}\\
=&x^4-(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)\,x^3+\\
0=&(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta)\,(x-\gamma)\,(x-\delta)\,(x-\varepsilon) && x=\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\varepsilon\Leftrightarrow x\in\{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\varepsilon\}\\
=&
\end{aligned}$$

定理 2.0.1 (Abel-Ruffini theorem)**.** *There is no general formula for solving a polynomial of degree* 5 *or higher.*

定義 2.0.1 (reducible polynomial vs. irreducible polynomial)**.** [1, p.357]
körper $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{F}$ field

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)=&p_nx^n+p_{n-1}x^{n-1}+\cdots+p_1x+p_0 && \Leftrightarrow f(x)\in\mathbb{K}[x]\\
& && p_n\neq 0\Rightarrow \deg f(x)=n\in\mathbb{N}\\
=&p_jx^j=\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_jx^j && j\in\mathbb{Z}_{[0,n]}\\
& && p_j\in\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{F}\\
=&p_n\,(x-x_1)\,(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n) && \{x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\}\subseteq\mathbb{K}\,(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)\\
=&p_n\,(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n) && \{x_1,\cdots,x_n\}\subseteq\mathbb{K}\,(x_1,\cdots,x_n)\\
&\Updownarrow\\
f(x)&\text{ is reducible over }\mathbb{K}\,(x_1,\cdots,x_n)
\end{aligned}$$

引理 2.0.1 (irreducible polynomial)**.** *[1, p.362]*
factor theorem https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factor_theorem

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)\in&\mathbb{K}[x] && \mathbb{K}\text{ is a field}\\
p(x)&\text{ is irreducible over }\mathbb{K}\\
f(x_0)=&0=p(x_0) && \exists x_0\in\mathbb{K}\\
&\Downarrow\\
p(x)&\,|\,f(x) && \Leftrightarrow p(x)\text{ is a factor of }f(x)
\end{aligned}$$

備註 2.0.1 (polynomial cf. integer). [1, p.363]

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{polynomial} & \leftrightarrow & \text{integer} \\
P[x] \in \mathbb{K}[x] & \leftrightarrow & \text{natural number } \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \\
\text{irreducible polynomial} & \leftrightarrow & \text{prime [number] } \mathbb{P} \\
\text{reducible polynomial} & \leftrightarrow & \text{composite number} \\
f(x_0) = 0 = p(x_0) \quad \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{K} & & \gcd(m,n) = m = p_1^{k_1} \cdots p_\ell^{k_\ell} \quad p_i \in \mathbb{P} \\
\Downarrow & \leftrightarrow & \Downarrow \qquad k_i \in \mathbb{N} \\
p(x) | f(x) & & m | n
\end{array}
$$

引理 2.0.2 (variable represented by roots). *[1, p.366]*

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)\cdots(x-\alpha_m) && \in \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m)[x] \\
& && (\alpha_1-\alpha_2)(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)\cdots(\alpha_{m-1}-\alpha_m)(\alpha_m-\alpha_1) \neq 0 \\
& \Downarrow \textit{ variable represented by roots} \\
\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) &= \varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m) && \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \\
V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) &= \varphi(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m) && \forall \sigma_1,\sigma_2 \in S_m\left[\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_1(V) \neq \sigma_2(V)\right] \\
V_i = \varphi(\sigma_i\boldsymbol{\alpha}) &= \varphi(\sigma_i\alpha_1,\cdots,\sigma_i\alpha_m) \\
& \Updownarrow \\
\exists \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m) &= \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} && \begin{bmatrix} V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \varphi(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m) \\ \forall \sigma_1,\sigma_2 \in S_m\left[\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_1(V) \neq \sigma_2(V)\right] \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

引理 2.0.3 (roots represented by variable). *[1, p.368]*

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)\cdots(x-\alpha_m) && \in \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m)[x] \\
& && (\alpha_1-\alpha_2)(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)\cdots(\alpha_{m-1}-\alpha_m)(\alpha_m-\alpha_1) \neq 0 \\
& \Downarrow lemma\ 2.0.2 \\
\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) &= \varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m) && \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \\
V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) &= \varphi(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m) && \forall \sigma_1,\sigma_2 \in S_m\left[\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_1(V) \neq \sigma_2(V)\right] \\
V_i = \varphi(\sigma_i\boldsymbol{\alpha}) &= \varphi(\sigma_i\alpha_1,\cdots,\sigma_i\alpha_m) \\
& \Updownarrow \\
\exists \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m) &= \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} && \begin{bmatrix} V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \varphi(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m) \\ \forall \sigma_1,\sigma_2 \in S_m\left[\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_1(V) \neq \sigma_2(V)\right] \end{bmatrix} \\
& \Downarrow \textit{ roots represented by variable} \\
\alpha_1 &= \alpha_1(V) = \varphi_1(V) && i \in \mathbb{N}_{\leq m} \\
&\vdots && \varphi_i(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P_i(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \\
\alpha_m &= \alpha_m(V) = \varphi_m(V) \\
& \Updownarrow \\
\exists \varphi_i(\boldsymbol{x}) &= \varphi_i(x_1,\cdots,x_m) = \frac{P_i(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})} && , \begin{matrix} P_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 = \alpha_1(V) = \varphi_1(V) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m = \alpha_m(V) = \varphi_m(V) \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

引理 2.0.4 (variable conjugate). *[1, p.370]*

$$f(x) = (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)\cdots(x-\alpha_m) \qquad \in \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m)[x]$$
$$(\alpha_1-\alpha_2)(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)\cdots(\alpha_{m-1}-\alpha_m)(\alpha_m-\alpha_1)\neq 0$$
$$\Downarrow lemma\ 2.0.2$$
$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m) \qquad \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{array}{r} P(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0\neq Q(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{K}[x]\end{array}$$
$$V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \varphi(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m) \qquad \forall\sigma_1,\sigma_2\in S_m\left[\sigma_1\neq\sigma_2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_1(V)\neq\sigma_2(V)\right]$$
$$V_i = \varphi(\sigma_i\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \varphi(\sigma_i\alpha_1,\cdots,\sigma_i\alpha_m)$$
$$\wedge$$
$$f_V(x) = (x-V_1)\cdots(x-V_n) \qquad \textit{is a minimal polynomial} \in \mathbb{K}[x]$$
$$n = \deg f_V(x)$$
$$\Downarrow lemma\ 2.0.3$$
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1(V) = \varphi_1(V) \qquad i\in\mathbb{N}_{\leq m}$$
$$\vdots \qquad \varphi_i(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P_i(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{array}{r} P_i(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0\neq Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{K}[x]\end{array}$$
$$\alpha_m = \alpha_m(V) = \varphi_m(V)$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\{\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m\}\in\{\varphi_1(V_1),\cdots,\varphi_m(V_1)\} \qquad = \{\varphi_1(V),\cdots,\varphi_m(V)\}, \qquad V=V_1$$
$$\vdots$$
$$\{\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m\}\in\{\varphi_1(V_n),\cdots,\varphi_m(V_n)\} \qquad = \{\varphi_1(V),\cdots,\varphi_m(V)\}, \qquad V=V_n$$

範例 2.0.1 (Galois group of $x^2+1=0$)**.** [1, p.367～372]

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) =& x^2+1 && \in\mathbb{Q}[x] \\ =&(x+\mathrm{i})(x-\mathrm{i}) && \in\mathbb{Q}(\mathrm{i})[x]\subset\mathbb{C}[x] \\ =&(x-\mathrm{i})(x+\mathrm{i}) \\ =&(x-\mathrm{i})(x-(-\mathrm{i})) \\ =&(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) && \{\alpha,\beta\}=\{+\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{i}\} \\ =&(x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2) && \{\alpha_1,\alpha_2\}=\{\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{i}\}\end{aligned}$$

$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)=(\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{i})\Rightarrow\begin{cases}\alpha_1= & +\mathrm{i}\\ \alpha_2= & -\mathrm{i}\end{cases}$$
$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x})=\varphi(x_1,x_2)\in\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{K})$$
$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x})=\varphi(x_1,x_2)\in\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Z})\Rightarrow\varphi(\boldsymbol{x})=\varphi(x_1,x_2)\in\{x_1+x_2,x_1-x_2,x_1x_2,\cdots\}$$
$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x})=\varphi(x_1,x_2)=x_1-x_2$$
$$V=\varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha})=\varphi(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)=\alpha_1-\alpha_2$$
$$\forall\sigma,\tau\in S_2\left[\sigma\neq\tau\Leftrightarrow\sigma V\neq\tau V\right]$$
$$\Leftrightarrow\forall\sigma_1,\sigma_2\in S_2\left[\sigma_1\neq\sigma_2\Leftrightarrow\sigma_1(V)\neq\sigma_2(V)\right]$$
$$\sigma_1(V)=[12](\alpha_1-\alpha_2)=\alpha_1-\alpha_2=(+\mathrm{i})-(-\mathrm{i})=+2\mathrm{i}=+V$$
$$\sigma_2(V)=[21](\alpha_1-\alpha_2)=\alpha_2-\alpha_1=(-\mathrm{i})-(+\mathrm{i})=-2\mathrm{i}=-V$$
$$\sigma_1(V)=+2\mathrm{i}\neq-2\mathrm{i}=\sigma_2(V)$$
$$\sigma_1(V)\neq\sigma_2(V)$$
$$\sigma_1(V)=[12](\alpha_1-\alpha_2)=\alpha_1-\alpha_2=(+\mathrm{i})-(-\mathrm{i})=+2\mathrm{i}=+V \qquad +\mathrm{i}=+\frac{V}{2}$$
$$\sigma_2(V)=[21](\alpha_1-\alpha_2)=\alpha_2-\alpha_1=(-\mathrm{i})-(+\mathrm{i})=-2\mathrm{i}=-V \qquad -\mathrm{i}=-\frac{V}{2}$$
$$\begin{cases}\alpha_1= & +\mathrm{i}=+\frac{V}{2}=\varphi_1(V)=\alpha_1(V)\\ \alpha_2= & -\mathrm{i}=-\frac{V}{2}=\varphi_2(V)=\alpha_2(V)\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}\varphi_1(x)= & +\frac{x}{2}\\ \varphi_2(x)= & -\frac{x}{2}\end{cases}$$
$$\mathbb{K}(V)=\mathbb{K}(\alpha_1(V),\alpha_2(V))=\mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$$
$$V=2\mathrm{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{K}(V) =&\mathbb{K}(\alpha_1(V),\alpha_2(V)) = \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)\\ =\mathbb{Q}(2\mathrm{i}) =&\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1(2\mathrm{i}),\alpha_2(2\mathrm{i})) = \mathbb{Q}(+\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{i}) = \mathbb{Q}(\mathrm{i})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&(x-V)\left(x-\overline{V}\right)\\ =&(x-V)(x-V^*)\\ =&(x-2\mathrm{i})\left(x-\overline{2\mathrm{i}}\right)\\ =&(x-2\mathrm{i})(x-(-2\mathrm{i}))\\ =&(x-2\mathrm{i})(x+2\mathrm{i})\\ =&x^2+4 \qquad\qquad = f_V(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]\\ =&(x-V_1)(x-V_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) =&x^2+1 = (x-(+\mathrm{i}))(x-(-\mathrm{i})) = (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2) \qquad f(x)=0 \Rightarrow x \in \{\alpha_1,\alpha_2\} = \{+\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{i}\}\\ \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) =&\varphi(x_1,x_2) = x_1 - x_2\\ V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =&\varphi(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) = \alpha_1-\alpha_2 = +2\mathrm{i}\\ \varphi(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) =&\alpha_1-\alpha_2 = (+\mathrm{i})-(-\mathrm{i}) = +2\mathrm{i} = V_1\\ \varphi(\alpha_2,\alpha_1) =&\alpha_2-\alpha_1 = (-\mathrm{i})-(+\mathrm{i}) = -2\mathrm{i} = V_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1,\alpha_2) = (\varphi_1(V),\varphi_2(V)) = \left(+\frac{V}{2},-\frac{V}{2}\right)$$

$$f_V(x) = (x-V)\left(x-\overline{V}\right) = (x-(+2\mathrm{i}))(x-(-2\mathrm{i})) = x^2+4 \quad f_V(x)=0 \Rightarrow x\in\{V_1,V_2\} = \{+2\mathrm{i},-2\mathrm{i}\}$$

$$n = \deg f_V(x) = 2$$

$$\{\alpha_1,\alpha_2\} = \{\varphi_1(V_1),\varphi_2(V_1)\} = \left\{+\frac{V_1}{2},-\frac{V_1}{2}\right\} = \{+\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{i}\}$$

$$\{\alpha_2,\alpha_1\} = \{\varphi_1(V_2),\varphi_2(V_2)\} = \left\{+\frac{V_2}{2},-\frac{V_2}{2}\right\} = \{-\mathrm{i},+\mathrm{i}\}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \varphi_1(V_1) & \varphi_2(V_1)\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \varphi_1(V_2) & \varphi_2(V_2)\end{pmatrix}\right\} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\ 1 & 2\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\ 2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right\} = \{[12],[21]\}$$

定義 2.0.2 (Galois group). [1, p.374〜375,382〜385]

$$f(x) = (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)\cdots(x-\alpha_m) \qquad \in \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m)[x]$$

$$(\alpha_1-\alpha_2)(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)\cdots(\alpha_{m-1}-\alpha_m)(\alpha_m-\alpha_1) \neq 0$$

$\Downarrow$*lemma* 2.0.2

$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) =\varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m) \qquad \varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix}P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x]\\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x]\end{matrix}$$

$$V = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =\varphi(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m) \qquad \forall\sigma_1,\sigma_2 \in S_m\left[\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_1(V) \neq \sigma_2(V)\right]$$

$$V_i = \varphi(\sigma_i\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =\varphi(\sigma_i\alpha_1,\cdots,\sigma_i\alpha_m)$$

$\wedge$

$$f_V(x) = (x-V_1)\cdots(x-V_n) \qquad \text{is a minimal polynomial } \in \mathbb{K}[x]$$

$$n = \deg f_V(x)$$

$\Downarrow$*lemma* 2.0.3

$$\alpha_1 =\alpha_1(V) = \varphi_1(V) \qquad i \in \mathbb{N}_{\leq m}$$

$$\vdots \qquad \varphi_i(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{P_i(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix}P_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x]\\ 0 \neq Q_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x]\end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha_m =\alpha_m(V) = \varphi_m(V)$$

$\wedge$*lemma* 2.0.4

$$\{\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m\} \in \{\varphi_1(V_1),\cdots,\varphi_m(V_1)\} \qquad = \{\varphi_1(V),\cdots,\varphi_m(V)\}, \quad V = V_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\{\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_m\} \in \{\varphi_1(V_n),\cdots,\varphi_m(V_n)\} \qquad = \{\varphi_1(V),\cdots,\varphi_m(V)\}, \quad V = V_n$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_m\\ \varphi_1(V) & \cdots & \varphi_m(V)\end{pmatrix}\right\} \quad \text{is the Galois gorup of } f(x) \text{ over } \mathbb{K}[x] \quad V \in \{V_1,\cdots,V_n\}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_m\\ \varphi_1(V) & \cdots & \varphi_m(V)\end{pmatrix}\middle| V \in \{V_1,\cdots,V_n\}\right\}$$

1. 不變則已知： $F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ invariant $\Rightarrow F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ known

$$\text{if } \exists F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \in \mathbb{K}[x], \forall \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_m [F(\sigma_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha})) = F(\sigma_2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))] \Leftrightarrow F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \text{ invariant}$$

$$F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = F(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m) = F(\varphi_1(V), \cdots, \varphi_m(V)) = \widehat{F}(V)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\sigma_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha})) = F(\sigma_2(\boldsymbol{\alpha})) \Rightarrow \widehat{F}(V) =& \widehat{F}(V_1) = \cdots = \widehat{F}(V_n) \\ =& \frac{\widehat{F}(V_1) + \cdots + \widehat{F}(V_n)}{n} \quad \text{is a symmetric polynomial} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_V(x) =& (x - V_1) \cdots (x - V_n) \text{ is a minimal polynomial} && \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ =& x^n - (V_1 + \cdots + V_n) x^{n-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n (V_1 \cdots V_n) && n = \deg f_V(x) \\ =& x^n + k_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + k_n && k_1, \cdots, k_n \in \mathbb{K} \\ & k_i(V_1, \cdots, V_n) = k_i(\boldsymbol{V}) \text{ is an elementary symmetric polynomial of} && \boldsymbol{V} = (V_1, \cdots, V_n) \\ & k_i \text{ are known} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =& F(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m) = F(\varphi_1(V), \cdots, \varphi_m(V)) \\ =& \widehat{F}(V_1) = \cdots = \widehat{F}(V_n) \\ =& \widehat{F}(V) = \frac{\widehat{F}(V_1) + \cdots + \widehat{F}(V_n)}{n} && \text{is a symmetric polynomial} \\ =& \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i [k_1, \cdots, k_n] = \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i [k_1(\boldsymbol{V}), \cdots, k_n(\boldsymbol{V})] && c_i \in \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \\ =& \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i [k_i(V_1, \cdots, V_n)] \text{ is a rational polynomial of} && \text{elementary symmetric polynomials} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{gathered} k_i \text{ are known} \\ \Downarrow \\ F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \text{ is known} \end{gathered}$$

2. 已知則不變： $F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ known $\Rightarrow F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ invariant

$$\begin{aligned} F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =& F(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m) = F(\varphi_1(V), \cdots, \varphi_m(V)) = k && \text{known } k \in \mathbb{K} \\ \dot{F}(V) =& F(\varphi_1(V), \cdots, \varphi_m(V)) - k && F \in \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \\ \dot{F}(x) =& 0 \\ & \Downarrow \\ x =& V && \because F(\varphi_1(V), \cdots, \varphi_m(V)) = k \\ \dot{F}(x) =& (x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{m-n}) \ddot{F}(x) && \{x_1, \cdots, x_{m-n}\} \subseteq \mathbb{K} \\ \ddot{F}(x) =& \frac{\dot{F}(x)}{(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{m-n})} && \in \frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix} P(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 \neq Q(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}[x] \end{matrix} \\ \ddot{F}(V) =& \frac{\dot{F}(V)}{(V - x_1) \cdots (V - x_{m-n})} = \frac{0}{(V - x_1) \cdots (V - x_{m-n})} && \Rightarrow \ddot{F}(V) = 0 \\ & \Downarrow lemma\ 2.0.1 && f_V(x) \text{ is irreducible polynomial} \in \mathbb{K}[x] \\ 0 = \ddot{F}(V) =& \ddot{F}(V_1) = \cdots = \ddot{F}(V_n) \\ & \Downarrow \\ 0 = \dot{F}(V) =& \dot{F}(V_1) = \cdots = \dot{F}(V_n) \\ & \Downarrow \\ 0 = \dot{F}(V) =& F(\varphi_1(V), \cdots, \varphi_m(V)) - k \\ =& F(\varphi_1(V_1), \cdots, \varphi_m(V_1)) - k \\ & \vdots \\ =& F(\varphi_1(V_n), \cdots, \varphi_m(V_n)) - k \\ & \Downarrow \\ k =& F(\varphi_1(V_1), \cdots, \varphi_m(V_1)) = \cdots = F(\varphi_1(V_n), \cdots, \varphi_m(V_n)) && \forall \sigma \in S_n, F(\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha})) = F(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \text{ invariant} \end{aligned}$$

範例 2.0.2 (Galois group of $ax^2+bx+c=0, a\neq 0$). [1, p.378～382]

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) =& ax^2+bx+c && \in \mathbb{Q}[x]\\
=& a(x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)\\
=& ax^2-a(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)x+a\alpha_1\alpha_2 && \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)[x]\\
& a\neq 0 && (\alpha_1-\alpha_2)\neq 0\\
& \Downarrow\\
\alpha_1 =& \frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\\
\alpha_2 =& \frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\\
& \Downarrow lemma\ 2.0.2\\
\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) =& \varphi(x_1,x_2) && \varphi(\boldsymbol{x})=\frac{P(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix}P(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{Q}[x]\\ 0\neq Q(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{Q}[x]\end{matrix}\\
V=\varphi(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =& \varphi(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) && \forall\sigma_1,\sigma_2\in S_2\left[\sigma_1\neq\sigma_2\Leftrightarrow\sigma_1(V)\neq\sigma_2(V)\right]\\
V_i=\varphi(\sigma_i\boldsymbol{\alpha}) =& \varphi(\sigma_i\alpha_1,\sigma_i\alpha_2)\\
& \wedge\\
f_V(x) =& (x-V_1)(x-V_2) && \text{is a minimal polynomial } \in\mathbb{Q}[x]\\
& && n=\deg f_V(x)\\
& \Downarrow lemma\ 2.0.3\\
\alpha_1 =& \alpha_1(V)=\varphi_1(V) && i\in\mathbb{N}_{\leq 2}\\
& && \varphi_i(\boldsymbol{x})=\frac{P_i(\boldsymbol{x})}{Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})}, \begin{matrix}P_i(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{K}[x]\\ 0\neq Q_i(\boldsymbol{x})\in\mathbb{K}[x]\end{matrix}\\
\alpha_2 =& \alpha_2(V)=\varphi_2(V)\\
& \wedge lemma\ 2.0.4\\
\{\alpha_1,\alpha_2\} \in& \{\varphi_1(V_1),\varphi_2(V_1)\} && =\{\varphi_1(V),\varphi_2(V)\}, \qquad V=V_1\\
& \vdots\\
\{\alpha_1,\alpha_2\} \in& \{\varphi_1(V_n),,\varphi_2(V_n)\} && =\{\varphi_1(V),\varphi_2(V)\}, \qquad V=V_2\\
& \Downarrow\\
\mathcal{G}=& \left\{\left.\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \varphi_1(V) & \varphi_2(V)\end{pmatrix}\right| V\in\{V_1,V_2\}\right\} && =\left\{\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \varphi_1(V_1) & \varphi_2(V_1)\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \varphi_1(V_2) & \varphi_2(V_2)\end{pmatrix}\right\}\\
=& \left\{\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\\ \alpha_2 & \alpha_1\end{pmatrix}\right\}=\left\{\begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\ 1 & 2\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\ 2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right\} && =\{[12],[21]\}
\end{aligned}$$

[1, p.379]

1. 不變則已知： $F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ invariant $\Rightarrow F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ known

elementary symmetric polynomials

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_1+\alpha_2 =& \frac{-b}{a}=\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}+\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\\
\alpha_1\alpha_2 =& \frac{c}{a}=\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_1+\alpha_2 \rightarrow& \frac{-b}{a}\\
\alpha_1\alpha_2 \rightarrow& \frac{c}{a}
\end{aligned}$$

2. 已知則不變： $F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ known $\Rightarrow F(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ invariant

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{-b}{a} \rightarrow& \alpha_1+\alpha_2\\
\frac{c}{a} \rightarrow& \alpha_1\alpha_2
\end{aligned}$$

[1, p.380～381]

範例 2.0.3 (Galois group of $x^3-2x=0$). [1, p.385～388]

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) =& x^3-2x \\
=& x\left(x^2-2\right) & \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \\
=& x\left(x-\sqrt{2}\right)\left(x-\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)\right) & \in \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{2}\right)[x] \subset \mathbb{R}[x] \\
=& (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma) & \{\alpha,\beta,\gamma\} = \left\{0,+\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}\right\} \\
=& (x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)(x-\alpha_3) & \{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3\} = \left\{0,\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}\right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3) = \left(0,\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = & 0 \\ \alpha_2 = & +\sqrt{2} \\ \alpha_3 = & -\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(\boldsymbol{x}) = \varphi(x_1,x_2,x_3) = x_1+2x_2+4x_3 = 1x_1+2x_2+4x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3) =& 1\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+4\alpha_3 = 1(0)+2\left(\sqrt{2}\right)+4\left(-\sqrt{2}\right) = -2\sqrt{2} & = V_1 \\
\varphi(\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_1) =& 1\alpha_2+2\alpha_3+4\alpha_1 = 1\left(\sqrt{2}\right)+2\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)+4(0) = -1\sqrt{2} & = V_2 \\
\varphi(\alpha_3,\alpha_1,\alpha_2) =& 1\alpha_3+2\alpha_1+4\alpha_2 = 1\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)+2(0)+4\left(\sqrt{2}\right) = +3\sqrt{2} & = V_3 \\
\varphi(\alpha_1,\alpha_3,\alpha_2) =& 1\alpha_1+2\alpha_3+4\alpha_2 = 1(0)+2\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)+4\left(\sqrt{2}\right) = +2\sqrt{2} & = V_4 \\
\varphi(\alpha_2,\alpha_1,\alpha_3) =& 1\alpha_2+2\alpha_1+4\alpha_3 = 1\left(\sqrt{2}\right)+2(0)+4\left(-\sqrt{2}\right) = -3\sqrt{2} & = V_5 \\
\varphi(\alpha_3,\alpha_2,\alpha_1) =& 1\alpha_3+2\alpha_2+4\alpha_1 = 1\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)+2\left(\sqrt{2}\right)+4(0) = +1\sqrt{2} & = V_6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{K}(V) =& \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1(V),\alpha_2(V)) = \mathbb{K}(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) \\
= \mathbb{Q}\left(-2\sqrt{2}\right) =& \mathbb{Q}\left(\alpha_1\left(-2\sqrt{2}\right),\alpha_2\left(-2\sqrt{2}\right),\alpha_3\left(-2\sqrt{2}\right)\right) \\
=& \mathbb{Q}\left(0,+\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2}\right) = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (x-V_1)(x-(-V_1)) \\
=& (x-(+V_1))(x-(-V_1)) \\
=& \left(x-\left(-2\sqrt{2}\right)\right)\left(x-\left(+2\sqrt{2}\right)\right) \\
=& x^2-8 & = f_V(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \\
& & n = \deg f_V(x) = 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) = & 0 \\ \varphi_2(x) = & -\frac{x}{2} \\ \varphi_3(x) = & +\frac{x}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_1(V_1) = 0 & & = \alpha_1 \\ \varphi_2(V_1) = -\frac{V_1}{2} = -\frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = +\sqrt{2} & & = \alpha_2 \\ \varphi_3(V_1) = +\frac{V_1}{2} = +\frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} & & = \alpha_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) = & 0 \\ \varphi_2(x) = & -\frac{x}{2} \\ \varphi_3(x) = & +\frac{x}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_1(V_4) = 0 & & = \alpha_1 \\ \varphi_2(V_4) = -\frac{V_4}{2} = -\frac{+2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} & & = \alpha_3 \\ \varphi_3(V_4) = +\frac{V_4}{2} = +\frac{+2\sqrt{2}}{2} = +\sqrt{2} & & = \alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \varphi_1(V_1) & \varphi_2(V_1) & \varphi_3(V_1) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \varphi_1(V_4) & \varphi_2(V_4) & \varphi_3(V_4) \end{pmatrix}\right\} = \left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\right\} = \{[123],[132]\}$$

範例 2.0.4 ($x^4-4x^3-4x^2+8x-2=0$). MathKiwi: But why is there no quintic formula? — Galois Theory

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) =& x^4-4x^3-4x^2+8x-2 \\
f(x) =& 0 \\
& \Downarrow \\
& x \in \{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4\} \\
\alpha_1 =& 1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}} \\
\alpha_2 =& 1-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}} \\
\alpha_3 =& 1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}} \\
\alpha_4 =& 1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4$
$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4$
$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_4$
$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1 + x_2) - (x_3 + x_4)$

Chapter 3

probability theory

定理 3.0.1 (Bonferroni inequality). *[2, p.77]*

$$\mathrm{P}(E_1 \cap E_2) \geq 1 - \mathrm{P}(E_1) - \mathrm{P}(E_2)$$

定義 3.0.1 (exponential family). A family of PDF/PMF is called exponential family if

$$f(x|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = h(x)\, c(\boldsymbol{\theta})\, \mathrm{e}^{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{k} w_j(\boldsymbol{\theta}) t_j(x)} = h(x)\, c(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} w_j(\boldsymbol{\theta})\, t_j(x)\right)$$

with $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\theta}(\theta_1, \cdots, \theta_k) = (\theta_1, \cdots, \theta_k)$ for some $h(x), c(\boldsymbol{\theta}), w_j(\boldsymbol{\theta}), t_j(x)$, where

$$h(x)\, c(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x|\theta) \geq 0$$

and parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ and statistic or real number x can be separated.

$$\mathcal{E}^f = \left\{ f \,\middle|\, f = f(x|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = h(x)\, c(\boldsymbol{\theta})\, \mathrm{e}^{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{k} w_j(\boldsymbol{\theta}) t_j(x)} = h(x)\, c(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} w_j(\boldsymbol{\theta})\, t_j(x)\right) \right\}$$

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