

Семинар 1

17 50

- начало семинара в четверг

1(a)

$$x \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{F}_p^*, x_0 \text{ - неволеет}$$

$$\frac{x}{x_0} \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$x^2 = a$$

5(a)

$$x = a^2 + b^2$$

$$y = c^2 + d^2$$

$$xy = (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ac)^2 + (ad)^2 + (cb)^2 + (bd)^2 =$$

$$= (ac)^2 + 2abcd + (bd)^2 + (ad)^2 - 2abcd + (cb)^2 =$$

$$= (ac + bd)^2 + (ad - cb)^2$$

$$+ 2abcd - 2abcd$$

1(b)

$$p = 17$$

$$2, 2, \dots, 16$$

$$1^2, 2^2, \dots, 8^2$$

$$1, 4, 9, 16, 8, 2, 15, 13$$

$$1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10 \ 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \ 15 \ 16$$

$$R \ R \ N \ R \ N \ N \ N \ R \ R \ N \ N \ N \ R \ N \ R \ R$$

2(a)

$$RR = 3 \quad | \quad RN = 4 \quad | \quad NR = 4 \quad | \quad NN = 4$$

$$0, 1, 2, \dots, p-2, p-1$$

2(b)

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{i}{p}\right)\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{i+1}{p}\right)\right)$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{i}{p}\right) = - \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(1 - \left(\frac{i}{p}\right)\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{i+1}{p}\right)\right) - \text{кон-во } NN\right)$$

$$\sum \left(1 + \left(\frac{i}{p}\right) + \left(\frac{i+1}{p}\right) + \left(\frac{i(i+1)}{p}\right)\right)$$

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

3

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

$$\frac{p-1}{2} = 2k$$

$$p = 4k + 1$$

5b

$$p = a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2 ?$$

p - простое

$$p = a^2 + b^2 = (a + ib)(a - ib)$$

в простом в  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$  - ОТА

$$|a + ib|^2 = p^2$$

$$|(a + ib)(a - ib)| = p$$

6

$$p = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow -1 = x^2$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}_p[i]$$

$$-b^2 = a^2$$

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

$$\text{в } \mathbb{Z}_p[i] \quad p = \frac{1+a^2}{k}$$

$$-1 = a^2$$

$$1 + a^2 = 0$$

$$p = a^2 + b^2 \Leftrightarrow p \text{ - простое}$$

$$p = (a + bi)(c + di)$$

$$p \neq a^2 + b^2 \Leftrightarrow p \text{ - простое}$$

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

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

$$\mathbb{Z}[i]/(p) =$$

$$= \mathbb{Z}[t]/(t^2 + 1) \quad \text{или} \quad \mathbb{Z}_p[t]/(t^2 + 1)$$

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



① Введение в теорию чисел Семинар 2

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \dots + 1 &= 0 \quad p, q \neq 1 \\ (1 + \dots + 1)(1 + \dots + 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_p &= \langle 1 \rangle \\ F &\supset F_p \\ F &= \langle e_1, \dots, e_k \rangle \\ |F| &= |F_p|^k = p^k \\ F_p^k &\supset F_p \end{aligned}$$

③  $a \in R : b_1 a, \dots, b_n a$   
 $0 = (b_i - b_j) a \Rightarrow i = j$

а)  $F_2[X]/(X^2+1) \leftarrow (X+1) \cdot (X+1) = 0 \Rightarrow$  не поле  
 $X^2+1 = (X+1)^2$  в  $F_2[X]$

б)  $F_3[X]/(X^2+1)$   
 $X^2+1$  неприводим в  $F_3[X]$ , т.к. нет корней и  $\Delta = -4 \Rightarrow$  не поле  
 $F_3[X] = \{ \alpha X + \beta \} \quad 3 \cdot 3 = 9$

в)  $F_5[X]/(X^2+X+1) = \mathbb{Z}[X]/(2, X^2+X+1)$   
 $X^2+X+1$  неприводим, т.к. нет корней  
 $\{ \alpha X + \beta \} \quad 2 \cdot 2 = 4$

г)  $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(2) = F_2[X]/(X^2+1)$  - не поле  
 $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(i) \quad (1+i)(1-i) = 1-i^2 = 2 \equiv 0 \text{ в } \mathbb{Z}[i]/(2)$

д)  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]/(5) = \mathbb{Z}_5 = F_5[X]/(X^2+2)$   
 $\mathbb{Z}_5$  - поле,  $\mathbb{Z}_5 \Rightarrow$  поле из 25 элементов

е)  $\mathbb{Z}[e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}]/(2) = F_2[X]/(X^2+X+1)$  - поле из 4 элементов

②

№2.  $\phi(x) = x^p$   
 $\phi(xy) = x^p y^p = \phi(x)\phi(y)$   
 $\phi(x+y) = \sum_{t=0}^p \binom{p}{t} x^t y^{p-t} = x^p + y^p$

б)  $F_q (q=p^k) \quad \phi^k = id$  по МТФ  
 $|F_q^*| = q-1 = p^{k-1} \Rightarrow \forall x: x^q = x$   
 $F_q \hookrightarrow F_p \hookrightarrow F_{p^d}$  - нормальная группа  $\phi^d$  корня  $x^{p^d} - x = 0$

⑤

$F_p \text{ HOK}(k, d)$   
 $(m, n) \text{ common divisor корень } x - x = 0$   
 $x^{p^{nm}} - x = (x^{p^n} - x) \cdot (x^{p^{(n-1)m}} + \dots + x^{p^0} + 1)$   
 $F_{p^n} \subset F_{p^{nm}}$   
 $(x^{p^{nm}} - 1) = (x^{p^n} - 1)$   
 $p^{nm} - 1 : p^n - 1$

6(8)

$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \mathbb{F}_p[\sqrt{2}]$

№7  $X^{p^k} - X \quad (X+Y)^p = X^p + Y^p$   
 $F_p \subset \overline{F}_p$   
 $X^{p^k} = X \quad Y^{p^k} = Y \quad (X+Y)^{p^k} = X+Y$

$F_{p^k}, (F_{p^k})^2 \leftarrow \alpha$  - корень  $M_2$   
 $F_{p^k}^* = \langle \eta \rangle, \eta \in F_p[X]/\mu_\eta(x)$   
 $\{ x^{p^k-1} = 1 \}$   
 $\mu_\eta(x)$

⑤

$\text{ord } a = p_1 \circ (p_1, p_2) = 1 \quad \text{ord } ab = p_1 p_2$   
 $\text{ord } b = p_2$   
 $\circ (p_1, p_2) = d \quad \text{ord } a^d = \frac{p_1}{d}$   
 $(\frac{p_1}{d}, p_2) = 1 \quad \text{ord } a^d b = \text{HOK}(p_1, p_2)$

Пусть  $m = \exists n-1$  с наим. корнем  $\text{ord } m = 5$   
 $x^5 - 1 = 0$

$1, m, m^2, m^3, \dots, m^{s-1}$

⑤ а)

$\frac{p-1}{2} \quad -1, 0, 1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$   
 $\frac{p-1}{2} \alpha_1, \dots, -\alpha_1, 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2} \alpha$   
 $\{ -1, 1 \} \quad \alpha_i + \alpha_j = 0 \quad (i=j)$   
 $\{ \frac{p-1}{2}, -\frac{p-1}{2} \} \quad \alpha \rightarrow \frac{p-1}{2} \alpha \rightarrow \frac{p-1}{2}$   
 $p = 8k+1 \quad p = 8k+7 \quad \frac{p-1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{p-1}{2} \alpha \rightarrow \frac{p-1}{2}$   
 $\left[ \frac{p}{4}, \frac{p}{2} \right] \quad \left( \frac{p-1}{2} \right)! \alpha^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (-1)^k \left( \frac{p-1}{2} \right)!$   
 $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = (-1)^k$

$(\xi \text{ primitive})$   
 $F_p \subset \overline{F}_p \Rightarrow \alpha, \alpha^8 = 1, \alpha^k \neq 1 \quad k < 8$   
 $(\alpha + \alpha^{-1})^2 = \alpha^2 + \alpha^{-2} + 2 \quad \alpha^4 + 1 = 0$   
 $(\alpha + \alpha^{-1})^{p-1} = \begin{cases} 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \alpha^{-1} \in F_p \Rightarrow \left( \frac{2}{p} \right) = 1 \\ -1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \alpha^{-1} \notin F_p \Rightarrow \left( \frac{2}{p} \right) = -1 \end{cases}$

$\alpha^8 = 1$   
 $(\alpha + \alpha^{-1})^n \text{ mod } (\alpha^4 + 1) \quad (\text{см. Lemma})$   
 $(\alpha + \alpha^{-1})^p = \alpha + \alpha^{-1}$   
 $\alpha^p + \alpha^{-p} = \alpha + \alpha^{-1} \quad p-1: 8 \quad p+1: 8$



① Введение в теорию чисел. Семинар 3.  $\overline{\chi(-1)} \overline{\chi(-1)} = \overline{\chi(-1)} \chi(-1) = 1$

$$1) \chi(-1) \overline{G(\overline{\chi})} = \chi(-1) \sum \overline{\chi(a)} \eta^a = \overline{G(\chi)} = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(a) e^{\frac{2\pi i a}{p}} = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \overline{\chi(a)} e^{-\frac{2\pi i a}{p}} = \langle a \mapsto -a \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \overline{\chi(-a)} e^{\frac{2\pi i a}{p}} = \overline{\chi(-1)} \cdot \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \overline{\chi(a)} e^{\frac{2\pi i a}{p}} = \overline{\chi(-1)} \cdot \overline{G(\chi)} = \chi(-1) \cdot \overline{G(\chi)} = \chi(-1) \cdot \chi(-1) = 1$$

② 1(8)  $G(\chi) G(\overline{\chi}) = G(\chi) \left[ \chi(-1) \overline{G(\chi)} \right] = \chi(-1) \overline{G(\chi) G(\chi)}$  т.е.  $\chi(-1) = \pm 1$

$$G(\chi) \overline{G(\chi)} = p$$

$$\left( \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(a) \eta^a \right) \left( \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \overline{\chi(a)} \eta^{-a} \right) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(a) \eta^a \eta^{-a} = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(a) \eta^0 = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(a) = \chi(-1) \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(a) = \chi(-1) \cdot \chi(-1) = 1$$

$$= \sum_{b \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \chi(b) \left( \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \eta^a \eta^{-ab^{-1}} \right) = (p-1) \chi(1) + \sum_{b \neq 0,1} \chi(b) (-1)$$

③ 1(8) hypothesis

$$\left( \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \eta^a \eta^{-ab^{-1}} \right) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \eta^{a-ab^{-1}} = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \eta^{a(1-b^{-1})} = \eta^{(1-b^{-1})} \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \eta^a = \eta^{(1-b^{-1})} (-1)$$

(1)  $b \neq 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} \eta^a = -1$

(2)  $b = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_p^*} 1 = p-1$

④  $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^x dt$   $t \rightarrow at$

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^x (1-t)^y dt$$

exp:  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{>0}$   $\varphi$ .  $G$   $G^\vee$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \ni a$

$t \mapsto e^{at}$

$t^{x-1}$  - характер

$G = \mathbb{S}^1$   $G^\vee = \mathbb{Z}$

⑤  $\chi$  - характер  $\mathbb{F}_p^*$

$\chi(g) = i$

$g, g^2, \dots, g^{p-1}$

$\chi(g^i) = i^n$   $\chi(g^i)^2 = (-1)^i$

⑥  $J(\chi, \chi^2) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_p \setminus \{0,1\}} \chi(x) \chi^2(1-x) =$

$= \pm(i + \dots + i) = \pm(1 + \dots + 1)$

⑥  $(p-1) - \left( \sum_{b \neq 0,1} \chi(b) \right) = p$

$\chi \neq 1$

$J(\chi, \chi^2) = \frac{G(\chi) G(\chi^2)}{G(\chi^3)}$

$J(\chi, \chi) = \frac{G(\chi)^2}{G(\chi^2)}$

$(2, 4) - (2, 2)$

$\overline{\chi^3} = \chi^3$

$\frac{G(\chi^3)^2}{G(\chi^3) G(\chi)} = \frac{(2, 4) - (2, 2)}{G(\chi) G(\overline{\chi})} = \frac{(-1)^K \cdot p}{p \cdot (-1)^K} = (-1)^K$

$p = 4K+1$

(Здесь нужно отметить, что  $\chi$  - характер, а  $\chi^2$  - квадрат  $\chi$ .)