

Final Ch. Galois Theory

4.1. Galois 理论

$$K/k \hookrightarrow K : k \xrightarrow{\text{自然映射}} \dim_K K = [k:k]$$

K/k 的 Galois 群: $\text{Gal}(K/k) = \text{Aut}(K/k)$

"但 k 越大, $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ 越小?"

(lem) $\dim_K K < \infty$

$$\text{则 } |\text{Gal}(K/k)| \leq \dim_K K < \infty.$$

有限群

$f(x) \in k[x]$ 可分时 可取等 $\deg f(x) = 0$ \nmid 有解

分域: 分裂 + 极小 wrt. $f(x)$

(key Part) f 在 \overline{k} 分裂 $K = k(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ($k, f(x)$)

$$\Rightarrow |\text{Gal}(K/k)| = \dim_K K < \infty$$

$G \cap \text{Aut}_K$ ($G \leq \text{Aut}_K$).

不动点集 $K^G = \{v \in K \mid \sigma(v) = v, \forall \sigma \in G\}$

不动点子集 $K^{G_v} = \{v \in K \mid \sigma(v) = v, \forall \sigma \in G_v\}$

$\sigma(v^{-1}) = \sigma(v)^{-1} = v^{-1}$

$v \in K^G \quad \sigma(v) = v$

Fact. ① $H \leq G \quad K^G \subseteq K^H \subseteq K$. (分域越大, 子域越少)

② K/k 且 $G \leq \text{Gal}(K/k)$

则 $K \subseteq K^G \subseteq K$

中间域

③ K/k , $K \subseteq K^{\text{Gal}(K/k)} = \{v \in K \mid \sigma(v) = v, \forall \sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/k)\} \subseteq K$.

④ $G \leq \text{Aut } K$.

$$K/K^G : \text{Gal}(K/K^G) = \{\sigma \in \text{Aut } K \mid \sigma|_{K^G} = \text{Id}\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow G \leq \text{Gal}(K/K^G)$$

(反證) $G \leq \text{Aut}(K)$ 有理據

$$(1) [K : K^G] = |G|$$

$$(2) G = \text{Gal}(K/K^G)$$

$$\text{正: } n = |G| \quad k = K^G$$

Claim $\dim_K K \leq n$

$$G = \{\text{Id}, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}\}$$

$$n = |G| \leq |\text{Gal}(K/k)| \stackrel{\text{Claim}}{\leq} \dim_K K = n.$$

若 $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n+1}\} \subseteq K$. K -線性无关.

$$A_{\text{Aut}(K)} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & & & \\ \sigma(e_1) & \dots & \sigma(e_{n+1}) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sigma^{n+1}(e_1) & \dots & \sigma^{n+1}(e_{n+1}) \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n \times (n+1)}(K)$$

零空間 $0 \neq V = \{v \in K^{n+1} \mid Av = 0\} \subseteq K^{n+1}$

$$G \curvearrowright K^{n+1} \quad \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma(\bar{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(\lambda_1) \\ \vdots \\ \sigma(\lambda_{n+1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

(key) $\bar{v} \in V, \tau \in G, \tau(\bar{v}) \in V$.

$$\downarrow 0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \lambda_i \tau(e_i), \quad \tau \in K.$$

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (\lambda_i) \underbrace{\tau(e_i)}$$

$$\text{即 } \forall f \in G, \quad 0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \tau(\lambda_i) f(e_i)$$

$$\text{取 } \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{v} \in V \quad \text{且 } 0 \leq \lambda_i \leq 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{且 } \lambda_i \leq 1 \\ \text{否则 } \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda_1 e_1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow e_1 = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{且 } v = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v' = \lambda_1^{-1} v$$

$$\text{of } v - \tau(v) \in V$$

$$\exists \tau \in G \quad \tau(\lambda_1) \neq \lambda_2.$$

$$0 \not\in \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \}$$

(矛盾, 且不複雜)

□

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$$K/k \text{ f.d. } G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$$

$$\exists k \subseteq K^G$$

$$|G| \leq \dim_K K$$

證明 TFAE.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad k = K^G$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |G| = \dim_K K$$

$\textcircled{3} \quad \forall \alpha \in K$. $\exists f(x) \in k[x]$ 使得 $f(\alpha) = 0$

$\textcircled{4} \quad k = (k, f(x))$ $f(x)$ 可分.

證明 K/k 有 G Galois 扩張

$$\text{ie. } \textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \quad \dim_K K = \dim_K K^G \cdot [K : K^G] \quad (\text{不必要充份条件})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Action}}{=} \dim_K K^G \cdot |G|$$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{3} \quad \alpha \in K \rightsquigarrow g(x)$

$$\text{claim } |\text{Root}_K g(x)| = \deg g$$

~~$\text{若 } \text{Root}_K g \leq \deg g$~~

$k \xrightarrow{\phi} k'$ 則 ϕ 的逆像 $\subseteq \dim_K K$

$$K/k \quad K'/k'$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4} \quad k = k_1(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ g_n(x) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \quad \checkmark$$

□

$$\therefore f(x) = g_1(x) \cdots g_n(x) \text{ 可分}$$

$$k = (k, f(x))$$

"Absolute" Galois ~~Bijective~~

$\forall \sigma \in K$. ~~双射~~

$\{ \text{f.d. } G \leq \text{Aut } K \} \leftrightarrow \{ k \subseteq K \mid K/k \text{ f.d. Galois} \}$.

$G \hookrightarrow K^G$

$\text{Gal}(k/K) \hookrightarrow k$.

Artin

等价刻画

\hookrightarrow If's prof.

Ex $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})/\mathbb{Q}$. 而 Absolute Galois ~~双射~~

"Relative" Galois ~~Bijective~~

$\{ \text{f.d. Galois 扩张} \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{中间域} \}$

$\{ \text{Gal}(K/k) \text{ 的子群} \} \leftrightarrow \{ K/k \text{ 中间域} \}$

$H \longleftrightarrow K^H$
 $\text{Gal}(K/E) \longleftrightarrow E$

$(K \subseteq E \subseteq K)$. 则 K/E Galois

不是 Galois

$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega)$ $k = \mathbb{Q}$

Ex $E = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$

相对数反应用而更多.

$\{ \text{f.d. Galois } k \subseteq E \subseteq K \}$
 $\leftrightarrow \{ E/k \text{ Galois} \} \Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/k) \quad \sigma(E) = E$.

proof
 $\Rightarrow E = (k, g(x))$, $\Rightarrow E = k(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$
 $\sigma \in G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$, $\sigma(g(\beta)) = g(\sigma(\beta))$

$\sigma(\beta_i) \in E$, $\sigma(g(\beta)) = g(\sigma(\beta))$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(E) \subseteq E$.

$\dim_K \sigma(E) = \dim_K E \Rightarrow \sigma(E) = E$.

$\{\text{f.d. } E\}$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \beta \in E, \exists \text{ such } g \text{ s.t. } (K/k \text{ Galois})$

char of split on E .

$$g = (x - \underline{\beta})(\dots)(x - \beta_n)$$

$$K \xrightarrow{\exists \sigma} K$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\delta_i} & U \\ k(\beta) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & k(\beta_i) \\ U & & U \\ k & \xlongequal{\quad} & K \end{array} \quad \exists \delta_i(\beta) = \beta_i$$

K/k Galois $G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ $g(x) \in K[x]$ 不可约

$G \curvearrowright \text{Root}_K g(x)$ 可逆

例. $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, w)$ K/\mathbb{Q} f.d. Galois

$$G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{Aut } K.$$

$$G \curvearrowright \text{Root}_K (x^3 - 2)$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}w, \sqrt[3]{2}w^2 \right\}$$

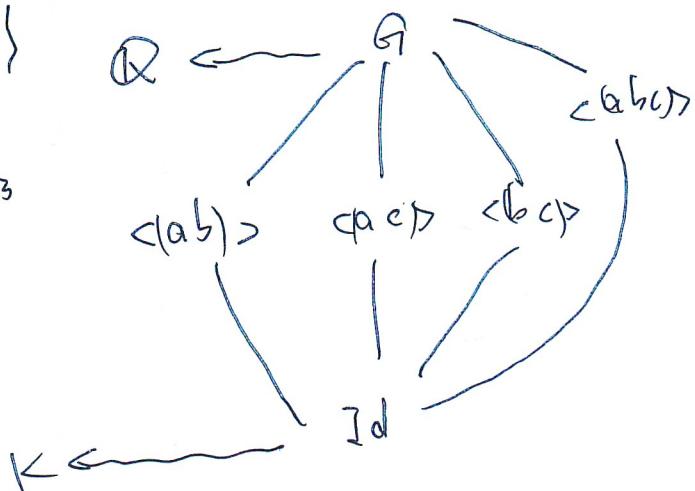
$$G \xrightarrow{\ell} S(\{a, b, c\}) \cong S_3$$

拉回并看 G .

$$(ab) : \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{2} \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}w \\ \sqrt[3]{2}w \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow w \mapsto w \\ \sqrt[3]{2}w^2 \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}w$$

$$K^{(ab)} =$$



$$\underbrace{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2w^2})}_{\text{子域}} \subseteq K$$

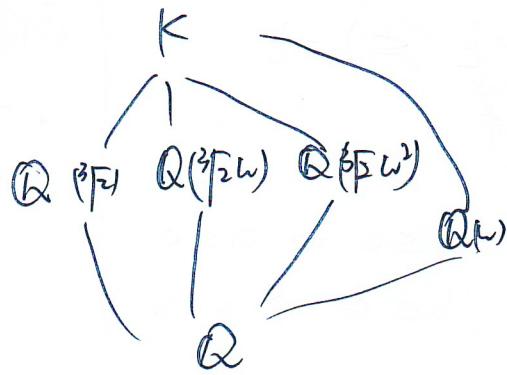
用维数

$$3/6$$

(abc) : $K \rightarrow K$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{2} \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}w \\ \sqrt[3]{2}w^2 \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}w^2 \\ \sqrt[3]{2}w^2 \mapsto \sqrt[3]{2}w \end{cases}$$

$w \mapsto w$



Galois 对应. 以上为全部子域

[Ex] $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{3}) = K$.

$$K = (\mathbb{Q}, (x^2-2)(x^2-3))$$

$$G \curvearrowright \text{Root}_K \Phi^- = \{\overset{a}{\sqrt[3]{1}}, \overset{b}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, \overset{c}{\sqrt[3]{3}}, \overset{d}{\sqrt[3]{6}}\}.$$

模版画图.

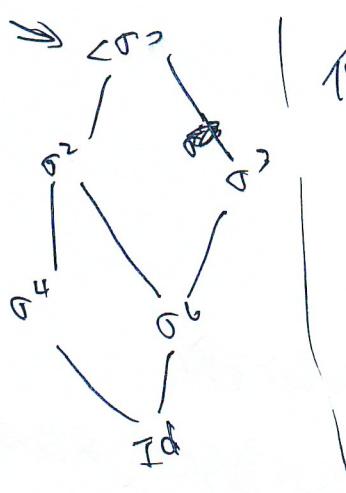
例4. $|K| = p^n$ K/\mathbb{F}_p Galois $K = (\mathbb{F}_p, x^{p^n} - x)$

$$\sigma : a \mapsto a^p$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{F}_p) = \{\text{Id}, \sigma, \dots, \sigma^{p-1}\} = \langle \sigma \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Aut}(K) & \left\{ \langle \sigma \rangle \text{ 为 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \\ \langle \sigma^d \rangle \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \end{array} \right\} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \\ \langle \sigma^d \rangle \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Aut}(K) & \xleftrightarrow{\quad} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \\ \langle \sigma^d \rangle \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \end{array} \right\} \\ \langle \sigma^d \rangle & \xleftrightarrow{\text{defn}} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \\ \langle \sigma^d \rangle \text{ 为 } \text{子域} \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

$n=12$



例 行列式法得 $Q \leq S_n$

$$\sigma \in S_n \rightsquigarrow K(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \text{Frac} = K[t_1, \dots, t_n]$$

$$\sigma(t_i) = \sigma t_i \sigma^{-1}$$

$$G \leq S_n \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(K(t_1, \dots, t_n))$$

$$G \stackrel{\text{Artin}}{\cong} \text{Gal}(K(t_1, \dots, t_n)/K(t_1, \dots, t_n)^G)$$

都 \leq Galois 子域

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偏序集 $(L, \leq) = L$

- (1) $a \leq a$
- (2) $a \leq b, b \leq c \Rightarrow a \leq c$
- (3) $a \leq b, b \leq a \Rightarrow a = b$

同态 $f: (L_1, \leq) \rightarrow (L_2, \leq')$
 • $f: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ 双射
 • 偏序

\hookrightarrow 集合与函数
 K/k 集合与中间域 同构的偏序集.

练习. (L, \leq)

(1) $a, b \in L$ (最大下界)
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} a \leq a \vee b \\ b \leq a \vee b \\ a \leq c, b \leq c \Rightarrow (a \vee b) \leq c \end{array} \right)$
 矛盾 -

(2) $a, b \in L$ 最大下界
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} (a \wedge b) \leq a, (a \wedge b) \leq b \\ c \leq a, c \leq b \Rightarrow c \leq (a \wedge b) \end{array} \right)$

(L, \leq) 为半格, 若 $a \vee b, a \wedge b \exists,$

例. $(\text{sub}(G), \subseteq)$ G 的子半格

$$H, U \subseteq G. \quad H \wedge U = H \cap U$$

$$H \vee U = \langle H \cup U \rangle$$

例 $\text{Lat}(K/k)$ $K \subseteq E, F \subseteq K$

$$E \wedge F = E \cap F$$

$E \vee F =$ 包含 $E \wedge F$ 的最小子域

(P, \leq^P) 反格 反序系统, 且设全序 |

例 (L, \leq) 为

例 例 $\forall n \geq 1$. $L_n = \{d \mid 1 \leq d \leq n, d|n\}$.

$$a \wedge b = \text{gcd}(a, b)$$

$$a \vee b = \text{lcm}(a, b)$$

$f: L_n \rightarrow (L_{12}, \leq)$

[EX] 格同构定理 V. 1

反例 $n=12$. $(\{1, \dots, 12\}, \leq) \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} (L_{12}, \leq)$

[EX]

$$4 \vee 6 = 6$$

$$4 \vee 6 = 12$$

例 例 n . $G_n = \langle g \mid g^n = 1 \rangle$

$\text{sub}(G_n) \hookrightarrow (L_n, \leq)$

$\langle g^{\frac{n}{d}} \rangle \hookrightarrow d$. 格同构

開核理定理 Galois 理論

Galois 理論 K/k f.d. Galois

$G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ $\text{sub } G \hookrightarrow \text{Lat}(K/k)^{\text{op}}$

$H \mapsto \bigoplus K^H$
 $\text{Gal}(K/E) \mapsto E$.

① $H, U \leq G$

$$K^H \cap K^U \stackrel{\text{定義}}{=} K^{H \cap U}$$

$$K^H \vee K^U \stackrel{\text{定義}}{=} ?$$



② $K \subseteq E, F \subseteq K$. $\text{Gal}(K/F(E)) \stackrel{\text{定義}}{=} \text{Gal}(E/F) \cap \text{Gal}(K/E)$

$\text{Gal}(K/F(E)) \stackrel{\text{定義}}{=} \text{Gal}(K/F) \cup \text{Gal}(K/E)$.

例 例 $H \leq G$. $H = \text{Gal}(K/K^H)$

$$|H| = [K : K^H] \neq \dim_{K^H} K$$

$$|G| = |H| \cdot [G:H] \Rightarrow \dim_K K^H = [G:H]$$

$$\dim_K K = \dim_{K^H} K \cdot \dim_K K^H$$

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 $G - \text{Poset}(X, +)$ $G \curvearrowright X \quad \psi: G \times X \rightarrow X$ $G - \text{偏序集} \cdot (L, \leq)$ $G - \text{poset} \cdot G \curvearrowright L$ 相容性

$$\boxed{a \leq b \Leftrightarrow g \cdot a \leq g \cdot b \quad \forall g}$$

 $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(L, \leq)$ 例 $G \curvearrowright \text{Sub}(G)$ 检验

$g \cdot H = gHg^{-1}$

$H \subseteq U, \quad gHg^{-1} \subseteq gUg^{-1}$

例 $G \curvearrowright \text{Lat}(K/k)$
σ E

$\sigma \cdot E = \sigma(E)$

证明 K/k f.d Galois $G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$

$$\text{Gal}(K/E) = \sigma \text{Gal}(K/k) \sigma^{-1}$$

即有 $G - \text{poset}$ 检验

$\text{Sub}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Lat}(K/k)^{\text{op}}$

$\text{Sub}(G)^G \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Lat}(K/k)^{\text{op}})^G$

不成立

$k \subseteq E \subseteq K$

$\text{Gal}(K/E) \triangleleft G \Leftrightarrow E/k \text{ Gal}$

$G/\text{Gal}(K/E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(E/k).$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta: G &\rightarrow \text{Gal}(E/k) \\ \sigma &\mapsto \sigma|_E. \end{aligned}$$

$(\ker = \text{Gal}(K/E)) \cup \square$

i.e.: $H \leq G$, $g \in G$.

$$K^{gHg^{-1}} \stackrel{?}{=} \boxed{\text{Gal}}(g(K^H))$$

$H \leq G$

$$G_H = \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Gal}}(E/K) = \frac{G_H}{H}$$

$$K/k \text{ f.d. Galois- } G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$$

$$G \curvearrowright \text{Sub } G \quad G \dashrightarrow \quad | \quad G \curvearrowright \text{Lat}(K/k) = \{ \text{子域} \} \\ g \cdot H = gHg^{-1} \quad | \quad g \cdot E = g(E)$$

$$\text{then Sub } G \curvearrowright \text{Lat}(K/k) \quad | \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{格同构} \\ \text{即 } \wedge, \vee \\ \text{及 } G-\text{结构} \end{array} \quad = g(K^H) \\ H \mapsto K^H \quad (K^{gHg^{-1}} = \{v \mid v = ghg^{-1}(v) = v, \forall h\}) \\ \text{Gal}(E) \leftarrow E$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{+ \text{子域} \text{ Gal}(K/g(E)) = g \text{ Gal}(E) g^{-1}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g^{-1}v = hg^{-1}v \\ g^{-1}v \in K^H \\ v \in g(K^H) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{\text{例}} \quad \begin{array}{l} f, g \in k[x] \\ C_K = (k, f(x)) \\ C_C = (k, g(x)) \\ B = (k, f(x)) \end{array}$$

$$\text{设 } B \cap C = k. \quad B \cup C = K \\ \text{则 } \text{Gal}(K/k) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Gal}(K/B) \times \text{Gal}(K/C)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{证} \\ \text{由 } C \subseteq K \text{ 且 } B \subseteq K \text{ 得 } \\ B \cap C = K \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{Gal}(K/B) \times \text{Gal}(K/C) \\ \cong \text{Gal}(K/K) = G \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} B \cap C = K \\ B \cup C = K \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Gal}(K/B) \times \text{Gal}(K/C) = G \\ \text{Gal}(K/B) \cap \text{Gal}(K/C) = \text{Id}_K \end{array}$$

用图和前面的推论

$\boxed{\text{证}}$ $N_1, N_2 \triangleleft G$, $N_1 \cap N_2 = \{\text{Id}\}$, $N_1 \cdot N_2 = G$ 则 $G \cong (G/N_1) \times (G/N_2)$

例 $K = (\mathbb{Q}, (x^2-2)(x^2-3))$

$$B = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$$

$$C = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mu_2 \times \mu_2$$

进而 K/k f.d. $\Leftrightarrow \{K/k, \text{ 可分离扩域}\}$

" \Rightarrow " $K = k(\alpha) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \text{fix} \in k[\alpha]$.

$$k \subseteq E \subseteq K.$$

$E \supseteq B = k(c_1, \dots, c_m)$

Claim $E = B$: $\dim_E K = m = \dim_B K$

$k \subseteq B \subseteq E \subseteq K$ 由 $g(x) = x^m + c_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + c_m$

$g|_E = g|_B$ 且 $|E| = \infty$ $K = k(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$

$E \cap K = \emptyset$ $K \subseteq k(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \subseteq K$

$E = k(\alpha_1 + \lambda \alpha_2)$ $E_1 = E_2 = \mathbb{R}$

$\exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \lambda_1 \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + \lambda_2 \alpha_1$ $\Rightarrow k(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \mathbb{R}$ \square

证. K/k f.d. 并 $k \subseteq E \subseteq K$.

$\Rightarrow E/k$ f.d. 问题

$\Rightarrow E/k$ 并.

原元定理. 设 K/k f.d. 是可分扩张 ($\forall \alpha \in K$, 存在多项式 $f(x) \in k[x]$ 使 $f(\alpha) = 0$)
e.g. char $k=0$)

则 K/k 并

证: $K = k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

设 $\begin{cases} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{cases}$

$E = (K, g_1(x), \dots, g_n(x))$.

$\Rightarrow k \subseteq K \subseteq E$.

E/k 合裂.

E/k Galois.

这个用 Galois
对称性到
布里渊

例 $k = \mathbb{F}_p(t_1, t_2)$

$K = (k, (x^p - t_1)(x^p - t_2))$

char $k=p$

$= k(a_1, a_2)$

② 反布里渊 \downarrow 问题

$$\begin{cases} a_1^p - t_1 = 0 \\ a_2^p - t_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x^p - t_1)(x^p - t_2) = (x - a_1)^p(x - a_2)^p$$

EX. $\dim_K K = p$

$\text{Gal}(K/k) = \{\text{Id}\}$

$\forall \lambda \in k$,

$E_\lambda = k(a_1 + \lambda a_2)$

$\dim_K E_\lambda = p$

$E_\lambda = E_{\lambda'} \quad \lambda \neq \lambda'$

FTA. G 代数闭.

证: ① $R \not\subseteq K$ 则 $\dim_R K \neq \text{odd}$
 $\alpha \in K \setminus R$.

$\deg f$ / $\dim_R K$

是偶数

② $C \subseteq K$. $\dim_C K \neq 2$. 不则

$\Rightarrow C$ 为二次多项式不可约 y . (因为能开根)

122 證 $f \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ 不可約 $\deg f \geq 2$

$$\mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \nexists K = (\mathbb{C}, f(x))$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Gal}(E) \\ Q \subseteq Q(E) \subseteq Q(\mathbb{P}_2) \\ \text{Gal}(E) \end{array} \right.$$

Claim: K/\mathbb{R} Galois

$$K = (\mathbb{R}, f(x), \bar{f(x)}, x^2 + 1).$$

$$G := \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Claim } |G| = 2^r$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad |G| = 2^r - m \stackrel{m \text{ odd}}{=} \text{odd}. \quad \exists \text{ 2-Sylow } P \quad [G:P] = m$$

$$\mathbb{R} \subseteq K^P \subseteq K \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}} K = 2^{r-1}$$

$$G' = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{C})$$

$$\exists v \leq u. \text{ s.t } [U:v] = \emptyset$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex}}$ U p-group

$$\exists v \leq u. \text{ s.t } [U:v] = \emptyset$$

用 $\boxed{\text{Ex}}$. $\exists h \leq G'$

$$C \subseteq K^H \subseteq K$$

由

□

根式方程

$$E = K(\alpha), \alpha^m = a \in K. \quad \exists m$$

設 E/K 是根式方程. $K \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_m$

• 根式方程 E_K/E_{k+1} 是根式方程

設 $f(x) \in K[x]$ 不可約. 若 \exists 根式方程 $K = E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n$.

$$\text{s.t. } (K, f(x)) \subseteq E_n$$

$$\overline{\text{由 } x^2 + bx + c} \quad K_0 \subseteq K \cdot (\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}). = K(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha^2 = b^2 - 4c.$$

Fact. $E = k(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \alpha^m = \alpha \in k$.

① 若 \mathbb{K} 有 m 次本原单位根 ω

$$\text{则 } x^m - \alpha = \prod_{i=0}^{m-1} (x - \omega^i \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow E = (k, x^m - \alpha) = \text{Gal}(E/k)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gal}(E/k) & \hookrightarrow & (\mathbb{Z}, +) \\ \Downarrow & & \\ \sigma(\alpha) & = \omega^i \alpha & \mapsto i \end{array}$$

$$\text{② } \text{char } k = p$$

$$E' = (E, x^m - 1) = E(\omega)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k \subseteq E \subseteq E' & \Rightarrow & \text{Gal}(E'/k) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_m, +) \\ \cap k(\omega) \subseteq & & \downarrow \text{乘法} \\ \Downarrow & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gal}(k'/k) \hookrightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}_m) & & \text{Check.} \\ \text{Abel} & \uparrow & \text{乘法} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k'/k & \text{Gal}_{\text{ab}} & \\ \text{Gal } E'/k' \triangleleft \text{Gal } E/k. & & \\ \text{商} & \simeq & \text{Gal } k'/k \\ \text{Abel} & & \end{array}$$

到此为止：

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \text{Gal}(E'/k') & \hookrightarrow & \text{Gal}(E/k) \rightarrow 1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Abel} \\ & & \text{Abel} & & \end{array}$$

$$\text{例 } A_3 \hookrightarrow S_3 \longrightarrow C_2$$

$$\text{证明 } \text{Gal}(E/k) \cong \frac{\text{Gal}(E'/k')}{\text{Gal}(E'/E)} \quad \text{"子商"}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Gal}(E'/k') \\ \cong \\ \text{Gal}(E'/E) \end{array}$$

若 k' 为 Galois
若 k' 不为 Galois

124.

根式扩张塔.

$$k \subseteq E_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n \quad E_n/E_0 \text{ 根式扩张}$$

Fact. $\dim k = 0$ 即 E_n/k 不是 Galois 扩张

$$\text{i.e. } k = E_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n \subseteq E_{n+1} \dots \subseteq E_m$$

$$E_m/k \quad \text{Galois}$$

$$\text{即: } E_n/k \nmid \rightarrow E_n = k(\beta) \quad f(x) \text{ 铁}$$

$$K = (E_n, f(x)) \quad \& \quad k \subseteq E_n \subseteq K.$$

$$(K, f(x)) \Rightarrow (K/k) \text{ Galois} \quad \square$$

局部看不清).

$$\text{Gal}(K/k) = \{\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_l\} \quad \text{用 } \sigma_i \text{ 把之前的引申物}$$

$$K \subseteq E_n \subseteq E_n \vee \sigma_1(E_n) \subseteq E_n \vee \sigma_1(E_1) \vee \sigma_2(E_1) \dots$$

$$\subseteq E_n \vee \sigma_l(E_n) \vee \dots$$

$$\subseteq K.$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex}}$ 证明

\square .

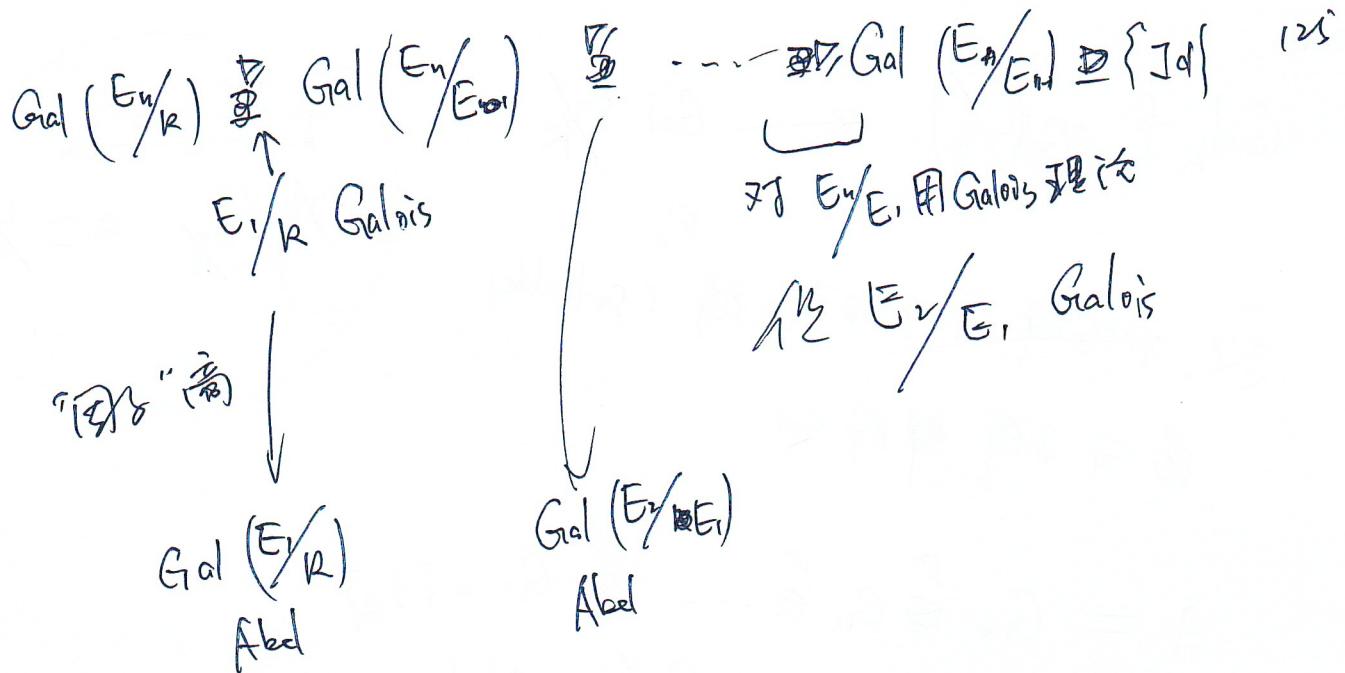
Fact. 假设

根式. E_n/k Galois

$$K = E_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n$$

设 K 有 纯整的 单位根. \Rightarrow 局部也是 Galois

$$\begin{cases} E_n/E_1 & \text{Galois} \\ \text{Gal}(E_n/E_1) & \text{Abel} \end{cases}$$



Facts. In general $\dim_k k = 0$.

$$k = E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n \quad E_n/k \text{ Galois}$$

$$M = \text{lcm}(m_1, \dots)$$

$$E'_n = (E_n, x^{M-1}) = E_n(W)$$

$$k \subseteq E_n \subseteq E'_n$$

$\mathbb{P}_{k'(w)}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \downarrow \rightarrow \text{Gal}(E'_n/k') & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Gal}(E'_n/k) \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & \text{Gal}(E_n/k) & \text{Gal}(k'/k) \\ & \text{Abel} & \end{array}$$

(recall. $f(x) \in k[X]$).

$$\text{Gal}_k(f) = \text{Gal}\left(\left(k, f(x)\right)/k\right)$$

$$\text{Gal}_k(f) = \text{Gal}\left(\left(k, f(x)\right)/k\right) \quad k \cong E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq E_n.$$

f 不可约. e.g. $f \in k$. $f \in E_n$ split.

126.

$$\text{Gal}_K f = \text{Gal}(L/K) \leftarrow \text{Gal}^{\text{Gal}}_{E_n/K}$$

or

$$k - L \xrightarrow{\text{Gal}} E_n \\ E_n/k / E_n/L \quad \alpha \simeq \gamma.$$

定義. 群 G 为可解群 (solvable)

若 \exists 3個 部群鏈.

$$G = G_0 \trianglelefteq G_1 \trianglelefteq \dots \trianglelefteq G_n = \{1_G\}$$

滿足 $G_i \triangleright G_{i+1}$ G_i/G_{i+1} Abel

例 $n=1$.
 $G = G_0 \triangleright 1_G \Rightarrow G \text{ Abel}$ 由 \mathbb{Z}_3

$n=2$.
 $G = G_0 \triangleright G_1 \triangleright G_2 = \{1_G\}$
 $\downarrow \text{Abel}$

$$\Rightarrow G_1/G_2 \text{ Abel} \quad G_1 \text{ Abel}$$

$$\text{由 } \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \quad 1 \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_0 \rightarrow G_1/G_2 \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow A_3 \rightarrow \boxed{S_3} \xrightarrow{\text{由 } \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} C_2 \rightarrow 1$$

$n=3$
 $G_0 \triangleright G_1 \triangleright G_2 \triangleright G_3 = 1_G$
 $\exists 3$ 循环群 \mathbb{Z}_3 .

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \circled{S_4} \rightarrow S_3 \rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow A_3 \rightarrow S_3 \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow 1$$

or
 $S_4 \triangleright A_4 \triangleright K_4 \simeq \{1_G\}$

可解群 要有 3個 正規子群 \Rightarrow 非 Abel 群不可解

Fact^{*} G 可解, $H \trianglelefteq G$. $\rightarrow H$ 可解

$N \trianglelefteq G \Rightarrow G/N$ 可解

127

证 $\forall G \triangleright G$, $\exists \cdots$

$\boxed{\Rightarrow} H \triangleright G, NH \trianglelefteq \cdots$

$\Rightarrow G/N \triangleright \overline{G/N}_N \triangleright \cdots$

这是该步可解的由来.

□

Fact. $N \trianglelefteq G$. $N, G/N$ 可解 $\Rightarrow G$ 可解

证: $N \triangleright N, \exists \cdots$

$G/N \triangleright G/N \triangleright \cdots$ Q

$G \triangleright N$.

$\Rightarrow G \triangleright G, \triangleright \cdots$

例. S_n , Q $n \geq 5$. 不可解

P 群 可解

$P/Z(P)$

对 θ 阶 由内

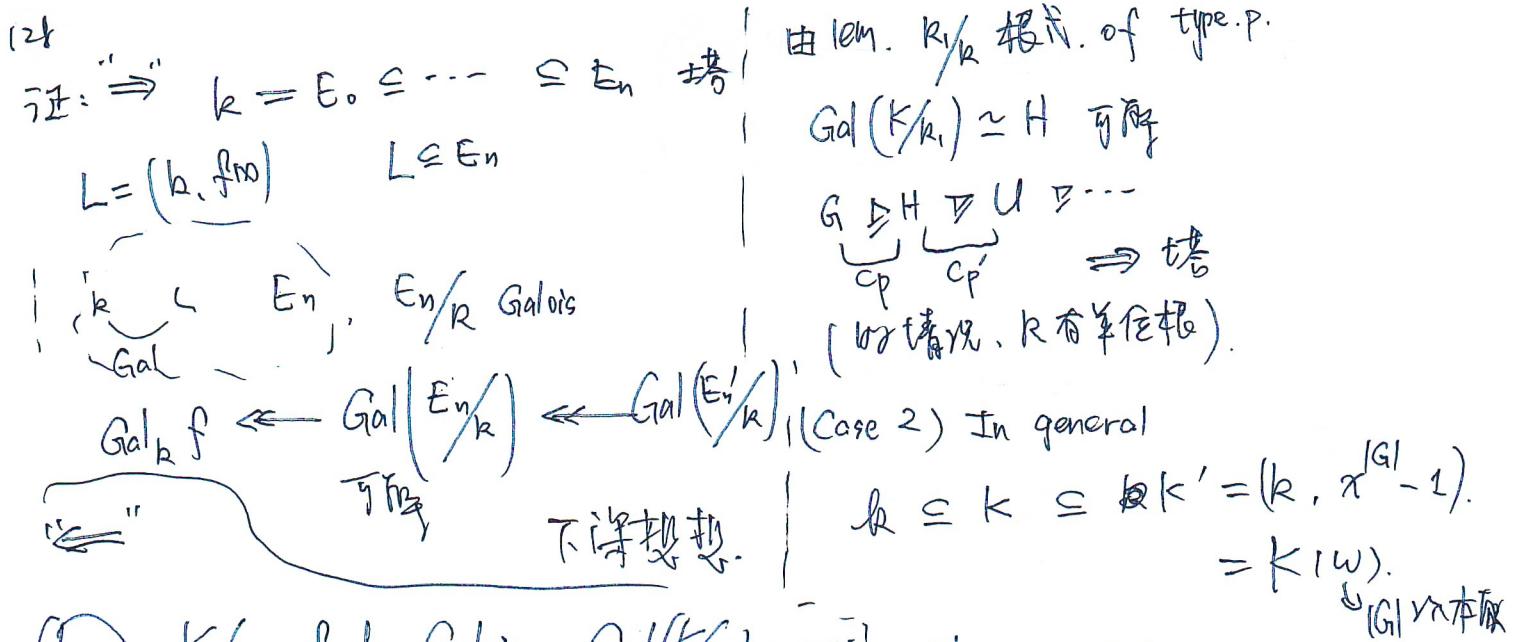
$1 \rightarrow Z(P) \rightarrow P \rightarrow \frac{P}{Z(P)}$

可解



Galois 大定理. $\text{char } k = 0$ $f(x) \in k[x]$.

则 $f(x)$ 根式可解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Gal}_k f$ 可解.



(lem) K/k f.d. Galois $\text{Gal}(K/k) = \langle \sigma \rangle$, claim $\text{Gal}(k'/k) \hookrightarrow G$

$\sigma^p = \text{Id}$ $P \text{ prime}$ | $\Rightarrow k \subseteq k'(w) \subseteq K' = (k(w), f(x))$
 $K \text{ 有 } P \text{ 次本原根}$ | \Downarrow $|G| \text{ 次本原根}$

则 k/k 根式 of P-type! | claim 证明: $\text{Gal}(k'/k) \hookrightarrow G$.

证: $\sigma: k \hookrightarrow K$ k -linear
 \hookrightarrow 特征值 w . $w^P = 1, w \neq 1$ | 且 $\sigma|_K = \text{Id}_K$
 $\det(\sigma - w \text{Id}_K) = 0$ | $\sigma = \text{Id}_{K'}$ $\sigma|_{k'} = \text{Id}_{k'}, k' \vee k' = k'$

$\sigma(\beta) = w\beta \neq \beta \in K$. |
 \hookrightarrow 特征向量 $\notin k$.

$\sigma(\beta^p) = \beta^p \Rightarrow \beta^p \in k$. |

$\hookrightarrow k \not\subseteq k(\beta) \subseteq k$ (矛盾) \square |

$\Rightarrow k(\beta) = k$ |

$k = (k, f_{\text{fix}})$ $G = \text{Gal}(k/k)$ 为原根.

Case k 有 $|G|$ 次本原根

[Ex] G 为原根, $\exists H \triangleleft G$, $G/H \cong C_p$ P.g.

用 [Ex] $k \subseteq k' = k^H \subseteq K$

- K/k Galois
- $\text{Gal}(K/k) = G/H \cong C_p$.
- $\text{Gal}(K/k) = G/H \cong C_p$.

①

近世代数概论

Galois 理论 $|\text{Gal}(K/k)| = \dim_k K$ 没有域扩张，叶内

子域 $G \leq \text{Aut } K$.

$$K^G := \{a \in G \mid \sigma(a) = a \ \forall \sigma \in G\}.$$

G 是约束方程 $\Rightarrow H \leq G$
 $\Rightarrow K^G \subseteq K^H$

K/k $G \leq \text{Gal}(K/k) \Rightarrow k \subseteq K^G \subseteq K$.
 $\underbrace{\text{Gal}(K/k)}_{\geq G}$

最重要的是有限情况.

Artin 定理. $G \leq \text{Aut}(K)$. $\dim_{K^G} K \leq n$ $G \leq \text{Aut}(K)$ finite
 $\Rightarrow G = \text{Gal}(K/K^G)$
 $G = \{ \text{Id}, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \}$

证明 If not 有 k -线性无关 $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n+1}\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(e_1) & \dots & \sigma_1(e_{n+1}) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sigma_n(e_1) & \dots & \sigma_n(e_{n+1}) \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n+1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

由线性必有解

由 G 有 B 个元素

V 在 G 下 $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$

$$G \curvearrowright V$$

对某一个 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$ (至少 2 个非零) $0 \neq \lambda_1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \notin K^G \Rightarrow \tau(\lambda_2) + \lambda_2 = v - \tau v \neq 0$$

这个证明入度数 $[K : K^G] \geq |\text{Gal}(K/k)| = |G| = n$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Gal}(K/k)} = G$

绝对对称 Affine lem

$$\boxed{G \leq \text{Aut } k} \iff \{ K \subseteq k \mid K/k \text{ 为 f.d.}\}$$

$$K^H \cap K^G = K^H \wedge K^G$$

$$H \rightarrow K^H$$

$$K$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/k)$$

相对

$$\text{Gal}(K/k)$$

$$H$$

$$H \rightarrow K^H$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/E) \leftarrow E$$

✓

$$k \subseteq E \downarrow \subseteq K$$

↓ Galois ↓ Galois

$$E/k \text{ Galois} \iff H \cap \text{Gal}(K/k), \forall \sigma \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow E = (k, g)$$

\hookrightarrow 像这样构造 $\Rightarrow \Delta(E) = E$ 纯函数性质.

\Leftrightarrow $\forall \beta_i \in E$ g 可分. 需要 g split

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{上面是 Galois} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad \text{Gal} \quad} \\ K \xrightarrow{\quad \exists \sigma \quad} K \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ K(\beta) \xrightarrow{\quad \exists \sigma \quad} K(\beta) \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ k = k \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = (x - \beta_1) \cdots (x - \beta_n)$$

$\Rightarrow g$ 在 E 上 split. \square

$$\text{Sub } G = \text{Gal}(K/k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Lat}(K/k).$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/E)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H, u \in G, & \quad K^H \cap K^G = K^H \wedge K^G \rightarrow H \vee G \rightarrow K^{H \vee G} \\ K^H \vee K^G & \rightarrow H \wedge u = H \cap H \rightarrow K^{H \wedge u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gal}(K/F \cap E) &\longrightarrow K^{\text{Gal}(K/F \cap E)} = F \cap E \xrightarrow{\quad\text{Gal}(K/F) \cap \text{Gal}(K/E)\quad} \\ \text{Gal}(K/R) & \\ \text{Gal}(K/F \cap E) &\longrightarrow F \cap E = F \cap E \xrightarrow{\quad\text{Gal}(K/F) \cup \text{Gal}(K/E)\quad} \end{aligned}$$

$H \leq G$.

$$|H| = [K : K^H]$$

$$\begin{aligned} |G| &= |H| \cdot [G : H] \\ \text{Gal}(K/K) &\Rightarrow [K^H : K] = [G : H] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{注意到 } g \in K^{gHg^{-1}} = g(K^H).$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/\sigma(E))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gal}(K/\sigma(E)) &= \left\{ g \in \text{Aut}(K) : g(v) = v \text{ for } \forall v \in \sigma(E) \right\}. \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \begin{array}{l} v = \sigma(w) \\ \uparrow \\ \sigma \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} g \circ \sigma(w) = \sigma w \\ \sigma^{-1} g \circ \sigma(w) = w \quad \text{for } w \in E \end{array} \\ &= \left\{ g \in \text{Aut}(K) : \sigma^{-1} g \circ \sigma(w) = w \right\}. \\ &= \sigma^{-1} \text{Gal}(K/E) \circ X. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/\sigma(E)) = \sigma \text{Gal}(K/E) \sigma^{-1}$$

proof $\forall \rho \in \text{Gal}(K/\sigma(E)) \Rightarrow \forall v \in \sigma(E) \quad v = \sigma(w)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho(v) = \sigma(w) \\ &\text{固定 } E \quad \rho \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \rho \\ &\rho = \sigma^{-1} \rho \sigma \\ &\rho = \sigma \circ \sigma^{-1} \in \sigma \text{Gal}(K/E) \sigma^{-1} \\ &\rho(w) = \sigma(w) = v. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \in \sigma \text{Gal}(K/E) \sigma^{-1}$$

$$\rho \in \sigma \circ \sigma^{-1} = \text{Gal}(K/E)$$

固限

$$k \rightarrow E \rightarrow K$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Gal}(K/E) \triangleleft \text{Gal}(K/k) \Leftrightarrow \sigma(E) = E$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E/k \text{ Galois}$$

$\text{Gal}(E/k)$

$\text{Gal}(K/E)$

$$\text{Gal}(K/k) \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{Gal}(E/k)$$

$$\tau \mapsto \tau|_E$$

$$\ker \phi = \text{Gal}(E/k).$$

$$K^{gHg^{-1}} = g(K^H)$$

Steinitz. \Rightarrow Galois: \overline{k} 为扩张是单扩张

代数 { 算术 }

1. k 单位根 $\Rightarrow E = k(\alpha)/k$ 是 Galois 扩张

$$\Rightarrow \text{Gal}(E/k)$$

Abel

嵌入还是同构到加法群中。

2. $\text{Char} = 0$

$$k \xrightarrow{\text{Galois}} E \xrightarrow{\text{Galois}} E'$$

$E' = (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^n$

分圆多项式

通过 Galois

$K = k(\omega)$

$\omega^n = 1$

Gal

嵌入 Abel

$$\text{Gal}(E'/K) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m$$

但是 m 是因为 $x^m - \alpha$ 没有要求质性

$$x^m - \alpha$$

$$\text{Gal}(K/k) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m$$

$$\text{例 1. } f(x) = x^5 - 4x + 2$$

$$\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}} f = \text{Gal}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \quad E = \mathbb{Q}(z_1, \dots, z_5)$$

(1) f 不可约 画图知两个实根 (带草图)

设 $z_1, \dots, z_5 \in \mathbb{R}$

$z_1, z_2 \notin \mathbb{R}$

$$|\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}} f| = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} E$$

$$G \curvearrowright \{z_1, \dots, z_5\} \Rightarrow$$

$$G \xrightarrow{\rho} S(5) \cong S_5 \rightarrow \boxed{G \leqslant S_5} \quad S_5 有 3 个 很$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(z_1) \subseteq E$$

$\overbrace{f \text{ 5 零点}} \Rightarrow 5 \mid |G| \Rightarrow G$ 有 5 阶元 \Rightarrow 有一个 5-cycle.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau : E &\longrightarrow E \\ z &\mapsto \bar{z} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \tau \in G \quad \text{2 阶元}$$

$$\tau \mapsto (12).$$

Fact (12), 任何一个 5-cycle 可生成 S_5
 平移 \downarrow
 $(12, abc)$

$$\Rightarrow G \cong \rho(G) = S_5$$

□

$$\text{例 2. } F = k(t_1, \dots, t_n) \quad -\text{一般方程} \quad f(x) = x^n - t_1 x^{n-1} + t_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n t_n$$

则 $\boxed{\text{Gal}_F(f) \cong S_n}$ (If $\text{char } k=0 \Rightarrow \text{char } F=0, n \geq 5$ 则 f 不可约)

$$\text{Idea } R[y_1, \dots, y_n] \longrightarrow R(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$S_n \curvearrowright R(y_1, \dots, y_n) \quad y_i \mapsto y_{\sigma(i)} \Rightarrow S_n \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(R(y_1, \dots, y_n))$$

130 算 $k[y_1, \dots, y_n]^{S_n}$

$$\text{Gal} \left(\frac{k[y_1, \dots, y_n]}{k[y_1, \dots, y_n]^{S_n}} \right) \cong S_n$$

这里就要 $F \cong k[y_1, \dots, y_n]^{S_n}$

$$F \hookrightarrow k[y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

$$[k[y_1, \dots, y_n]]^{S_n} = \{ g(y_1, \dots, y_n) \mid \sigma(g) = g \quad \forall \sigma \in S_n \}$$

\uparrow
对称多项式

$$\text{Fact: } k[t_1, \dots, t_n] \hookrightarrow [k[y_1, \dots, y_n]]^{S_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &\mapsto y_1 + \dots + y_n \\ &\vdots \\ t_n &\mapsto y_1 \cdots y_n \end{aligned} \quad \text{没讲笔注}$$

$$\Rightarrow k(t_1, \dots, t_n) \cong k(y_1, \dots, y_n)^{S_n}$$

$$f(x) = (x-y_1) \cdots (x-y_n)$$

群的合成为列

$$G = G_0 \trianglerighteq G_1 \trianglerighteq G_2 \trianglerighteq \dots \{1\}$$

G_i/G_{i-1} 单纯

G 可由 因子 G_i/G_{i-1} 搭成.

推理. $|G| < \infty$ 有合成为列.

证: (1) G 单 ✓

(2) G 不单, 取 $H \trianglelefteq G$, H 极大 $G \triangleright H \Rightarrow G/H$ 单 (有时假定!) □

例3. $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ 无极大群 又能无PB.

反正 $H \neq \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/H$ Abel 单群 $\cong \mathbb{C}_p$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} n & \rightarrow & \bar{\alpha} \\ p^{-n} & \rightarrow & \bar{\alpha}^p \end{array}$$

例4. $D_8 = \langle x, y \mid x^4 = 1 = x^2, yxy^{-1} = x^3 \rangle$

$$D_8 \geq \langle x \rangle \geq \langle x^2 \rangle \geq \{1\}$$

$$D_8 \geq \langle x^2, y \rangle \geq \langle y \rangle \geq \{1\}$$

例5. $C_6 = \langle g \mid g^6 = 1 \rangle$

$$C_6 \geq \langle g^2 \rangle \geq \{1\}$$

$$C_6 \geq \langle g^3 \rangle \geq \{1\}$$

解法二不唯一.

Jordan-Hölder

设 G 有两部分成列

$$G \geq G_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq G_n$$

$$G \geq H_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq H_m$$

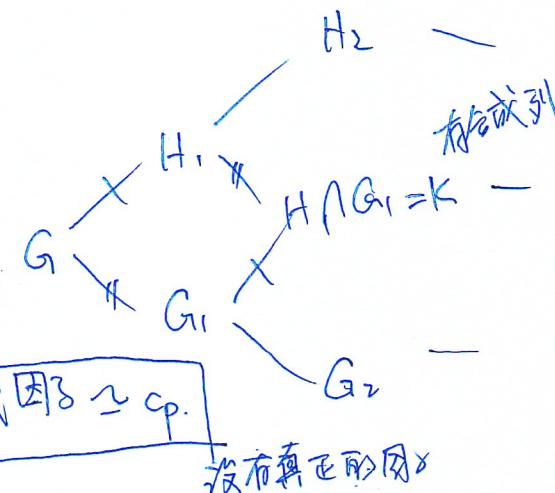
[若 $n=m$, 则两部分成列一样]

$\neq \min(n, m)$ 时

$$H_1 = G_1$$

$$H_i \neq G_i$$

$$G = H, G_1$$



$|G| < \infty$ 则 G 可解 $\Leftrightarrow G$ 的合成因子 \cong cp.

□

Burnside: $|G| = p^a q^b$ G 可解

性质 3 G 群 $g, h \in G$

$$[g, h] = ghg^{-1}h^{-1} \quad [g, h] = 1 \Leftrightarrow gh = hg$$

$[G, G] =$ 由操作子生成的子群

Fact(1) $[G, G] \trianglelefteq G$
 (2) $G/[G, G] = G^{ab}$

(3) $N \trianglelefteq G \quad G/N \Leftrightarrow N \trianglelefteq [G, G]$.

$$132. \quad G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_m \rangle$$

$$G^{\text{ab}} = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_m, \quad x_i x_j x_i^{-1} x_j^{-1} \rangle$$