

\square 例 域扩张

- 狹义 域 $k \subseteq K$ inc
- 一般 $k \xrightarrow{\text{同态}} K$

那么 K 就能视作 k 上的线性空间

记 K/k

$$\lambda \cdot v = \theta(\lambda) \cdot v$$

参数依赖 λ 的选取

例 K 域
 $k = k \xrightarrow{\text{id}} K$ $0 \neq 1$
 $\dim_k K > 1$
 $\text{id} \in \text{id} \Rightarrow \dim_{\text{id}} K = 1$

以 \mathbb{R} 为基底 \mathbb{C} (系数之是 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = [\mathbb{C} : \mathbb{R}]$)

且 $[k \subseteq K] \quad \text{for } k[x] \subseteq K[x]$
 $\overline{\text{Root}_k(f)} \subseteq \text{Root}_K(f)$

Fact 1) $f(x) \neq 0$
 $\#\text{Root}_k(f) \leq \deg(f)$

正 $\boxed{\text{EX}}$

(1) f 为有理分式
 $\text{eq. } \mathbb{R}(x) \subseteq \mathbb{C}(x)$
 $x^2 + 1 \quad (x+i)(x-i)$

(2) $k \xrightarrow{\text{id}} K \rightarrow k[x] \subseteq K[x]$
 $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots \rightarrow \tilde{\theta}(f(x)) = \theta(a_n) x^n + \dots$
 $\tilde{\theta}(f) \in \text{Root}_K(f) \subseteq \text{Root}_K(\cancel{\text{Root}_k(f)})$
 ① $\tilde{\theta}(f)$ 不可约
 ② $f(x)$ 不可约 $\Rightarrow \tilde{\theta}(f)$ 不可约

$\boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad \mathbb{K} \subseteq K \quad f(x), g(x) \in K[x] \subseteq k[x].$

$$\text{if } \gcd_{K[x]}(f, g) = \gcd_{k[x]}(f, g). \quad \underline{\text{Hilbert Bezout}}$$

② $K \hookrightarrow K[x]$?

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K 域

$$f(x) \in K[x] \text{ 有一不为 } 0 \quad f(x) = x^n + \dots + a_0.$$

$$K = K[x]/(f(x))$$

$$0 \in K \hookrightarrow K \quad \lambda \mapsto \bar{\lambda}$$

$$(K \xrightarrow{\text{can}} K[x] \xrightarrow[\text{商环}]{} K)$$

且 K 为 K 线性空间

$$\cancel{g(x)} \quad \lambda \cdot \overline{g(x)} = \overline{\lambda \cdot g(x)}$$

key Fact: $\dim_K K = n. \quad K \text{ 上有基 } \{1, \dots, u^{n-1}\}$

proof. $\forall \overline{q(x)} \in K. \quad q(x) = q_r(x)f(x) + \overline{r(x)} \quad \deg r < \deg f / r=0.$

$$\overline{r(x)} = \overline{c_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + c_0} = \overline{c_{n-1}u^{n-1} + \dots + c_0 \cdot 1} \\ = c_{n-1}u^{n-1} + \dots + c_0 \cdot 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{q(x)} \in \text{span} \{ \overline{1}, \dots, \overline{u^{n-1}} \}$$

$\{ \overline{1}, \dots, \overline{u^{n-1}} \}$ 线性无关: $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n-1} \in K$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda_{n-1}u^{n-1} + \dots + \lambda_0 \cdot \overline{1} = \overline{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\lambda_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + \lambda_0} = \overline{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \mid \lambda_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + \lambda_0 \quad \text{on } K[x] \quad \text{y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0.$$

unk ① $n=1 \quad f(x) = x+a \quad \mathbb{K} \cong K$

② $n \geq 2. \quad \text{Root}_{\mathbb{K}}(f(x)) = \emptyset$

8. 以下の $\phi: K \hookrightarrow K$ は (不区分, \bar{x})

$$\begin{array}{c} \widehat{\phi}: K[x] \rightarrow K[x] \\ \downarrow \\ \text{は } K\text{ の }f\text{ の }\bar{f}\text{ が } \end{array}$$

$u \in K$ とする

$$u^n + a_{n-1} u^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u \in \text{Root}_K(f(x)) \quad \text{添字}$$

例. $R[x]/(x^2+1)$ で

$$\begin{array}{l} K = R[x]/(x^2+1) \\ K \not\models \{au+b\bar{1}\} \quad a, b \in R \\ \exists u = \bar{x}. \quad K \models \{au+b\bar{1}\} \end{array}$$

$$(au+b)(cu+dv) = ? \text{ in } K$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法1.} & \frac{acu^2 + (ad+bc)u + bd}{ax+b} \cdot \frac{cx+d}{acx^2 + (ad+bc)x + bd} \\ &= \frac{(ad+bc)x + (bd-ac)}{(ad+bc)u + (bd-ac)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore K \cong \mathbb{C} \quad \boxed{\text{EX}}$$

方法2. K 中で $x^2 = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{in } K[x] \\ & u \in \text{Root}_K(x^2+1) \\ & x^2+1 = (x+u)(x-u) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX} \quad K' \models R[x]/(x^2+1) \quad \text{乗法} \\ K' \cong \mathbb{C} \quad \text{複数環} \end{array}$$

例. $F_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$.

$$x+x+\bar{1} \in F_2[x]$$

$$F_2 \hookrightarrow F_2[x]/(x^2+x+\bar{1}) := F_4.$$

\mathbb{F}_4 有四個元素 $\{\bar{0}, \frac{1}{u}, \frac{1}{u+1}\}$ \rightarrow 循環群

$$\bar{u} + \bar{u} = \bar{x} + \bar{x} = \bar{0}$$

$$u^2 + u = 2u + 1$$

$$u^2 + u + \bar{1} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow u^2 = u + \bar{1}$$

$$u^2 + u + 1$$

計算乘法表

乘法	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	u	$u + \bar{1}$
$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{0}$
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{0}$	$\bar{1}$	u	$u + \bar{1}$
u	$\bar{0}$	u	$u + \bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$
$u + \bar{1}$	$\bar{0}$	$u + \bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	u

$$u^3 = (u + \bar{1})^3 = \bar{1}$$

[EX] $\mathbb{F}_4 \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$

例 $\mathbb{F}_2 = \{0, \bar{1}, \frac{\bar{2}}{\bar{1}}\}$

$x^2 + 1$ in $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$ 不可約.

$$\mathbb{F}_3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_3[x]/(x^2 + 1) = \mathbb{F}_9.$$

$$\mathbb{F}_9 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2} \\ u^2, u + \bar{1}, u + \bar{2} \\ 2u, 2u + \bar{1}, 2u + \bar{2} \end{array} \right\} \quad x^2 + 1 = (x - u)(x - 2u)$$

$$(2u + \bar{1})^{-1} = ?$$

$$\cancel{(2u + 1)(u + 1)} = \cancel{u^2 + 3u + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2u + 1)(au + b) &= 2au^2 + (2b + a)u + b \\ &= (2b + a)u + \frac{(a + b)}{b_1} \quad \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

[證明]: 因為 $\gcd_{(\mathbb{F}_3[x])}(1 + 2x, x^2 + 1) = \bar{1}$

$$a(x)(1 + 2x) + b(x)(x^2 + 1) = 1 \quad a(x), b(x) \in \mathbb{F}_3[x]$$

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{1} + 2u)^{-1} = a(x). \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[EX] } \mathbb{F}_9 \text{ 的乘法表} \\ \text{[EX] } \mathbb{F}_9 \text{ 的乘法表} \end{array}$$

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$$\text{題意: } x^2 + x + 2 \in \mathbb{F}_3[x]$$

$$\mathbb{F}_q' = \mathbb{F}_3[x]/(x^2 + x + 2) \cong \mathbb{F}_q$$

$$v^2 + v + 2 = 0$$

$$k \xrightarrow{\phi} \frac{k[x]}{(f(x))} \text{ 为 } \bar{x} \text{ 的原像.}$$

代数 \bar{x} $\xrightarrow{\delta} F$
 $\xleftarrow{\epsilon}$
 $\alpha \in \text{Foot}_F(\delta(f))$

$$\delta(f) = x^n + \delta(a_{n-1})x^{n-1} + \dots \in F[x]$$

$$k \xrightarrow{\delta} F$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta' \circ \phi = F \\ \delta'(u) = \alpha \end{cases}$$

逆映射的证明.

$$\exists! \tilde{\delta}: k[x] \rightarrow F$$

$$g(x) \mapsto \delta(g(\alpha))$$

$$\Rightarrow (f(x)) \oplus \ker \tilde{\delta}$$

极大

$$\tilde{\delta} \text{ 诱导 } \frac{k[x]}{(f(x))} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\delta}'} F$$

Check later.

例. $\mathbb{F}_2 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{F}_9 = \mathbb{F}_3/(x+1)$ $u = \bar{x}$

$$\mathbb{F}_9' = \mathbb{F}_3[x]/(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$v = \bar{x}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_3 \xrightarrow{\delta} \mathbb{F}_9' \quad \alpha \in \text{Root } (\mathbb{F}_9'[X]/(X^2+1)) \quad (V+2)^2 = V^2 + 2V + 1 = \bar{0}. \\ \frac{\text{取 } \alpha = V+2 \text{ or } 2V+1}{\text{if}}.$$

$$\exists! \exists \delta'_2: \mathbb{F}_9 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}_9' \\ 0, 1, 2 \mapsto 0, 1, 2$$

$$u \mapsto V+2 \\ \Rightarrow \mathbb{F}_9 \cong \mathbb{F}_9'$$

$$\boxed{\text{EX}} \mathbb{F}_9'' = \mathbb{F}_3[X] / (X^2 + 2X + 2)$$

$$\text{且 } \mathbb{F}_9 \cong \mathbb{F}_9''$$

3.21

区域整环

Def 整环 R 称为 ED, 若 \exists size function $\varphi: R^\times = R^\times \setminus \{0_R\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{0,1,\dots}$

$$a \mapsto \varphi(a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \forall a, b \in R^\times \quad \exists q, r \in R, \quad a = q \cdot b + r \quad (*)$$

$$\text{其中 } r = 0_R \text{ 或 } \varphi(r) < \varphi(b)$$

$$\text{例. } \mathbb{Z}, \varphi = 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\text{证. } (*) \text{ 成立. e.g. } 33 = 4 \cdot 9 + (-3) \\ = 3 \cdot \cancel{9} + 6$$

$$\text{(2) } \mathbb{K}[X], \mathbb{K} \text{ 是域, } \varphi = \deg \quad (\text{当然 } \varphi \text{ 也不准. } \hat{\varphi} = 2\varphi \text{ 也行}).$$

Thm ED \Rightarrow PID

proof. R is ED. $0 \neq I \triangleleft R$. 取 $b \in I$. $\varphi(b)$ 最小

Claim. $I = (b)$. ~~且是素的~~ 唯一 $I \supseteq (b)$.

又 ~~整环~~ $I = (b)$

有 R is PID, but ED. However, it's not important here.

32. 例. 高斯整环 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$, 分式域为 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$

Claim, $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$ is ED.

Recall norm map

$$N = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^\times \text{ 是一个良序同态}$$

$$a+b\sqrt{-1} \rightarrow a^2+b^2.$$

$$N|_{\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]} = N = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]^\times.$$

$$\text{证. } \frac{x}{y} = \frac{x\bar{y}}{y\bar{y}} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$$

\downarrow

$$x + \beta\sqrt{-1}$$

找一个高斯整数逼近.

$$|\alpha - m| \leq \frac{1}{2}, |\beta - n| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \beta\sqrt{-1} = \underbrace{m + n\sqrt{-1}}_{q_\beta} + \underbrace{(\alpha - m) + (\beta - n)\sqrt{-1}}_{r'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = q_\beta + r'$$

$$\Rightarrow yx = q_\beta y + r'y$$

$$N(r') \leq \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) N(y) < N(y) \quad \square$$

$$\text{设. } U(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]) = \{1, -1, \sqrt{-1}, -\sqrt{-1}\}$$

$$\text{例. } \gcd(4+7i, 3+4i)$$

$$\frac{4+7i}{3+4i} = \frac{(4+7i)(3-4i)}{25} = \frac{40+15i}{25} = \frac{8+i}{5}$$

$$\frac{4+7i}{3+4i} = 2 + \frac{\frac{2}{5} + \frac{i}{5}}{5}$$

$$4+7i = 2(3+4i) + \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{i}{5}\right)(3+4i)$$

$$4+7i = 2(3+4i) + (-2-i)$$

$$\frac{3+4i}{-2-i} = \frac{(3+4i)(-2+i)}{5} = \frac{-10-5i}{5} = -2-i$$

$$\therefore \gcd = 2+i$$

50.

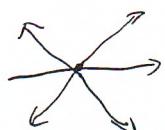
~~(2)~~例. $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$.Thm. $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$ is ED \Rightarrow PID.

$$\varphi: \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$$

$$a + b\sqrt{-2} \mapsto a^2 + 2b^2 \quad \text{类似处理就有}$$

~~(2)~~Fact $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$ 不是 ED \Rightarrow 不是 PID.

~~(2)~~ $(2, 1+\sqrt{-3}) = (2) + (1+\sqrt{-3})$ 是古典型但不是理想
 把那个大一些就是理想了



$$w^2 + w + 1 = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[w] = \{m + nw\} \quad \text{Eisenstein 整数环}$$

~~(2)~~ $\mathbb{F}_3^{\text{frac}} \mathbb{Z}[w] = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$.~~(Thm)~~ $\mathbb{Z}[w]$ 是 ED \Rightarrow 是 PID.注. $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ 有单位元 $\{1, w\}$

$$N(a+bw) = (a+bw)(a+b\bar{w}) = a^2 + b^2 - ab$$

~~(2)~~ $2 \in \mathbb{Z}[w]$ 且无
$$(\cup \mathbb{Z}[w]) = \{\pm 1, \pm w, \pm w^2\} \Rightarrow 2 \notin 1+\sqrt{-3} \text{ 的倍}$$
注. $\mathbb{F} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$. 例如dim $\mathbb{Q}\mathbb{F} < \infty$. $a \in \mathbb{F}$ 称为代数整数. 若 $a^m + b_{m-1}a^{m-1} + \dots + b_0 = 0$
 $b_i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\mathbb{F} = \{x \mid x \text{ 是代数整数}\}$$

Fact, $\mathbb{F} \subseteq \mathbb{F}$ 是环 Amazing.且 $\text{Frac } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}$

$$34 \quad \boxed{\text{Ex}} \quad \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$$

$$\text{算 } \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}] \text{ 是 PID?}$$

Fact. \mathbb{Q} 是 Dedekind 整环
而 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$ 不是 Dedekind 整环.

例. $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \{m+n\sqrt{2}\}$.

$$\text{Frac } \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}).$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex}}$ $\sigma: \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ 是域同构 $\text{Defn } N(a+b\sqrt{2}) = ((a+b\sqrt{2})(a+b\bar{\sqrt{2}}))$
 $a+b\sqrt{2} \mapsto a-b\sqrt{2}$ $\cup (\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}])$ 无因子

Fact $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$ 是 ED
 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{5}]$ 不是 ED
但 $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}]$ 是 ED

Groups 整数环 \mathbb{Z}

R 上相伴, if $(a) = (b)$

相伴 \rightarrow 碎块 $\cup R$.

Fact. R is PID

$\{R \text{ 碎块} / \text{相伴} \} \hookrightarrow \text{Max}(R)$

$\text{Spec } R = \{R\} \cup \text{Max}(R).$

Aim 分解 $\mathbb{Z}[F]$ 中元素

分析 $z = (1+i)(1-i)$ PID 整数环, 不可约
 $\sim (1+i)^2$ 不同的 因子素, 互整洁.

Fact $1+i$ 是
 $\text{因 } N(N(1+i)) = N(x)N(y)$
 $\|_2 \quad N(x)=1 \Rightarrow x \in U(R).$

$\mathbb{Z}[F_1]/_{(1+i)}$ = ? 这个域多大?

$$m+ni \equiv \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \\ i \\ 1+i \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbb{Z}[F_1]/_{(1+i)} = \{\bar{0}, \bar{i}\} \cong F_2.$$

EX $\mathbb{Z}[F_1] \xrightarrow{\phi} F_2$

$$m+ni \mapsto \overline{m+n}$$

(解)

那 $\mathbb{Z}[i]/_{(2)}$ = $\begin{cases} 0 \\ i \\ 1+i \end{cases}$

(证) $z \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$

$$N(z) = p \nmid z \Rightarrow z \text{ 是元 in } \mathbb{Z}[i].$$

$\boxed{z = x + yi}$ $\Rightarrow p \nmid z$

(证) $p \nmid z$, $p=4k+1$. p 是 Gauss 素数.

$$p \nmid \frac{x^2+y^2}{4} \quad N(x) \nmid N(y)$$

$$m^2+n^2 \equiv p \pmod{4}$$

例 $S = \frac{(1+2i)(1-2i)}{(2+3i)(2-3i)}$
这而不相伴.

$$S = (2+3i)(2-3i)$$

$$S = (1+4i)(1-4i)$$

$$0 < a < b \quad a \neq 0$$

Forward. $p=4k+1 \Leftrightarrow p=a^2+b^2$ $\begin{pmatrix} a, b, \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \\ \downarrow \\ \end{pmatrix}$

$$p = \frac{a^2+b^2}{4k+1} = a^2+b^2$$

反证 (1) \Rightarrow J
 \Rightarrow 因为

$$(1) P = (a+bi)(a-bi)$$

Banes & Ramanujan

$$(2) \frac{a^2+b^2}{4k+1} \Rightarrow \frac{c+di}{c-di} \quad | \quad P = \frac{(a+bi)}{(a-bi)}$$

$c+di$ 与一个相伴

36. $\overline{(\text{存在性})}$ 之 $P = 4k+1$ 且 不是 Gaus, 之

$$\begin{array}{c} P = x^2 - \\ \text{非整数} \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}[i]/(P) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{F}_P[x]/(x^2+i) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{F}_2 & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathbb{F}_2[y]/(y^2) \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$\phi: 4k+1 \Rightarrow -1 \text{ 是 } 1 \bmod p \text{ 的二项剩余}$
 $\Rightarrow x^2+1 \text{ 在 } \mathbb{F}_P \text{ 上有根}$

以下，证明 $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(P) \cong \mathbb{F}_P[x]/(x^2+i)$ $\text{P} \nmid i$.

$$\mathbb{Z}[i]/(2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^2+1)$$

Φ is
 $\mathbb{F}_2[y]/(y^2)$

Step 1. $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+i) \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{Z}[i]$

$$\overline{m+n} \mapsto \overline{\bar{m} + \bar{n}x}$$

Step 2. $(P, \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+i)}) \mapsto (P)$

Step 3. 中诱导同构 $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}[x]/(P)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{Z}[x]/(P, \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+i)}) = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(P) / \frac{(P, x^2+1)}{(P)} \\ & \mathbb{Z}[x]/(P) \cong \mathbb{F}_P[x] \\ & \text{且} \quad \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^{2k}) / \frac{(P, x^{2k})}{(P)} \xrightarrow{\widehat{\psi}} \mathbb{F}_P[x]/(x^{2k}) \end{aligned}$$

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Gauss高斯分类模型

相伴

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① $[+]$

② $(k+3)$ 型

$$\text{③ } 4k+1 \text{ 型的 } p = a^2 + b^2 = (\underline{a+b}i)(\underline{a-b}i)$$

$a < b$

① ② ③ ~~都~~ 都是 ✓

$z \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$, $z \neq$

$$N(z) = p_i^{e_i} \cdots p_\ell^{e_\ell}$$

①②③文稿

$$z \mid N(z) = \boxed{\underline{\quad}}$$

乙 *

1

$\text{Spec}(\mathcal{A}[i])$

三

$\text{spec}(\mathbb{Z})$

(10)

EX $\pi \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{(i)}$

$\forall \lambda \in \text{spec}(\tilde{A}) \cap \mathbb{R} \cap \text{spec}(L)$

3.26

在工作中算数。

$$2^9 - 2^{10} \text{ 的 } N = 5 \times 13$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \cancel{\frac{z}{1+2i}} = \cancel{\frac{z}{1+2i}} \quad \frac{z}{1+2i} = \frac{z(1+2i)}{5} = \frac{(29-2i)(1-2i)}{5} \\ \cancel{\frac{z}{1+2i}} = \cancel{\frac{z}{1+2i}} \quad \frac{z}{1-2i} = \cancel{\frac{z}{1-2i}} \frac{(29-2i)(1+2i)}{5} \\ \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{c} 1+2i \\ 1+2i \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} z \\ z \end{array} \right| \quad \frac{z}{1-2i} = \frac{(29-2i)(1+2i)}{5} \\ \text{effe} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 1+2i \\ 1+2i \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} z \\ z \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{c} 1-2i \\ 1-2i \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} z \\ z \end{array} \right| \quad 13 = (29+3i)(2-3i) \quad \text{純虚式} \end{array}$$

證: $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ 有素分解.

二項定理. $\Rightarrow n = 2^l p_1^{x_1} \cdots p_k^{x_k}$

$\forall p_i = 4k+3$ 型 x_i 個

$$\Leftrightarrow (1+1)^n \frac{(p_i^2 + 1^2)^{x_i}}{4k+3 \text{ 型}} \frac{(a^2 + b^2)^{x_i}}{4k+1 \text{ 型.}} \quad (\Rightarrow) n = a^2 + b^2 \\ = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$= \dots \sim$

[Ex] 书 92. ex. 2.

$$p = a^2 + b^2 \quad \mathbb{Z}[i]/(a+bi) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$$

[Ex]

UFD

1. 有板不可約分解

$$a = c_1 \cdots c_n \quad \text{若 } n=m \text{ 且相異是板的意下} \\ = c'_1 \cdots c'_m \quad c_i \leq c'_i \text{ 相伴}$$

板

Fact. 设 R 为 UFD

则 (1). 不可约元 = 素元

$$a \neq b \cdot c \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \mid d & \text{有分類} \\ d \mid b & \\ d \mid c & \\ d \mid b \cdot c & \\ d \mid a & \\ \end{cases} \quad c_1 \cdots c_s \text{ 互不相伴}$$

proof = $\forall a \in R$ 不可约

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由唯一分解} \Rightarrow & a = b_1 \cdots b_r \quad c_1 \cdots c_s \text{ 互不相伴} \\ \Rightarrow & a \mid b \text{ 或 } a \mid c \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

UFD 的不可约分解其实是支分解

[Rmk] UFD 的标准分解

R 是 UFD, $a = p_1^{n_1} \cdots p_r^{n_r}$ $\exists j$ $n_j \geq 1$

$a = u p_1^{n_1} \cdots p_r^{n_r}$ $p_i \neq p_j$ $u \in U(R)$

$n_i \geq 1$ 时

$\exists v \in U(R)$ $v \mid p_i^{n_i}$ $v \mid a$

$v \in U(R)$

[Ex] 标准分解 \Rightarrow

a 为 因子 $\Rightarrow a = p_1^{n_1} \cdots p_r^{n_r}$

[Ex]

$0 \leq n_i \leq n$

(3) R UFD

gcd ican exist

$$a = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{m_i} \sim p_i^{m_i}$$

$$b = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{n_i} \sim p_i^{n_i} \quad 0 \leq m_i, n_i \leq$$

$$\text{gcd}(a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{\min(m_i, n_i)}$$

$$\text{lcm}(a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{\max(m_i, n_i)} \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{gcd}$$

(4) R UFDFrom R 有唯一素因式

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a'}{b'} \quad \text{gcd}(a', b') = 1$$

$$\frac{\text{gcd}(a, b) \sim 1 \sim \text{gcd}(c, d)}{\text{by } a \sim b \sim d} \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

proof \star

$$\begin{array}{c} ad = bc \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a_1 \sim a_p \quad d_1 \sim d_s \quad b_1 \sim b_s \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \frac{c_1 \sim c_n}{a \mid c. \text{ 同理 } c \mid a. \Rightarrow a \sim c}$$

這是歸納法。

$$X \subseteq R \quad (X) = RX = \left\{ \sum_{\text{finite}} r_i x_i \mid r_i \in R, x_i \in X \right\} \trianglelefteq R$$

If $\# X = 1 \Rightarrow (X)$ is a principal ideal.so 有子集就有理想 (比正規子群 \rightarrow 的推論)有限生成理想 $I = (X) \iff X \subset$.不有限生成 $[Tx_1, \dots, x_n] = R$ $M = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 有一个Def $I \trianglelefteq R$ 被称为 Noetherian 理想 $\forall I \trianglelefteq R, I$ 是有限生成 f.g.例 PID. K .

to $\boxed{\text{Thm}}$ Hilbert 基定理.
(证明)

设 R 为 Noether 环, 则 $R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 的商环都是 Noether 环.

证明 由本节处理 $n=1$

of

\square
G. 基本都是 Noether 环. (但 Noether 环不一定是 UFD)

$\boxed{\text{Thm}}$ R Noether 整环
且 R 中无不可约分解

所有只有唯一因子是本质的

证. 设 $a \in R$ 没有不可约分解 (a 一定有的)

非零素数

a_1, a_2 之 \exists 不可约分解

$a = a_1 \cdot a_2$

; 递归下去

$a_1 \cdot a_2$

$a_{11} \cdot a_{12} \cdot a_2$

$\Rightarrow (a) \subsetneq (a_1) \subsetneq (a_{11}) \subsetneq \dots$

\exists 无限升链
 ideal is

$\boxed{\text{Ex}}$ R Noether
 $I_1 \subsetneq I_2 \subsetneq \dots$

即升链稳定.

Fact. R 整环, 若 $a \in R$ 有唯一分解 $a = p_1 \cdots p_n$

则 a 的不可约分解唯一

$$P_1 \mid c_1 \cdots c_r = c'_1 \cdots c'_s$$

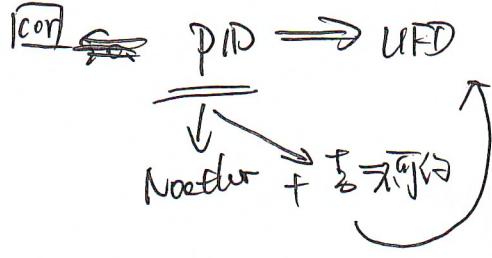
□

Proof. $P_1 \mid c_1 \cdots c_r = c'_1 \cdots c'_s$ 有矛盾.

$\boxed{\text{Con}}$ in 整环 R UFD $\Leftrightarrow R$ 有唯一分解.

(2) 存在有唯一的 UFD \Leftrightarrow "不可约 \Rightarrow 素"

(3) 有唯一的 UFD \Leftrightarrow "不可约 \Rightarrow 素"



Gauss: $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is UFD

3.28.

Thm (Gauss) R is UFD $\Rightarrow R[x]$ is UFD

If $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is not a PID
 $(R[x,y])$
 \vdots
 $(R[x])[y]$

key difficulty: $f(x) \in R[x]$ 不可约 - it.

Def (Content) $f = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0 \in R[x] \quad a_n \neq 0$

$$\text{cf}(f) = \text{gcd}(a_n, \dots, a_0)$$

$f(x)$ 为本原的. 若 $\text{cf}(f) = 1$ (相伴)

Idea $R \hookrightarrow K$ 分式域

$$R[x] \hookrightarrow \frac{K[x]}{\text{UFD}}$$

Lem (Gauss lemma) $f(x), g(x) \in R[x]$. $f(x), g(x)$ 是本原的 $\Rightarrow f(x), g(x)$ 是本原的

proof of Gauss lem. $\text{cf}(f) \cdot f_0(x) = c_1 \cdots c_n f_0(x)$

$$\underline{g(x) = \text{cf}(f) \cdot f_0(x)}$$

Step 1 $c_i \in R$ $\nmid f \Rightarrow c_i \in R[x]$ $\nmid f$

Hint $R[x]/(c_i)$ 是整环. ($\cong R/(c_i)[x]$)

Step 2. $f_0(x)$ 在 $K[x]$ 中分解 $\underline{\underline{f_1(x) \cdots f_n(x)}}$ 通常

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{a} \bar{f}_1(x) = \frac{\text{cf}(f_1)}{a} \in K$$

$\bar{f}_1(x)$
在 $R[x]$ 中不可约

$$\Rightarrow f_0(x) = \frac{a}{b} \bar{f}_1(x) \cdots \bar{f}_n(x) \in K$$

$\cdot \bar{f}_i \in R[x]$ 不约

$\cdot \bar{f}_i$ 在 $K[x]$ 中不可约

由 Gauss lem $\bar{f}_1(x) \cdots \bar{f}_n(x)$ 本原

\Rightarrow Content $a \sim b$

$\Rightarrow f_0(x) = \bar{f}_1(x) \cdots \bar{f}_n(x)$
in $R[x]$

42. Step 3. $\bar{f}_i(x)$ 在 $R[x]$ 中是

$$\bar{f}_i(x) \left| \frac{u(x) \cdot v(x)}{\alpha} \right. \Rightarrow \bar{f}_i(x) \left| u(x) \right. \text{ or } \dots$$

$R[x]$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\bar{f}_i(x) \left| u(x)v(x) \right. \Rightarrow \bar{f}_i(x) \left| u(x) \right. \text{ or } \dots$$

$K[x]$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \bar{f}_i(x) h(x) \quad \text{两边}$$

(↓ ↓)

$\in R[x] \quad \in R[x] \quad \in K[x]$

$$h(x) = \frac{b}{a} \overline{h(x)} \quad u(x) = \bar{f}_i(x) \cdot \frac{b}{a} \overline{h(x)}$$

↓ ↓

$a \cancel{c^m} \sim b \quad \text{in } R$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = a \bar{f}_i(x) \overline{h(x)}$$

证明 - 一个引理. $f(x) \in R[x] \neq 0$, $[K[x]] \nmid f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \in R[x]$

另外. $R[x] \hookrightarrow K[x] \rightarrow \underbrace{K[x]/(f(x))}_{\text{域}} := L$

$$R[x] \cap (f(x), K[x]) \stackrel{\text{Step 3}}{=} f(x) R[x]$$

$$\text{整环 } R[x]/(f(x) R[x]) \hookrightarrow L$$

环同态
无零因子

↓

proof of Gauss' lem

(proof 1) $f(x) \cdot g(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{m+n} c_l x^l$

$$c_l = \sum_{i+j=l} a_i b_j$$

$$P \mid c_1 \cdots P \mid c_m$$

if and only if $\exists p \in P$ s.t. $p \mid c_1 \cdots p \mid c_m$

Claim

$$c_1 \cdots c_m$$

$\exists! i_0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq i_0 \leq n$

$$p|a_0 - p \nmid a_{i_0}$$

$\exists! j_0 \text{ s.t. } b =$

$$\frac{c_{i_0+j_0} = (a_0 b_{i_0+j_0} + \dots) + a_{i_0} b_{j_0}}{p} \quad \left(c_{i_0+j_0} b_{j_0} + \dots \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow p \nmid c_{i_0+j_0}$$

□

(proof 2) 取 $\not\in P \in R$, $p \mid c_i \forall i$

$$\pi: R \rightarrow R/(P)$$

$$r \mapsto \bar{r}$$

{}

$$\bar{\pi}: R[x] \rightarrow R/(P)[x]$$

$$\bar{\pi}(f(x)g(x)) = \bar{0}$$

$$\bar{\pi}(f(x) \cdot \bar{\pi}(g(x)) = \bar{0} \quad \text{但 } R/(P) \text{ 整.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{WLOG, } \bar{\pi}(f(x)) = \bar{0}$$

□

因 $R[x]$ 中不可约性判断 $[k[x]]$ 中不可约性.

If R is a UFD, $f = f \text{ mod } R$.

If $f(x) \in R[x]$ 不可约. TFAE

$f(x) \in R[x]$ 中不可约
且 $f(x) \in k[x]$ 中不可约
唯一性 our Axiom.

例.
 $f(x) = x^3 + 3x - 2$.
 在 \mathbb{Q} 上是否不可约?

~~mod P 方法.~~

例--- 判断 R UFD

$f(x) \in R[x]$ 本原, 不可约. 设 P 为 R 中素数, 即 $P \nmid f_i$. $P \mid c_i$ ~

$c_i x^{n-i} + c_0$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{Q} 中不可约

44 (证一) $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$ in $R[x]$
 $\forall x \in R$ g, h 都是本原的.

$$\Rightarrow c_0 = a_0 \cdot b_0$$

$p | c_0, p^2 \nmid c_0 \Rightarrow$ WLOG $p | a_0 \nmid b_0$

$\exists i_0 \geq 1 \quad p | a_{i_0} \cdots p | a_{i-1} \quad p \nmid a_{i_0} \quad (i_0 \leq m < n)$

$$c_{i_0} = \underbrace{a_{i_0}b_0 + \cdots + a_0b_{i_0}}_{p \mid}$$

$$p \nmid c_{i_0}$$

(证二) $R[x] \xrightarrow{\pi} R/(p)[x]$

$$f(x) = g(x)h(x)$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $c_{i_0}x^{i_0}$ 为 $p^2 \nmid c_0$ 的 \downarrow

$$\text{例 } x^{-2} \in R[x] \quad p=2$$

$$\text{例 } 1+x^{-1} \in R[x] \quad p=1$$

$$\text{例 } g(x+b) = a_n(x+b)^n + \cdots + a_0 \in R[x]$$

3. $\frac{1}{b} \in R$ (本原)

1. $g(x)$ 不可约 $\Leftrightarrow g(x+b)$ 不可约

2. $g(x)$ 不可约 $\Leftrightarrow g(x+b)$ 不可约

由 $R[x]$ 与
 $R/(p)[x]$

$$\text{例 } y^3-x^2 \in k[x,y] = (k[x,y])^T$$

$$\text{then } \frac{k[x]^T}{(y^3-x^2)} \cong \text{Free } \left(\frac{k[x,y]}{(y^3-x^2)} \right)$$

[Ex] $R = k[t]$.

$$S = \{ f(t) \in R \mid f(t) = a_0 + a_1 t^2 + \dots \}$$

$\subseteq R$.

$$\text{III } S \cong k[x, y]/(y^2 - x^3)$$

$$(2) \text{Frac}(S) \cong k(t) \quad \frac{t^3}{t^2} \mapsto t$$

一元有理“函数”域

$$k(t) = \text{Frac}(k[t])$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} \mid g(t) \neq 0 \right\}$$

环的直积

$$R, S \text{ 为 } R \times S = \{ (r, s) \mid r \in R, s \in S \}$$

+, · 分别.

$$\underline{R \times S \text{ 非整}} \quad (1, 0) \cdot (0, 1)$$

$$\text{fact } U(R \times S) = U(R) \times U(S)$$

中国剩余定理.

$$I_1, \dots, I_n \triangleleft R.$$

$$I_i + I_j = R \quad (\forall i \neq j)$$

$$\text{则 } \phi: R \longrightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n R/I_i \text{ 是同态}$$

$$r \mapsto (r+I_1, \dots, r+I_n)$$

$$\text{核同构 } R/\langle I_1 \cap \dots \cap I_n \rangle \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{i=1}^n (R/I_i)$$

$$\text{ker } \phi = \langle I_1 \cap \dots \cap I_n \rangle, \text{ 只要 } I_i \text{ 是素理想}$$

$$\begin{cases} b \equiv a_1 \pmod{I_1} \\ \vdots \\ b \equiv a_n \pmod{I_n} \end{cases}$$

只要选 $\overset{x}{\longleftarrow} \rightarrow (1, 0, \dots, 0)$

$\boxed{I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n = R}$ CPT

~~lucky~~
frill 啊
gap.