問題|3-1| F(x)= x³-21x+28 とおく、以下を示せ、

K=Q, n=3

(1) F(x) はQ上既的である. ____このDは判別式と呼ばれている.

(2) F(x)の3つの根をd, β, Yと妻も、D=(d-β)?(d-γ)?(β-γ)?とおにと 位数39巡回避 D= 1262 223.

(3) $F(X) \cap Q \perp \tau$ の最小分解体をLと書くと、 $Gal(L/Q) \simeq C_{3}$.

~ ≃ A1 ← 3次9支代释 解答例 $F(x) = x^3 + ax + b = (x - d)(x - \beta)(x - \beta)$ のとき、

D=(d-B)(d-t)(B-t)=-4 a^3 -27 b^2 となることを示そう、

 $d+\beta+\gamma=0$, $d\beta+d\gamma+\beta\gamma=\alpha$, $d\beta\gamma=-b$ $\zeta \circ \tau$, $d^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma) = -2\alpha,$ $d^2\beta^2 + d^2\gamma^2 + \beta^2\gamma^2 = (\lambda\beta + \lambda\gamma + \beta\gamma)^2 - 2\lambda\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \alpha^2.$

 $F'(d) = 3d^2 + \alpha = (d - \beta)(d - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = 3\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = \beta\beta^2 + \alpha = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta) = (\beta - d)(\beta - \beta), \ F'(\beta)$ $(\lambda - \beta)^2 (\lambda - \delta)^2 (\beta - \delta)^2 = - F'(\lambda) F'(\beta) F'(\delta)$ $= -\left(\alpha^{3} + 3\left(d^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2}\right)\alpha^{2} + 9\left(d^{2}\beta^{2} + d^{2}\gamma^{2} + \beta^{2}\gamma^{2}\right)\alpha + 27d^{2}\beta^{2}\gamma^{2}\right)$ $= -2\alpha$ $= -\left(\alpha^{3} - 6\alpha^{3} + 9\alpha^{3} + 27b^{2}\right) = -4\alpha^{3} - 27b^{2},$

- (1) $F(x) = x^3 21x + 28$ は 7ト1,710,71-21,7128,73+28 と Eisensteinの判定法より、Q上既約である。
- (2) 前ページの公式を 0 = -21, b = 28の場合に用いると, $D = (d-\beta)^2(d-\gamma)^2(\beta-\gamma)^2 = -40^3 27b^2$ $= 4\cdot 21^3 - 27\cdot 28^2 = 2^2\cdot 3^3\cdot 7^3 - 2^4\cdot 3^3\cdot 7^2$ $= 2^2\cdot 3^3\cdot 7^2(7-2^2) = 2^2\cdot 3^4\cdot 7^2 = (2\cdot 3^2\cdot 7)^2 = 126^2$.
- (3) F(X)のQ上での最小分解体をLと書き、G=Gal(L/Q)とおく、F(X)が Q上既的なので、Gの $\{d,\beta,\gamma\}$ への作用は推物的になるので $G\cong A_3$ または $G\cong S_3$ となる、

 $\Delta = (d-\beta)(d-\gamma)(\beta-\gamma)$ とおくと、 $\Delta^2 = D = 126^2$ より $\Delta = \pm 126 \in Q$ となる、ゆえた、任意の $\sigma \in G$ について、 $\sigma(\Delta) = \Delta$ となり、 σ は $\{d,\beta,\gamma\}$ の偶置換になる、これより、 $G \cong A_3 \cong C_3$. 偶置換 \iff その作用で差積が不変

問題13-2 F(x) = x³+3x²-3 とかく, 以下を示せ、

(1) F(x) は Q上既約である。

一判别式

- (2) F(x)の3つの根を d, β , Y と書くとき、 $D = (d-\beta)^2 (d-\beta)^2 (\beta-\beta)^4$ とおくと、 $D = 9^2$ となる、
- (3) $F(\lambda)$ の Q上での最小分解体を Lと書くと、 Gal(L/Q) \cong Ca.

解答例
$$F(x) = x^3 + \alpha x^2 + b = (x - d)(x - \beta)(x - \beta)$$
のとき,
$$(a - \beta)^2 (d - \delta)^2 (\beta - \delta)^2 = -b(4\alpha^3 + 27b) \qquad となることを示えう、$$

$$d+\beta+Y=-\alpha, \quad d\beta+dY+\beta Y=0, \quad d\beta Y=-b.$$

$$F'(d)=3d^{2}+2\alpha d=(d-\beta)(d-Y), \quad F'(\beta)=3\beta^{2}+2\alpha\beta=(\beta-d)(\beta-Y), \quad F'(Y)=3Y^{2}+3\alpha Y=(Y-d)(Y-\beta)\neq 1),$$

$$(d-\beta)^{2}(d-Y)^{2}(\beta-Y)^{2}=-F'(d)F'(\beta)F'(Y)=-d\beta Y(3d+2\alpha)(3\beta+2\alpha)(3\gamma+2\alpha)$$

$$= -\frac{\beta \gamma}{-b} \left(8\alpha^3 + 12\left(\alpha + \beta + \gamma\right)\alpha^2 + 18\left(\beta + \beta \gamma + \beta \gamma\right)\alpha + 27\beta\gamma\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \left(8\alpha^3 + 12\left(\alpha + \beta + \gamma\right)\alpha^2 + 18\left(\beta + \beta \gamma\right)\alpha + 27\beta\gamma\right)$$

$$= b(8a^3 - 12a^3 - 27b) = -b(4a^3 + 27b).$$

- (1) $F(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 3$ は、3+1, 3|3, 3|0, 3|-3, 3^2+-3 と Eisenstein の判定法より、 Q上既約である。
- (2) 前ページの公式を $\alpha = 3$, b = -3 に用いると, 3^3 $D = (\alpha \beta)^2 (\alpha \delta)^2 (\beta \delta)^2 = -b(4\alpha^3 + 27b) = 3(4\cdot 3^3 27\cdot 3) = 3^4 = 9^2$
- (3) $F(\lambda)$ の Q上での最小分解体をLと書き、G = Gal(L/Q)とおく、 $F(\lambda)$ は Q上既約 なので、Gの $\{d,\beta,\epsilon\}$ への作用は推移的になるので、 $G\cong A_3$ または $G\cong S_3$ となる

 $\Delta = (d-\beta)(d-\gamma)(\beta-\gamma)$ とがくと、 $\Delta^2 = D = q^2$ より、 $\Delta = \pm q \in Q$ となる ゆえに、任義のの任何について、 $\sigma(\Delta) = \Delta$ となり、 σ は $\{d,\beta,\gamma\}$ の偶置換になる、f たがって、 $g \cong A_3 \cong C_3$ 、 Γ

注意 $F(x-1) = (x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 - 3 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 3x^2 - 6x + 3 - 3 = x^3 - 3x - 1$. $x^3 - 3x - 1 + 0$ 上 既的になり、そのの上での最小分解体は上と同じしになり、Gal(L/Q) $\cong A_3 \cong C_3$ となる。