

単拡大定理 = 問題5-5 (とその一般化)

単拡大定理の例

注 $\mathbb{Q}(\omega^3\sqrt[3]{7}) \subsetneq \mathbb{Q}(\omega, \sqrt[3]{7})$ に注意

① $\mathbb{Q}(\omega, \sqrt[3]{7}) = \mathbb{Q}(\omega + \sqrt[3]{7})$. ここで $\omega = e^{2\pi i/3} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$,

$\omega + \sqrt[3]{7}$ の \mathbb{Q} 上での最小多項式は $x^6 + 3x^5 + 6x^4 - 7x^3 - 15x^2 + 24x + 64$.

[https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=%28x-%28w%2Ba%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2%2Ba%29%29%28x-%28w%2Bw%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2%2Bw%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2a%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2%2Bw%5E2a%29%29+where+%7Ba%3D7%5E%281%2F3%29%2C+w%3D%28-1%2BE%288%9A%28-3%29%29%2F2%7D&lang=ja](https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=%28x-%28w%2Ba%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2%2Ba%29%29%28x-%28w%2Bw%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2%2Bw%29%29%28x-%28w%2Bw%5E2a%29%29%28x-%28w%5E2%2Bw%5E2a%29%29+where+%7Ba%3D7%5E%281%2F3%29%2C+w%3D%28-1%2BE%288%9A%28-3%29%29%2F2%7D&lang=ja)



Input interpretation

$(x - (w + a))(x - (w^2 + a))(x - (w + w a))(x - (w^2 + w a))(x - (w + w^2 a))(x - (w^2 + w^2 a))$ where $a = \sqrt[3]{7}$, $w = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{-3})$

Result

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3}) - \sqrt[3]{7}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3}) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3})\right) \\ \left(x - \frac{1}{4}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt[3]{7}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{4}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})\right) \\ \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3})\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 - \frac{1}{4}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2\right)$$

Expanded form

$$x^6 + 3x^5 + 6x^4 - 7x^3 - 15x^2 + 24x + 64$$

<https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=Is+64+%2B+24+x+-+15+x%5E2+-+7+x%5E3+%2B+6+x%5E4+%2B+3+x%5E5+%2B+x%5E6+irreducible%3F&lang=ja>



Is 64 + 24 x - 15 x^2 - 7 x^3 + 6 x^4 + 3 x^5 + x^6 irreducible?

Input

IrreduciblePolynomialQ[64 + 24 x - 15 x^2 - 7 x^3 + 6 x^4 + 3 x^5 + x^6]

Result

True

↑ $a = \sqrt[3]{7}$ とおいたときの, $w+a, w^2+a, w+wa, w^2+wa, w+w^2a, w^2+w^2a$ を根全体に持つ多項式 ($w+a$ の \mathbb{Q} 上での最小多項式になる) を計算している.

つづく

$$\omega = e^{2\pi i/3} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \quad \alpha = \sqrt[3]{7}, \quad \theta = \omega + \alpha \text{ とおく.}$$

$$F_\omega(x) = x^2 + x + 1, \quad F_\alpha(x) = x^3 - 7,$$

$$G(x) = F_\omega(\theta - x) = (x - \theta)^2 + (\theta - x) + 1 = x^2 - (2\theta + 1)x + \theta^2 + \theta + 1 \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd(G(x), F_\alpha(x)) &= x - \sqrt[3]{7} = x - \frac{(2\theta + 1)(\theta^2 + \theta + 1) + 7}{3\theta(\theta + 1)} \\ \sqrt[3]{7} &= \frac{(2\theta + 1)(\theta^2 + \theta + 1) + 7}{3\theta(\theta + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

Euclidの
互除法
の結果

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - (2\theta + 1)x + \theta^2 + \theta + 1 \quad \overline{) x^3 - (2\theta + 1)x^2 + (\theta^2 + \theta + 1)x - 7} \\ x^3 - (2\theta + 1)x^2 + (\theta^2 + \theta + 1)x \\ \hline (2\theta + 1)x^2 - (\theta^2 + \theta + 1)x - 7 \\ (2\theta + 1)x^2 - (2\theta + 1)^2x + (2\theta + 1)(\theta^2 + \theta + 1) \\ \hline 3\theta(\theta + 1)x - ((2\theta + 1)(\theta^2 + \theta + 1) + 7) \end{array}$$

<https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=%28%282t%2B1%29%28t%5E2%2Bt%2B1%29%2B7%29%2F%283t%28t%2B1%29%29+where+%7Bt%3D%28-1%2B%5E2%88%9A%28-3%29%29%2F2%2B7%5E2%81%2F3%29%7D&lang=ja>

Input interpretation

$$\frac{(2t + 1)(t^2 + t + 1) + 7}{3t(t + 1)} \text{ where } t = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{-3}) + \sqrt[3]{7}$$

Result

$$\frac{7 + \left(1 + 2\left(\sqrt[3]{7} + \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})\right)\right)\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{7} + \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3}) + \left(\sqrt[3]{7} + \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})\right)^2\right)}{3\left(\sqrt[3]{7} + \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})\right)\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{7} + \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})\right)}$$

Alternate forms

$$\sqrt[3]{7}$$

正しい

$\theta = \omega + \sqrt[3]{7}, \quad \omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$
 のとき,

$$\frac{(2\theta + 1)(\theta^2 + \theta + 1) + 7}{3\theta(\theta + 1)} = \sqrt[3]{7}$$

2 $\mathbb{Q}(\omega, \sqrt[3]{7}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, \sqrt[3]{7}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3} + \sqrt[3]{7})$ ($\omega = e^{2\pi i/3} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$) である。

$\sqrt{-3} + \sqrt[3]{7}$ の \mathbb{Q} 上での最小多項式は $x^6 + 9x^4 - 14x^3 + 27x^2 + 126x + 76$

<https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=%28x-%28v%2Ba%29%29%28x-%28-v%2Ba%29%29%28x-%28v%2Bwa%29%29%28x-%28-v%2Bwa%29%29%28x-%28v%2Bw%5E2a%29%29%28x-%28-v%2Bw%5E2a%29%29%20where%20%7Ba%3D7%5E%281%2F3%29%2C%20v%3D%5E%288%29%2C%20w%3D%28-1%2Bv%29%2F2%7D>



Input interpretation

$(x - (v + a))(x - (-v + a))(x - (v + wa))(x - (-v + wa))(x - (v + w^2a))(x - (-v + w^2a))$ where $a = \sqrt[3]{7}$, $v = \sqrt{-3}$, $w = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + v)$

Result

$$\left(x - \sqrt[3]{7} - i\sqrt{3}\right)\left(x - \sqrt[3]{7} + i\sqrt{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3}) - i\sqrt{3}\right) \\ \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3}) + i\sqrt{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 - i\sqrt{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[3]{7}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 + i\sqrt{3}\right)$$

Expanded form

$$x^6 + 9x^4 - 14x^3 + 27x^2 + 126x + 76$$

<https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=Is%2076%20%2B%20126%20x%20%2B%2027%20x%5E2%20-%2014%20x%5E3%20%2B%209%20x%5E4%20%2B%20x%5E6%20irreducible%3F>



Is $76 + 126x + 27x^2 - 14x^3 + 9x^4 + x^6$ irreducible?

Input

IrreduciblePolynomialQ[$76 + 126x + 27x^2 - 14x^3 + 9x^4 + x^6$]

Result

True

$v = \sqrt{-3}$, $a = \sqrt[3]{7}$ のとき

$v + a, -v + a, v + wa, -v + wa, v + w^2a, -v + w^2a$

を根全体に持つ多項式を計算している。

っく

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{7}, \quad \nu = \sqrt{-3}, \quad \eta = \nu + \alpha \text{ とおく.}$$

$$F_\nu(x) = x^2 + 3, \quad F_\alpha(x) = x^3 - 7.$$

$$H(x) = F_\nu(\eta - x) = (x - \eta)^2 + 3 = x^2 - 2\eta x + \eta^2 + 3 \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\gcd(H(x), F_\alpha(x)) = x - \sqrt[3]{7}$$

$$= x - \frac{2\eta(\eta^2 + 3) + 7}{3(\eta^2 - 1)}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{7} = \frac{2\eta(\eta^2 + 3) + 7}{3(\eta^2 - 1)}.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2\eta x + \eta^2 + 3 \quad \overline{) \begin{array}{l} x^3 \\ x^3 - 2\eta x^2 + (\eta^2 + 3)x - 7 \\ \hline 2\eta x^2 - (\eta^2 + 3)x - 7 \\ 2\eta x^2 - 4\eta^2 x + 2\eta(\eta^2 + 3) \\ \hline 3(\eta^2 - 1)x - (2\eta(\eta^2 + 3) + 7) \end{array}} \end{array}$$

Euclidの互除法の
計算結果

<https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=%282t%28t%5E2%2B3%29%2B7%29%2F%283%28t%5E2-1%29%29+where+%7Bt%3D%E2%88%9A%28-3%29%2B7%5E%281%2F3%29%7D&lang=ja>

Input interpretation

$$\frac{2t(t^2 + 3) + 7}{3(t^2 - 1)} \text{ where } t = \sqrt{-3} + \sqrt[3]{7}$$

Result

$$\frac{7 + 2(\sqrt[3]{7} + i\sqrt{3})(3 + (\sqrt[3]{7} + i\sqrt{3})^2)}{3(-1 + (\sqrt[3]{7} + i\sqrt{3})^2)}$$

Alternate forms

$$\sqrt[3]{7}$$

等しい

$\eta = \sqrt{-3} + \sqrt[3]{7}$ のとき,

$$\frac{2\eta(\eta^2 + 3) + 7}{3(\eta^2 - 1)} = \sqrt[3]{7}$$

3 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$ である. $\alpha = \sqrt{2}$, $\beta = \sqrt{3}$, $\theta = \alpha + \beta$ とおく.

特別に易しい場合

$$F_\alpha(x) = x^2 - 2, \quad F_\beta(x) = x^2 - 3. \quad G(x) = F_\alpha(\theta - x) = x^2 - 2\theta x + \theta^2 - 2 \quad \text{とおく,}$$
$$\gcd(G(x), F_\beta(x)) = x - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$x^2 - 2\theta x + \theta^2 - 2 \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline x^2 - 3 \\ \hline x^2 - 2\theta x + \theta^2 - 2 \\ \hline 2\theta x - (\theta^2 + 1) \end{array}$$

$$F_\beta(x) = G(x) + 2\theta \left(x - \frac{\theta^2 + 1}{2\theta} \right)$$

$$\gcd(G(x), F_\beta(x)) = x - \frac{\theta^2 + 1}{2\theta}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } \sqrt{3} = \frac{\theta^2 + 1}{2\theta}.$$

$$\left(\text{確認} \right) \quad \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}, \quad \frac{\theta^2 + 1}{2\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{\theta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{3}$$

$\theta = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ の \mathbb{Q} 上での最小多項式:

$$\begin{aligned} F_\theta(x) &= (x - (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}))(x - (-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}))(x - (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}))(x - (-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})) \\ &= ((x + \sqrt{3})^2 - 2)((x - \sqrt{3})^2 - 2) = (x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 1) \\ &= (x^2 + 1)^2 - (2\sqrt{3}x)^2 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - 12x^2 = x^4 - 10x^2 + 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

4 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{3})$ である. $\alpha = \sqrt[3]{2}$, $\beta = \sqrt[3]{3}$, $\theta = \alpha + \beta$ とおく.

$F_\alpha(x) = x^3 - 2$, $F_\beta(x) = x^3 - 3$ とおく.

$G(x) = -F_\alpha(\theta - x) = (x - \theta)^3 + 2 = x^3 - 3\theta x^2 + 3\theta^2 x - \theta^3 + 2$ とおく.

$\gcd(G(x), F_\beta(x)) = x - \beta$ となることを示せる (共通根は β だけ). ← 自分で示せ.

$H(x) = F_\beta(x) - G(x) = 3\theta x^2 - 3\theta^2 x + \theta^3 - 5$ とおく.

```
In [23]: f = x^3 - a
g = x^3 - p
display(results(z, x, f, g))

0.034458 seconds (430.12 k allocations: 27.470 MiB, 32.49% gc time)

F_alpha(x) = x^3 - a
F_beta(x) = x^3 - p
R_alpha+beta(z) = z^9 + (-3a - 3p)z^6 + (3a^2 - 21ap + 3p^2)z^3 - a^3 - 3a^2p - 3ap^2 - p^3
R_alpha+beta(alpha+beta) = 0
beta_plus(z) = (z^4 + (-a + 2p)z) / (2z^3 + a + p)
beta_plus(alpha+beta) = beta is true
R_alpha*beta(z) = z^9 - 3apz^6 + 3a^2p^2z^3 - a^3p^3
R_alpha*beta(alpha*beta) = 0
beta_mult(z) = -1
beta_mult(alpha*beta) = beta is false
1-subresultant = (6z^4 + (3a + 3p)z)x - 3z^5 + (3a - 6p)z^2
root of 1-subresultant = (z^4 + (-a + 2p)z) / (2z^3 + a + p)
```

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{x - 2\theta} \\ 3\theta x^2 - 3\theta^2 x + \theta^3 - 5 \\ \underline{3\theta x^3 - 9\theta^2 x^2 + 9\theta^3 x - 3\theta^4 + 6\theta} \\ 3\theta x^3 - 3\theta^2 x^2 + (\theta^3 - 5)x \\ \underline{-6\theta^2 x^2 + (8\theta^3 + 5)x - 3\theta^4 + 6\theta} \\ -6\theta^2 x^2 + 6\theta^3 - 2\theta^4 + 10\theta \\ \underline{ (2\theta^3 + 5)x - (\theta^4 + 4\theta)} \end{array}$$

Euclid 互除法の結果

$R(x) = 3\theta G(x) - (x - 2\theta)H(x) = (2\theta^3 + 5)x - (\theta^4 + 4\theta)$ とおく.

$\therefore x - \beta = \gcd(G(x), H(x)) = \frac{R(x)}{2\theta^3 + 5} = x - \frac{\theta(\theta^3 + 4)}{2\theta^3 + 5}$, ← $a=2, p=3$

$\therefore \boxed{\frac{\theta(\theta^3 + 4)}{2\theta^3 + 5} = \beta}$

これより, $\mathbb{Q}(\theta) = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)$ であることがわかる.

$$\frac{\theta(\theta^3+4)}{2\theta^3+5} = \beta \text{ の確認}$$

$$(\text{分母}) = 2\theta^3+5 = 6\alpha^2\beta + 6\alpha\beta^2 + \overbrace{15}^{2(2+3)+5}$$

$$(\text{分母}) \times \beta = 6\alpha^2\beta^2 + 18\alpha + 15\beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{分子}) &= \theta(\theta^3+4) = (\alpha+\beta)(3\alpha^2\beta + 3\alpha\beta^2 + \overbrace{9}^{2+3+4}) \\ &= 6\beta + 3\alpha^2\beta^2 + 9\alpha + 3\alpha^2\beta^2 + 9\alpha + 9\beta \\ &= 6\alpha^2\beta^2 + 18\alpha + 15\beta = (\text{分母}) \times \beta. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\theta(\theta^3+4)}{2\theta^3+5} = \beta.$$

□

$[\mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta) : \mathbb{Q}] = 9$ を別に示せるので, θ の \mathbb{Q} 上での 最小多項式 は 9 次になる.

$$\theta^3 = \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2\beta + 3\alpha\beta^2 + \beta^3 = 3\alpha^2\beta + 3\alpha\beta^2 + 5 = 3\alpha\beta\theta + 5.$$

$$3\alpha\beta\theta = \theta^3 - 5 \text{ の両辺を 3 乗すると } \underline{162}\theta^3 = \theta^9 - 15\theta^6 + 75\theta^3 - 125.$$

$$\text{すなわち, } \boxed{\theta^9 - 15\theta^6 - 87\theta^3 - 125 = 0.}$$

$$3^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot 3^4 = 2 \cdot 81 = 162$$

ゆえに, θ の \mathbb{Q} 上での 最小多項式 は $F_\theta(x) = x^9 - 15x^6 - 87x^3 - 125$.

終結式との関係

(この話については理解できなくてもよい.)

多項式 $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i$ と $g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n b_j x^j$ に対して, $(m+n) \times (m+n)$ の行列式で

$$\text{res}_x(f, g) = \begin{vmatrix} a_m & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ & & a_m & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 \\ b_n & \cdots & b_1 & b_0 & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ & & b_n & \cdots & b_1 & b_0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} a_m \\ \vdots \\ a_1 \\ a_0 \end{matrix}} \right\} n \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} b_n \\ \vdots \\ b_1 \\ b_0 \end{matrix}} \right\} m \end{matrix}$$

と定義される $\text{res}_x(f, g)$ を f と g の resultant

例 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
 $g(x) = px^2 + qx + r$
 のとき,

$$\text{res}_x(f, g) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & c \\ p & q & r & 0 \\ 0 & p & q & r \end{vmatrix}$$

(Sylvesterの) 終結式と呼ぶ. $f(x) = a_m \prod_{i=1}^m (x - \alpha_i)$, $g(x) = b_n \prod_{j=1}^n (x - \beta_j)$ のとき,

$$(*) \quad \text{res}_x(f, g) = a_m^n b_n^m \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n (\alpha_i - \beta_j).$$

← 証明は 佐武一郎『線型代数学』の pp. 70-74 にある.

これより, z の多項式 $h(z)$ を $h(z) = \text{res}_x(f(z-x), g(x))$ と定めると,

$h(\alpha_1 + \beta_1) = 0$ が成立する.

β_1 を根に持つ
 $f(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 - x)$ は $x = \beta_1$ を根に持つ

(*) をみとめれば "証明は易しいので" 挑戦してみよ,

$\deg h(z) = mn$ となることも示せる.

これらの結果は $\alpha_1 + \beta_1$ の最小多項式を求めるために役に立つ,

$f(x), g(x)$ の係数は不定元であると仮定する. ← 簡単のための仮定

$\alpha_1 + \beta_1$ の有理式で β_1 になるものは $f(z-x)$ と $g(x)$ の 1 次の部分終結式の根として得られる. $f(x)$ と $g(x)$ の k 次の部分終結式は次のように定義される.

$$S_k^x(f, g) := \begin{vmatrix} a_m & \cdots & a_{1+k-(n-k-1)} & x^{n-k-1}f(x) \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & a_m & \cdots & a_{1+k} & f(x) \\ b_n & \cdots & b_{1+k-(m-k-1)} & x^{m-k-1}g(x) \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & b_n & \cdots & b_{1+k} & g(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

← $(m+n-2k) \times (m+n-2k)$ の行列式
(これは x について k 次以下になる)

← (注) $S_0^x(f, g) = \text{res}_x(f, g)$ となることを示せる. 自分で示してみよ.

たとえば $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, $g(x) = px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s$ のとき,

$$S_1^x(f, g) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & xf(x) \\ & a & f(x) \\ p & q & g(x) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & ax^3 + bx^2 + cx \\ 0 & a & ax^2 + bx + c \\ p & q & px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & cx \\ & a & bx + c \\ p & q & rx + s \end{vmatrix}.$$

$\xrightarrow{x^2 \text{ 倍して } \downarrow}$ $\xrightarrow{x^3 \text{ 倍して } \downarrow}$

$S_1^x(f(z-x), g(x))$ は z の多項式を係数とする x の 1 次式になり,

その根として得られる z の有理関数に $\alpha_1 + \beta_1$ を代入すると値は β_1 になる

```
In [13]: f = x^2 - a
g = x^3 - p
dispalresults(z, x, f, g)
subresultant(f(z-x), g, 1) |> rootdeg1 |> rhs -> dispeq("\\text{root of 1-subresultant}", rhs)
```

0.057067 seconds (201.86 k allocations: 12.256 MiB, 28.52% gc time, 83.09% compilation time)

$$F_{\alpha}(x) = x^2 - a$$

$$F_{\beta}(x) = x^3 - p$$

$$R_{\alpha+\beta}(z) = z^6 - 3az^4 - 2pz^3 + 3a^2z^2 - 6apz - a^3 + p^2$$

$$R_{\alpha+\beta}(\alpha + \beta) = 0$$

$$\beta_{\text{plus}}(z) = \frac{2z^3 - 2az + p}{3z^2 + a}$$

$$\beta_{\text{plus}}(\alpha + \beta) = \beta \text{ is true}$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta}(z) = z^6 - a^3p^2$$

$$R_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\beta) = 0$$

$$\beta_{\text{mult}}(z) = \frac{ap}{z^2}$$

$$\beta_{\text{mult}}(\alpha\beta) = \beta \text{ is true}$$

$$\text{root of 1-subresultant} = \frac{2z^3 - 2az + p}{3z^2 + a}$$

等しい

$$F_{\alpha}(\alpha) = 0, \text{ i.e. } \alpha^2 = a,$$

$$F_{\beta}(\beta) = 0, \text{ i.e. } \beta^3 = p \text{ と可なり,}$$

$$R_{\alpha+\beta}(\alpha + \beta) = 0 \text{ から}$$

$$\beta_{\text{plus}}(\alpha + \beta) = \beta \text{ となる.}$$

特に $a=2, b=3$ のとき,

$$\beta_{\text{plus}}(z) = \frac{2z^3 - 4z + 3}{3z^2 + 2}$$

$$= \frac{2z(z^2 - 2) + 3}{3z^2 + 2}$$

問題5-4の
場合

$$f(z-x) = x^2 - 2zx + z^2 - a \text{ より}$$

$$S_1^x(f(z-x), g(x)) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2z & (z^2 - a)x \\ 0 & 1 & -2zx + z^2 - a \\ 1 & 0 & -p \end{vmatrix} = (3z^2 + a)x - (2z^3 - 2az + p)$$