

U8: Simple extension
 { splitting field α, β algebraic over F

Lemma: $\text{char } F = 0, E = F(\alpha, \beta)$, then $\exists r$ st. $r \in E, E = F(r)$

即 $\text{char } F = 0$ 时, $F(\alpha, \beta)$ 可用 $F(r), r \in F(\alpha, \beta)$ 代替, \therefore 是 simple extension

proof: 设 $f(x) = m_{\alpha, F}, g(x) = m_{\beta, F}, r = \alpha + c\beta$. Some $c \in F$

设 $h(x) = f(r - cx), h(\beta) = f(r - c\beta) = f(\alpha) = 0$

$c \in F \subseteq F(r), r \in F(r) \therefore h(x) = f(r - cx) \in F(r)[x]$ f irr over $F, \therefore h$ 也 irr over F

由上, $h(\beta) = g(\beta) = 0$

h, g irreducible over $F, \text{char } F = 0, \therefore h, g$ 均 separable 有单因子

$\therefore \gcd(h(x), g(x)) = (x - \beta_1)(x - \beta_2) \cdots (x - \beta_r), \beta_i$ 为共同 root. $\beta_i \neq \beta_j$

① β 是唯一-common root 是在 h, g 的分裂域上的 gcd

$\exists s(x), t(x): sh + tg = x - \beta \quad \therefore s$ 和 $t \in K[x], K = \text{splitting field of } h \& g \text{ over } F$

$\therefore x - \beta \in F(r)[x]; \beta \in F(r), \alpha = r - c\beta \in F(r);$ 即 $F(\alpha, \beta) \subseteq F(r),$ 由: $F(r) = F(\alpha, \beta)$

②: 若还有其它 root, (考虑 2 个) β' 和 β

$0 = h(\beta') = f(r - c\beta') = f(\alpha + c(\beta - \beta')) = 0$

记: $\alpha' = \alpha + c(\beta - \beta')$ $c = \frac{\alpha' - \alpha}{\beta - \beta'} \in F, \alpha'$ 是 f 的根

记 $\deg f = m, \deg g = n, \alpha'$ 最多 m 种, β' 最多 n 种 $\therefore c$ 取值情况有限

F infinite \therefore 可以通过取其它的 c , 让情况 ② \rightarrow ①

The $\text{char } F = 0, \forall$ finite extension of F is simple extension

finite $\Rightarrow E = F(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), \alpha_i$ alge over F

$\therefore E = F(\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \dots + c_n\alpha_n)$

The F is finite field; \forall finite extension of F is simple extension

Th1 + Th2: 有限扩张 (\Rightarrow 代数扩张) 一定是单扩张

proof: $F = F_{p^d}, E = F_{p^n} \quad d | n \quad Q: d | n$ 为什么, HW10, T10(1), 还不会

$E^* = \langle \alpha \rangle$, then $E = F(\alpha)$

例 1: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega) \quad \omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2} + \omega)$

$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega^2) : \mathbb{Q}] = 6$, 我一开始以为是 3. $x^3 - 2 = 0$

Method 1: $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 3, [\mathbb{Q}(\omega) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$. 互质 $\therefore [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] \times [\mathbb{Q}(\omega) : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega) : \mathbb{Q}]$

2: $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}(\omega)]$ 和 $[\mathbb{Q}(\omega) : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})]$ 都不好求,

先弄成 simple extension, 求 $[\mathbb{Q}(\omega + \sqrt[3]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = \deg(m_{\omega + \sqrt[3]{2}, \mathbb{Q}})$

$$\{a+bt: a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p\}$$

$$F = \left\{ \frac{a_1+bt}{a_2+bt} : a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{F}_p, a_2+bt \neq 0 \right\}$$

Example 2. Let $R = \mathbb{F}_p[t]$ and let F be the fraction field of R denoted by $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. Then $\text{char } F = p$ and $|F| = \infty$. [Let $f(x) = x^p - t \in F[x]$. Suppose α is a root of $f(x)$. Then $f(x) = (x - \alpha)^p$.]

Claim: $f(x)$ is irreducible in $F[x]$.

条件: 即 $t = a^p$?

Suppose $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$, $1 \leq \deg g < \deg f$. Then $g(x) \mid f(x) = (x - \alpha)^p$, and $g(x) = (x - \alpha)^m = \dots Ax + t\alpha^m$. Thus $\alpha^m \in F$. Since $F = \mathbb{F}_p(t)$. Now $t = \alpha^p$ since $\gcd(p, m) = 1$ we have $\alpha \in F$.

Contradiction.

char $\neq 0$. field 有限, 只针对数域?

为啥?

why not

"F" 这种字母是默认数域吗

即多项式:

• $f(x) \in F[x]$. K is splitting field for $f(x)$ over F ; $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m a_i(x - \alpha_i)^{k_i}$, $a_i \neq 0$, $\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j$; 则:

$x - \alpha_i$ 是 f 的 k_i 重因式, $k_i = 1$ 称为单因式, α_i 是 k_i 重根

«越» p120, lem 3.2: $f(x) \in F[x]$, α 是 $f(x) = 0$ 的 k 重根, $f'(x)$ 为导数

1) $\text{char}(F) \nmid k$, $f(x) = 0$ 以 α 为 $k-1$ 重根

2) $\text{char}(F) \mid k$, $f'(x) = 0$ 中, α 至少是 k 重根,

prop 3.3: $f(x) \in F[x]$, $f(x) = 0$ 有重根 $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(f(x), f'(x)) \neq 1$

prop 3.4: $f(x) \in F[x]$ irreducible, $f(x)$ 无重根 $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) \neq 0$ (指不恒=0)

\Rightarrow 若 $f'(x) = 0$, $(f'(x), f(x)) = f(x)$

\Leftarrow 若有重根, $\gcd(f', f) \neq 1$,

f irreducible, f 因子只有 1 和 f $\therefore \gcd(f', f) = f$

$f(x) \mid f'(x)$ 与 $\deg(f') < \deg(f)$ 矛盾 若 $f' \neq 0$

prop 3.5: $\text{char}(F) = 0$, $f \text{ irr in } F[x]$; then: f 在 K 上无重根

在 F 上不可分, x^2+1 在 \mathbb{Q} 上 reducible, 在 \mathbb{R} 上 irr

def: F is field, $f(x) \in F[x]$ irreducible; K is splitting field of $f(x)$ over F ,

若 $f(x)$ 在 $K[x]$ 中所有因式均为单因式, f 是 F 上的可分多项式.

p127 prop 3.7+3.8 $f \text{ irr in } F[x]$, f 在 F 上可分, 真吗?

对 F finite 或 infinite 讨论