

Крайни полета

$|F| < \infty$, F -поле

$\text{char } F \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{char } F = p$ - просто

Св.-во K, M полета, $K \subset M$
 $\Rightarrow M$ е лнн. пр.-во над K

$\dim_K M = [M:K]$ - степента на разширение

T / F - крайно $\Rightarrow |F| = p^n$, p - просто число

$\Rightarrow \text{char } F = p$ - просто число

F_0 - простото подполе на F : $F_0 \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$

F е лнн. пр.-во над $\mathbb{Z}_p \Rightarrow$

$F = \{ d_1 e_1 + \dots + d_n e_n \mid d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \}$

когато $\text{char } T = 0$
 $kl \neq sl$ за $k \neq s$, $k, s \in T$

Д-во

$+$: $M \times M \rightarrow M$
 $a, b \rightarrow a+b$

$\alpha \in K \subset M$, $x \in M$, $y \in M$
 $\alpha x \in M$, $1x = x$
 $(\alpha + \beta)x = \alpha x + \beta x$
 $\alpha(x + y) = \alpha x + \alpha y$
 $(\alpha\beta)x = \alpha(\beta x)$

$F = M \Rightarrow \exists$ базис e_1, \dots, e_n
 $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} F = n$

$|F| = |\{ (d_1, \dots, d_n) \mid d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \}| = p^n$

Св-во // Нека F - поле, $|F| = p^n$, p - просто $\Rightarrow \underline{a p^n = a}$, $\forall a \in F$ $GF(p^n)$ Д-во $|F^*| = p^n - 1$

Т // Ако p е просто число и $n \in \mathbb{N}$ съществува поле с p^n елемента и това поле е единствено с точност до изоморфизъм

$$\begin{aligned} a \neq 0 &\Rightarrow a \in F^* \\ a^{p^n-1} &= 1 \\ a p^n &= a, \forall a \neq 0 \\ 0 p^n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Д-во // (3) $f = x^{p^n} - x \in \mathbb{Z}_p[x] \Rightarrow T = L$; $|L| = p^n$

T е поле на разлаганата на f над \mathbb{Z}_p

$$L = \{ \alpha \in T \mid \alpha^{p^n} - \alpha = 0 \}$$

- L поле, $\mathbb{Z}_p \subset L$

$\Rightarrow L \stackrel{!}{=} T$ - поле на разлаг.

- има ли кратни корени f ?

$$f' = p^n x^{p^n-1} = -1 \quad (\text{char } F = p)$$

$(f, f') = 1$ \Rightarrow няма общи корени

L - поле $(\mathbb{Z}_p \subset L \Rightarrow \text{char } L = p)$

$$\alpha^{p^n} = \alpha, \beta^{p^n} = \beta \in L \subset T$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^{p^n} = \alpha - \beta \in L$$

$$(\alpha \beta)^{p^n} = \alpha^{p^n} \beta^{p^n} = \alpha \cdot \beta \in L$$

$$(\alpha^{-1})^{p^n} = (\alpha^{p^n})^{-1} = \alpha^{-1} \in L$$

$\Rightarrow L$ е поле $\mathbb{Z}_p \subset L$

① K - поле, $|K| = p^n \Rightarrow \text{char } K = p \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \cong F_0 \subset K$
 $\Rightarrow \exists a \in K: a^{p^n} - a = 0 \Rightarrow$ всеки елемент от K е корен
 $\Rightarrow K$ е изоморфно на полето K $1x^{p^n} - x \in F_0[x] = \mathbb{Z}_p[x]$
 разлагане на $F \Rightarrow$ от единственост на полето и разлагане

(G, \circ) Абелева група

1) Ако $|a| = \kappa \Rightarrow |a^s| = \frac{\kappa}{(\kappa, s)}$

2) Ако $|a| = \kappa, |b| = s$ и $(\kappa, s) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow |ab| = \kappa \cdot s$

3) Ако $|a| = \kappa$ и $|b| = s \Rightarrow$
 $b \in G$ има елемент от
 $\text{ord } [\kappa, s]$

$\kappa = p_1^{r_1} \dots p_l^{r_l}; s = p_1^{t_1} \dots p_l^{t_l}$

p_i - различни прости числа
 $r_i \geq 0; t_i \geq 0$

$|a^{\frac{\kappa}{p_i^{t_i}}}| = p_i^{r_i} \quad |b^{\frac{s}{p_i^{t_i}}}| = p_i^{t_i}$

$m_i = \max\{r_i, t_i\}$
 $\Rightarrow \exists |c_i| = p_i^{m_i} \quad i = 1, \dots, l$

$\Rightarrow |c_1 \dots c_l| = p_1^{m_1} \dots p_l^{m_l}$

$p_1^{m_l} \dots p_l^{m_l} = \text{НОК}[\kappa, s]$

Т/ F -крайно поле $\Rightarrow F^*$ е циклическа група

До-во $|F| = p^n, |F^*| = p^n - 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \mid p^n - 1, \forall \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \in F$

Нека $\beta \in F^*$ и β има max $\text{per} \quad |\beta| = m \Rightarrow \boxed{m \mid p^n - 1} \text{ (1)}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha \mid |\beta| = m, \forall \alpha \in F^*$

Допускане, $\exists \alpha \in F^* : \alpha \nmid |\beta| \Rightarrow [\alpha, |\beta|] > |\beta|$

$\Rightarrow \exists \gamma \in F^* : |\gamma| = \text{НОК}[\alpha, |\beta|] > m \Rightarrow \text{противоречие}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in F^* : \alpha \mid |\beta| : \alpha \nmid m \Rightarrow \alpha^m = 1$

$\forall \alpha \in F^* : \alpha \text{ е корен на } x^m - 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow |F^*| \leq m$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{p^n - 1 \leq m} \text{ (2)}$

$\Rightarrow m = p^n - 1 \Rightarrow |\beta| = p^n - 1 = |F^*| \Rightarrow F^* = \langle \beta \rangle$

примитивен елемент в полето $\mathbb{F}(p^n)$ — елемент, който поразява F^* — мултипл. група

$\mathbb{T} /$ Если F -поле, $|F| \neq p^n$
 \Rightarrow 1) Ако $L < F$ (погноре) $\Rightarrow |L| = p^s$ и $s | n$.
 2) Ако $s | n \Rightarrow \exists$ погноре \mathbb{T} на F с p^s елемента

Д-во

1) $L < F$, $|L| = p^s$ ($\text{char } F \neq \text{char } L = p$) $s \leq n$
 $L^* < F^*$ $|L^*| = p^s - 1$, $|F^*| = p^n - 1 \Rightarrow (p^s - 1) | (p^n - 1) \Rightarrow \underline{s | n}$
 рпуну

$L < F \Rightarrow F$ елих. пр-во на $L \Rightarrow \dim_L F = t$
 $\Rightarrow F \cong \{ (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t) \mid \alpha_i \in L \} \Rightarrow |F| = |L|^t = \begin{cases} n=st \\ s | n \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow p^n = (p^s)^t$

2) $s | n \Rightarrow (p^s - 1) | (p^n - 1)$ в F^* има единствен погнур
 $H < F^*$: $|H| = p^s - 1 \Rightarrow T = H \cup \{0\} = \{ \alpha \mid \alpha^{p^s} = \alpha \}$
 \mathbb{T} -поле на разлагане $x^{p^s} - x$ ~~на~~ $T < F$

$g = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p[x]$ - неразложимый?

$I = (g) \Rightarrow \bar{I} = \mathbb{Z}_p[x]/I$ е поле

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \{ \bar{f}(x) + \bar{I} \mid f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}_p[x] \} \\ &= \{ \bar{c}_0 + \bar{c}_1 x + \dots + \bar{c}_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \bar{I} \mid c_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \} \end{aligned}$$

$(1 + \bar{I}), x + \bar{I}, x^2 + \bar{I}, \dots, x^{n-1} + \bar{I}$ базис

$$x + \bar{I} = \alpha$$

$1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}$ - базис

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \{ c_0 \cdot 1 + c_1 \alpha + c_2 \alpha^2 + \dots + c_{n-1} \alpha^{n-1} \mid c_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \} \\ g(\alpha) = 0 &= \alpha^n + a_{n-1} \alpha^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^n = -(a_{n-1} \alpha^{n-1} + \dots + a_1)$$

$$- |T| = p^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + \bar{I} &= t(x) + \bar{I} \\ \Leftrightarrow f - t \in I &\Leftrightarrow g \mid (f - t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f \equiv t \pmod{g}$$

имеет разложение
при делении на g

$$\mathbb{Z}_5[X] \quad g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5[X]$$

неразложима $I = (g) \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}_5[X]$

$$\mathbb{Z}_5[X]/I = T; \quad - T \text{ - поле}$$

$$- |T| = 5^3 = 125$$

$$x + I = \alpha$$

$1, \alpha, \alpha^2$
базис
на T

$$T = \{a + bx + cx^2 + I \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_5\} =$$

$$= \{a \cdot 1 + b\alpha + c\alpha^2 \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_5\}$$

$$2 + 3\alpha + \alpha^2 = y_1, \quad y_2 = 4 - 2\alpha + 3\alpha^2$$

$$y_1 y_2 : (2 + 3x + x^2 + I)(4 - 2x + 3x^2 + I)$$

$$3x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 3 \mid x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 3$$

$$3x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x$$

$$3x + 1$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x + 3$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 3$$

$$-x^2 - 2x = -x(x)$$

$$y_1 y_2 = 4\alpha^2 + 3\alpha$$

	1	2	3	4	\mathbb{Z}_5
1	1	3	4	2	$\neq 0$
2	1	4	4	1	$\neq 0$
3	1	0	1	1	$\neq 0$
4	1	1	0	3	$\neq 0$

Имеет корни
Имеет корни от
степеней 1, $\deg g = 3$
 $\Rightarrow g$ - неразл.

$$(2 + 3x + x^2)(4 - 2x + 3x^2) \equiv 0$$

$$3 - 4x + x^2 + 2x - x^2 + 4x^3$$

$$+ 4x^2 - 2x^3 + 3x^4$$

$$= 3 - 2x + 4x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4$$

$$g = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_5[x]$$

$$(2\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 4)^{-1} = \beta$$

$$t = 2x^2 + 3x + 4$$

$$(g, t) = 1$$

$$\bar{3} = t - r_1(\bar{3}x + \bar{3})$$

$$\bar{3} = t - (g - t(\bar{3}x + \bar{3}))(\bar{3}x + \bar{3})$$

$$\bar{3} = t(1 + (3x-1)(3x+3)) - g(3x+3)$$

$$\bar{3} = t(4x^2 + x + 3) - g(3x + 3) \quad | :2$$

$$1 = t(3x^2 + 2x + 1) - g(x + 1)$$

$$(2\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 4)^{-1} = 3\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 + \cancel{1}x + \bar{3} \\ x^3 + 4x^2 \\ \hline -2x^2 + x + \bar{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 3x + \bar{4} \\ 3x - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x^2 + x + \bar{3} \\ -2x^2 - 3x - \bar{4} \\ \hline 4x + \bar{2} \end{array}$$

$$g = t(3x-1) + r_1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 3x + \bar{4} \\ 2x^2 + 1x \\ \hline 2x + 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4x + \bar{2} \\ 3x + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4 \\ 2x + 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

$$\underbrace{2x^2 + 3x + 4}_t = \underbrace{(4x + 2)}_r(3x + 3) + 3$$

$$(3x-1)(3x+3) = 9x^2 + 4x - 3x - 3$$

$$|T| = p^n, \quad T^* = \langle \beta \rangle \quad \beta - \text{примитивен за } T$$

Ако g - неразложим полином, който има за корен β
 $\Rightarrow g$ - примитивен полином

$$T = \mathbb{Z}_p[x]/(g) = \left\{ \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \beta + \dots + \gamma_{n-1} \beta^{n-1} \mid \gamma_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \right\} \Bigg/ \begin{matrix} 1, \beta, \dots, \beta^{n-1} \\ \text{базис} \end{matrix}$$

всички елем. са
 ненулеви $\{1, \beta, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^{p^n-2}\} = T^*$

Проверка за
 примит. полином

$$1) \deg g = n$$

$$2) g - \text{неразложим}$$

$$3) g \nmid (x^k - 1), \quad k < p^n - 1$$

забел. $|T^*| = p^n - 1$

$\varphi(p^n - 1)$ броя на примит.
 елем. в полевото

$\frac{\varphi(p^n - 1)}{n}$ броя на
 примитивните
 полиноми
 от ст. n над \mathbb{Z}_p

$$GF(16) = GF(2^4)$$

неразложим на \mathbb{Z}_2

$\deg f = 4$

$$x^4 + x^3 + \bar{1} = g_1$$

$$x^4 + x + \bar{1} = g_2$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + \bar{1} = g_3$$

$$g_3 \mid (x^5 - \bar{1})$$

$$|F| = 16 \quad (F^*) = 15$$

$$\alpha \in F^*: |\alpha| = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 15 \end{cases}$$

g_1, g_2
иррациональны

$$g_1 = x^4 + x^3 + \bar{1} \parallel F = \mathbb{Z}_2[x]/(x^4 + x^3 + \bar{1}), \alpha = x + \bar{1}$$

$\alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3$

	1	α	α^2	α^3
1	(1, 0, 0, 0)	$\alpha^{12} (1, 1, 0, 0)$ $\alpha^{13} (0, 1, 1, 0)$ $\alpha^{14} (0, 0, 1, 1)$ $\alpha^{15} = 1$		
α	(0, 1, 0, 0)			
α^2	(0, 0, 1, 0)			
α^3	(0, 0, 0, 1)			
α^4	1, 0, 0, 1	$\alpha^6 + \alpha^8 = \alpha^4$ α^9		
α^5	1, 1, 0, 1			
α^6	1, 1, 1, 1			
α^7	1, 1, 1, 0			
α^8	0, 1, 1, 1	(1111) (0111) $\hline 1000$ $\alpha^4 = \alpha$ $\alpha^4 = \alpha$ $\alpha^{10} = (010)$		
α^9	1, 0, 1, 0			
α^{10}	0, 1, 0, 1			
α^{11}	1, 0, 1, 1			

$\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \bar{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^4 = \alpha^3 + \bar{1}$

$\alpha^5 = \alpha^4 + \alpha = \alpha^3 + \bar{1} + \alpha$

$\alpha^6 = \alpha^3 + \bar{1} + \alpha + \alpha^2$

$\alpha^7 = (1 + \alpha^3) + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3$

$\alpha^8 = \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3$

$\alpha^9 = \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + 1 + \alpha^3$

$\alpha^{10} = \alpha^3 + \alpha$

$\alpha^{11} = 1 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^2$

$\alpha^{12} = \alpha + 1 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^3$

$\alpha^{13} = \alpha^2 + \alpha$

$\alpha^{14} = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2$

$\alpha^{15} = 1 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^3$

$\alpha^3 + \alpha^3 = 0$