

5.3 Koeffizienten von
 Kürzungen nach

$$\mathbb{Z}[\xi], \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a+bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$Q(\alpha), Q(\omega)$$

Out: F/Q , $[F:Q] = 2$, F - Körpersatz.

$F = Q(\alpha)$, α - Wurzel $ax^2 + bx + c \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$D = D_{Q(\alpha)}$ - Wurzel von $| D_K = \{ \alpha \in K : f(\alpha) = 0 \}$
 $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \ni$

$$\alpha = -\frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \quad R = Q(\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})$$

$(D = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] ? - \text{ne eder})$ $D = D^2$
 $\alpha = \sqrt{d}, d \in \mathbb{Z}$
 ub. ob
 st.

$\text{Gal}(F/Q)$. ($|\text{Gal}(F/Q)| = [F : Q]$)

$$\sigma \in G = \text{Gal}(F/Q) \quad (\sqrt{d})^2 = d$$

$$(\sigma\sqrt{d})^2 = d \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma\sqrt{d} = \pm\sqrt{d}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \sigma\sqrt{d} = \sqrt{d} \\ \text{and} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \sigma\sqrt{d} = -\sqrt{d} \\ (\text{if } a+ib \mapsto a-ib) \end{array}$$

$G = \{ \text{id}, \sqrt{d} \mapsto -\sqrt{d} \}$, F/Q - num. Tech.

$$\alpha \in F \quad \alpha = r + s\sqrt{d}, \quad r, s \in Q$$

$$\sigma(\alpha) = r - s\sqrt{d} = \alpha' \quad - \text{ const.}$$

$$\operatorname{Tr} \alpha = \alpha + \alpha' = 2r \quad \operatorname{N} \alpha = \alpha \alpha' = r^2 - ds^2$$

Lemma, $\gamma \in \mathcal{O} \iff \operatorname{Tr} \gamma, \operatorname{N} \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\square \dots (x-\gamma)(x-\gamma') = x^2 - (\gamma + \gamma')x + \gamma\gamma'$$

Fragestellung: $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_{O(\sqrt{d})}$

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}[\sum \sqrt{d}] & d \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{4} \\ \mathbb{Z}[\frac{-1 + \sqrt{d}}{2}] & , d \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

$\square r = r + s\sqrt{d} \in \mathcal{D} \iff 2r, r^2 - ds^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $r, s \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow s \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 2s \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$m = 2r, n = 2s, k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$m^2 - dk^2 = 4(r^2 - s^2d) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}.$$

$$m^2, n^2 \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}, d \equiv 1, 2, 3 \pmod{4}$$

Case 1:

$$d \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad m^2 - dk^2 \equiv n^2 + 2k^2 \pmod{4}$$

$$d \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad m^2 - dk^2 \equiv n^2 + k^2 \pmod{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \equiv n \pmod{2} \quad \Rightarrow r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$d \geq 1 \quad (\text{4}) \quad m^+ - dn^+ \geq m^+ - n^+ \quad (\text{4})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{viele } m \leq n \geq 0 \quad \text{d.h.} \quad m \leq n \geq 1 \quad (\text{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{2}n\sqrt{d} : m \leq n \quad (\text{2}) \right\}$$

$$\frac{m+n}{2} + n\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{d}}{2}\right) \Rightarrow D \subset \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}}_{\mathbb{Z} \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{d}}{2}} + \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{d}}{2}\right)}_{\mathbb{Z} \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{d}}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{-1+\sqrt{d}}{2} \in D \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{d}}{2} \subset D \quad \blacksquare$$

Kennung: $\delta_F = \text{Grenz F}, \delta_F = \begin{cases} \text{qd, d \geq 2, 3 (4)} \\ d, d \geq 1 \quad (\text{4}) \end{cases}$

(D.h.: $L/k \subset L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_n \subset L$

$$\Delta(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \det(\operatorname{Tr}_{L/k}(\alpha_i \alpha_j))$$

$\alpha_i \in D_K$ $\Delta = \delta_F \Delta(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ he von der Basis $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\square \quad w_1, w_2 = \text{Sgn } D \quad S_F = \det(\text{ir}(w_i, w_j))$$

$$d \geq 2, r(s) \quad w_1 = 1, \quad w_2 = \sqrt{d} I$$

$$d \geq 1(s) \quad w_1 = 1, \quad w_2 = \frac{-I + \sqrt{d} I}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow \dots$ ~~etc.~~

P procedure für: $\langle i : Q \rangle = n$

Technik: $F \cdot Q = \text{max. Tangentialer Abstand}$

$\cap D = D_F \quad (P) = P_1^{e_1} \cdots P_g^{e_g}, \quad e_1 + \cdots + e_g = n$

$|D/P_i| = R_{p^i}, \quad f_1, \dots, f_g = 2, \quad e \neq g = n$

rechnen: $\langle P : Q \rangle = \infty$

Out: $\geq P : Q \geq \infty$

1) $e=2, f=1, g=1 \quad (P) = P^2 \cdot P - \text{viele } \infty$

z.B. von P passende.

2) $e=1, d=1, g=2$ ($P_1 = P, P_2, P_1 \neq P_2$)
 P - peripherale \rightarrow peripherale

1) $e=1, d=2, g=1$, ($P') = P$ (Case 2)
 P - sym. Spur $\rightarrow D$

Erklärung: $P \neq L - \gamma$, P - $\text{as } \rightarrow D$

$P' = \{ \gamma' : \gamma \in P \} = \{ r - s\sqrt{d} : r + s\sqrt{d} \in P \}$

1) $(\frac{\delta_F}{P}) = 0$ ($\Leftrightarrow P \mid \delta_F$): $(P) = P^2$

2) $(\frac{\delta_F}{P}) = 1$ ($P \nmid \delta_F$) $(P) = P \cdot P'$, $P \neq P'$

3) $(\frac{\delta_F}{P}) = -1$ ($P \nmid \delta_F$) $(P) = P$

\square 1) $P \mid \delta_F$ $\delta_F = \begin{cases} \gamma \\ d \end{cases} \Rightarrow P \mid d$.

2) $P = (P, \sqrt{d}) = \{ 2P + \mu\sqrt{d} : \mu \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

$$P^2 = (P, \sqrt{d})(P, \sqrt{d})$$

∴

$$(d, P + \lambda, \sqrt{d}), (d, P + \lambda, \sqrt{d}) =$$

$$= P^2 - \lambda^2 + (d, P_1 + \lambda, d_1) P \sqrt{d} + \lambda, P_1, d =$$

$$= P(Pd, d) + (d, P_1 + \lambda, d_1) \sqrt{d} + \lambda, P_1, \frac{d}{P} =$$

$$\in (P)(P, \sqrt{d}, \frac{d}{P})$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\in I} \leftarrow \gamma, P + \lambda, \sqrt{d} = \gamma, \frac{d}{P}, \gamma \in D$$

$$(P, \frac{d}{P}) = 1 \Rightarrow RP + \frac{d}{P} = 1 \in I$$

$$\Rightarrow I = D$$

$$(P, \sqrt{d})^2 = P^2 \subset (P) \Rightarrow (P) \cdot P^2$$

$$P = (P, \sqrt{d}) \Rightarrow (P) \neq P$$

$$P = \text{nz.} \quad (\text{no } \text{cls } \text{z}) \quad (P) = P^2$$

$$2) \left(\frac{d}{p}\right) = 1 \iff \left(\frac{d}{p}\right)^2 = 1 \iff \exists a \in \mathbb{Z} : \\ a^2 \equiv d \pmod{p}$$

$$P = (p, a + \sqrt{d}), \quad P' = (p, a - \sqrt{d})$$

$$P \cdot P' \subset (p) \underbrace{(p, a + \sqrt{d}, a \cdot \sqrt{d}), \frac{a^2 - d}{p}}_{\text{"I"}}$$

$2a$

$$a + \sqrt{d} + a - \sqrt{d} \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (p, 2a) \subset \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists s \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 2a = rs \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \supseteq \langle p \rangle$$

$$P \cdot P' \subset (p)$$

$$\text{Sow } P \neq P' \quad (p, a + \sqrt{d}) \neq (p, a - \sqrt{d})$$

$$\Rightarrow p, 2a \in P \Rightarrow P \supseteq \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$$

$$\therefore P \neq P'$$

$$P \cdot P' \subset (P) \Leftrightarrow (P' | PP')$$

$$(P' \not\sim P) \Rightarrow P' \subset (P) \Leftrightarrow (P) = P \cdot P'$$

$$2) \left(\frac{S_f}{P}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{d}{P}\right) = -1$$

$$P \mid (P), \quad (P) \subset P$$

$$|D/P| = p^{\pm}, \quad \pm = 1, 2$$

$$\text{In } |D/P| = p$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow D/P \underset{P}{\cong} \forall \bar{z} \in D, P \ni a \in \bar{z} : \bar{z} \subseteq a(P)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{d} \quad \exists a \ni a \in \sqrt{d}(P)$$

$$2, \quad \alpha^2 \in d(P)$$

$$a^r - d \in \underline{P} \quad P \cap \mathbb{Z} = (r) \quad \text{z, } a^r - d \in (r)$$

$\in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a^r \geq d \quad (r)$$

$$- > < \quad \left(\frac{d}{r} \right) = -1$$

$$\text{z, } L = 2 \quad (r) = \underline{P} \quad r \supseteq \underline{\mathbb{Z}}$$

Keges: $r = 2$

$$1) 2 \mid s_i \Rightarrow (2) \supseteq P^L$$

$$2) 2 \nmid x s_f \quad d \leq r (2) \supseteq (2) \supseteq P P' \quad P \neq P'$$

$$3) 2 \nmid \delta_L \quad d \leq s (2) \supseteq (2) \supseteq \underline{P}$$

\square -- \blacksquare

P wesen nur $L \in \mathcal{D}^*$ (es) \Leftarrow

$$\nu L = 1$$

Theorem: $d < 0$, $\alpha_d = \mathcal{D}^*$ - your es.

1) $\alpha_{-1} = \{ \pm 1, \pm i \}$, $|\alpha_{-1}| = 4$

2) $\alpha_{-1} = \{ \pm 1; \pm w; \pm w^2 \}$, $w = -\frac{\sqrt{-d}}{2}$
 $|\alpha_{-1}| = 6$

3, $\alpha_d = \{ \pm 1 \}$, $d < -1$, $d = -2$

Q $d \in \mathbb{Z}, d < 0$, $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$.

$x + \sqrt{d} \in \mathcal{D}$ - es. $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - dx^2 = \pm 1$

$$x^2 + 1 \geq 1$$

es. $|d| > 1$, no soln $(x, y) = (\pm 1, 0)$

es. $|d| \geq 1$, $d = -1$, $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ ^{her}
 $(\pm 1, \mp 1), (\mp 1, \pm 1)$

$$d \geq 1(4) , \quad \mathcal{D} : x + y - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{d}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{2x - y + y\sqrt{d}}{2} = \frac{2 + y\sqrt{d}}{2}$$

$$z \in S(z)$$

$$d - es \quad \leftarrow, \quad z^L - ds^L = y, \quad d < 0$$

$$\leftarrow, \quad z^L + (d + y^L) = y, \quad |d| > 3$$

$$|d| > 3 \quad d = -3 \quad x^L + 3y^L = y - 12$$

Lsgym (Sei $y^L \in \mathbb{Z}$, $d > 0$) \mathcal{D}

such. dass es . $\Rightarrow e \in \mathcal{D}$ - grus.

\exists : $u_d = z \pm e^L$. $u \in \mathcal{D}$

($y^L - ds^L = 1$ - Seien u von
der.)

theorem (Dirichlet's thm): $F - \text{ideal}$
 where $\text{rank } (\sum \tilde{f} : Q) = n$.

Clif. γ is:

$$U_D = \{ \gamma = \zeta^r \cdot \zeta_1^{a_1} \cdots \zeta_r^{a_r}, \quad \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_r \text{ - } \text{cycl. } \\ \text{roots of unity} \}$$

$$D = D - \ell, \quad A = \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \quad \text{pk}$$

$\zeta_m = e^{2\pi i/m}$ will

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \quad \zeta = \zeta_n = e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{n}}, \quad x^n = 1$$

QZ, $F = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ $n \leq$ $a - b$ prime
 hence

$$x^{m-1} = (x-s)(x-s^2) \dots (x-s^{m-1})$$

$\mathbb{Q}(s)$ - sehr leicht klar.

$\mathbb{Q}(s)/\mathbb{Q}$ - erheblich schwer.

Q: $\wp_m(x) = \prod_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} (x-s^a)$, $\deg \wp_m = Q^{(m)}$

Lemma: $x^{m-1} = \prod_{d|m} \wp_d(x)$

D: Sines vereinfacht werden 2 ?

Lemma: $\wp_m \in \mathbb{Z}[s]$

12: Sines ?

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)/\mathbb{Q}) = G_m$$

Lemma: $\exists \theta: G_n \rightarrow U(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ - where ω is a primitive n -th root of unity

$$\square \quad s^n = 1, \quad \sigma \in G_m \quad (\sigma s)^n = 1 \Rightarrow \\ (s = e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{n}}, \quad s_\alpha = e^{-i \frac{\alpha}{n}}) \quad \sigma s = s^{\theta} \\ \theta \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \theta \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \theta = \theta(s)$$

$$\tau = \sigma^{-1} \quad \tau \circ = \text{id} \quad (\tau s)(s) = s \\ \tau(\sigma(s)) = \tau(s^{\theta(\sigma)}) = \\ = (\tau s)^{\theta(\sigma)} = s^{\theta(\tau), \theta(\sigma)} \\ \Rightarrow \theta(\tau, \theta(\sigma)) \equiv 1 \pmod{1}$$

$$g_1, g_2 \in G_n \quad \begin{matrix} \theta(g_1(s)) = (\theta, \theta)(s), & \theta \in G_{n-1} \\ \theta(g_1, g_2(s)) = g_1 \theta(g_2(s)) \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (g_1, g_2) \in \langle \theta(0), \theta(n) \rangle$$

$$\text{Overall: } \theta(s) \in \langle 1 \rangle \quad \theta(s) = (s, \theta(0)) = s \\ \theta = \text{id}$$

θ only in $U(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$

$\mathbb{Q}(s)/\mathbb{Q}$ - Leichter . ,

rein triviale

Lemma : $\mathbb{Q}(s)/\mathbb{Q}$ - Leere Trivie

$$\sum \mathbb{Q}(s) \cdot Q_j = |C_n|$$

Beweis : $|C_n| \mid \varphi(n) \quad \square \quad \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{F}_q$

Um : $\phi_n \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma X]$

$$\square \quad \sigma(\phi_n(x)) = \sigma(\prod_{a \in \Sigma} (x - s^a)) =$$

$$= \prod_{a \in \Sigma} (x - s^{a \cdot \theta(a)}) = \phi_n(x)$$

(a, z)

$$\Rightarrow \phi_n \in \mathbb{Q}[\Sigma X], \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma X] \quad \square$$

Theorem: $\Phi_n(x)$ has $1 \otimes (1 \otimes)$

Proof: Φ_n - mult. map from $S.$ to $D(\zeta)$

Fix f - mul. map S , $P = \mathbb{W}$.

$$(P, \alpha) = 1$$

$D = D_{Q(S)}$ $(P) \subset P$ - $\text{if } \alpha \in D$
 $\text{, neg } P \rightarrow D$

I. mul. s - mul $x^{n-1} \Rightarrow \sqrt[1]{x^{n-1}}$

2. mul $\sqrt[n]{s^i}$ & mul x^{n-1}

$m. \in \sqrt[n]{s^i}$ (mul x^{n-1})

$$\Delta = \prod_{i < j} (s^i - s^j)^2 = \pm \prod_{i \neq j} (s^i - s^j) = \pm \prod_{i \neq j} s^i (1 - s^{j-i})$$

$$= \pm \prod_i s^i \prod_{i \neq 0} (1 - s^{n-i})$$

$$\frac{x^m - 1}{x - 1} = \prod_{k \neq 0} (x - s^k)$$

$$x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + 1$$

$$\text{For } m = 1 \quad n = \prod_{k \neq 0} (1 - s^k)$$

$$\Delta = \sum_i \prod_{j \neq i} (s_j - s_i) = \pm n^m \underbrace{\prod_{j=1}^m s_j}_{\prod_{j=1}^m s_j} = \pm n^m$$

$$|\Delta| = n^m.$$

$(P, n) = 1$. s^r - non real root of Δ :

$$\text{then } \Delta(s^r) \neq 0$$

$$\Delta(x) = (x - s_1) \cdots (x - s_k) \quad s_1 = s e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

$\sqrt[n]{1}$

$$f(s^r) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n (\text{univer} \rightarrow (s^i - s^j))$$

$$\exists r \quad f(s^r) \neq \emptyset \quad \wedge \quad \mathcal{D}$$

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$$f(x^r) \leq f(x)^r(p) \quad p \in f(x^r, -f(x))^r$$

$$f(s^r) \geq f(s)^r((p)) \quad \wedge \quad \mathcal{D}$$

$$\forall r \quad p \in f(s^r) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\exists r \quad p \in f(s^r) \neq \emptyset \quad \Rightarrow \quad p \in \mathcal{U} \quad \wedge \quad \mathcal{A}$$

— > < (p, u) \in

$$\text{Ans. } \exists r \quad f(s^r) \neq \emptyset$$

Sei $(a, n) = 1$ $a = \prod p_i^{e_i}$ ($p_i, n_1 = 1$)

$\Rightarrow s^a - \text{teiler von } L$

$\deg L \geq \varphi(n)$

$\Phi_n(s) = 0 \Rightarrow L | \Phi_n \Rightarrow \deg L \leq \varphi(n)$

$\deg L = \deg \Phi_n = \varphi(n)$

$L = \Phi_n = \prod_{(a, n) = 1} (x + s^a)$

$\Rightarrow \Phi_n \text{ teilt. } \textcircled{1}$

Lemma 1: $\sum Q(s_1; Q) = \varphi(n)$

2) $\cup: Q_n \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ - wohl

Lemma, $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{Z}[S^3]$
 ($\mu_{\text{c. mult.}}, \quad n = p - \chi. \quad)$

$Q(\omega), \quad D_{Q(\omega)} \neq \mathbb{Z}[S^3]$

Lemma, $p \times n, \quad l - \text{wh } p \pmod{\infty}$
 ($p \nmid \pi_1(M)$, l -conn.) $\Rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

$(P) = P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_k, \quad P_i - \text{cusp } l$

$$\sigma = \frac{\varphi(w)}{l}$$

$\square - \textcircled{2}$

Lemma, $P \cong \mathbb{H}^3 / (\Gamma - S)$, $(S = S_P = e^{2\pi i \frac{L}{P}})$
 $P - \chi \subset \mathcal{D}$ $(P) = \mathbb{H}^{p-1} \quad \square - \textcircled{3}$

$\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$i, -i, -\frac{-r + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

γ σ

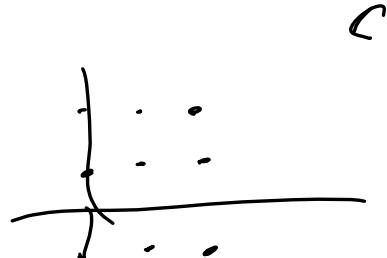
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now in \sim no.

Lemma (worked out) $\forall F/Q -$
 where $\mathfrak{c} \in (F/Q) -$ where c
 $\exists s \in F \subset Q(s_n)$, $s_n = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$

$$Q(s_n)/F/Q$$

$\mathbb{Z}[i]$



C

D

\mathbb{R}^k