

| 9.2 Approximationen von Q_p |
 Permutationen und

$v_p\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = v : \frac{a}{b} = p^v \frac{a'}{b'}, \quad p \nmid a', b'$

$\varphi_p\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & a=0 \\ p^{v_p\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}, & a \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 < p < 1$

φ_p - auch mit . verrechnen , v.l.

$\varphi_p(x \cdot y) = \varphi_p(x) \varphi_p(y)$

$\varphi_p(x \cdot y) \leq \max(\varphi_p(x), \varphi_p(y)) \leq \varphi_p(x) + \varphi_p(y)$

$\varphi_p(x) \geq 0$

$x \in Q$

$\mathbb{Z}_p = \{ (x_n)_{n=0}^\infty : x_n \equiv x_{n-1} \pmod{p^n}$
 $\Leftrightarrow v_p(x_n - x_{n-1}) \geq n$
 $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_p(x_n - x_{n-1}) \leq p^{-n}$
 $x_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad x_n \text{ mod } p^{n+1}$

$Q_p = \text{frc } \mathbb{Z}_p$

T: $\forall z \in Q_p, z \neq 0 \quad \text{oder } z \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $z = p^{\varphi_p(z)} (a_0 + a_1 p + a_2 p^2 + \dots)$
 $0 \leq a_i \leq p-1, \quad a_0 \neq 0$

$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{ \mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z} \}_{n=1}^\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow Q_p$
 $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

K - your note

OY: $\varphi: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $z, \beta \in K$

1) $\varphi(z) > 0, z \neq 0, \varphi(0) = 0$

2) $\varphi(z + \beta) \leq \varphi(z) + \varphi(\beta)$

3) $\varphi(z\beta) = \varphi(z)\varphi(\beta)$

has additive structure / has a \times has a $^{-1}$

OY: φ - add. structure, m .

$d(z, \beta) = \varphi(z - \beta)$ - metric / because

($d(z, \gamma) \leq d(z, \beta) + d(\beta, \gamma)$)

OY: K - note \subset it shows that φ has additive structure / has a $^{-1}$

Exercises: 1) $|x|$ - length in $x \in Q, \mathbb{R}$

2) $|z|, z \in C$ - length in C

3) Esst noch $\varphi(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 0, & \lambda = 0 \\ 1, & \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases}$

4) $\varphi_r(\lambda) = p$ -stuhr nur in Q, Q_p

Achse: (μ, φ) - heut no

1) $\varphi(-\lambda) = 1, \quad \varphi(-\lambda) = \varphi(\lambda)$

2) $\varphi(\lambda + \mu) \leq \varphi(\lambda) + \varphi(\mu)$

3) $\varphi(\lambda \pm \mu) \geq |\varphi(\lambda) - \varphi(\mu)|$

4) $\varphi(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}) = \frac{\varphi(\lambda)}{\varphi(\mu)}, \quad \mu \neq 0$

□ Zul ~~■~~

Oz: Esch $(\lambda_n)_{n \geq 1}, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{K}$ us ca.

a λ , es $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(\lambda_n - \lambda) = 0$

Osma: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lambda, \quad \lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

- $\underline{\text{Oz. 1}}$: $(\lambda_n)_{n \geq 1}$ has opss. (Koh),
 can $\varphi(\lambda_1 - \lambda_n) \rightarrow 0$, $n, n \rightarrow \infty$
 $\underline{\text{Oz. 2}}$: (μ, φ) has horch. bldg.
 horch., can \forall opss. horch. $(\lambda_n)_{n \geq 1}$,
 \exists $\ell, \ell \in \lambda$
Konstr.: $(R, \cdot \cdot)$ - no horch. hole
 $(Q_p, \varphi_p(\cdot))$ - horch., no horch.
 $\underline{\text{Oz. 3}}$: Horch. A $\in (\mu, \varphi)$ has bldg.
 horch., can $\forall \alpha \in \mu \exists (\lambda_n), \lambda_n \in A :$
 $\lambda_n \xrightarrow{\varphi} \lambda, n \rightarrow \infty$.
 $\underline{\text{Oz. 4}}$: $(\mu, \varphi) \models (\mu_0, \varphi_0)$ - can horch.
 $\mu_0 = \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$ - horch. μ ($\mu/\mu_0 = \text{num. mult.}$)
 $\varphi/\mu_0 = \varphi_0$. Escher Q_p / Q - top. can.

\underline{Q}_L , (k, q, ℓ) (k, ℓ) , $\sigma: k \rightarrow k$ -
 isodiv and has. left. (monodiv),
 can $\forall (\lambda_k) \quad \lambda_k \in k, \quad \lambda_k \xrightarrow{\ell} \lambda \in k, \quad (\exists)$
 $\sigma(\lambda_k) \xrightarrow{k} \sigma(\lambda)$, $\wedge +, \cdot$ right. \wedge
 also ℓ, ℓ .

Theorem: \forall left. near $(k, q) \Rightarrow$
 have left near (\bar{k}, \bar{q}) : \bar{k}/k -fun,
 $\bar{q}|_k = q$, k looks like \bar{k} .
 This fact. follows from
 by neceph. with.

$\square R/Q$ - quo in arith [B.-M.] \blacksquare

\underline{Q}_L , (\bar{k}, \bar{q}) has noetherian (k, q) .

$$\text{Defn: } \varphi_p(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = p \\ p^{-d(x,p)}, & x \neq p \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq p < 1$$

Ost: (k, δ) - neighborhood base, $\delta < k$,
 $r \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

Defn. und $B(x, r) = \{x \in k : d(x, x) < r\}$
 Dopp. und $\bar{B}(x, r) = \{x \in k : d(x, x) \leq r\}$

Ost: $x \in k$ und defn., da
 $\forall \delta \in k \exists r > 0 \quad B(x, r) \subset k$

• S has inner. in $k \setminus S$ open.

• $r \in S$ ist inner in $\forall r$
 $\exists x, y \in B(x, r) \subset S, x \in S, y \in k \setminus S$.

Then: S - inner $\Leftrightarrow \partial S \subset S$

Obj.: Drei Mengen φ_1, φ_2 haben die auf
einer Menge Ω definierten Maße μ
und ν , die μ durch ν \Leftrightarrow μ messbar.
 φ_1 .

Reziproz: μ -messbar. \Leftrightarrow , φ_1, φ_2 - ^{heute}
messbar. Cess \Rightarrow μ ist.

1) φ_1, φ_2 - diskret.

2) $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ - messb., $x_n \in \Omega$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_1(x_n) = x$

3) $\varphi_1(x) < r \Leftrightarrow \varphi_2(x) < r, \quad x \in \Omega$

4) $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in \Omega \quad \varphi_1(x) = \varphi_2(x)$

5) $r \geq 2, \quad 2 \geq \{ \}, \quad 4 \geq 1$

- Widerspruch, z.B.

D - mer $\exists \varepsilon > 0$; u.a $\varphi_1(x) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1(x) < 1$

hier $x_0 \in U \setminus \{x\}$: $\varphi_1(x_0) < 1$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_1(x_0) < 1$, dann $\lambda = \frac{\log \varphi_1(x_0)}{\log \varphi_1(x)}$

u.a. e $\varphi_1(x_1) = \varphi_1(x)$

hier $x \in U \setminus \{x_0\}, x_0$

Sei $\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x_0) \Rightarrow \varphi_2(x) = \varphi_2(x_0)$

(au $\neq \varphi_1\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right) < 1$

$\varphi_1\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right) > 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1\left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right) < 1 \dots$)

U $\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_2(x)$

aber $\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x_0), \dots$

Sei $\varphi_1(x) = 1$, u.a $\varphi_1(x) = 1$.

d.h. $\varphi_1(x) = 1$, aber $\varphi_1(x) \neq 1, \varphi_1(x) \neq 1$

$\varphi_1(x) \neq \varphi_1(x_0), \varphi_1(x) \neq \varphi_1(x_0)$

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} : \varphi_r(x) = \varphi_r(x)^\lambda.$$

Also $\varphi_r(x) < 1$ if and when $x < \frac{1}{\lambda}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi_r(x) < 1.$$

$$\text{Umkehr: } \varphi_r(x^n) = \varphi_r(x_1^n) = \varphi_r(x)^n = \varphi_r(x^{\frac{n}{m}})^m$$

$$\varphi_r(x_0^n) = \varphi_r(x_0)^n$$

$$\varphi_r(x)^n < \varphi_r(x_0)^n \Leftrightarrow \varphi_r\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right)^n < 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_r\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right) < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi_r(x) < \varphi_r(x_0)$$

$$n \log \varphi_r(x) < n \log \varphi_r(x_0) \Leftrightarrow n \log \varphi_r(x) < n \log \varphi_r(x_0)$$

$$\frac{n}{m} < \frac{\log \varphi_r(x)}{\log \varphi_r(x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{m} < \frac{\log \varphi_r(x_0)}{\log \varphi_r(x)}$$

$$-\log \varphi_r(x) < n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\log \varphi_r(x_0)}{\log \varphi_r(x)} < \frac{\log \varphi_r(x_0)}{\log \varphi_r(x)} \Rightarrow \alpha < \beta$$



$$\varphi_p(x) = p^{\frac{v_p(x)}{p}}, \quad x \neq 0 \quad 0 < p < \infty, \quad p = \frac{1}{\bar{p}}$$

$$\varphi_p(x) = p^{-\frac{v_p(x)}{p}}$$

$$D_p \text{ ist } \sigma\text{-fins.} \quad \varphi_p(x) = |x|_p, \quad p - \text{norm.}$$

Frage (Oberflächen): Was ist \mathbb{Q}_p und warum ist es p -adisch?

$\mathbb{Q}_p \subset \mathbb{Q}$ ist p -adisch.

\square φ - Abb. von \mathbb{Q} .

Techn. L argument:

1) $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_{>1} : \varphi(a) > 1$

2) $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : \varphi(n) \leq 1$

Zeige 1: $\exists a : \varphi(a) > 1$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \quad \varphi(n) = \varphi(1 + \dots + 1) \leq \varphi(1) + \dots + \varphi(1) = n$

On α : $\varphi(a) = a^\alpha$ $0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, $n = x_0 + x_1 a + x_2 a^2 + \dots + x_{n-1} a^{n-1}$

 $0 \leq x_i \leq a^{-1} \quad 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad \varphi(x_i) \leq \varphi(a^{-1}) \leq a^{-1}$

$a^{n-1} \leq n < a^n \quad \varphi(a)^{n-1} \leq \varphi(n) \leq \varphi(a)^n$

$\varphi(n) \leq \varphi(x_0) + \varphi(x_1) \varphi(a) + \dots + \varphi(x_{n-1}) \varphi(a)^{n-1} \leq$

$$\leq (a-1)(1 + a^\alpha + a^{2\alpha} + \dots + a^{(n-1)\alpha}) =$$

$$= (a-1) \frac{a^{n\alpha} - 1}{a^\alpha - 1} \leq (a-1) \frac{a^{n\alpha}}{a^\alpha - 1} = \underbrace{\frac{(a-1)a^{n\alpha}}{a^\alpha - 1}}_{C = C(\alpha)} a^{(n-1)\alpha} \leq$$

$$\leq C n^\alpha$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $\varphi(n^\alpha) \leq C n^{\alpha \alpha}$

$$\varphi(n^\alpha)^m \leq \varphi(n) \leq \sqrt[m]{C} n^\alpha$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\varphi(n) \leq n^2$ $\vee \varphi$.

$$a^{n-1} \leq n < a^n \quad \text{m.c.} \quad \mu = a^n - b$$
$$0 < b \leq a^n - a^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(n) \geq \varphi(a^n) - \varphi(b) = a^{2n} - \varphi(b)$$

$$\varphi(b) \leq b^2 \leq (a^n - a^{n-1})^2$$

$$\varphi(n) \geq a^{2n} - (a^n - a^{n-1})^2 = a^{2n} \underbrace{\left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2\right)}_{C_1 = G(a)} =$$

$$\geq C_1 a^{2n} > C_1 n^2$$

$$\text{m.c. } \varphi(n) > C_1 n^2$$

$$\text{Assum. } \varphi(n)^m \geq C_1 n^{2m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(n) \geq n^2$$

$$\text{M.O. } \varphi(n) = n^2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$x \in Q \quad x = \pm \frac{\mu}{n}, \quad \frac{\mu}{n} = |x|$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi\left(\frac{\mu}{n}\right) = \frac{\varphi(n)}{\varphi(n)} = \frac{\mu^2}{n^2} = |x|^2$$

z.B. φ ~~ist~~ 1. 1.

Conversely L, A s $\varphi(n) \leq 1$ (φ - ~~heftig~~)

then $\forall n. p \quad \varphi(p) = 1 \Rightarrow \forall n \quad \varphi(n) = 1$

m.e. φ -~~sys~~ -> < .

$\exists p : \varphi(p) < 1$.

then $\exists q \neq p \quad \varphi(q) < 1$

$\exists n, l : \varphi(p)^n < \frac{1}{l}, \varphi(q)^l < \frac{1}{l}$

$p^n \cdot q^l = l_3. \varphi \Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z} :$

$$u p^n + v q^l = 1$$

$$1 = \varphi(1) = \varphi(a p^u + v 2^v) \leq \underbrace{\varphi(a)}_{\leq 1} \underbrace{\varphi(p)}_{\leq 1}^u + \underbrace{\varphi(v)}_{\leq 1} \underbrace{\varphi(2)}_{\leq 1}^v <$$

$$< \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad - \rightarrow <$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists! y \in \mathbb{P} \text{ s.t. } \varphi(p) < 1, \quad 0 < p < 1$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} : (a, p) = 1 \quad \varphi(a) = 1 \\ p \nmid a$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \quad x = p^u \frac{a}{b}, \quad p \nmid a, b$$

$$\varphi(x) = p^u = \varphi_p(x)$$

$\bar{m}. 1.$ $\varphi = p - \text{anz. null}$ 

$$x \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\} \quad \prod_{p \in \infty} |x|_p = 1 \quad (\text{erg. } \varphi \text{ surj.})$$

$(|\cdot|_\infty = |\cdot|)$

$$1 \cdot 1_\infty = 1 \cdot 1$$

$$P \leq \alpha$$

$$\begin{array}{c} n = \pm 1 \quad P_r^{\alpha_1} - P_r^{\alpha_2} \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ 1 \cdot 1 \quad P_r \quad \alpha_r \end{array} \quad 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 1_{-1}$$

φ : negativer \mathbb{K} -Wert

$$\exists 1 \varphi(x) \geq 0, \varphi(x_1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x_2 >$$

$$\exists 1 \varphi(x_1) = \varphi(x_1) \varphi(s)$$

$$\exists 1 \varphi(x+s) \leq \varphi(x_1) + \varphi(s) \quad \exists' (\varphi(x+s) \leq \max(\varphi(x_1), \varphi(s)))$$

Obj.: Sei φ - negativer Wert. \exists' φ war negativer Wert.

Beh.: φ war negativer Wert.

Kontra: φ - negativer Wert $\Rightarrow \forall z \in \mathbb{K}$:

$$\varphi(z+1) \leq \max(\varphi(z), 1) \quad \square \quad \underline{\text{Obj}} \quad \text{R}$$

Lemma 1 $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \mathcal{Y}^{\mathbb{N}}$:

$$1) \varphi(x) \geq (2) x^{2^0}$$

$$2) \varphi(x \cdot 5) = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(5)$$

$$3) \varphi(x_1 \leq 1) \Rightarrow \varphi(x - 1) \leq 1$$

$$(\varphi(x_1 \leq 1) \Rightarrow \varphi(x - 1) \leq 1)$$

R. φ - negat. defektive

Theorem: (κ, ℓ) - neg. neg.,

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow A \subset \mathbb{N} \quad (n \mapsto n \cdot 1^{2^{(n-1)}})$$

φ - negat. defekt. $\Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A \quad \varphi(a) \leq 1$

D. \square

($\text{cl. } \kappa \text{ Af. } x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0 \exists n :$
 $|nx| > |y|$).