

4.2 Abschwächen von \mathbb{Q}_p Metriken mit

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

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

\bullet φ_p - hat alle Merkmale, d. h.

$$\varphi_p(xy) = \varphi_p(x) + \varphi_p(y)$$

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

$$\varphi_p(x) \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathbb{Z}_p = \left\{ (x_n)_{n \geq 1} : x_n \equiv x_{n-1} \pmod{p^n} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_p(x_n - x_{n-1}) \geq n$$

$$\left. \Leftrightarrow \varphi_p(x_n - x_{n-1}) \leq p^{-n} \right\}$$

$$x_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad x_n \bmod p^{n+1}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}_p = \text{fract } \mathbb{Z}_p$$

$$\bullet \quad \Gamma: \forall z \in \mathbb{Q}_p, z \neq 0 \quad \text{es gibt}$$

$$z = p^{v_p(z)} (a_0 + a_1 p + a_2 p^2 + \dots)$$

$$0 \leq a_i \leq p-1, \quad a_0 \neq 0$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{ \mathbb{Z} / p^n \mathbb{Z} \}_{n \geq 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$$

$$\searrow \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \quad \nearrow$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

K - group. note

Def: $\varphi: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $\lambda, \mu \in K$

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

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

3) $\varphi(\lambda \mu) = \varphi(\lambda) \varphi(\mu)$

has adj. theorem / norm / hermitian*

Def: φ - adj. theorem, m.

$d(\lambda, \mu) = \varphi(\lambda - \mu)$ - pos. th. / hermitian
($d(\lambda, \mu) \leq d(\lambda, \nu) + d(\nu, \mu)$)

Def: K - norm φ φ norm φ
m.c. (K, φ) has hermitian norm

Example: 1) $|x|$ - norm on \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}

2) $|z|$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$ - norm on \mathbb{C}

$$3) \text{ Funct } \text{heft} \quad \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 1 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4) \varphi_p(x) - p\text{-gen heft in } \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}_p$$

Lemma: (h, φ) - heft note

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

$$2) \varphi(x-y) \leq \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$3) \varphi(x \pm y) \geq |\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|$$

$$4) \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(y)}, \quad y \neq 0$$

□ heft 

Def: Folge $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ $x_n \in K$ heft ca.

$$h \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ es } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_n - x) = 0$$

Def: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$, $x_n \rightarrow x$, $n \rightarrow \infty$

Оч. $(\mathcal{L}_n |_{K \supseteq 1})$ has approx. $(K \text{ over } K)$,
 even $\varphi(\mathcal{L}_n - \mathcal{L}_n) \rightarrow 0$, $n \rightarrow \infty$

Оч. (K, φ) has better belief.
 however, even \forall approx. over $(\mathcal{L}_n)_{n \geq 1}$

\exists viz $\mathcal{L}_n \in K$

Example: $(\mathbb{R}, 1.1)$ - no more work
 $(\mathbb{Q}, \varphi(\cdot))$ - however, no work.

Оч. \exists algorithm A to (K, φ) has belief
 however, even $\forall \alpha \in K \exists (\mathcal{L}_n), \mathcal{L}_n \in A$:
 $\mathcal{L}_n \xrightarrow[\varphi]{} \alpha, n \rightarrow \infty$.

Оч. (K, φ) (K_0, φ_0) - better work
 K_0 - ^{some} no more K (K/K_0 - no more work)
 $\varphi|_{K_0} = \varphi_0$. Example $\mathbb{Q}_p / \mathbb{Q}$ - indep. place

Def 1 $\varphi_p(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ p^{v_p(x)}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq p < 1$

Def 1 (U, φ) — метрич. пространство, $x \in U$,
 $r \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

Def метр $B(x, r) = \{y \in U : d(y, x) < r\}$,
 замкн. метр $\bar{B}(x, r) = \{y \in U : d(y, x) \leq r\}$

Def : $U \subset U$ — метрич. пространство, U

$\forall x \in U \quad \exists r > 0 \quad B(x, r) \subset U$

• S — замкн. $\Leftrightarrow U \setminus S$ — открыт.

• $p \in S$ — метрич. пространство $\forall r$
 $\exists x, y \in B(x, r) ; x \in S, y \in U \setminus S$. | ∂S
— граница
открыт. метр

Лемма : S — замкн. $\Leftrightarrow \partial S \subset S$

Q-2: Dth. map. φ_1, φ_2 has the
 same by same \rightarrow has the
 same, but U by. no $\varphi_1 \Leftrightarrow U$ by. no
 φ_2 .

Theorem: U - map. same, φ_1, φ_2 -
 map. Ceq. Thm.:

1) φ_1, φ_2 - int.

2) $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ - seq., $X_n \in U$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = X \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_1(X_n) = \varphi_1(X)$$

3) $\varphi_1(X) < \infty \Leftrightarrow \varphi_2(X) < \infty, X \in U$

4) $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \forall X \in U \quad \varphi_1(X) = \varphi_2(X)^\alpha$

□ $1 \Rightarrow 2, 2 \Rightarrow 3, 3 \Rightarrow 4$

- hypothesis, Thm.

D. now $\exists \varepsilon > 0$; s.t. $\varphi_1(x) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_2(x) < 1$

hence $x_0 \in K \setminus \{0\}$: $\varphi_1(x_0) < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi_2(x_0) < 1$, Hence $2 \geq \frac{\log \varphi_1(x_0)}{\log \varphi_2(x_0)}$

hence $\varphi_1(x_0) \geq \varphi_2(x_0)^2$

hence $x \in K \setminus \{0, x_0\}$.

So $\varphi_1(x) \geq \varphi_1(x_0) \Rightarrow \varphi_2(x) \geq \varphi_2(x_0)$

(or $\neq \varphi_2(\frac{x}{x_0}) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1(\frac{x}{x_0}) < 1$

$\varphi_2(\frac{x}{x_0}) > 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1(\frac{x}{x_0}) > 1 \dots$)

As $\varphi_1(x) \geq \varphi_2(x)^2$

hence $\varphi_2(x) \geq \varphi_2(x_0)$, ...

So $\varphi_1(x) \geq 1$, then $\varphi_2(x) \geq 1$.

h.v. we have, then $\varphi_1(x) \neq 1, \varphi_2(x) \neq 1$

$\varphi_1(x) \neq \varphi_1(x_0) \varphi_2(x) \neq \varphi_2(x_0)$

$$\exists \beta \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} : \varphi_1(x) \geq \varphi_2(x)^\beta$$

Then $\varphi_1(x) < 1$ (when $x < \frac{1}{x}$)

$$(2) \varphi_2(x) < 1$$

$$\text{We have : } \varphi_1(x^n) \geq \varphi_1(x)^n \geq \varphi_2(x)^{n^2} \geq \varphi_2(x^n)^n$$

$$\varphi_1(x_0^n) \geq \varphi_2(x_0^n)^2$$

$$\varphi_1(x)^n < \varphi_1(x_0)^n \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1\left(\frac{x^n}{x_0^n}\right) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_2\left(\frac{x^n}{x_0^n}\right) < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi_2(x)^n < \varphi_2(x_0)^n$$

$$n \log \varphi_1(x) < n \log \varphi_1(x_0) \Leftrightarrow n \log \varphi_2(x) < n \log \varphi_2(x_0)$$

$$\frac{n}{n} < \frac{\log \varphi_1(x_0)}{\log \varphi_1(x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{n} < \frac{\log \varphi_2(x_0)}{\log \varphi_2(x)}$$

— then $\forall n, n$

$$\geq, \frac{\log \varphi_2(x_0)}{\log \varphi_1(x)} \geq \frac{\log \varphi_2(x_0)}{\log \varphi_2(x)} \Rightarrow \alpha \geq \beta$$

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

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

$$\text{For } p = \infty \quad \varphi_p(x) = |x|_p, \quad p = \infty$$

The lemma (Ostrowski's theorem) says that the only non-trivial valuations on \mathbb{Q} are the p -adic ones.

1.1 p -adic numbers: let v_p be the p -adic valuation on \mathbb{Q} .

\mathbb{Q} is a metric space with respect to the p -adic metric.

\mathbb{Q} is complete with respect to the p -adic metric.

Proof. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{Q} .

$$1) \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} : \varphi(x_n) < 1$$

$$2) \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} : \varphi(x_n) \leq 1$$

$$\text{Case 1: } \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} : \varphi(a) < 1$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \quad \varphi(x_n) = \varphi(x_1 + \dots + x_1) \leq \varphi(x_1) + \dots + \varphi(x_1) = n$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1 : \varphi(a) = a^\alpha \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

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

$$0 \leq x_i \leq a-1, \quad 0 \leq i \leq k-1, \quad \varphi(x_i) \leq \varphi(a-1) \leq a-1$$

$$a^{k-1} \leq \mu < a^k, \quad \varphi(a)^{k-1} \leq \varphi(\mu) \leq \varphi(a)^k$$

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

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

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

$$\leq C \mu^\alpha$$

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \quad \varphi(\mu^m) < C \mu^{m\alpha}$$

$$\varphi(\mu)^m \geq \varphi(\mu) < \sqrt[m]{C} \mu^\alpha$$

$$\forall n \rightarrow \infty : \varphi(n) \leq n^2 \quad \forall n$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Th. 1.} \quad \varphi(n) > C_1 n^2$$

$$\text{Assumption} \quad \varphi(n)^m \geq C_1 n^{2m}$$

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

$$\text{Th. 0.} \quad \varphi(n) \geq n^2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

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

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

$$\text{Bsp.} \quad \varphi \quad \text{auf} \quad \mathbb{Q} \quad 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\underline{\text{Lemma}} \quad \forall n \quad \varphi(n) \leq 1 \quad (\varphi - \text{Behaupt.})$$

$$\text{Sei} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \varphi(n) = 1 \Rightarrow \forall n \quad \varphi(n) = 1$$

$$\text{m.} \quad \varphi - \text{W.} \quad - \quad > <$$

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

$$\text{Dann} \quad \exists q \neq p \quad \varphi(q) < 1$$

$$\exists u, l : \quad \varphi(p)^u < \frac{1}{2} \quad , \quad \varphi(q)^l < \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \exists! \varphi_p, \quad \varphi(p) = p, \quad 0 < p < 1$$

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

$p \nmid a$

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

$$\varphi(x) = p^{-k} = p^{v_p(x)}$$

$$\text{m. 1.} \quad \varphi - p\text{-ad. norm} \quad \boxed{\varphi}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\} \quad \bigcap_{p \leq \infty} |x|_p = 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{max} \\ \text{norm} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.1_\infty = 1.1)$$

$$1 \cdot 1 \neq 1 \cdot 1$$

$$p \leq \infty$$

$$n \geq \pm 1 \quad p_1^{a_1} - p_2^{a_2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 1 \cdot 1 & p_1 & p_2 \end{array}$$

$$1 \cdot 1 \neq 1 \cdot 1$$

φ : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ - \mathbb{R} -homomorphism

$$1) \varphi(x) \geq 0, \varphi(x) \leq 0, x \geq 0$$

$$2) \varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$3) \varphi(x+y) \leq \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$3') \varphi(x+y) \leq \max(\varphi(x), \varphi(y))$$

Def. : φ - \mathbb{R} -homomorphism : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ - \mathbb{R} -homomorphism

φ has \mathbb{R} -homomorphism.

Lemma : φ - \mathbb{R} -homomorphism $\Rightarrow \forall z \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$\varphi(z+1) \leq \max(\varphi(z), 1)$$

□ Def □

Lemma 1 $\varphi: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \varphi \cdot \mathbb{R} :$

$$1) \varphi(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$2) \varphi(xy) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y)$$

$$3) \varphi(x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x-1) \leq 1$$

$$(\varphi(x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x+1) \leq 1)$$

$\bar{K} = \varphi$ - norm. lemma

Theorem: (K, φ) - norm. norm.

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow A \subset K \quad (n \mapsto n \cdot 1 \geq 1 + \dots + 1)$$

$$\varphi \text{ - norm. norm. } \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A \quad \varphi(a) \leq 1$$

\square \square

(C.F. in \mathcal{A} . $x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0 \quad \exists n :$
 $|nx| > |y|$)