



$\xrightarrow{\text{normal:}}$ $\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$ $\textcircled{3} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{3}$ $\textcircled{6} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{4}$ $\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} \Rightarrow \textcircled{6}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{separable:}}$ $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} = \textcircled{3}$ $\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} = \textcircled{6}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{Galois:}}$ $\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$ $\textcircled{3} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{3}$ $\textcircled{6} \not\Rightarrow \textcircled{4}$ $\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} \Rightarrow \textcircled{6}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{purely inseparable}}$ $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} = \textcircled{3}$ $\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} = \textcircled{6}$
 \uparrow only 1 root for minimal poly

[GTM 167, Thm 4.13] char $F = p$. then
 F perfect $\Leftrightarrow F^p = F$

\overline{K}
 | closed subgroup
 L
 (finite) | quotient group.
 K

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{F_p} & \overline{F_p} & \overline{F_p} \\ | \mathbb{Z}_l & | \prod_{p \neq l} \mathbb{Z}_p & | d \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} F_p^{(i)} & \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} F_p^{(i)} & F_p \\ | \prod_{p \neq l} \mathbb{Z}_p & | \mathbb{Z}_l & | \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z} \\ F_p & F_p & F_p \end{array} \right] \hat{\mathbb{Z}} = \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p \quad (q = p^d)$

$\{ \sigma \in \mathbb{Z}_p \}$ open subgroup \subseteq closed subgroup $= \{ \text{Gal}(\overline{K}/L) \mid L/K \text{ ext} \} \subseteq$ subgroup $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_p$

Lem. A subgroup of a profinite group is open iff it's closed and has finite index.