AL 2R/6 Wyltad 6. KGL #WX Def. (1) sep (K) = {a o L: a/K vordaielong 4 vordrielere domkniscie K w L (2) rad_(K) = {a \in L; a / K crysto mierordreluy} crysto merordrælere (radylichne) domkurice K co L Wnibsele 7.2 (1) $K \subseteq Sep_{L}(K)$, $rad_{L}(K) \subseteq L \subseteq K$, $sep_{L}(K) \cap rad_{L}(K) =$ podwata D-l. sepl(K): ciato: wrubsek 6.9 · rad_(K): ciato, bo: rad_(K)=Ln Fix(f) feG(n/n) · dla a & sep_(K) n rad_(K) {a&k: f(a)=a4 $W_a(X) = X - a$: wiel, minimaly dla a/K, Cato.

Def (1) $\hat{K}^{s} = \operatorname{sep}_{\hat{K}}(K)$: rozdvelce demkniscie K(2) $\hat{K}^{r} = \operatorname{rad}_{\hat{K}}(K)$: crysto merordvelce domkniscie K

Uwaga 7.3 (1) sep_ (K) = R'snL, rad_(K)=R"nL

(2) Zal, se K ⊆ L ⊆ M ⊆ K. Wedy K ⊆ L ⊆ M ⊕ K ⊆ M rad rad (2)

(3) gdy Mar K=0 , * sep_(K) = Kalg(L) orez K'= Ki Kr=K, Falit 7.4 Zat, de KCLSK, K=sqL(K), $K_r = rad_L(K)$, $L' = K_s \cdot K_r$; storenie ciał $K_s \cdot K_r$ trn: ciato generowane (wL)

puer Ks UKr, trn: L!=Ks (Kr)=Kr(Ks) Wtely: (1) [L':K] = [K, ;K]. [K, K] (2) Gdy KEL, to Ks. Kr = L (3) K₅ ⊆ L radyhaha, Kr ⊆ L! radyhaha, rondriel ne Del: Gdy har K=0, to jest trysiche, bo Where $K_s = L$, $K_r = K$, L' = L. dlabero zati ic char K=p>0

AL2R/6 (1) $L' = K_r(K_s) \ge K_r \ge K_r$ wyc; $[L':K] = [K_r(K_s):K_r] \cdot [K_r:K]$ Wystarcy policie i e to marry A, we wystorcy
[Ks:K] policie Atrin: W tym celu wystaray policio, ve: TKSK° EKN HK EK° EKS [K° : K] = [K° (K°); K°]. Zcl. z listy 4: Zat, ve K \(\int_{\int} M \(\int K\) rons renorme wat t. \(\xi_{\int} L \) M = K, Jesti \(\text{VKSL}_0 \eq L \) \(\text{VKSL}_0 \eq L \) \(\text{VKSM}_0 \eq M \) [Lo(Mo):Lo]=[MosK], to [L(M):L] = [M:K] Noch $K \subseteq K_r^0 \subseteq K_r$, $K \subseteq K_s^0 \subseteq K_s$ shown. z tw. Atola mech a 6 K° tire K° = K (a). Wedy ter Kr (Ks) = Kr (a) i [1/5 : K] = deg (a/K), [1/2 (a) = Kn] = deg (a/Kn) Wystarray poharoi, ic deg (a/K) = deg (a/K), Nech n = [K(a):K] = deg(a/K)1, a,..., aⁿ⁻¹ ; bara limoura K(a)/K.

Hl>0 1, ap, ..., an-1).pl ; ter baraklar)/K(t)6 bo: [lemate a/K resolveday, p = char K = 3] $K(a) = K(aP) \quad (zad 7z listy4)$ Dlatge rowniei K(a)=K(ap²), mgc (t). Paharony, de 1, a, m, aⁿ⁻¹; baza Kr (a)/Kr: - lindowa mezaleznoso; $\sum k_i a^i = 0$, $k_0 \in K_r^o$. Noch $l t_0 = i$ $k_i^i \in K dl_0 \text{ wrysthank}$ $\sum k_i^i (ai)^i = 0$ = $k_i^i = 0$. $[K_r(a):K_r] \leq [K(a):K], [Insc + Insc + In$ mgc 1, a, m, an-1; baza Kr(a)/Kr. (a) $L = 2 K_T$; vordzielere, bo:

Media. $a = a_1, a_{21}..., a_n$; warysthe vorine previvesthi.

W. $(X) \in K.(X)$. $W_{\alpha}(X) \in K(X)$, Nech $V(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (X - a_i)$. Dla $f \in G(\mathcal{V}(K))$ flL]=L, wisc;

bo: Lempth, axx norded cry = x{a} + for ARR/6 f permutuje & a11..., ang. Stad f(V(X))=V(X) f zacho vaye aspot org nocho use V(X) EK_[X], $V(\chi)$ Cryli: a rozdreloy/Kr. (6) L 2 Ks radykahne, bo L=Ks(Kr). Zuwagi [Hxel] eks] 6,6(3) 5 Jesti a & L to dla peurego l at: rozdnelony/K, onthe at & Ks, Cryw: a: radyhalny/Ks. Z(a) i(b): L 2 Kr. Ks vorsierence vordrelae (3). L 2 K, radyhahre: jak wysy. · L'2Kr: rozdriedre; bo L'= Kr[Ks]. K = L = R,

Def [L:K] = [sep_(K):K]

stopnen vordrielny water L mad K.

[L:K] = [L:sep_(K)] stopnen rady kahny L/K

merozdrelny.

Wgc; [L:K] = [L:K], [L:K], K ⊆ Sep_(K) ⊆ L vordructure vadykahre. Uwaga 7.5, KELSK (1) KCL nordwelove => [L:K]=[8fl_:feG(R/K)]. (1) Ogdhie: [L:K] = [\fix] \\
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{D-d}, & \text{homomofism flx=idf]} \\
\text{Naj pierw gdy [L:K] < \dots, \text{G(K/K)} \\
\text{U-xK}, \text{Abela L = K(a). fl_L wyzname pednozname} \\
\text{Num. f(a)}
\end{align*} f(a) $\in \text{Epnenwasthi} \ W_a(x)^{s} \neq \text{puer } f(a)$ K[X] in n = [L:K](2) L2 Ks: radyhable, use fl wyznanae prier Dlatego: | { f | L: f & G (\(\lambda / \(\lambda) \) | = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{3} \(\lambda \) \(\text{Sep}(\(\lambda \)) = | { f | Ks ; f & G(P(K) } | = [Ks; K] = [L: Ks] Phypodele codbuy [L;K]

moina evedidentat de prypadhen [L:K] (oui ueme). (wshardwha: rowady of alpementus)
loaze tribons 1 mad K

Uwaga [L:K] (A) => [L:M] jest potsgep.

(how K=p >0)

D-d bodulub 1001 [1:16]

D-d molutya wish [L:K] = [L:K].

B50 K = Ks.

Sep.(K)

Niech a & LIK. Woody a/K radyhahry => al & K (l: minimalne).

Niech a'= apl-1. Wedy a' &LIK (a') Po K.

dlabego $W_{\alpha'}(X) = X^{\beta} - (\alpha')^{\beta}$ i $K \subseteq K(\alpha') \subseteq L$ K(X)stepnen β , redyname.

[L:K(a')] < [L:K]
l zor. indule.

 $[L:K(a')] = p^r \Rightarrow [L:K] = p^{r+1}.$

Norma & Slad.

BEVbara

V: p. Windowa (K, dim V<0, f; V->V

1. $\det(f) = \det(m_B(f)) \in \mathbb{K}$ $\det(f \cdot g) = \det(f) \cdot \det(g)$.

2. Tr (f) = Tr (m_B(f)) & K. Slad suma wyrazów na głównej preligtnej m_B(f)

$$Tr(f+g) = Tr(f) + Tr(g)$$
 $Tr(\lambda f) = \lambda Tr(f)$
 $Tr(\lambda f) = \lambda Tr(f)$
 $timowe$
 $timowe$
 $timowe$
 $timowe$
 $timowe$
 $timowe$

K EL shorinoue vorsserente cierl.

=) L: prestreñ Wuvour (K, dim K L=[L:K]

 $\alpha \Rightarrow f_a: L \rightarrow L \quad f_a(x) = a \cdot x : K-lineaue$ prehortationie

Def. (1) NL/K (a) = det (fa)

(2) Tr_L/K (a) = Tr (fa)

Falit 8, 1, (K = L shornone).

Nuch & film, this = & f & L nome is flx = 26.

@ k=[L:K]s, a&L,

(a) $N_{L/K}(a) = \begin{bmatrix} k \\ i=1 \end{bmatrix} f_i(a) \begin{bmatrix} L:K \end{bmatrix}_r$

(2) $T_{r}(a) = [L:K]_{r} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_{i}(a)$.

D-lot L=K(a), gdrik a/k vordridling Nech Wa(X) &K(X) minimatry LEX. X tak-1 x + a, x + a, x + a, b, = a, ..., b, & K pierrocski Wa, unge w K(X) 650 bo = fila) $W_a(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} (X - b_i)$ $a_{k-1} = -\sum_{j=1}^{k} b_j, \quad a_0 = (-1)^k \prod_{j=1}^{k} b_j.$ Z Zad 4 z listy 5: NL/K (a) = (-1)kq = [7]fi(a) $Tr_{L/K}(\alpha) = -\alpha_{K-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i(\alpha).$ 2°. Pruppadeli ogsbry; (1) Neel a 6 L [Lik] = [Lik] = pl = apek. $N_{L/K}(a)^{pl} = N_{L/K}(a^{pl}) = N_{K_s/K}(a^{pl})^{[L;K_s]} = N_{K_s/K}(a^{pl})^{pl}$ $= N_{K_s/K}(a^{pl})^{pl}$ $= N_{K_s/K}(a^{pl})^{pl}$ New b=apl $N_{K_{5}/K}(b) = N_{K(b)/K}(b) [K_{5}:K(b)] = K_{i=1}f_{i}(b)$ $\underset{2ad}{\downarrow} V_{K(b)/K}(b) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_{i}(b)$

(tu: f1/", fu: L x K wsystline =) f1/K, ", fulk; Ks K)
ter wsystie, perami +

 $N_{L/K}(a) = N_{KS/K}(b) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} f_i(a)^i = \prod_{i=1}^{M} f_i(a)^{pL}.$ Dlatego (2) Jesli [L:K] +1, to [L:K] = p > p i TN_/(a) = 0 (ed 2 (x)) 1°. a & Ks => Tr_L/k (a) = [L:Ks]. Tr_Ks/k (a) =0

2 cd pl 2°, a & Vs => Wa(X) & K[XP] (Uwase 6.6(4) X tp+ a (+-1)p +... $stsd; \alpha_{tp-1} = 0 = Tr_{L/N}(\alpha),$ Jesti [L:K],=1, to L=Ks, KCL vordriebne

 $K \subset K(a) \subset L$ $Tr_{L/K}(a) = [L : K(a)] \cdot Tr_{K(a)/K}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_i(a),$ $tr_{L/K}(a) = [L : K(a)] \cdot Tr_{K(a)/K}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_i(a),$ $tr_{L/K}(a) = [L : K(a)] \cdot Tr_{K(a)/K}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_i(a),$ $tr_{L/K}(a) = [L : K(a)] \cdot Tr_{K(a)/K}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_i(a),$