Wyltad 3 KCL vorsnernie vial. AZR/3 (1

Def. 4.1 (a & L)

(1) a jest <u>algebrai</u> uny nad K, gdy f(a)=0 dla pewnego f & K[X]

(2) a jest prestepny nad K, gdy nie jest (transcendental) algebraiczny nad K.

(3) Rozsieneme KCL jest: Wat algebraiane, gdy Yaol a algebraiany

· prestspre, gdy me jest algebraiane.

(4) Liuba a & C algebraiana/pnestspna, gdy jest algebraiana/pnestspna nad Q,

Prysitady (8) V2, Vd, de Q: algebraiane $(1+1=0)(12)^{2}-2=0(10)^{n}-d=0$

water may p (2) Rozszenemie $F(p) \subseteq F(p^n)$ jest algebraierne (bo: $a \in F(p^n) \Rightarrow a^{p^n} - a = 0$ $W(X) = X^{p} - X \in F(p)[X]$

(3) C, IT sor prestepne (more possniej)

(4) K C L=K(X): X&L prestepre rad K bo; $z\widetilde{a}, \widetilde{z}e + f \in K[X], \quad \widehat{f}(X) = f \neq 0,$ Uwaga 4,2, a algebraiciny / K = I(a/k) + Fox.

Def. (K C L vorssenence cient)

[L:K] = dim L : wymiar Ljako stoppen vozszerense prestneni limiowej nad K,

Uwaga 4,3, a & L > K. (2)

(1) a algebraicry nad K

(2) K[a] = K(a)

(3) $[K(a):K] < \infty$.

A2R/3 D-d(1) =>(2): I(a/K) </ k[X] ideal previously I KEYJ PID prevusy: malisymoly f·g e I (a/k) (f - g)(a) = 0 w L $(f \cdot g)(a) = f(a) \cdot g(a)$ $f(a) \cdot g(a) = 0 \omega L$ $\varphi_a: K[X] \longrightarrow L$ ewalusyt wa homemafizm prevoceni, $f(a) = 0 \quad \text{vg}(a) = 0$ fella/K) vgel(a/K) $L_2K[a] \cong K[x]/[a/k]$ ciato, vigc K[a] = K(a). Morenny zatoryó, re a &K, vosc a &O. K[a]: aolo, mgc a'éK[a], trn: a' = f(a) dla peurnego $f \in K(X)$ $a \cdot f(a) = 1$, A $a' \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \neq 0$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_{i} x^{i}, b_{n} \neq 0.$$

$$0 = a \cdot f(a) \cdot 1 = b_{n} a^{n+1} + b_{n-1} a^{n-2} + ... + ba' - 1$$

$$b_{n} \neq 0$$

$$a^{n+1} \in Lin_{K} (1, a, a^{2}, ..., a^{n})$$

$$(*) \forall m \quad a^{m} \in Lin_{K} (1, a, ..., a^{n}).$$

$$(a) \quad m = 0, ..., n + 1 : jus many$$

$$(b) \text{ kook induluying } m \mapsto m + 1.$$

$$a^{m+1} = a \cdot a^{m} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{i} a^{i+1} \in Lin_{K} (1a_{i}...,a^{n+1})$$

$$Lin_{K} (1, a, ..., a^{n}), a^{m} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{i} a^{i}, c_{i} \in K$$

$$\subseteq Lin_{K} (1, a, ..., a^{n}), \text{ be } a^{n+1} \in Lin_{K} (1a_{i}...,a^{n})$$

$$E(n) \text{ in the general } \text{ K[a]} = \text{K(a)}$$

$$\text{ mad } K \implies [\text{K(a)} : \text{K]} \leq n + 1.$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow (1) : \{1, a, a^{2}, ..., n \text{ meshon uony ulited} \Rightarrow 0.$$

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ARR/3(5
     a algebrainny nad K.
Def. 4, 4. K < L > a : algebrainny ned K,
 [(a/K)=(f), f & K(X], f #0
    bso: funormowany, trn:
jedyny! (monic) wiedzy współ czynnk
(1) ten f nazywany
   melenwenen minimolnym a nad K.
(2) deg(a/k) := deg f.
  stoppen a nad K
Uwaga 4,5.
(1) f EK[X] jest welow a ven unermowanym
 minimalnego stopmie t, ze f(a) = 0.
(2) deg f = [K(a):K]
                                      (bek)
D-d (1) -1,
(2) Nich n = degf. f= X+bn-1 Xn-1 + bo,
· f(a)=6 => a & Link (1,..., and) =>
Linx (1 p,.., and) 2 K[a] = K(a) =
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AZR/3 (6 • $Lin_{K}(1, \alpha_{1}, \alpha^{n-1}) = K(\alpha)$. · 1, a, ..., aⁿ⁻¹; uttad lin, nieraterny ned K bo: jobli mie, to alla penego v < n ar & Link (1, a, ..., a^{m-1}) FgeIa/K) deg g=r<n U, Prystad. X²-2 melomian minimetry elle 12/a , X³-3 -11- -1- 1/3/Q. · Joshi KCL > a algebraiony / K, deg (d/k) = n, to $K(a) = K[a] = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i a^i : b_i \in K \end{cases}$ i {1, a, ..., a na y bare livrioure Ma) mp. Q(12)=Q[12]= {a+b12:a,60Q}, Falt 4.6. KCLCM vonszerenia cial.

Wedy [M:K] = [M:L]. [L:K].

D-d Niech { ei: i'el 4 baza AZR/3 limowa L/K Efi: je]4 1/- M/L II (=[L;K], I] = [M:L] Poh, re ulitad: $X = \{g_{ij} : i \in I, j \in J \}$ bara M/K, (a) X ulitad lin, meralerny mad K; Skojeifj=0 E (E kijei) fi => Vjej E kijei = 0 10020 M/L Il, {ei9 baza Vjej Vio I ko; = 0. (6) generowane M/K mech m & M

•,

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Wm. 4.7. (KCL)
Kalq (L):= {a & L : a algebrairny/K4
jest podciatem ciata L, K C Kalg (L).
D-d. Niech a, b & Kalg (L), Wedg:
 [K(a); K] < => Yx6K(a) x algebraiay/K
                    (bo [K(x); K] < [K(c): K] < 0)
 \frac{\text{WASC}}{\text{W}} K(a) \subseteq K_{\text{alg}}(L), K(a)
 K \subset K(a) \subset K(a,b) \subset L \qquad K(a,b)
 [K(a,b):K] = [K(a):K] \cdot [K(a)(b):K(a)] < \infty,
                       6: alg/K => 6 alg/K(a)
 Stals YCEKla, b)
       [K(c); K] < [K(a,b); K] < 000
       K(a,6) msc ce Kelg(L).
Stal: K(a,b) = Kalg(L) i Kalg(L) cialo.
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Def. 4.8. (1) Kalg (L) natzywany algebraicnym domknosaem wate K w welle L.

(2) rep. Que (C) = Q = Q : water lierb

algebraionyth (2) K pert algebraiennie domkniste w L, gdy Kalg(L)=K, Prykted (1) Dijest prelieralne (bo Q[X]) was jest due lieb prestapnych, prelieralny: (2) K jest algebraienne domkniste w K(X), $(3)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+13}} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{3},\sqrt[3]{2}]$ $L = Q[\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt{3}] = Q[\sqrt{3}][\sqrt[3]{2}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{4};$ $\sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}} \in L \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{3}}} \in L \text{ perf teg}$ postaci. a, b, ce Q[V3]

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Wn.5,1. (KCLCM vozsrenenia cial) KCM jest algebraiane (=) [KCL jest algebraiane LCM jest algebraience. Del => ; jasne. . I veen m & M.

L CM => f(m)=0 dle peurige f & L[X]

alg. €: Nich m ∈ M. $\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i X^i, a_i \in L$ $a_n \neq 0$ when mod when algebraium mod $K(a_{0,1...,a_{m}})$ an $K(a_{0,1...,a_{m}})$ an $K[K(m) : K] = K(a_{0,1...,a_{m}}) : K] = Ag.(K)$ = $[K(a_0, m, a_n)(m) : K(a_0, m, a_n)] \cdot [K(a_0, a_n) : K] < \infty$. Kalg(L) jest algbraiernie domkniste w L Wn. 5,2, (KCL)

(KCL)

(Kalg(L))

(Kalg(L))

(Kalg(L))