Wyltad 8

Def. Zab, de KCL: shon none Galois. Wedy resonence KCL jest abelowe [whitene], gdy G(L/K) jest abelowa [cyliticina]. TW.9.3. Zati, re KCL, CL, : rozszenenia viat. Jeoli K CL: abeleuve [cypline], to KCL, iL, CL: ter. D-d. $G(L/L_A) \land G(L/K) =)$ KCLKCL, i L, CL: Galois and i $G(L_1/K) \cong G(L/K)/G(L/L_1)$ Dlatego G(L/L1) i G(L1/K): abelowe [cyleticne] Phylitad (1) KCK, JEK pierwistel poerwitny stopowa n z 1. $G(K(5)/K) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ $f \mapsto \ell_{\mathfrak{p}} t_{\mathfrak{p}} f (\mathfrak{f}) = \mathcal{F}^{\ell_{\mathfrak{p}}}, 0 < \ell_{\mathfrak{p}} < n.$

Gdy char = 0, to jest \cong ale: $K(5) \supset K$ Gdy char = p: mekoniernie, abelowe (2) $p = \text{char} K, p \neq n, a \in K, \forall a \notin K.$ ALRE Zat, ie $\int \in K$ pierwie steh prevontny ≥ 1 stopmin n. Whely L:= K(Va) = K: Galais. $W_{M}(X) = X^n - \alpha$ (not twenty, so noworktandely), Prevince sthis $W_{M}(X) \omega L$: $\int i \sqrt{a} : i = 0, ..., n-1$ G(4/k) & f wyznaciony prez f(Va) = 5 4 /a, $G(L/K) \longrightarrow Z_{n}^{+}$ $f \longmapsto \ell_{g} \quad monomorfizm, bo:$ f, g & G(L/K) (g o f)(Ya) = g(54 Va) = = jet g(Va) = jetjgva = flx=Rx = } fthey ya uge got elg to lg.

Dlatego G(L/K) cylclinna.

TW.9.4. Zat, se KCL; cyletione, AZR/8 [LiN]=n, J&K; prevarestel prevacting 21 stoprive n (visc ptn, Whely $\exists a \in K \ L = K(\nabla a)$ gdy char K = pD-d, Niech y & G(L/k) generator. (redu n). Dla be L much $c(b) = b + \int y(b) + ... + \int_{n-1}^{n-1} y^{n-1}(b)$ $\gamma(c(b)) = \gamma(b) + \int \gamma^{2}(b) + ... + \int \gamma^{n-1} \gamma^{n}(b) = \int c(b)$ $\chi^{i}(c(b)) = \int^{c} c(b), i = 0, 1, 2, ..., b$ February (c(b) +0), to { yo (c(b)), y (c(b)), ..., y ~ c(b)} merwickhi welendam $W_{C(6)}(X) \in K[X]$ $[K(c(6)):K]>n \Rightarrow K(c(6))=L.$ zatorenie ad hoc $c(b)^n \in K$, $bo: y^i(c(b)^n) = [y^i(c(b))]^n =$ $= \left[\int_{-c}^{-c} c(b) \right]^n = \int_{-c}^{-c} c(b)^n = c(b)^n dc$ wsystadh i = 0, ..., n-1.

Alza/x Dlatego c(b)= Va dla a=c(b) 6 K i $L = K(\sqrt[n]{a}).$ Pal wannhem, se c(b) \$0. Ale 1stmepe 6 & L t. re c(6) \$ 0,60: TW.9.5 (Dedekinda, o liniowej mezaleziności Zat, re ∠11111, dn & Aut(L), a,1111., an € L voine (O,..., O) Whedy Icel (Easai) (c) #0. [trn: d,,,,dn sa linverso meraleine v prestrem LL mad L] D-d, Indukcja inglødem n. n=1: Cayunste. c=1: $a_1 + a_1 = a_1 + 0$. Kvdi indulyjny n >> n+1. Nie wprost: Zat, te txtL Zaidi(x)=0
mech a &L dewdne +0 $\Rightarrow) \forall \chi \in L \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i d_i (ax) = 0$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (a_i \alpha_i(a)) \alpha_i(x) = 0 / \alpha_{n+1}(a)^{-1}$ $\forall x \in L$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \alpha_i \, \alpha_i(a) \, \alpha_{n+1}(a)^{-1} \, \alpha_i(x) = 0$

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_{i} \alpha_{i}(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in L \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (\alpha_i - \alpha_i d_i(a) d_{N+1}(a)^{-1}) \cdot d_i(x) = 0$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i - a_i d_i(a) d_{n+1}(a)^{-1}) d_i(x) = 0$ l zat, ind, $\alpha_i - \alpha_i d_i(\alpha) d_{n+1}(\alpha)^{-1} = 0$ dla i = 1,...,n, Crywith dila) = dn+1(a) (gdy ai + 0.) $\forall a \in L \quad \alpha_i(a) = \alpha_{n+1}(a)$ Def, Zatite KCL: skonnone vouseneux céat. (1) KCL: vorsreneure voringzahre, ofly KCL: Galor d G(L/K) rozwigzalna. (2) KCL: vozszenenie wat prer pierwiastrihi, gdy [vadicals] JRJ Lo > L, >...> L=K Vi < k

Li: cialo rorbitadu melonianu Xno bi nad Lita

(pt ni gdy char K=p)

welomben XP-X-bi (p=cherk) TW. 9, 6, Zat, se KCL: Norszenembe skoname ciat. Wtelly KCL: vorszenenie prez previrestruhi (E) Torrigealne (drivenie)

D-d => we may assume $K \subseteq L_0$: Galeris (by entending then: wag normatry grup. the requence) (*) €G(Lo/Lk) DG(Lo/Lk-1) D... DG(Lo/L1) D{eg. falitory tego craque: G(Li/Lix). Wystavay pohazač, re Li > Liti = romigizalne. [wtody moina vardnobnić waz (*) by most alternatyvnie: Falitary abelive] (W.) HJG, Hrozmarzelne i G/H rozmazelne =) G vozmazelne] Pruppadele (a); $X^{n_i} - b_i^{\epsilon L_{i+1}}$. Nuch $a_i = {}^{n_i} b_i^{\epsilon} \in L_i$ Whedy $L_i = L_{i+1}(5_{n_i}, a_i)$ previolately previolating z L stopula ni.

 $L_{i} = L_{i+1}(\zeta_{n_{i}}, \alpha_{i}) \supset L_{i+1}(\zeta_{n_{i}}) \supset L_{i+1}$ $L_{i} \supset L_{i+1}: Galais, \qquad Delais & G_{i}(L_{i+1}(\zeta_{n_{i}}, \alpha_{i})/L_{i+1}(\zeta_{n_{i}}))$ $\begin{array}{c} L_{i} \supset L_{i+1} & Galais, \\ L_{i} \supset L_{i+1}: Galais, \\ L_{i} \supset L_{i+1} & Galais, \\ L_{i} \supset$ voervuer Lin C Lin (Ini); Galois & $G(L_{i+1}(S_{n_i})/L_{i+1}) \longrightarrow Z_{n_i}^*$ abelowa Stad; G(Li/Lin) DG(Li/Lin(Sni)) ED {eq fallow = G(Linksno)/Lin) abelowy wesc G(Li/Li+1): vorwigzelne stopnie \le 2. Pruppadek (b): $X^{p} - X - bi$, p = cher K. Nech Li 7 a spierus'a steh. Wedy at1: tei penvic steh (Bo: (a+1) - (a+1) - bi = $=a^{r+1}-a-1-b_{i}=$

 $=\alpha^{\rho}-\alpha-b_{i}=0)$

Dlatego a, a+1, ..., a+(p-1) wsensthie Al24 stal $l_1 = l_2$ (a) premiasthi $X^2 - X - bi$ A12/2 Stol Lo = Lin (a) Glilled wyznanemy prer fla) = a+lf G(G/L) = f | => le & Zp+ dage G(Li/Li+1) C>Z+
(wistowe=) unge & Li > Liti quilière » vozurazohe. E; Nech KCL: nozwigzahre. Poh, re jest prevura strukouse. G(L(k) D G_{k-1} D G_{k-2} D... D G_o = {e9 cong normatry padgrup of falter ach abelowy ch bso: cyhliane, proste wtedy: tzn. = Zg,9:l. nevure L=LGO > LG1 > ... > LGK-1 > K Lo > L, > ... > Lky > Lk ; ligg rorsrenen. cyllicrnych, prostych,

Wystarcy poloroc Claim. Jeho KCLCK

Cyllinne i G(L/K): prosta,

to KCL: preservest nulieuxe. D-d. [L : K] = n, $G(L/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}_n^+$, n : l. pnerwora, Parypadella p ≠ n lub char K=0.

char K Niech J & K poerwistell previoting 2 1. stopmen n $K \subset K(S) \subset L(S)$, [L(S):K(S)]/[L:K]Galows

Galows Galows

(bo: G(L(5)/K(5)) C > G(L/K)=Z+

mosta) wsc navet: m = 1 lub m = n $\geq tw, 9.4$; $L(\zeta) = K(\zeta)(\eta a)$ dla peronego $a \in K(\zeta)$ (gdy m = n.)

Gdy m = 1 : try won bre.

Purpodek (6): P=n chark. Nech y & G(L/K) generator. Al2R/8 $K \ni \text{Tr}_{L/K}(b) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} y^{i}(b) \neq 0$!!

t de persuego bol Ctw. Dedehinda ocharalitered, 9,5) Dla 6'= \(\frac{1}{t}\)\begin{align*}
& \text{Tr_{L/k}}(6')=1. Noch $a = \gamma(b') + 2 \gamma^{2}(b') + ... + (p-1) \gamma^{p-1}(b')$. When $y(a) = y^2(b') + 2y^3(b') + ... + (p-1)y^p(b') =$ $= \alpha - Tr_{lk}(b') = \alpha - 1$ use y (a) ta maz a &K. He $Y(a^p-a) = Y(a)^p - Y(a) = (a-1)^p - (a-1) = a^p - a$

When $Y(a^{p}-a) = Y(a)^{p} - Y(a) = (a-1)^{p} - (a-1) = a^{p} - a$ Whise $a^{p}-a \in Fix(y) = K$. Neah $c = a^{p}-a$ $\frac{Styd}{Styd}$; as previous the $X^{p}-X-c$ or az L: when $x^{p}-X-c$ and $x^{p}-X-c$ are $x^{p}-X-c$ and $x^{p}-X-c$ are also $x^{p}-X-c$ and $x^$