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Wyhtad 5.
Def. Rozszenenie dat KEL jest skonorone,
 gdy [L:K]<0,
TW. 6.4, Rozszenewe skonorone L2K jest normalne
(=) Ljest ciatem vorbitadu pewnoge vielemianu
   WEK[X], nad K.
D-d, BSO K = L = K.
\leftarrow. L = K(a_{1111})a_{11}
 fe G(\hat{K}/K) => f(W) = W => f[{a,...,ans}] =
                            = {a,,,,,an/}
  =) f[L]=L.
=): L = K(a,,,an) dla pourryth a,,,an EL.
                               (bo KCL)
       a;/K algebrainne.
       dla i=1, 11, n.
Noch W & K [X] t. ve W(a)=0 (v=1,...,n),
 ztw. 6.3; Wrostale sow LE
  Wi(x): und, minimahry dla av/K
           W = W, W2 -... Wn.
 K[X]
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A2R/5 Z ten 6,3 : karde Wi vorlitade sus WL[X] na ilouyn crynnikow Limbargh => W verlitade sig w L[X] na dougn ory number pinnayon i L=K(a,m,an)=K(previocoshi WwL). L: Wato vorlitadu W mad K, Prysitael KCL wata skonnone > KCL  $bo: |L| = p^{m} W_{pn-1}(X) = X^{p^{n}-1}$ L's water rostitadu W mad K, Augustad.  $Q \subseteq Q(\sqrt[3]{2})$ : vorsænenie skoniroue, de me normatue. 60; (1)  $\chi^3-2$  merertitadating/Q (kryterium) Eisen steina) R & E; perwisteh prevents
stoppul 3 2 1

Def.  $(K \subseteq L \subseteq \widehat{K})$ AZR/5 L:= ciato generowane prer UEFIL]: PGG(P/W)
normalme domhnique ciata L w K. Uwaga 6,5, 6) Rossienenie K⊆L1 port mormohie. Jest  $K \subseteq L_2$  i  $L \subseteq L_2$ , to  $\exists f : L \xrightarrow{monomodern} 2$ normalie  $P1 := \partial L$ . (1) z definique lub Uwagi 6.2. (2) bso KCLCLZCK, iKCLCL, CK,

(2) bso KCLCLZCK, iKCLCL1CI Noch fe G(R/K), f[L] SL2 (Bo KCL2) was U{f[L]; fe G(R/K)} SL2 L1 SL2.

Rossiere ma rosdrielere.

Def. (1) a & K jest vozdrielery nad K, gdy
Wa(X) & K[X] ma w K tylko prerwiesthi
welomen minimaly a/K jednokrotne.

(2) KCL : rossenense vordrielere, gly FacL algebra a/K rozdrielery.

(4
(3) Welemian W (X) & K[X] jest vordicelory, gay A2R/5
VV 74 54 69 56 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Uwaga 6,6, Zat, ve W(X) &K(X) merulitadely,
deg W 70, Woody
(2) W(X) rondrielary (2) W(X) i W(X) sq
ing Ishue premore
(2) chark=0 => W modrielary
(3) char K = p 20 => (W mierordribluy &)
$W(X) \in K[X^{r}]$
tru W(X)=V(XP) le permego
D-d Zadrzlisty 4. V(X) o K [X],
Projetady (1), K = L rondridone, K = L1 = L
=> L C L rondzielere (EW)
(2) char K=0 => Kaide vorseneme algebraiane ciata K jest vordvielere
aata Kjert vordrielere
(3) KEL: wata skon none => KEL rondridge
(6: L: ci ato vorlitadu melenwanu XP-X o premiestket jednetnotrych)
o premiestket jednehvotnych)
(4) Prysital vorsrenent merordrielerge;
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A2R/5 K = Fp(X) Wallo fundinjó wymnewnych wade L: Walt) =  $(T-a)^p$ : a: p-kretny previousleh, Lemat 6, 7. (1) a & R => 1 \{ f(a): f & G(R/K) \} | \ \ deg(a/K), (2) a/K vordredory (2) w(1) pert = ,  $\xi f(a) : f \in G(K/K) = \{ prevur'a thi wielemiann \}$   $6.1 \quad minima hego Wa(X) \in K(X)$  deg(a/K) = deg Wa. a nad K.Def. Element a EL nazywany elementem pierwinym vorserenda  $K \subseteq L$ , gdy L = K(a), TV. 6,8 (Abela, o elemence pierwetnym), KCL rosseneure shoñaone, L=Klannan) i anman vordredere (K) Jak Lvordriday/k  $L = K(a^*)$ 

D-d 1°. K shonnene. Wtedy L ter shonnene i L'aylillano. N'ech at & Lt generator. at: deby: L=K(ax), 2°, K meskon noue: induliger wigledem n. Kroh induluyjny  $n-1 \rightarrow n \quad (n > 1)$  $K(a_{1,n}, a_{m-1}, a_{n}) = K(a, b),$  $K(a_{11}, a_{n-1}) = K(b)$   $\geq 2at$ . b/K roadieling Juduleyjnego Note n = deg(b/k), m = deg(a/k(b)). Z Lematu 6.7: idik f1,11" f1,m & G(K/K(B)) tre f1,1(a),.., f1,m (a) paramot, 

Dla i=1, ..., n, j=1, ..., m much fij = fiofij & G(K/K).  $(x) < \partial_{ij} > + < i', j' > \Rightarrow < f_{ij}(a), f_{ij}(b) > + < f_{ij}(a),$  $\underline{bo:} \cdot fij(b) = fi(f_{i,j}(b)) = fi(b),$   $f_{i,j}(b)(k)(k(b))$ f(b) = f(b) = f(b) + f(b) = f(b),2°. i = i l & j + j!.  $fij(a) = fi(fij(a)) \neq fi(fij(a)) = fiji(a).$ 60 fris (c) + fris (c) Extend of some Xuixes Lynnix Etymperconot, · K meskoñ noue = istmeje CEK tie

dle (0,ij) # (i',j') fij(b)+fij(6)+fij(6)+fij(6)+c.

AZR/5 (†)  $K(b,a) = K(a^*)$ , gelie  $a^* = b + a \cdot c$ .

element premotry Zijasue.  $\subseteq$ :  $f_{ij}(a^*)$ ;  $1 \le i \le n$ ,  $1 \le j \le m$ : paramit (wyborc) =) deg( $a^*/K$ ) $>n \times m$  $n \times m \leq [K(\alpha^*):K] \leq [K(\alpha,b):K] =$  $= [K(b):K] \cdot [K(b;a):K(b)] = n \times m$ Dlatego: wrighte tu  $s_a = m$   $K(a^*) = K(a_1b)$ , Styd tei (2 Cematu 6.7) at/K vordrielery. Wnicsell 6.9. (1) Jesti L = K (a<sub>11.7</sub>a<sub>n</sub>), a<sub>1</sub>/K randruelone (i=1, m, n), to L>K radrelcre. (2) K C L C M => K C M rondriebbe D-d(1) L = K(a), a / K vordweldryZat, de bEL me vordrielery/K.

 $deg(a/K) = deg(b/K) \cdot deg(a/K(b))$  $L = K(b_1 a).$  $[K(a):K] = [K(b):K] \cdot [K(a,b):K(b)]$  $b = g(a), g \in K[X],$ >=mxm tuken matheration bo a/K 60 b/K merozdaiday radriklory Lemat 6.7 Pry ustalonym f(b) jest m modilista i na f(a) bo; deg Ca/K(B))=m, = deg (f(a)/K(f(b)), razem: # Droy & & k × m < n × m y, (2) Podobny dewód. Rozsrenenia radishable (crysto merondriellere) KSLSK, Def. (1) a & L the crysto merondrolony 1K, gdy Wa(X) & K[X] ma ty (ho peden premi-steh wid, numinalny a/K WR.

A28/5 Def.(2)  $K \subseteq L$  vodykche (crysto merozdrielere) gdy: YaEL a/K radykelny. Uwaga 7.1. (1) char K=0=) [a/Kaysto nievordrickory (=) a & K) (2) a / K redykahry (3) Yf & G(K/K) f(a)=a (3) char K=p => (a/k redykahy => In20 a 6K). D-d (1) Wa(X) ma tylko premiasthi jednokrotne, gdy Mar K=0, (2) Ocymstes (3) (= Ocympte Lub; Wa(X) 6 K[X] drew X - a = =(X-a) = 6 K[X] =). deg (a/K)=n, (Induly- wylgoemn)  $W_{\alpha}(X) = (X-\alpha)^{n} \qquad W_{\alpha}^{1}(X) = m \cdot (X-\alpha)^{n-1}$ N(X) N(X) N(X) N(X)Jesti n >1, to Wa(X)=0, wisc p/n.  $n = p \cdot m_1$   $W_a(X) = (X^p - \alpha^r)^{n_1}$ i at a radykahry/K.) Z zat. indule. deg(al/K)≤n,<n/br/>
Jk>0 (ar)pk=aph16K.