

答疑

三次多项式在 \mathbb{Q} 上的分裂域 K

设 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ 作变量代换

$y = x + \frac{a}{3}$, 得 $f(x) = y^3 + py + q$, 因此, 考虑

$f(x) = x^3 + px + q$ 在 \mathbb{Q} 上的分裂域, 设 $f(x) = 0$ 有三个根 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{C}$. 有 $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$$\Delta = (\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_3 - \alpha_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_2^2 & \alpha_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \det(A)$$

$$\Delta^2 = \det(AA^T) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & \sum \alpha_i^2 \\ 0 & \sum \alpha_i^2 & \sum \alpha_i^3 \\ \sum \alpha_i^2 & \sum \alpha_i^3 & \sum \alpha_i^4 \end{pmatrix} = -4p^3 - 27q^2 \text{ (韦达定理)}$$

Δ^2 是 f 的判别式, 刻划是否有重根. $\Delta^2 \in \mathbb{Q}$

Case-1 $f(x)$ 在 $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ 中可约, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{Q}$ 或 $\alpha_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$, α_2, α_3 是 $g(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ 的共轭根, $g(x)$ 满足 $f(x) = (x - \alpha_1)g(x)$

$g(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ 不可约, 则 $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_2)$ $[K:\mathbb{Q}] = 2$.

Case-2. $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ 不可约. 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \notin \mathbb{Q}$ 且互异. ~~否则~~ ~~否则~~

~~设 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$, 则 $\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1$, $\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \alpha_1\alpha_3 + \alpha_2\alpha_3 = -p \Rightarrow \alpha_1^2 - 2\alpha_1^2 - 2\alpha_1^2 = -p^2$ 同理 $\Rightarrow 3\alpha_1^2 = p^2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$. 考虑 $f'(x)$, 若 $f(x)$ 在 K 中有~~

~~重根, 则 $(f(x), f'(x)) \neq 1$. 由 $f(x)$ 不可约 $\Rightarrow f(x) | f'(x)$.~~



$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \subseteq K, \quad [\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) : \mathbb{Q}] = 3.$$

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \Leftrightarrow \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \Leftrightarrow \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \text{ (因为 } \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \text{)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= (\alpha_3 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 - \alpha_3) = (\alpha_3 - \alpha_2) [\alpha_1^2 - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\alpha_1 + \alpha_2\alpha_3] \\ &= (\alpha_3 - \alpha_2) [\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_1^2 + (-9) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3 - \alpha_2 = \frac{\alpha_1 \delta}{2\alpha_1^3 - 9} \quad (\delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha_1^3 - 9 \neq 0).$$

$$\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \Leftrightarrow \delta \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{-4p^3 - 27q^2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1)$$

若 $\delta \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1)$, 则 $\delta \in \mathbb{Q}$. 因为若 $\delta \notin \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\delta) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1)$
 $\delta^2 \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}(\delta) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2 \quad 2 \nmid 3 = [\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) : \mathbb{Q}]$ 矛盾!

若 $\delta \notin \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1)$, 则 $\delta \notin \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\delta) \subseteq K \Rightarrow [K : \mathbb{Q}]$ 有因子 2, 同理 $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1) \subseteq K \Rightarrow 3 \mid [K : \mathbb{Q}]$

因此 $6 \mid [K : \mathbb{Q}]$, 但是习题 11 展示 $[K : \mathbb{Q}] \leq 3! = 6$
 即 $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = 6 \quad K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \delta)$

