

Seja  $K$  uma extensão de corpos  
 $L$  &  $S \subseteq K$  um subconjunto  $\tilde{n}$  vazio.

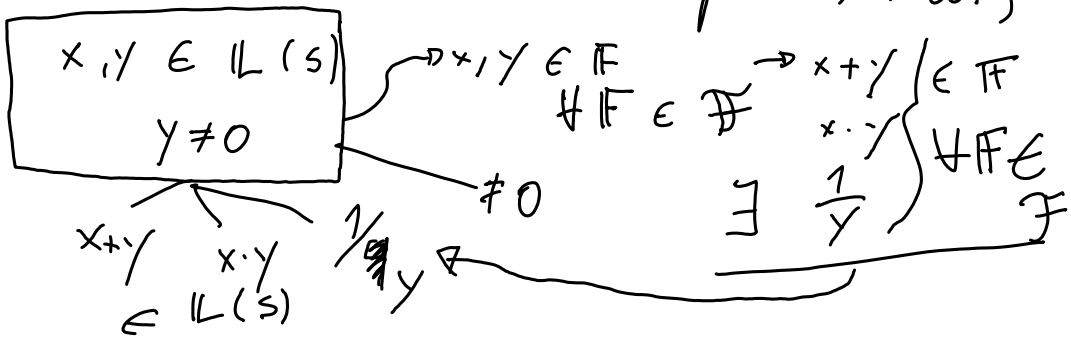
Considere a família

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ F \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } F \text{ é subcorpo de } K \\ \text{ii) } L \subseteq F \\ \text{iii) } S \subseteq F \end{array} \right\}$$

$$L(S) := \bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{F}} F$$

AF.:  $L(S)$  é um subcorpo de  $K$

(exercício - como em álgebra linear)



Case  $S = \{\alpha\}$  é unitária  
Denotemos  $L(S)$  por  $L(\alpha)$

(19)

Distingue isto de  $L[\alpha] = \{w \in K \mid w \text{ é C.L. de potências de } \alpha\}$   
 $= \text{Im}(\Psi_\alpha)$

Lema

Seja  $\alpha \in K$  &  $K \mid L$  extensão de corpo.

Então

(a)  $L(\alpha) = L[\alpha] \iff \alpha$  é algébrico sobre  $L$

(b)  $L[\alpha] \subsetneq L(\alpha)$

~~⇔~~

$\iff$

$\alpha$  é transcendente sobre  $L$   
Neste caso  $L(\alpha) = \{x/y \mid x, y \in K[\alpha], y \neq 0\}$

Prova

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Vimos que se  $\alpha \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{L}}(\mathbb{K}) =$   
 $\{w \in \mathbb{K} \mid w \text{ é algébrica sobre } \mathbb{L}\}$   
 $\Rightarrow \ker(\psi_{\alpha}) = \chi_{\alpha} \mathbb{L}[x]$  &  $\chi_{\alpha}$  é  
irredutível &  $\underline{\mathbb{L}[x]} \cong \mathbb{K}[\alpha]$

é corpo, pois  $\ker(\psi_{\alpha})$  é ideal maximal.

Sempre  $\mathbb{L}[\alpha] \subseteq \mathbb{L}(\alpha)$

b)  $\ker(\psi_{\alpha}) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow$

$\mathbb{L}[\alpha] \cong \mathbb{L}[x] \subsetneq \mathbb{L}(\alpha) =$

$\left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \mid \begin{array}{l} f, g \\ \in \mathbb{L}[x] \end{array} \right\}$

Teorema (Steiner)

Seja  $\mathbb{F}$  um corpo finito ou  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$  &  
seja  $\mathbb{K}$  uma extensão de  $\mathbb{F}$  com  $[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{F}] = n$   
 $\in \mathbb{N}$ . Então  $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{K}$  tal que  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{L}(\alpha)$ .

mais ainda  $\partial(\chi_\alpha) \cong n$ . (21)

$\mathbb{L}$  ma extensão do tipo  $\mathbb{L}(\alpha)$  é dita uma extensão simples &  $\alpha$  é chamado elemento primitivo da extensão

Exemplo

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{Q}$$

$$S = \{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}\}$$

$$K = \mathbb{L}(S)$$

$$[K : \mathbb{L}] = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{F}(\sqrt{3}) = K \\ \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{L}(\sqrt{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3 \\ \text{anula} \\ \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{L} \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2 \\ \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right.$$
$$[\mathbb{F} : \mathbb{L}] = 2$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{F}(\sqrt{3}) \\ | \\ \mathbb{F} \end{array}} \xrightarrow{x^2=3} [\mathbb{F}(\sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{F}] = 2 \quad (22)$$

anula  
 $\sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} [K : L] &= [K : \mathbb{F}] [\mathbb{F} : L] \\ &= 2 \times 2 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Por Steiner  $\exists \alpha \in K$  t.q.  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$

$$\boxed{\text{ACHAR um } \alpha:} = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \text{ serve?}$$

Se servir, então todo  $x \in K$  é c.l.,  
com coeficientes de  $\alpha$ .

Basta fazer isto para  $\sqrt{2}$  &  $\sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} \\ \alpha = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}(\alpha - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\alpha^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}\alpha - 4$$

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$$\alpha^2 = 1 + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha = \alpha^2 - 1$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha^{-1}$$

$$\alpha^2 - 5 = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$(\alpha^2 - 5)^2 = 24$$

$$\alpha^4 - 10\alpha^2 + 25 = 24$$

$$\boxed{\alpha^4 - 10\alpha^2 + 1 = 0}$$
 (ainda não  
vimos como  
provar irredutibilidade

$$1 = 10\alpha^2 - \alpha^4$$

$$1 = \alpha(10\alpha - \alpha^3)$$

$$\boxed{\alpha^{-1} = 10\alpha - \alpha^3}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(10\alpha - \alpha^3)$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{2} = -9/2\alpha + 1/2\alpha^3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \alpha - \sqrt{2}$$

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$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{11}{2} \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^3$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = ( ) \cdot ( )$$

CAMINHO GERAL Provar que o polinômio

$x^4 - 10x^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  é irredutível:

Lema:

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$$

$$n = [K : \mathbb{Q}], \quad F = \mathbb{Q}$$

Então o grupo  $\text{AUT}(K|F) =$

$$\left\{ \varphi: K \rightarrow K \mid \varphi \text{ é homomorfismo de } K \text{ e } \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(x) = x \quad \forall x \in F \end{array} \right\} \right.$$

Prova  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha), \quad \alpha = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$

$$F = \mathbb{Q}$$

$w \in K \Rightarrow \exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in F$  t.q.

$$w = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 \alpha + \dots + \lambda_n \alpha^n$$

$$\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\} \text{ é } \mathbb{Q}\text{-base de } \mathbb{K}$$

$$\alpha^4 = 1 + 10\alpha^2$$

$$\alpha^5 = \alpha + 10\alpha^3$$

$$\alpha^6 = \alpha^2 + 10\alpha^4$$

$$= \alpha^2 + 10(1 + 10\alpha^2)$$

$$= 10 + 11\alpha^2$$

$\{1, \alpha, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}\}$  é  $\mathbb{F}$ -base de  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(\alpha)$   $\mathbb{K}|\mathbb{F}$

$\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}|\mathbb{K})$  Lembre  $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$  & logo

$$\varphi(\lambda_i) = \lambda_i \quad \forall i$$

$$\text{Sei } \varphi(w) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 \varphi(\alpha) + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} [\varphi(\alpha)]^{n-1}$$

Para saber  $\varphi(w)$  importa saber somente o valor de  $\varphi(\alpha)$  Logo  $\varphi$  é completamente determinado pelo seu valor!



sobre  $\alpha$  (ou seja  $\varphi(\alpha)$ )

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Lembre  $x^4 - 10x^2 - 1 = 0$

ou seja  $\alpha$  é raiz do polinômio

$$f(x) = x^4 - 10x^2 - 1$$

$$\varphi(\alpha) \in \mathbb{K} \iff \varphi \in \mathbb{K} \iff \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \iff \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \iff \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \iff \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \implies$$

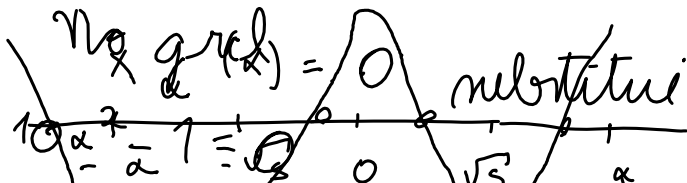
$\varphi(\alpha)$  é raiz de  $f(x) = x^4 - 10x^2 - 1$

Logo as raízes complexas  $\bar{\alpha}$  ocorrem.

$$f \bar{\alpha} = f(\overline{\varphi(\alpha)}) = \overline{f(\varphi(\alpha))} = \overline{0} = 0$$

raiz de  $f$ . onde  $\deg f = 4$  temos no máximo 4 escolhas para  $\varphi(\alpha)$

$$\text{Logo } \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \mathbb{K} & \mathbb{K} \\ \hline \mathbb{Q} & \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right] \cong \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}$$



$$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

tem 4 aut.  $\Rightarrow$  distintas raízes  $\alpha$

$$\# f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + x^m$$

(27)

$$a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\# \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(\beta) = 0$$

$$f(\bar{\beta}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pair } 0 = \bar{0} &= \overline{f(\beta)} = \overline{a_0 + \dots + \beta^m} \\ &= a_0 + \dots + (\bar{\beta})^m \\ &= f(\bar{\beta}) \end{aligned}$$

$(x - \beta)(x - \bar{\beta})$  divide  $f$

$$x^2 - (\beta + \bar{\beta}) \cdot x + \beta \bar{\beta} =$$

$$= x^2 - \underbrace{2 \operatorname{Re}(\beta)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} x + \underbrace{|\beta|^2}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$$f = (x^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\beta)x + |\beta|^2) \cdot q(x)$$

$$q(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

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$$\text{Logo } n \text{ o } f \geq 3$$

$\Rightarrow f$  é reduzível sobre  $\mathbb{R}$  #

outra forma

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$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \cap \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}) \\ \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ 1, \sqrt{3} \right\}$$

$\{1, \sqrt{2}\}$  é base

→ B base é?

$$B = \{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6}\} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

é base de  $K/\mathbb{F}$

nó basta saber  $\varphi(\sqrt{2})$  &  $\varphi(\sqrt{3})$

$$(\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$$

$$\varphi(\sqrt{2})^2 = \varphi(2) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\sqrt{2}) = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{3})^2 = 3$$

$$(\varphi(\sqrt{3}))^2 = \varphi(3) = 3$$

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$$\varphi(\sqrt{3}) = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\varphi_0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \longrightarrow +\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} \longrightarrow +\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$\varphi_1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \longrightarrow -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} \longrightarrow +\sqrt{3} \end{array} \quad \text{Id}$$

$$\varphi_2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \longrightarrow +\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} \longrightarrow -\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$\varphi_3 \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \longrightarrow -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} \longrightarrow -\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

XV  $\mathbb{Z}[i] = \{n + m\sqrt{-1} \mid n, m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$\alpha$  is invertible  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$

$$\beta \in \mathbb{Z}[i] \text{ t.q.}$$

$$\alpha \beta = 1$$

XIII

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$$p = 3$$

$$\frac{21}{84} = \frac{3 \cdot 7}{3^4} = \frac{1}{3^3} \cdot 7 = 3^{-3} \cdot 7$$

"  $p \cdot 3 \cdot 7$

$$v(\alpha) = -3$$

$$\beta = \frac{21}{84} = 3 \frac{7}{84} = p \cdot \frac{7}{84}$$

$$v(\beta) = 1$$

$$\text{dist}(\alpha, 0) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-v(\alpha-0)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-v(\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - (-3) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{dist}(\beta, 0) = \frac{1}{2}^{-v(\beta)} = \frac{1}{2}^{-1} = 2$$

$$\text{XII } R = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid p \mid m \right\}$$

(32)

$$\frac{m}{m}, \frac{a}{b} \in R$$

$$\frac{m}{m} + \frac{a}{b} = \frac{mb + am}{mb}$$

$$\frac{m}{m} \cdot \frac{a}{b} = \frac{ma}{mb} \quad p \mid mb$$

$$0 = \frac{0}{1} \quad p \nmid 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m}{n} \in R \quad \alpha^{-1} \in R$$

candidato de  $\alpha^{-1}$  é  $\frac{m}{n}$

daí  $p \mid n$

$$I = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \in R \mid p \mid n \right\}$$

$$\frac{n}{m}, \frac{a}{b} \in I$$

$$\frac{n}{m} + \frac{a}{b} = \frac{nb + ma}{mb} \quad p \mid (nb + ma)$$

$$\frac{c}{d} \in R \quad \frac{c}{d} \cdot \frac{n}{m} = \frac{c \cdot n}{dm} \quad p \mid cn$$

$$J \triangleleft R$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{b} \in J \neq R$$

$p \mid a \rightarrow \alpha \in I$

$\alpha \in J \Rightarrow \alpha^{-1} \in R$

$\Downarrow$   
 $J \subseteq I$

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$$\text{Then } \alpha^{-1} \cdot \alpha = 1 \in J$$

$$\forall x \in R \quad x = 1 \cdot x \in J \Rightarrow J = R$$