

$$\mathbb{R}[x] / (x^2+1) \cong \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x) \equiv a+bx \pmod{x^2+1}$$

REPRÄSENTANTEN SOKKAL $\begin{matrix} \circ \circ \\ \circ \circ \end{matrix}$

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] / (4, x) \longleftarrow I$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \underbrace{a_1 x + \dots}_{\in I} \equiv a_0 \pmod{I}$$

a_0 liefert 4-er Restklassen, weil $4 \in I$

0, 1, 2, 3 a repräsentative. $\left(\begin{matrix} x \equiv 0 \\ 4 \equiv 0 \end{matrix} \right)$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{mod } 4 \\ \mathbb{Z}_4\text{-rel isomorph.} \end{matrix} \right.$

$$\mathbb{Z}(x) / (4, 2x, x^2) \leftarrow \mathbb{I}$$

$$f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + \dots \equiv a + bx \quad (I)$$

$$x^2 \equiv 0 (I)$$

$$2x \equiv 0 (I)$$

$$4 \equiv 0 (I)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} a \text{-val} & \text{mod } 4 \\ b \text{-val} & \text{mod } 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Repr: } a + bx \quad 0 \leq a \leq 3, \quad 0 \leq b \leq 1$$

8 elements 8 elements "grün".

Wie invertierbar?

$$(a + bx)(c + dx) \equiv 1 \quad (I)$$

$$ac + (ad + bc)x + \underbrace{bd}_{=0}x^2$$

$$ac \equiv 1 \quad (4) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a, c : \pm 1 \\ (a) \ a = c \end{array}$$

$$2 \mid ad + bc$$

$$ad + bc = a(b + d)$$

$$(b, d = 0, 1)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1+x & \text{inv-Lok} \\ 1 & \\ \hline 3+x & \\ 3 & \end{array} \right] \quad \boxed{4 \mid bc}$$

$$2 \mid b+d$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b = d = 1 \\ \text{oder } b = d = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{7+5\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{7-5\sqrt{2}} = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

α min. pol? $x-2$ \parallel 2

$$\alpha^3 = \underbrace{a^3 + b^3}_{14} + 3ab(a+b) = 14 - 3\alpha$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7^2 - (5\sqrt{2})^2 = -1 \\ \rightarrow a + b \leq 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 + 3x - 14 \text{ - ist } \alpha \text{ grösse.} \quad a + b \leq 2$$

2 grösse \Rightarrow unimod

$$\star \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$$

$$(x-2)(x+2x+7)$$

wie
vorher
 $\alpha = 2 \rightarrow$ folo 1.

$$\begin{aligned} 7+5\sqrt{2} &= (1+\sqrt{2})^3 \\ 7-5\sqrt{2} &= (1-\sqrt{2})^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 1+\sqrt{2} + 1-\sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \text{ folo } &\leq \\ &\leq 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\ &= \underline{\underline{36}} \end{aligned}$$

$\cos 20^\circ$ 3. feld

$\cos(3\alpha)$ 2. feld

3. feld in \cos re. $\cos 20^\circ$

60° verschlechte

He 20° verschlechte

$$\frac{360}{20} = 18$$

\Rightarrow 18- \cos verschlechte

FF n° \cos verschlechte
 \Leftrightarrow 3/4

$$18 = 2 \cdot 3^2$$

FF
3 Fermat-potenzen,
da a nicht 2^k ist

U11 / 6, 8, 9

$${}^1/2 - {}^1/3 = {}^1/6$$

$$\textcircled{1} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{6}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2+1})$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{3} (\sqrt{2+1} - 1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} &= 2^{1/2} & \sqrt[3]{2} &= 2^{1/3} \\ \sqrt{2} &= 2^{1/6} & \sqrt[6]{2} &= 2^{1/6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{2})$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{2})^2 = \sqrt[3]{2}, (\sqrt[6]{2})^3 = \sqrt{2}, \quad \sqrt[6]{2} = \sqrt{2} / \sqrt[3]{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\sqrt[6]{2} = a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{2}, \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$$

Total $K \subseteq L \Rightarrow \text{gr}_K(\alpha) \mid |L:K|$
 $\alpha \in L$

$$|\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}| = 3 \quad \sqrt[3]{2} \text{ min. pol. } x^3 - 2 \text{ Sch.-E.}$$

$\sqrt[6]{2}$	für	\mathbb{Q}	Fü. Gr. =	6	6 + 3
$\sqrt{2}$	—	"	— =	2	2 + 3

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ element : \mathbb{Q} element charakteristisch
 a teils: 3 für \mathbb{Q} Fü. Gr.

$\sqrt[4]{2}$ fdc $|\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})| = 2$ | $x^4 - 2$, 5 St $|x^2 - \sqrt{2}|$
 ≤ 2 fdc. 1 a fdc (irreduzibel)

$|\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})| : |\mathbb{Q}| = |4|$ (vollst) $\sqrt[4]{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$
 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$ $\sqrt{3} \notin \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ fdc 2
 $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3})$ fdc 4 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$
 $\frac{4}{2} \leq 2 \Rightarrow 2$ $\neq 1$ $\frac{4+2}{2} = 3$
 $x^6 - 2$ Sch

$|\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{2})| : |\mathbb{Q}| = ? 6$ $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{2})$

$|\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{2})| : |\mathbb{Q}| = ? 6$ $\sqrt{2} \sqrt[3]{2} = 2^{\frac{5}{6}}$ $x^6 - 32$
 $\sqrt[4]{2}$ fdc $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ fdc $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt[3]{2}} = 2^{\frac{1}{6}}$ $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{5/6} = 6/5$
 i " $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})$ $\sqrt[6]{2}$

$x^2 + 1$ ist $i - ze \leq 2$
 1 von \mathbb{Q} ist, u ist
 $i \notin \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})$ \leftarrow \mathbb{Q}

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{2})$
 $\hookrightarrow (\sqrt[6]{2})^5$

$$\sqrt[4]{2} \text{ fdc } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{7}) \text{ f\"o} \text{ l\"o} \text{ s} = y = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{Q} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{x^4-2 \text{ Sol}} \\ \xrightarrow{x^3-7 \text{ Sol}} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{4} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2}) \\ \xrightarrow{3} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{7}) \end{array} \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{x^3-7} \Rightarrow x \leq 3 \\ \xrightarrow{x^4-2} \Rightarrow y \leq 4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4x = 3y \\ x \leq 3, y \leq 4 \\ \Rightarrow (3, 4) = 1 \text{ unit} \\ \begin{array}{l} 3 \mid x \Rightarrow x=3 \\ 4 \mid y \Rightarrow y=4 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Rel prim binomial lösbar
 \Rightarrow lösbar in \mathbb{Q}

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x^3-7 \text{ lösbar in } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2}) \\ x^4-2 \text{ " " " } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{7}) \end{array}$$

Rest a lösbar fdc = pd. fdc \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow et a univ. pd.

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ f. l. $\sqrt[4]{2}$ $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ 12

$\sqrt[4]{2}$ f. l. $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ f. l. $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ f. l.

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

x nicht ein
unirational pol. und
da kein elementar

$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[4]{2}$ f. l. \mathbb{Q} f. l. FF

$\sqrt{\pi}$ f. l. $\mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ f. l.

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} + \sqrt[4]{2} &\in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{2} &\in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2x = 4 \cdot ?$$

$$= x = 4$$

KiU

$x^4 - 2$ irreduzibel
 $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ f. l. !!

$$\frac{f(\pi)}{g(\pi)} \quad f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \begin{matrix} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(i) \\ \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \times \\ \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(i, \sqrt[4]{2}) \\ \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[4]{2}) \end{matrix}$$

die 7. d. d. d. d.

$$x^2 - \pi \quad i \quad \Rightarrow \leq 2. \text{ f. l.}$$

1. f. l. ?

$$\sqrt{\pi} \in \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} \quad g(\pi) - f(\pi) = 0$$

$$\pi \quad g^2(\pi) - f^2(\pi) = 0$$

$$x \quad g^2(x) - f^2(x) \quad \text{wäre } \pi \text{ transz.}$$

$\rightarrow 0$ polynom.

$$x \mid f^2(x) = g^2(x) \iff f, g \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$$

\swarrow \nwarrow
 meist \uparrow plan \uparrow für p-WS
 a/b

$\sqrt{\pi}$ für $\mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ folgt
(2)

10. Folgerung a relativ primes frucht.

11. $K \subseteq L \subseteq N \quad \alpha \in N$

$$g_{K,L} \geq g_{L,N}(\alpha) \quad (\text{voll entscheidbar})$$

w_{α}^K a bit univ. pd. $w_{\alpha}^L(\alpha) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \uparrow$ i: pd-ic α -wert
 L folgt $\Rightarrow w_{\alpha}^L \mid w_{\alpha}^K$
 \Rightarrow für \leq $\parallel \parallel$
 $2 \quad 3$

Können wir es eindeutig
 entscheiden?
 N // Ucs

Beispiel: $K = \mathbb{Q} \quad \alpha = \sqrt[3]{2} \in$ primitiv 3. e. gr
 $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\varepsilon) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \varepsilon)$ \uparrow F univ.
 $\varphi(3) = 2 \quad 2 \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ (12) \uparrow

7. $\left\{ 1, i, \sqrt{2} + 3i \right\} \stackrel{\textcircled{I}}{\mathbb{Q}}$
 $\left\{ 1, \sqrt{2}, 1/\pi \right\} \stackrel{\textcircled{I}}{\mathbb{Q}}$
 3 da kein öf $\stackrel{\textcircled{W}}{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = 2 \Rightarrow$
 $\mathbb{F} - e?$

$\rightarrow a + bi + c(\sqrt{2} + 3i) = 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Re} & a + c\sqrt{2} = 0 \\ \text{Im} & b + 3c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = c = 0 \quad \sqrt{2}, 1 \stackrel{\textcircled{F}}{\mathbb{Q}}$
 $\Rightarrow b = 0.$

$a + b\pi + c \cdot 1/\pi = 0 \quad /$
 $a\pi + b\pi^2 + c = 0$
 π Größe $b x^2 + a x + c \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$
 π konstant \Rightarrow es a 0 polynom.
 $\Rightarrow a = b = c = 0 \Rightarrow \stackrel{\textcircled{F}}{\mathbb{Q}}$

14.

$$\sqrt{\pi} + 3 \quad (\text{T})$$

$$5\sqrt{\pi} + 6 \quad (\text{T})$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{T})$$

$$\pi^2 + 2\pi + 2 \quad (\text{T})$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} \quad (\text{T})$$

alg. unabh. Elemente?

Alg. unabh.

testet algebraisch.

Wichte

$$\sqrt{\pi} + 3 = \alpha$$

alg. unabh.
algebraisch

$$\sqrt{\pi} + 3 - 3 = \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{alg. unabh. } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} \text{ alg. unabh. } \Rightarrow (\sqrt{\pi})^2 \text{ is alg. } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\pi^2 + 2\pi + 2 \quad \text{alg. ?}$$

$$\pi^2 + 2\pi + 2 = \alpha \quad \text{algebraisch}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + (2 - \alpha) \quad \text{mit } \pi$$

Alg. unabh.
testet alg. für $\pi \in \mathbb{H}[x] \Rightarrow \pi \text{ alg. } \mathbb{C}$