

V1/9, 14

$\mathbb{G}$  Gauß - eifer

$$\mathbb{G} / (2+i) \stackrel{\sim}{=} \mathbb{Z}_5$$

wie ist?

$$\mathbb{G} / (5) \cong \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5 \quad \varphi: \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$\mathbb{G} / (3) \cong \mathbb{Z}_3[x] / (x^2+1)$$

$$a+bi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a+bi \text{ mod } 2+i \\ a+bi \text{ mod } 2-i \end{pmatrix}$$

(von unendlichen unter)

$$5 = (2+i)(2-i) \quad 5 \text{ kein prim } \mathbb{G}\text{-Ber.}$$

(49+1 also in feldcharakter)

$\hookrightarrow 3$  prim  $\mathbb{G}$ -Ber.  $\Rightarrow$  fest Ber. 9 elemente  $\mathbb{H}$

$$\hookrightarrow 3 = (a+bi)(c+di) \quad \text{Re } i$$

$$\frac{3 = (a-bi)(c-di)}{9 = (a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2)}$$

$$a^2+b^2 = c^2+d^2 = 3 \quad \& \quad a^2+b^2 \in \{0, 1, 2, 4, \dots\}$$

$$a^2+b^2 = 1 \quad \text{es } c^2+d^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow a+bi = \pm 1, \pm i \quad \in \mathbb{G} \text{ ist } \in \mathbb{G}$$

14

$R \geq 1$

$$1 - ab \text{ iuv - loto'}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - ba \text{ iuv - loto'}$$

$$1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{so m\u00f6glich}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-ba} = 1 + ba + (ba)^2 + \dots =$$

(in loto  
reihen)

$$= 1 + b \left( 1 + ab + (ab)^2 + \dots \right) a = \boxed{1 + bva}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-ab} = v$$

Pr\u00fcft u.o.

$$\text{L\u00f6sen } v = (1-ab)^{-1}$$

Beliebig, wenn  $v(1-ab) = 0$   
 $v = \dots$   
 $-ab =$ 

$$(1-ba)^{-1} = 1 + bva \quad (\text{Erstordner})$$

$$(1+bva)(1-ba) = 1 + bva - ba - bva =$$

$$= 1 + b(v - 1 - va) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}} = a + b \sqrt[3]{2} + c \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$1 = 2a + 2b \sqrt[3]{2} + 2c \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2}c + \sqrt[3]{4}b + 2c + \sqrt[3]{4}a + 2b + 2\sqrt[3]{2}c =$$

$$= (2a + 2c + 2b) + \sqrt[3]{2}(2b + a + 2c) + \sqrt[3]{4}(2c + b + a) \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

1,  $\sqrt[3]{2}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{4}$   
Lagrange's  
method works

lin. equations  
1 - 1/2  $\sqrt[3]{4}$  lin  
a, b, c - re.  
H.

$\Theta$   $x^3 + 3x + 1$   $\leftarrow$  Größe.  $\leftarrow$  inod, ment  
 $\Theta^5 + 2\Theta^3 = ?$   $\Theta / \Theta - 3 = ?$  3. foku, wie ver. job  
 $\Theta^3 + 3\Theta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Theta^3 = -3\Theta - 1}$  P/9 P/1  
 " " 9/1  
 " 1 von.

$2(-3\Theta - 1) + -3\Theta^3 - \Theta^2 =$   
 $= -\Theta^3 - \Theta^2 = \underline{\underline{3\Theta + 1 - \Theta^2}}$   $\Theta^5 = -3\Theta^3 - \Theta^2$

unikalig a lg unness  $\Theta$ -aktivist  
 für kiel el.

$\Theta / (\Theta - 3) = a + b\Theta + c\Theta^2$

$\Theta = (\Theta - 3)(a + b\Theta + c\Theta^2) =$   
 $= a\Theta + b\Theta^2 + c\Theta^3 - 3a - 3b\Theta - 3c\Theta^2$   
 $= (-c - 3a) + \Theta(a - 3c - 3b) + \Theta^2(b - 3c)$   
 " 0 " 1 " 0

$a = 1/27$   
 $b = -5/27$   
 $c = -3/27$

VII/5.

ii min. pol:  $N/NrS$   
(transcendens)

$$1+i = x \rightarrow i = x-1 \rightarrow i^2 = (x-1)^2$$

$$\rightarrow -1 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0}$$

↑ Wäre  $1+i$

irred? ✓ Sch-E  $p=2$ . ex a min. pol.

$$x = 1 + \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$x-1 = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$(x-1)^3 = 2$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)^3 - 2$$

erhält

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \quad x^3 - 2 \text{ Sch-E.}$$

~~$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 3 = 0$$~~

~~$p=3$  Sch-E~~

irred, weil irred erhält

$$L_{\mathbb{Q}}(\sqrt[3]{2}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2} + 1) \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2} \text{ is } \sqrt[3]{2} + 1$$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2} + 1$  is 3. Grad  $\Rightarrow$  für  $p=3$   $\Rightarrow$  ma, en 3. Grad  
 unverschied Wäre,  
 aber ex a min. pol.

$$\sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{2}} = x \quad \text{fol. 6}$$

$$\sqrt{2 + i} = x$$

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} = x$$

$$2 + \sqrt{2} = x^3$$

$$x^3 - 2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(x^3 - 2)^2 = 2$$

$$x^6 - 4x^3 + 4 = 2$$

$$x^6 - 4x^3 + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{Sch-} \bar{E} \quad p=2.$$

$$\sqrt{2} = x - i$$

$$2 = (x - i)^2 = x^2 - 2ix - 1$$

$$x^2 - 2ix - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 2ix$$

$$(x^2 - 3)^2 = -4x^2$$

$$x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 = -4x^2$$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 9 = 0$$

irred ???

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = x$$

$$3 = (x - \sqrt{2})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 2\sqrt{2}x$$

$$(x^2 - 1)^2 = 8x^2$$

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

irred ???

Volnt  
Alg 1 löst!

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 1$$

$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$  gyöke

izend -e  $\mathbb{Q}$  fölött.

$$-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}, \quad \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}, \quad -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$$

[Alg 1 Gyökö.

$$(x - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$$

mindkettő is  $\rightarrow$  2 másodfokú konstans?

$$(x - \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 = (x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2 - 3) \quad (x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x - 1)$$

A másodfokú polinomoknál  $\sqrt{2}$  helyre van.  
 A harmadik " " "  $\sqrt{3}$ , majd helyre.

[Stimulus alapú. oszt.]

$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 5 \quad \pm \sqrt{2} \pm i$$

[itt oszt a valósra Lanté's  
 de helyre marad a  $\sqrt{2}$ .]

$$x^4 - 4x^2 + 9$$

$$L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + i)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + i} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - i}{(\sqrt{2})^2 - i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} - i}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} - i \in L$$

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2}, i \in L$$

wurde für  $\mathbb{Q}$  löslich?

Heißen: Zeit, wenn alle

a minimalwurde  $i$  oder  $a$

$$x^4 - 4x^2 + 9 \text{ ver.}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \oplus 1, \sqrt{2}, i, i\sqrt{2} \text{ ? } \mathbb{Q} \text{ löslich}$$

$$\tilde{T} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \supseteq \mathbb{Q} \text{ wurdefür?}$$

Von 4 füs, alle wirer bewue?

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} \in T$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{2} \in T \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \in T$$

$$1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6} \text{ } \mathbb{Q} \text{ ? } \cup \cup \cup \cup$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \in T.$$



$1, \sqrt{2}, i, i\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$  field  $(\neq)$

$$a + b\sqrt{2} + ci + d i\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Re } a + b\sqrt{2} = 0 \\ \text{Im } c + d\sqrt{2} = 0 \end{array} \right\} a = b = c = d = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$1, \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  wies.

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \sqrt{6} \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$\sqrt{11}/2$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{b} \in K(\sqrt{c})}$$

$$\sqrt{b} = u + v\sqrt{c} \quad u, v \in K$$

$$b = u^2 + 2uv\sqrt{c} + v^2c$$

Ha  $uv \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} \in K$

$$\begin{array}{l} u=0 \\ v=0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{b}{c}} \in K \iff \sqrt{bc} \in K \\ \sqrt{b} \in K \iff \sqrt{\frac{b}{c}} \in K \end{array}$$

$u > 1$  Wohlfahrtssatz  
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{u} \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

$$\sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \right) (\sqrt{3}) \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \sqrt{5} \in K \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \sqrt{10} \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \\ \sqrt{3} \in K \quad \rightarrow \quad \dots \\ \sqrt{15} \in K \quad \rightarrow \quad \dots \end{array}$$