

4. \mathbb{F}_q
 $\cong \mathbb{F}[x]/(f)$

$f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$
 $K = \mathbb{F}[x]/(f)$ ist ein Körper
 $\mathbb{F} \cong \mathbb{F}$ ist ein Körper
 $L = \mathbb{F}[x]/(f)$ ist ein Körper

$$F_f \cong F(\underbrace{a_1, \dots, a_n}_{L \rightarrow f \text{ ein}})$$

$$[F_f : F] \leq (\deg f)! \quad : \text{Per. K.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & F[x] \rightarrow f(x) = x^4 + ax^2 + b \quad \text{zur } ① \\ & [F_f : F] \leq 8 \quad \text{Irr. } (F \neq \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1,3 & 1,1,2 & 2,2 & 1,1,1,1 \\ & \downarrow & & \\ [F_f : F] \leq 3! = 6 & & & \end{array}$$

$$F(\theta) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{2\alpha-k} f \neq 0$$

$$[F(\theta) : F] = 4$$

$$f(x) = (x-\theta)(x+\theta) \cdot \overbrace{g(x)}^{\uparrow} \\ f(-\theta) = f(\theta) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{[F(\theta)]_g}_{\text{so } f \text{ irreducible}} : [F(\theta)] \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow [F_g : F] \leq 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

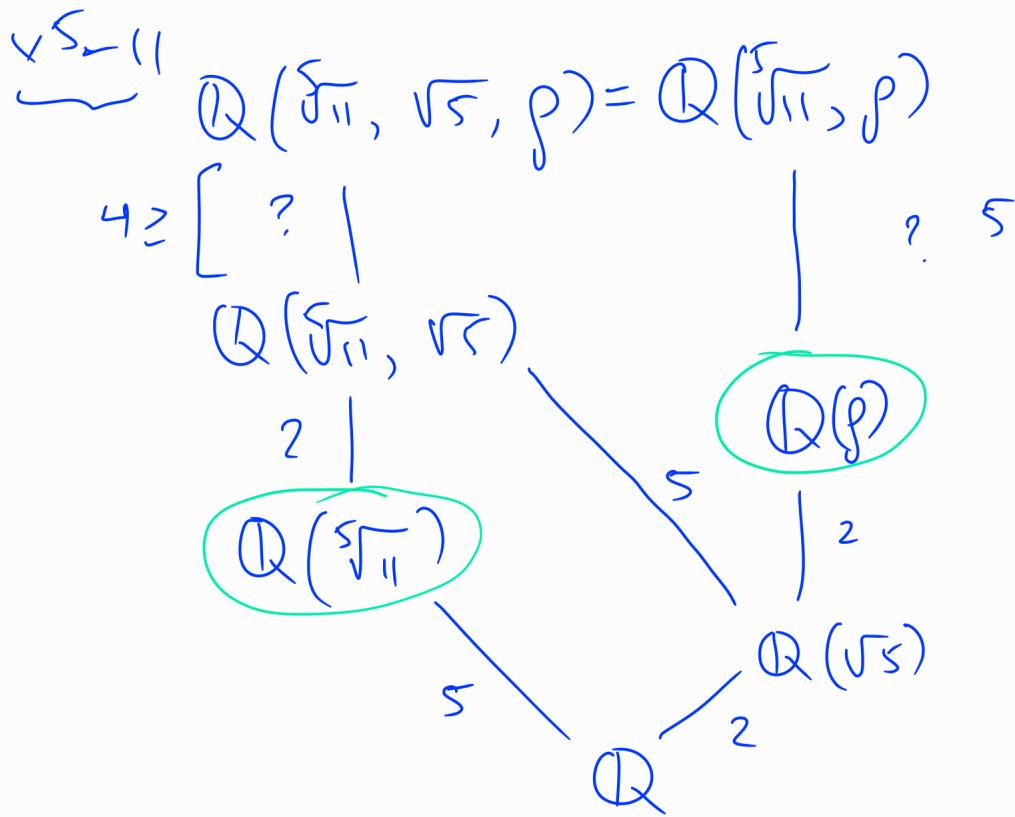
. $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}]$

$$[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}], [\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{F}_p] \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{so } p=3 \text{ or } 11, f(x) = x^5 - 11 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}))_f$$

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$$\rho := \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{5}\right)$$

$$\sqrt[5]{11}, \quad \rho \sqrt[5]{11}, \quad \rho^2 \sqrt[5]{11}, \quad \rho^3 \sqrt[5]{11}, \quad \rho^4 \sqrt[5]{11}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})_f = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt[5]{11}, \rho) \quad \Leftarrow \Phi_5$$

$$\rho^5 - 1 = (\cancel{\rho - 1}) \cdot (\cancel{\rho^4 + \rho^3 + \rho^2 + \rho + 1})$$

$\mathbb{Q} \quad \sqrt[5]{11} \quad \rho \quad \text{Se } \varphi \Rightarrow \Leftarrow \underbrace{\dots}_{\Phi_5(x+1)} \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{Simpl.}}$

$$\cdot \Phi_5(x+1) \rightsquigarrow \underbrace{(\sqrt[5]{11})^x}_{\text{Simpl.}}$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\rho) : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\beta, \sqrt{11}, \sqrt{5}) : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \sqrt{5})] = ?$$

$\sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Q}(\beta)$: $\beta = \sqrt{5}$ \Rightarrow $\sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Q}(\beta)$

$$(x - \beta)(x - \beta^{-1}) \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})[x]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{Q}(\beta) \\ \downarrow^2 \\ \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}) \\ \downarrow^2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

$$= x^2 - (\underbrace{\beta + \beta^{-1}}_{\theta}) x + 1$$

$$\theta^2 = (\beta + \beta^{-1})^2 = \beta^2 + \beta^{-2} + 2$$

$$[\beta^4 + \beta^3 + \beta^2 + \beta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\beta^2} + \underline{\beta} + \underline{1} + \underline{\beta^{-1}} + \underline{\beta^{-2}} = 0]$$

$$\theta^2 + \theta = (\beta^2 + \beta^{-2} + 2) + (\beta + \beta^{-1}) = 1$$

$$\theta^2 + \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\beta + \beta^{-1}) = \mathbb{Q}(\theta) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \sqrt{5}, \beta) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \beta)$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \beta) : \mathbb{Q}(\beta)] = 5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[5]{11}, \rho) : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})] = 10$$

Se (3) nzelj 3NN1 r-3f1 lpen (3)

$$K = \mathbb{F}_p[t] \quad \text{defn} \quad f(x) = x^p - t$$

$$\left\{ \frac{u(t)}{v(t)} \mid u, v \in \mathbb{F}_p[t], v \neq 0 \right\}$$

f (lik) f se jik r-1e iap : (10x)

: K - { l.1l noga (1w38)

$$\begin{array}{c} K(\theta) \\ | \\ K \end{array}$$

$$x^{p-t} = x^p - \theta^p = (x - \theta)^p \quad : p \mid p-t$$

$$(a+b)^p \equiv a^p + b^p \pmod{p}$$

$$u(x)^p = u(x^p) \quad : (10x)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p \mid p-t & 10x \\ p \mid t & 10x \\ p \mid p-t & 10x \\ p \mid p-t & 10x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_f = K(\theta)$$

$\vdash \text{Defn}$

$$[K_f : K] = [K(\theta) : K] = p$$

$\cong \mathbb{F}_p[t]$ \wedge $t \in \mathbb{F}_p$ \wedge t is a root of f

$$\vdash \text{GCD}(t, f) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle t \rangle \trianglelefteq \mathbb{F}_p[t]$$

. s.e.v

. S_3 \in L \wedge L $\text{is a subgroup of } K, L$

1.7.

(4)

$$K \cong L$$

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$$x^{p^n} - x \quad |K| = |L| = p^n \quad \vdash \text{Lagrange}$$

$x^{p^n} - x$ \in $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ \wedge $x^{p^n} - x \in K$ \Rightarrow $x^{p^n} - x \in L$

\vdash $x^{p^n} - x$ \in $K \cap L$ \vdash $K \cap L = \{0\}$

$\vdash K \cong L \Leftrightarrow K \cap L = \{0\}$, $L \neq \{0\}$

$$K = (\mathbb{F}_p)_{x^{p^n} - x}$$

$$\text{For } f(x) = x^{p^n} - x \text{, we have}$$

K is a field

$$f(a) = 0 \iff a^{p^n-1} = 1 \iff a \in K^*$$

$$p^{-1} \text{ is a root of } f(x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \text{by hypothesis}$$

f is a polynomial in $K[x]$ and $f(0) = 0$

$$f(x) = \prod_{\alpha \in K} (x - \alpha)$$

$$L \text{ is a field, } K = (\mathbb{F}_p)^*$$

$$K \cong L$$