

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\varepsilon} := \frac{-1 + 2\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{3} + \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{3\sqrt[3]{3}}$$

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

K	r_1	r_2	$r_1 + r_2 - 1$	H_K	σ_K
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$	2	0	1	$\{\pm 1\}$	$\pm(2 + \sqrt{3})^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$	2	0	1	$\{\pm 1\}$	$\pm \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{5})$	0	2	1	ρ_{10}	$\rho_{10} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$	1	1	1	$\{\pm 1\}$	$\pm(1 + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4})^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{6})$	1	1	1	$\{\pm 1\}$	$\pm(1 - \sqrt[3]{6} + 3\sqrt[3]{36})^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$	2	1	2	$\{\pm 1\}$	$\pm(1 + \sqrt{2})^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{3})$	0	3	2	ρ_6	$\rho_6 \in \mathbb{Z} \bar{\varepsilon}^{\mathbb{Z}}$
$\mathbb{F}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$	4	0	3	$\{\neq 1\}$	\mathbb{F}

$$\pm(1 + \sqrt{2})^{\mathbb{Z}} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^{\mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

P_n

$ce O_k = ? , O_k^x = \bar{c}$

$K = O(\alpha)$

$\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + 5\alpha - 16 = 0$

①

$f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 5x - 16$

n	f(n)	n	f(n)
-10	-2 ³ · 7 · 23	0	-2 ⁴
-9	-709	1	-3 ²
-8	-2 ³ · 3 ² · 7	2	2 · 3
-7	-3 · 5 · 23	3	5 · 7
-6	-2 · 113	4	2 ² · 3 · 7
-5	-3 · 47	5	3 · 53
-4	-2 ² · 3 · 7	6	2 · 7 · 19
-3	-7 ²	7	3 · 157
-2	-2 · 3 · 5	8	2 ³ · 3 · 5
-1	-3 · 7	9	839

$f(x)$ nie ma zer mod 11, 13, 17
 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ irreducybilny w $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

$\Delta(f) = R(f, f') = -3 \cdot 23 \cdot 127$
wzrostajacy od $\uparrow \Rightarrow \Delta_k = -8763$

over $O = O_k = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]^k$

$\Delta(f) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ ma jeden pier. rzeczywisty.

$$\Rightarrow \tau_1 = \tau_2 = 1 \quad \&$$

(2)

$$M_K = \frac{3!}{3^3} \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{8763} \approx 26.5$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\sigma_K$ generated prod id.
 pairwise coprime ≤ 25

Rotationaly $\rho\sigma_K$, $p \leq 23$
 Bez integers $p = 11, 13, 17$

$$20 = \beta_2 \beta_4 = (2, \alpha)(2, \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)$$

$$30 = \beta_3 \beta_3 = (3, \alpha + 1)^2 (3, \alpha - 1)$$

$$50 = \beta_5 \beta_{25} = (5, \alpha + 2)(5, \beta_5)$$

$$70 = \beta_7 \beta_7 \beta_7 = (7, \alpha + 1)(7, \alpha - 3)(7, \alpha + 3)$$

$$190 = \beta_{19} \beta_{361} = (19, \alpha - 4)(19, \beta_{19})$$

$$230 = \beta_{23}^2 \beta_{23} = (23, \alpha + 7)^2 (23, \alpha + 0)$$

β_5, β_{19} is cyclically id.

$$\mathcal{L}\sigma_K = \langle [\beta_2], [\beta_3], [\beta_5], [\beta_{19}], [\beta_{23}], \text{dwa kad } 7 \rangle$$

Ćwiczenie

(3)

Niech p l. p. d $k \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Wtedy:

$$\exists \mathfrak{P} | p \text{ wtedy, i} \mathfrak{P} | (k - \alpha) \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{P} | f(k) \quad \boxed{N_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(k - \alpha) = f(k)}$$

J. wtedy $\mathfrak{P} | p$ istnieje, to

$$\mathfrak{P} = (\mathfrak{p}, k - \alpha) \text{ \& } f(\mathbb{F}/\mathfrak{p}) = \underline{1}$$

W szczególności istnieje co najmniej jeden ideał pierwszy \mathfrak{P} nad \mathfrak{p} wtedy, i $\mathfrak{P} | (k - \alpha)$.

Rozw

Surjektuje $R = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{F}$
 $\ker \varphi = \mathfrak{p}$ (którego ciałem \mathbb{F})
z jądrem

$\ker \varphi \supset (k - \alpha)$
prezentacja $\alpha \mapsto k \in \mathbb{F}$
czyli jest jedyn. dowolny i
ma obraz \mathfrak{p} .

$$\text{Zatem } \exists \varphi: R = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \text{ z} \\ \Leftrightarrow f(k) = 0 \text{ mod } \mathfrak{p}. \quad \varphi(\alpha) = k \text{ mod } \mathfrak{p}$$

Wartości $a = -7$ 2 a będący
danej tabeli

(4)

$$(-7 - \alpha) = \beta_3 \beta_5 \beta_{23}$$

co oznacza $\{\beta_{23}\}^2$
linijny generowany $e \in \mathcal{O}_K$

podobnie $k=6$ daje

$$(6 - \alpha) = \beta_2 \beta_7 \beta_{19}$$

co oznacza $\{\beta_{19}\}$

Ideally nad 7 skrajnie \mathcal{O}

$$(-1 - \alpha) = \beta_3 \beta_7$$

$$(3 - \alpha) = \beta_5 \beta_7$$

Podobnie dalej

$$(-2 - \alpha) = \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_5$$

$$= \beta_3 \beta_2 \beta_5$$

co oznacza $\{\beta_5\}$

Widzimy: $(2 - \alpha) = \beta_2 \beta_3$

$$\Rightarrow e \in \mathcal{O}_K = \langle \beta_2 \rangle$$

ale $(\alpha) = \beta_2^4$ czyli
 $n \in \mathcal{O}_K \mid 4$.

$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{11}, 11^2 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{9}$

Wu 6.5: $\sigma_K \cong \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$.

$\Delta_K = -3^3 11^2$

$M_K = \frac{3!}{3^3} \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right) \sqrt{3^3 11^2} < 17$

\Rightarrow necessary $\phi \sigma_K$

$\phi = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13$

all cases. $e(\sigma_K)$.

$x-11 =$	}	$(x-1)(x^2+x+1)$	mod 2
		$(x+1)^3$	mod 3
		$(x-1)(x^2+x+1)$	mod 5
		x^3-4	mod 7
		x^3	mod 11
		x^3+2	mod 13

2 tes. Kummera:

- (2) = $\mathbb{F}_2 \mathbb{F}_2'$, $N_{\mathbb{F}_2} = 2$
- (3) = \mathbb{F}_3
- (5) = $\mathbb{F}_5 \mathbb{F}_5'$, $N_{\mathbb{F}_5} = 5$
- (11) = \mathbb{F}_{11} , $\mathbb{F}_{11} = (\alpha)$ glatny

$\Rightarrow \alpha \in \sigma_K$ gen. proz

$\{\beta_2\}, \{\beta_3\}$ & $\{\beta_5\}$.

Relacje w $\alpha \in \sigma_K$ - badamy
d. watęz w σ_K .

$\forall \alpha-t$ ma wiel. min.

$t \in \mathbb{Q} \quad (x+t)^3 - 11 \Rightarrow N(\alpha-t) =$

Biorąc watęz t dostajemy:

$(\alpha) = \beta_{11}, (\alpha-1) = \beta_2 \beta_5$

$(\alpha-2) = \beta_3$

$(\alpha+1) = \beta_2^2 \beta_3$

$\Rightarrow \{\beta_3\} = 1, \{\beta_5\} = \{\beta_2\}^{-1}$
 $\{\beta_2\}^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \alpha \in \sigma_K = \begin{cases} 1 & \{\beta_2\} = 1 \\ \pm \sqrt{2} & \{\beta_2\} \neq 1 \end{cases}$

Trzeba rozstr. czy β_2 glębszy,
w tym celu przyda się σ_K .

Zapisujemy $\neq 1$ jedynki (27)

$$\beta_3 = (\alpha - 2)$$

$$\beta_2 \beta_3 = (\alpha + 1)$$

$$\left(\beta_2^2 = \beta \right), \beta \in \mathcal{O}_K$$

$$\beta (\alpha - 2) = (\alpha + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 2} = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 5$$

(A11)

Paradoks

$$\beta^2 = \beta_2^4 = (\alpha - 3) \text{ bo}$$

$$N(\alpha - 3) = 16 \text{ oraz}$$

$$(\alpha - 3) \nmid \beta_2^2 \beta_2' \text{ bo}$$

\hookrightarrow pn. przypadek byłoby $2 \mid (\alpha - 3)$
2 tego wynika, że:

$$u = \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha - 3} = 18\alpha^2 + 40\alpha + 89$$

(A11)

$$\in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$$

$$\approx 266,9889$$

Nied ε j. pot. σ_K
2 delata 7!

(25)

$$\varepsilon > \sqrt[3]{\frac{3267 - 24}{4}} \approx 9,3437$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon^2 > 87, \quad \varepsilon^3 > 815$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \varepsilon \text{ lub } u = \varepsilon^2$$

Zat. [wiersz] $u = \varepsilon^2$

rozwiązanie:

$$\psi: \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/5 = \mathbb{F}_5$$

$$\psi = \pi_{\mathbb{F}_5}, \quad \mathbb{F}_5 = (\mathbb{Z}/5)$$

$$\psi(\alpha) = 1 \in \mathbb{F}_5^2, \quad N_{\mathbb{F}_5} = 5$$

$$\psi(u) = 2 \notin \mathbb{F}_5^2$$

(!)

$$\text{czyli } u = \varepsilon \text{ i } \sigma_K = (\pm u)$$

Wzrosty ψ są gładkie

$$u = \frac{1}{u} = -2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 1$$

β wie fast gleiches

$$\beta^2 = \beta = (\beta^2)$$

wespa

$$\Rightarrow \pm \sigma^u \beta = \beta^2$$

B.z.o. $u \in \{0, 1\}$

\Rightarrow co najmniej jedno z
leżących: $\beta, -\beta, \sigma\beta, -\sigma\beta$
jest kwadratem w $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$

Wykazujemy to redukując
do \mathbb{F}_9 :

$$(19) = \beta_{19} \beta'_{19} \beta''_{19}$$

2 to. kumawa

$\sqrt[3]{11}$ modulo 19:
5, -3, -2

Rozwiązujemy:

$$\psi_1: \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_9$$

$$\psi_1(\alpha) = 5 \quad \text{Zatem należy}$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_1(\beta) &= 2 \\ \psi_1(\sigma\beta) &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \notin \mathbb{F}_9$

$$\text{ab } \psi_1(-\beta), \psi_2(5\beta) \in \overline{\mathbb{H}}_{19} \quad (27)$$

Wiederzusehender parabolate
Pnyradler

$$\psi_2: \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{H}}_{19}$$

$$\psi_2(\alpha) = -2$$

Tatsache abliczeleuy:

$$\psi_2(-\beta) = -5 = 14$$

$$\psi_2(5\beta) = -1 = 18$$

wie ss waderotacei w $\overline{\mathbb{H}}_{19}$.

$\Rightarrow \beta_2$ wie jät geörway

$$\& \text{all } \sigma_k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\psi_1(\beta) = \psi_2(\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 5)$$
$$= 5^2 + 2 \cdot 5 + 5 = 2$$

$$\psi_1(\alpha/\beta) = \psi_1(\alpha) \psi_2(\beta)$$

$$= \psi_1(\alpha) \cdot 2$$

$$= \psi_1(-2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$= (-2 \cdot 5^2 + 4 \cdot 5 + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$= -24 \cdot 2 = -48$$

$$= (-50 + 20 + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$= -29 \cdot 2 = -58 = -1$$

A02

(21)

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha), \quad x^3 + 10x + 1 = f(x)$$

$$\Delta = -4027 \text{ \& \textit{p}ierwi\textit{e}k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_K = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha].$$

Lemma 7:

$$\varepsilon > \sqrt[3]{\frac{4027 - 29}{4}} \approx 10,002999..$$

$$\forall \alpha \in N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha \in \sigma_K^\times$$

$$\& \beta := -\alpha^{-1} \approx 10,00998$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < \beta < \varepsilon^2$$

& podobnie jak w (1) sprawdzamy
ze $\varepsilon = \beta$.

Jedyni podstawowi wyznacznicy
przy obliczeniu grupy klas

Pr 9 (Cassels: "Local fields")

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{11})$$

$$\sigma_K^\times = ?, \quad \mathbb{Q} \cap \sigma_K = ?$$