

② Gorputz hedadura

Def.: I.b. K gorputza

F gorputza K -ren hedadura da $\Leftrightarrow K \subseteq F$

• Hedadura adierazteko: $F | K$

Def.: I.b. $F | K$ gorputz hedadura eta $S \subseteq F$

$K[S] \equiv S$ eta K berran dituen F -ren azpierraztutik txikiena da

$K(S) \equiv S$ eta K berran dituen F -ren azpi gorputzik txikiena =

= $K[S]$ berran duen F -ren azpi gorputzik txikiena.

[S -k K gainean sortutako F -ren azpi gorputza]

Propietateak: I.b. $F | K$ gorputz hedadura, $S, T \subseteq F$

i) $K[S] \subseteq K(S)$

ii) $K(S)(T) = K(S \cup T) = K(T)(S)$

iii) E gorputza $\left. \begin{array}{l} K \subseteq E \subseteq F \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (K(S) \subseteq E \Leftrightarrow S \subseteq E)$

iv) $K(S) = K(T) \not\Rightarrow S = T$

$K(S) = K(T) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \subseteq K(T) \\ \text{eta} \\ T \subseteq K(S) \end{array} \right.$

Froga:

iii)

\mathbb{F} \Rightarrow
 $|$ Hip.: $K(s) \subseteq E$
 E Definizzioz, $S \subseteq K(s)$ eto $K \subseteq K(s)$ } $\Rightarrow S \subseteq E$
 $|$
 K

\Leftarrow
 Hip.: $S \subseteq E$
 Hipotez, $K \subseteq E$ eto
 E \mathbb{F} -ren azpiragorputza da $K(s)$ S eto K berruz dituen
 itxitikena da.

Def.: I.b. $\mathbb{F} | K$ gorputz hedadura

$\mathbb{F} | K$ hedadura finituki sortua da $\Leftrightarrow \exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{F} / \mathbb{F} = K(u_1, \dots, u_n)$

$\mathbb{F} | K$ hedadura bakuna da $\Leftrightarrow \exists u \in \mathbb{F} / \mathbb{F} = K(u)$

Oharra 1.: I.b. \mathbb{F} eto K gorputzak

\mathbb{F}
 $|$ (hedadura) $\Rightarrow \mathbb{F} | K$ -e.b. da
 K

Froga:

1) K gorputza da ✓

2) \mathbb{F} gorputza da $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{F}, +)$ talde abeldarra da ✓

3) Kanpo bidarketa: a) $K_v \in \mathbb{F} \quad \forall K \in K, \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{F}$ (kanpo bidarketa \mathbb{F} -ren bidarketa zentru)

i) $K(u_1 + u_2) = K u_1 + K u_2 \quad \forall K \in K, \quad \forall u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{F}$

$K \in K \Rightarrow K \in \mathbb{F}$
 $u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{F}$ } $\Rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ -n berruzte-propietates betetzen da ✓
 \mathbb{F} gorputza da

Oharra 1.
Froga

$$ii) (k_1 + k_2)u \stackrel{?}{=} k_1u + k_2u \quad \forall k_1, k_2 \in K, \quad \forall u \in F$$

$k_1, k_2 \in K \rightarrow k_1, k_2 \in F \Rightarrow$ Aurreko propietateak betetzeko, egia da
(K -ren biderketa F -ren delata, alegia)

$$iii) k_1(k_2u) \stackrel{?}{=} (k_1k_2)u, \quad \forall k_1, k_2 \in K, \quad \forall u \in F$$

\cap
 F

F gorputza denaz, biderketak elkarrekin propietateak betetzen du

K -ren biderketa horren berdina denaz, arduan,

$$k_1(k_2u) = (k_1k_2)u$$

$$iv) 1_K u \stackrel{?}{=} u, \quad \forall u \in F$$

K F -ren azpigorputza da $\Rightarrow 1_K = 1_F \Rightarrow 1_K u = 1_F u = u \quad \forall u \in F$

Def: I.b. $F|K$ gorputz hedadura

$$[F : K] = \dim_K F$$

iii

$F|K$ hedadura finitua

Def:

$$F|K \text{ hedadura finitua da} \Leftrightarrow [F : K] < +\infty$$

Oharra 2: I.b. $F|K$ gorputz hedadura

$$[F : K] = 1 \Leftrightarrow F = K$$

Froga:

\Leftarrow

$$F = K \Rightarrow [F : K] = \dim_K F = \dim_K K = 1$$

⇒

$$[F:K] = 1 \Leftrightarrow \dim_K F = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall v \in F - \{0\}, \quad \langle v \rangle \text{ } F\text{-ren } K\text{-omero da}$$

$$F \text{ gurputza} \Rightarrow F, \text{ ID da} \Rightarrow \langle v \rangle \text{ s.a. da} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \dim_K F = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \langle v \rangle \text{ } F\text{-ren } K\text{-omero da}$$

Beraz, berezki,

$$\{1\} \text{ } F\text{-ren } K\text{-omero da} \stackrel{\text{(def)}}{\Rightarrow} \forall v \in F, \exists ! k \in K / v = k \cdot 1 = k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall v \in F, v \in K \Leftrightarrow F \subseteq K \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ K \subseteq F \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow F = K$$

Tma. 1: I.b. $F|K$ gurputz hedadura

$$F|K \text{ finitua da} \Rightarrow F|K \text{ finituki sartua da}$$

Fraga:

$$F|K \text{ finitua da} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Leftrightarrow} \dim_K F = [F:K] = n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \text{ } F\text{-ren } K\text{-omero bat} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_i \in F$$

$$i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n k_i v_i / k_i \in K \right\} \subseteq \left\{ f(v_1, \dots, v_n) / f \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n] \right\} =$$

$$= K[v_1, \dots, v_n] \subseteq K(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

Propiet. i)

$$\Rightarrow F = K(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

eta

$$K \subseteq F$$

$$v_1, \dots, v_n \in F$$

$$\Rightarrow K(v_1, \dots, v_n) \subseteq F$$

↓

$$F|K \text{ finituki sartua da} //$$

Oharrak 3.: I.b. F, E, K gorputzak non



3.1) E F -ren K -azpizp. bektarria

da, hots,

$$\dim_K E \leq \dim_K F$$

\Updownarrow

$$\underline{[E:K] \leq [F:K]}$$

Froga:

$$\emptyset \neq E \subseteq F$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } \forall e_1, e_2 \in E, \quad e_1 + e_2 \stackrel{?}{\in} E \\ \text{ii) } \forall k \in K, \forall e \in E, \quad ke \stackrel{?}{\in} E \end{array} \right\} \text{ Bai, } E \text{ eraztura delata.}$$

Beraz, E F -ren K -azpizpizko da.

3.2) $\dim_E F \leq \dim_K F$

\Updownarrow

$$\underline{[F:E] \leq [F:K]}$$

Froga:

$F|E$ gorputz hedadura da $\Rightarrow F$ E -e.b. da

Oharra

$F|K$ gorputz hedadura da $\Rightarrow F$ K -e.b. da. \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow Demagun $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ F -ren K -on. delata:

$$\forall v \in F, \quad v = k_1 v_1 + \dots + k_n v_n \quad k_i \in K \subseteq E \quad \text{batzutarako} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ F E -e.b.-ren sist. sortzarlea da. \Rightarrow
Orukorrean ez da zuzen

$$\Rightarrow \dim_E F \leq n = \dim_K F$$

$$\underline{[F:E]} \quad \underline{[F:K]}$$

Multiplicação Teorema (Tm. 2): I.l. F, E, K corpos com $K \subseteq E \subseteq F$

$F|K$ extensão finita de $\Leftrightarrow F|E$ e $E|K$ extensões finitas de.

Generalizações

i) $[F:K] = [F:E][E:K]$

ii) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{u_1, \dots, u_m\} \text{ E-rea K-ort. de} \\ \{v_1, \dots, v_t\} \text{ F-rea E-ort. de} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{u_i v_j \mid \begin{array}{l} i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t \end{array}\} \text{ F-rea K-ort. de.}$

Prova: $K \subseteq E \subseteq F$

\Rightarrow

$F|K$ extensão finita de $\Leftrightarrow [F:K] = n \in \mathbb{N}$, finita

Observação 3.1: $[F:E] \leq [F:K] = n \Rightarrow [F:E]$ finita de e.e.b. \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{F|E}$ extensão finita de

Observação 3.2: $[E:K] \leq [F:K] = n \Rightarrow [E:K]$ finita de e.e.b. \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow E|K$ extensão finita de.

\Leftarrow e.e.b. i) (ii) prova

$F|E$ e $E|K$ extensões finitas de

Demagun $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{u_1, \dots, u_m\} \text{ E-rea K-ort. de } (1) \\ \{v_1, \dots, v_t\} \text{ F-rea E-ort. de } (2) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ u_i v_j \mid \begin{array}{l} i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t \end{array} \right\} \text{ F-rea K-ort. de?}$

2) $\Rightarrow \forall v \in F, \quad v = \sum_{e_j \in E} e_j v_j = \sum_{j=1}^t (k_{1j} u_1 + \dots + k_{mj} u_m) v_j = \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{i=1}^m k_{ij} u_i v_j$

$= \sum_{j=1}^t \left(\sum_{i=1}^m k_{ij} u_i \right) v_j = \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t}} k_{ij} u_i v_j \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \{u_i v_j \mid \begin{array}{l} i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t \end{array}\} \text{ F K-e.b.-ra sist. ortogonal de}$

(Matlaren Teorema)
Froga

$$\sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t}} k_{ij} u_i v_j = 0 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} k_{ij} = 0$$

$i=1, \dots, m$
 $j=1, \dots, t$

$$0 = \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t}} k_{ij} u_i v_j = \sum_{j=1}^t \left(\sum_{i=1}^m k_{ij} u_i \right) v_j \stackrel{1)}{=} \sum_{j=1}^t e_j v_j \stackrel{2)}{\Rightarrow} e_1 = \dots = e_t = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

Teorema: $e_j = \sum_{i=1}^m k_{ij} u_i \in E$

\downarrow
 1)

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{11}u_1 + \dots + k_{m1}u_m = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_{1t}u_1 + \dots + k_{mt}u_m = 0 \end{array} \right. \stackrel{1)}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{11} = \dots = k_{m1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_{1t} = \dots = k_{mt} = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow k_{ij} = 0$$

$i=1, \dots, m$
 $j=1, \dots, t$

Benze $\{u_i, v_j / \substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t}\} \mathbb{F} \text{ } \mathbb{K}$ -e.b.-en srot. arken da, eta guztira, indotuz.

\mathbb{F} -ren \mathbb{K} -oinarria da.

Gainera, arduan,

$\mathbb{F} | E$ eta $E | \mathbb{K}$ hedad. fraktak dituzten, $\mathbb{F} | \mathbb{K}$ hedad. fraktua da,

eta $[\mathbb{F} : \mathbb{K}] = |\{u_i, v_j / \substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, t}\}| = mt = [E : \mathbb{K}] \cdot [\mathbb{F} : E]$

Minre

i) fraktak ez diren kasua

$$\mathbb{F} | \mathbb{K} \text{ ez da fraktua, hots, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{F} | E \text{ ez da fraktua} \\ \text{edo} \\ E | \mathbb{K} \text{ ez da fraktua} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\mathbb{F} : E] = \infty \\ \text{edo} \\ [E : \mathbb{K}] = \infty \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

\updownarrow
 $[\mathbb{F} : \mathbb{K}] = \infty$

$\Rightarrow "[\mathbb{F} : E][E : \mathbb{K}] = \infty"$

1.- Elem. aljebraikoak eta traszendentak

Def.: I.b. $F | K$ gorputz hedadura eta $v \in F$

$v \in F$ K -n aljebraikoa da $\Leftrightarrow \exists f \in K[x] \ f \neq 0 \ / \ f(v) = 0$

$v \in F$ K -n traxendentea da $\Leftrightarrow v$ ez da K -n aljebraikoa

Teo. 3.: I.b. $F | K$ gorputz hedadura eta $v \in F$

$v \in F$ K -n aljebraikoa da \Rightarrow

- i) $f(v) = 0$ betetzen duten $f \in K[x]$ guztiak haiektak bitan multiplikat dira, eta hori irreduzible eta moniko batena da ($\text{Irr}(v, K)$)
- ii) $[K(v) : K] = \deg(\text{Irr}(v, K))$
- iii) $\{1, v, \dots, v^{n-1}\}$ $K(v)$ -ra K -onartea da.

Froga:

Hip: $v \in F$ K -n aljebraikoa da

Definitu $\varphi : K[x] \longrightarrow K[v]$ ebaluazio-homomorfismoa. Polinomioen aljebra propiet.

$x \longmapsto v$

unibertsala dela eta, φ K -algebra homomorfismoa da.

$\cdot \text{Im } \varphi = \{ f(v) \ / \ f \in K[x] \} = K[v]$

$\cdot \text{Ker } \varphi = \{ f(x) \in K[x] \ / \ \varphi(f(x)) = 0 \} = \{ f \in K[x] \ / \ f(v) = 0 \}$

\uparrow

$f(v) = 0$

1. Isomorfitz Teorema gatik,

$\frac{K[x]}{\text{Ker } \varphi} \cong K[v]$

$\text{Ker } \varphi$ $K[x]$ -ren ideala da $\Rightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi = (g(x)) \ g \in K[x]$ batena

$K[x]$ ID da

$\frac{K[x]}{(g(x))} \cong K[v] \subseteq F$ gorputza $\Rightarrow \frac{K[x]}{(g(x))}$ ID da \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow (g(x))$ $K[x]$ -ren ideal lehen da \Rightarrow

- $(g(x)) = \{0\}$
- edo
- $g(x)$ $K[x]$ -n irreduziblea da

Tema 3.
Froga

(i)

Hipotesis $v \in K^n$ aljabrikos denez, $(g(x)) = \ker \varphi \neq \{0\} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow g \in K[x]^n$ irred. da \Rightarrow

$$\ker \varphi = \{kg(x) \mid k \in K - \{0\}\} \quad g \text{ irred. batetako}$$

b_n g -ren koef. nagusia bada, hartu $k = b_n^{-1} \Rightarrow \ker \varphi = k \cdot \text{sortzele monitko}$

batetako du: $b_n^{-1} g(x) = \text{Irr}(v, K)$

denotatuko duguna.

ii)

Baldintza huetan, zuzenean atalarazgarrit,

$$\frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))} \cong K[v]$$

$\text{Irr}(v, K)$ irred. da $K[x]^n \Leftrightarrow \frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))}$ gorputza da $\Rightarrow K[v] \text{ gorputza da} \Rightarrow K[v] = K(v) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow [K(v) : K] \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \dim_K K(v) = \dim_K \frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))} = n = \deg(\text{Irr}(v, K))$$

Denagun $\deg(g) = n$

$$\frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))} = \left\{ \overline{f(x)} \mid \deg(f) \leq n-1 \right\} = \left\{ a_0 \bar{1} + a_1 \bar{x} + \dots + a_{n-1} \bar{x}^{n-1} \mid a_i \in K \right\}$$

Honen gainean, $\bar{1}, \bar{x}, \dots, \bar{x}^{n-1}$ $\frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))}$ -ren K -oinarria da.

iii)

$\{\bar{1}, \bar{x}, \dots, \bar{x}^{n-1}\}$ $\frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))}$ -ren K -oinarria izanik, $\bar{\varphi}$ isomorfismoaren bidez,

$$\{1, v, \dots, v^{n-1}\} = \{ \bar{\varphi}(\bar{1}), \bar{\varphi}(\bar{x}), \dots, \bar{\varphi}(\bar{x}^{n-1}) \} \quad \text{K(v)-ren K-oinarria da.}$$

" $\varphi(x)$ "

Oharra 4.: I.b. $F \mid K$ gorputza hedadura eta $v \in F$ K^n aljabrikos

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \in K[x] \\ f(v) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \text{Irr}(v, K) \mid f(x)$$

Ondorio 4: I.b. $\mathbb{F} | K$ gurputz hedadura eta $u, v \in \mathbb{F}$

u, v K -n aljebraikoak dira $\Rightarrow [K(u, v) : K] \leq [K(u) : K] [K(v) : K]$

Kasu horretan, $[K(u) : K]$ eta $[K(v) : K]$ elkarrekin lehenak badira \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow [K(u, v) : K] = [K(u) : K] [K(v) : K]$$

Froga:

Hip: $u, v \in \mathbb{F}$ K -n aljebraikoak dira

$$K(u, v) = K(u)(v)$$

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

Mailaren Tm.

$$\Rightarrow [K(u, v) : K] = [K(u, v) : K(u)] [K(u) : K] \leq [K(v) : K] [K(u) : K]$$

$$[K(u, v) : K(u)] = [K(u)(v) : K(u)] \leq [K(v) : K]$$

Oharra 5, $K \subseteq K(u) \subseteq K(u, v)$

eta $([K(u) : K], [K(v) : K]) = 1$ izanik,

Ohartu

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

Mailaren Tm.

$$\Rightarrow [K(u, v) : K] = [K(u, v) : K(v)] [K(v) : K] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [K(v) : K] \mid [K(u, v) : K] \stackrel{\text{Mailaren Tm.}}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [K(v) : K] \mid [K(u, v) : K(u)] [K(u) : K] \stackrel{\text{Hip.}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow [K(v) : K] \mid [K(u, v) : K(u)] \Rightarrow [K(v) : K] \leq [K(u, v) : K(u)] \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow [K(v) : K] = [K(u, v) : K(u)] \\ [K(v) : K] \geq [K(u)(v) : K(u)] \end{array} \right\}$$

Oharra 5

$$\Rightarrow [K(u, v) : K] = [K(u, v) : K(u)] [K(u) : K] = [K(v) : K] [K(u) : K]$$

Übung 2: I.B. $F|K$ separabel, $u, v \in F$

i) u, v K -transzendent $\Rightarrow K(u) \cong K(v)$

ii) u, v K -algebraisch $\Leftrightarrow K(u) \cong K(v)$
 $\text{Irr}(u, K) = \text{Irr}(v, K)$

Frage:

i) u, v K -transzendent $\overset{\text{Th. 4}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K(u) \cong K(x) \\ \text{etc} \\ K(v) \cong K(x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{K(u) \cong K(v)}$

ii) u, v K -algebraisch $\overset{\text{Th. 3}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K(u) \cong \frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(u, K))} \\ \text{etc} \\ K(v) \cong \frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{K(u) \cong K(v)}$
 $\text{Irr}(u, K) = \text{Irr}(v, K)$
 \Downarrow
 $\text{Traktor, } (\text{Irr}(u, K)) = (\text{Irr}(v, K)) \Rightarrow \frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(u, K))} = \frac{K[x]}{(\text{Irr}(v, K))}$

Übung 3: I.B. K, E, F separabel, $K \subseteq E \subseteq F$

$u \in F$ K -algebraisch $\Rightarrow [E(u) : E] \leq [K(u) : K]$

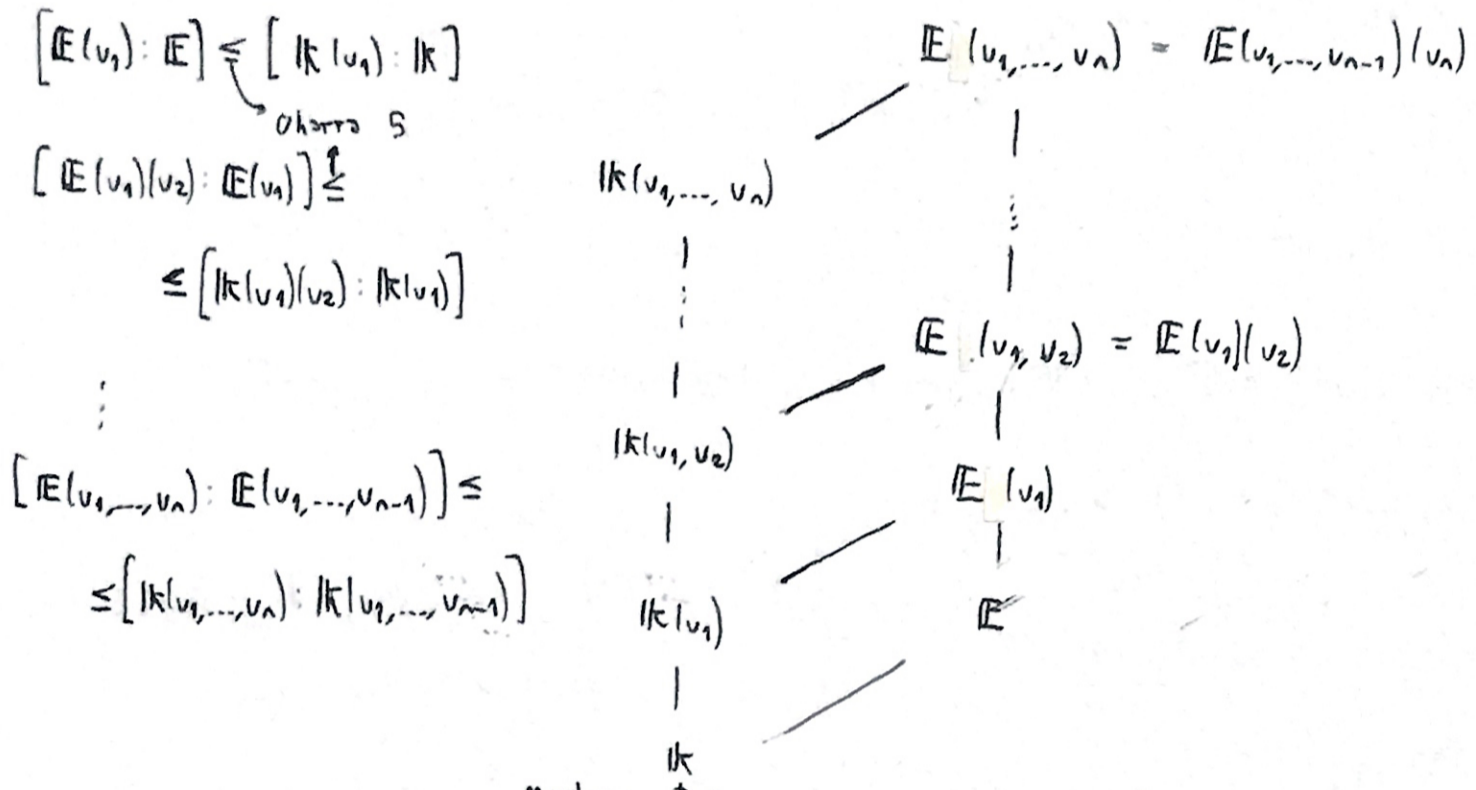
Ordnung,

$u_1, \dots, u_n \in F$ K -algebraisch $\Rightarrow [E(u_1, \dots, u_n) : E] \leq [K(u_1, \dots, u_n) : K]$

(Ordono "3")

Frage:

$v_1, \dots, v_n \in F$ K -n algebraik, $K \subseteq E$



Ordun, $[E(v_1, \dots, v_n) : E] \stackrel{\text{Maklaren Tm.}}{=} [E(v_1, \dots, v_n) : E(v_1, \dots, v_{n-1})] \cdots [E(v_1, v_2) : E(v_1)] [E(v_1) : E] \leq$

$$\leq [K(v_1, \dots, v_n) : K(v_1, \dots, v_{n-1})] \cdots [K(v_1, v_2) : K(v_1)] [K(v_1) : K] \stackrel{\text{Maklaren Tm.}}{=} [K(v_1, \dots, v_n) : K]$$

2.- Hedadura algebraikoak & hedadura frakturak

Def.: I.b. $F | K$ gorputz hedadura

$F | K$ hedadura algebraikoa da $\Leftrightarrow \forall v \in F, v$ K -n algebraikoa da

$F | K$ hedadura transzendentea da $\Leftrightarrow F | K$ ez da hedad. algebraikoa

\Downarrow
 $\exists v \in F / v$ K -n transzendentea den

Tma. 5: I.b. $F|K$ gőrputz kedadura

$F|K$ kedad. fraktus $\Rightarrow F|K$ kedad., algebratkos da.
(\Leftarrow)

Frago:

$F|K$ kedad. fraktus da $\Leftrightarrow [F:K] = \dim_K F = n < \infty$

Hartu $\forall u \in F$

$\{1, u, \dots, u^n\} \subseteq F$, F gőrputz izatogotik.

$|\{1, u, \dots, u^n\}| = n+1 > \dim_K F \Rightarrow \{1, u, \dots, u^n\}$ ez da $F|K$ -e.b.-an
sistema askeo. \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \exists k_0, \dots, k_n \in K$ / $k_0 \cdot 1 + k_1 u + \dots + k_n u^n = 0$
ez denek nulak

Orduan, hartuz $f(x) = k_0 + k_1 x + \dots + k_n x^n \in K[x]$,

$\cdot f(u) = 0$

$\cdot f(x) \neq 0$, k_0, \dots, k_n ez ditelako denek nulak

} def \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow u$ K -n algebratkos da

Orduan, $F|K$ kedad. algebratkos da. //

Kasu ortormal - Metodo (A1. - ttt)

I.b. $K(u) | K$ hadad. finitas: $[K(u) : K] = n$

$\forall v \in K(u), \text{Int}(v, K) ?$

$K(u) | K$ finitas $\Rightarrow K(u) | K$ hadad. aljabrikos \Rightarrow Berziki, $v \in K$ -n aljabrikos da \Downarrow

\Downarrow Tmo. 3 iii)

$\{1, u, \dots, u^{n-1}\}$ $K(u)$ -ra K -onirra da.

Ordvan $\exists! a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} \in K / v = a_0 + a_1 u + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{n-1} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = a_0 + a_1 u + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{n-1} \\ u v = a_0^{(1)} + a_1^{(1)} u + \dots + a_{n-1}^{(1)} u^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ u^{n-1} v = a_0^{(n-1)} + a_1^{(n-1)} u + \dots + a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} u^{n-1} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a_0 - v) + a_1 u + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{n-1} = 0 \\ a_0^{(1)} + (a_1^{(1)} - v) u + \dots + a_{n-1}^{(1)} u^{n-1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_0^{(n-1)} + a_1^{(n-1)} u + \dots + (a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} - v) u^{n-1} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow Hoziko sistemak sol. ez-nulu bat du $(x_0=1, x_1=u, \dots, x_{n-1}=u^{n-1})$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a_0 - v)x_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_{n-1} x_{n-1} = 0 \\ a_0^{(1)} x_0 + (a_1^{(1)} - v)x_1 + \dots + a_{n-1}^{(1)} x_{n-1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_0^{(n-1)} x_0 + a_1^{(n-1)} x_1 + \dots + (a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} - v)x_{n-1} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} (a_0 - v) & a_1 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ a_0^{(1)} & (a_1^{(1)} - v) & \dots & a_{n-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_0^{(n-1)} & a_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & (a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} - v) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hots, sist. bateragam indeterminatu da $\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} (a_0 - v) & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ a_0^{(1)} & \dots & a_{n-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_0^{(n-1)} & \dots & (a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} - v) \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = 0$

eta determinante hori "v-ra gertako polin." gisa ikus daiteke, hortaz horretatik

$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 - x & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ a_0^{(1)} & \dots & a_{n-1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_0^{(n-1)} & \dots & a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} - x \end{vmatrix} \in K[x], \quad \begin{cases} f(v) = 0 \\ \text{deg}(f) = n \end{cases}$

Lemma 6: I.L. $F|K$ grupite ketadun eta $v \in F$ K -n aljabritkoa.

$\text{Irr}(v, K) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + x^n \Rightarrow$ Harku $g(x) = a_0^{-1} (a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + 1)$ • g markon da
• $g(v^{-1}) = 0$
• $\deg(g) = n = \deg(\text{Irr}(v, K))$
 eta (13) b) -tik datorre $\deg(\text{Irr}(v, K)) = \deg(\text{Irr}(v^{-1}, K))$,
 $g(x) = \text{Irr}(v^{-1}, K)$

Lemma 5: I.L. $F|K$ grupite ketadun eta $v \in F$

$v \in F$ K -n aljabritkoa bada $\Rightarrow K(v)|K$ ketad. aljabritkoa da.

Frags:

$v \in F$ K -n aljabritkoa da $\xrightarrow[\text{Tma. 3}]{}$ $K(v)|K$ ketad. finitua da $\xrightarrow[\text{Tma. 5}]{}$
 $\Rightarrow K(v)|K$ ketad. aljabritkoa da.

Tma. 6: I.L. $F|K$ grupite ketadun

i) $F|K$ ketad. finitua da

\Downarrow

ii) $F|K$ ketad. finituki sortua da eta $F = K(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ non
 $u_1, \dots, u_n \in F$ K -n aljabritkoak diren.

Frags:

$\Rightarrow F|K$ finitua da $\xrightarrow[\text{Tma. 5}]{}$ $F|K$ ketad. aljabritkoa da \Rightarrow

$\xrightarrow[\text{Tma. 1}]{}$ $F|K$ finituki sortua da $\Leftrightarrow \exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in F / \underline{F = K(u_1, \dots, u_n)}$
 \downarrow
def.

\Rightarrow Beraz, $u_1, \dots, u_n \in F$ K -n aljabritkoak dira

\Leftarrow

$F = K(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ non $u_1, \dots, u_n \in F$ K -n aljabritkoak diren.

Tmo. 6:
Froga

$$K(u_1, \dots, u_n) = F$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$K(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$$

\vdots

$$\downarrow$$

$$K(u_1, u_2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$K(u_1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$K$$

u_1 K -n aljebraikoa $\stackrel{\text{Tmo. 3}}{\Rightarrow} K(u_1)/K$ finitua da $\stackrel{\text{Tmo. 3}}{\Rightarrow}$
 u_2 K -n aljebraikoa $\Rightarrow u_2$ $K(u_1)$ -en aljebraikoa $\Rightarrow K(u_1)(u_2)/K(u_1)$ finitua da.

\vdots
 u_n K -n aljebraikoa $\Rightarrow u_n$ $K(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$ -en aljebraikoa $\stackrel{\text{Tmo. 3}}{\Rightarrow}$
 $\Rightarrow K(u_1, \dots, u_n)(u_n)/K(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$ finitua da.

Hau da, $K(u_1)/K, K(u_1, u_2)/K(u_1), \dots, K(u_1, \dots, u_n)/K(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$ finituak dira $\stackrel{\text{mailoren Tmo.}}{\Leftrightarrow}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{K(u_1, \dots, u_n)}_{= F} / K \text{ finitua da.} \Leftrightarrow \underline{F / K \text{ finitua da.}}$$

Tmo. 7. I.a. F, E, K gorputzak non $K \subseteq E \subseteq F$

i) F/K hedad. aljebraikoa da

\Uparrow

ii) F/E eta E/K hedad. aljebraikoak dira.

Froga:

i) \Rightarrow ii)

F/K hedad. aljebraikoa da

$\forall e \in E, e$ K -n aljebraikoa al da?

\Downarrow

$e \in F \stackrel{\text{Hp.}}{\Rightarrow} e$ K -n aljebraikoa da

Beraz, E/K hedad. aljebraikoa da.

$\forall u \in F, u$ K -n aljebraikoa $\stackrel{\text{okertza 5}}{\Rightarrow} u$ E -n aljebraikoa

Beraz, F/E hedad. aljebraikoa da.

ii) \Leftarrow i)

F/E eta E/K hedad. aljebraikoak dira.

$\forall u \in F, u$ E -n aljebraikoa da $\Rightarrow \exists g(x) = \text{Irr}(u, E) = e_0 + \dots + e_{n-1}x^{n-1} + x^n \in E[x]$
 non $g(u) = 0$ den.

Orduvan, zehsat, v $K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})$ -en aljebraikos da ere bai \Rightarrow

Tmo. 3

\Downarrow $K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})(v) \mid K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})$ finita da. $K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})(v)$

$e_0, \dots, e_{n-1} \in E$, hipotesiz, K -n aljebraikos dira \Rightarrow

$K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}) \mid K$ finita da

\mid

\mid
 K

Beraz, maioren tmo. aplikatuz, $K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})(v) \mid K$ finita da \Rightarrow $K(e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})(v) \mid K$ aljebraikos da \Rightarrow

\Downarrow
Tmo. 5

\Rightarrow Berazki, v K -n aljebraikos da.

Orduan, $F \mid K$ hedat aljebraikos da. \equiv

Def. I.b. $F \mid K$ gurpile hedadura

$$\overline{K} = \{ v \in F \mid v \text{ } K\text{-n aljebraikos da} \}$$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{''} \\ K\text{-ren struktura aljebraiko bat } F\text{-n.} \end{array} \right)$