

§5.2 有限域.

F 为域且 $|F| < +\infty$, 则称 F 为有限域.

记号: $\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.

命题 1: 设 F 为有限域. 则 1) 存在素数 p s.t. F 为 \mathbb{F}_p 的扩张, 从而 $\text{char } F = p$.

2) 若 K/F 为有限扩张且 $|F| = q$, 则 $|K| = q^n$, $n = [K:F]$.

证: 1) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow F$ 环同态. $\ker \varphi = p\mathbb{Z}$. $p > 0$ 且为素数.

$\therefore \bar{\varphi}: \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow F$ 为单同态 $\Rightarrow F/\mathbb{F}_p$ 为域扩张.

2) 设 $n = [K:F]$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in K$ 为一组 F -基. 则 $\forall \alpha \in K$, α 可唯一写成 $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \alpha_i$, $c_i \in F$.

$\therefore |K| = q^n$. □

命题 2: 设 F 为有限域, $q = |F| = p^n$. 则

1) $\alpha^q = \alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in F$.

2) $X^q - X = \prod_{\alpha \in F} (X - \alpha)$

3) F 是 $X^q - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_p 上的分裂域.

证: 1) $U(F) = F \setminus \{0\}$ 为交换群且 $|U(F)| = q-1$.

$\forall \alpha \in F \setminus \{0\}$, $\alpha^{q-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^q = \alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in F$.

2) $X^q - X$ 为首 1 $\Rightarrow X^q - X = \prod_{\alpha \in F} (X - \alpha)$.

3) $F = \mathbb{F}_p(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q)$ 其中 $F = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q\}$.

$\Rightarrow F$ 是 $X^q - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_p 上的分裂域. □

推论 1: 设 F_1, F_2 为有限域且 $|F_1| = |F_2|$ 则 $F_1 \cong F_2$.

证: 设 $q = |F_1| = |F_2| = p^n$. 则由命题 2: F_1, F_2 为 $X^q - X$

在 \mathbb{F}_p 上的分裂域 $\Rightarrow F_1 \cong F_2$.

K/\mathbb{F}_p 为域扩张, $n > 0$.

令 $F = \{ \alpha \in K \mid \alpha^{p^n} - \alpha = 0 \}$ 断言: F/\mathbb{F}_p 为扩域

证: $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_p, \alpha^p = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^{p^n} = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \in F \therefore \mathbb{F}_p \subseteq F$

$$\forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in F, (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{p^n} = \alpha_1^{p^n} - \alpha_2^{p^n} = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \in F$$

$$(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^{p^n} = \alpha_1^{p^n} \alpha_2^{p^n} = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in F$$

$\therefore F$ 为子环.

$$\forall \alpha \in F \setminus \{0\}, (\alpha^{-1})^{p^n} = (\alpha^{p^n})^{-1} = \alpha^{-1} \Rightarrow \alpha^{-1} \in F$$

$\therefore F$ 为子域.

定理1: 设 F 为有限域, $n > 0$. 则 \exists 域扩张 K/F s.t. $[K:F] = n$, 且 K 在同构意义下唯一.

证: 设 $|F| = q$. 由命题1知 $q = p^m$, p 为素数, $m = [F:\mathbb{F}_p]$.

$$\text{令 } L \text{ 为 } X^{q^n} - X \text{ 在 } F \text{ 上的分裂域. 记 } K = \{ \alpha \in L \mid \alpha^{q^n} - \alpha = 0 \} \\ = \{ \alpha \in L \mid \alpha^{p^{mn}} - \alpha = 0 \}$$

$$\forall \alpha \in F, \alpha^q - \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^{q^n} - \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in K \Rightarrow F \subseteq K.$$

由前述断言 $\Rightarrow K$ 为域 $\Rightarrow K/F$ 为域扩张.

$$(X^{q^n} - X)' = q^n X^{q^n-1} - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow \gcd(X^{q^n} - X, (X^{q^n} - X)') = 1$$

$$\therefore X^{q^n} - X \text{ 在 } L \text{ 中无重根} \therefore |K| = q^n$$

$$\text{命题1} \Rightarrow |K| = q^{[K:F]} \Rightarrow [K:F] = n.$$

设 \tilde{K}/F 为域扩张 s.t. $[\tilde{K}:F] = n$. 则 $|\tilde{K}| = q^n = |K|$

由推论2, $\tilde{K} \cong K$. □

设 $q = p^n$, p 为素数. 令 $F = \mathbb{F}_p$ 则定理1 $\Rightarrow q$ 元有限域存在且唯一 (同构意义下)

记号: \mathbb{F}_q 表示 q 元有限域.

定理2: 设 $q = p^n$, p 为素数.

1) $U(\mathbb{F}_q) = \mathbb{F}_q \setminus \{0\}$ 为 $q-1$ 阶循环群.

2) Frobp: $\mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q$ 为自同构且 $\text{Frobp}|_{\mathbb{F}_p} = \text{id}$, 并且 $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^p$

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p) = \langle \text{Frobp} \rangle, |\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p)| = n.$$

3) 设 $F \subseteq \mathbb{F}_q$ 为子域且 $|F| = p^d$, 则 $d|n$. 反之, 若 $d|n$ 则 $\exists!$ 子域 $F \subseteq \mathbb{F}_q$ s.t. $|F| = p^d$.

证: 1) BAIII P58 定理11可知.

$$2) \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{F}_q, \text{Frob}_p(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^p = \alpha_1^p + \alpha_2^p = \text{Frob}_p(\alpha_1) + \text{Frob}_p(\alpha_2)$$

$$\text{Frob}_p(\alpha_1 \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^p = \alpha_1^p \alpha_2^p = \text{Frob}_p(\alpha_1) \text{Frob}_p(\alpha_2)$$

$$\text{Frob}_p(1) = 1^p = 1$$

$\therefore \text{Frob}_p$ 为同态 $\wedge \mathbb{F}_q$ 为有限集且 Frob_p 为单射. $\therefore \text{Frob}_p$ 为同构.

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_p, \alpha^p = \alpha \Rightarrow \text{Frob}_p(\alpha) = \alpha \Rightarrow \text{Frob}_p|_{\mathbb{F}_p} = \text{id}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Frob}_p \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p).$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q, \text{Frob}_p^n(\alpha) = \alpha^{p^n} = \alpha \Rightarrow \text{Frob}_p^n = \text{id}.$$

命题2

另一方面, 设 $\text{Frob}_p^m = \text{id}$, 其中 $1 \leq m \leq n$, 则 $\{\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q \mid \alpha^{p^m} - \alpha = 0\} = \mathbb{F}_q$

$$\Rightarrow p^n = |\{\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q \mid \alpha^{p^m} - \alpha = 0\}| \leq p^m \Rightarrow n \leq m \Rightarrow n = m.$$

$$\therefore |\langle \text{Frob}_p \rangle| = n.$$

$$\S 5.1 \text{ 推论3} \Rightarrow |\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p)| = [\mathbb{F}_q : \mathbb{F}_p] = n$$

$$\therefore \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p) = \langle \text{Frob}_p \rangle$$

3) $U(F)$ 为 $U(\mathbb{F}_q)$ 的子群. 拉格朗日定理 $\Rightarrow |U(F)| \mid |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|$

$$\therefore |U(F)| = p^d - 1, |U(\mathbb{F}_q)| = p^n - 1 \therefore p^d - 1 \mid p^n - 1 \Rightarrow d|n$$

$$\text{设 } d|n \Rightarrow p^d - 1 \mid p^n - 1 \Rightarrow X^{p^d} - 1 \mid X^{p^n} - 1 \Rightarrow X^{p^d} - X \mid X^{p^n} - X$$

$$\text{令 } F = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q \mid \alpha^{p^d} - \alpha = 0\}$$

$\therefore \mathbb{F}_q$ 为 $X^{p^n} - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_p 上的分裂域. $\therefore X^{p^d} - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_q 中有 p^d 个根.

$$\therefore |F| = p^d \quad \text{前由断言} \Rightarrow F \text{ 为域}$$

若 $\tilde{F} \subseteq \mathbb{F}_q$ 为子域且 $|\tilde{F}| = p^d$, 则由命题2 $\Rightarrow \alpha^{p^d} - \alpha = 0 \forall \alpha \in \tilde{F}$

$$\text{i.e. } \tilde{F} = \{\alpha \in \tilde{F} \mid \alpha^{p^d} - \alpha = 0\} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q \mid \alpha^{p^d} - \alpha = 0\} = F. \quad \square$$

注: 由定理2及BAIII P13定理3知:

$$\{\mathbb{F}_q \text{的子域}\} \xleftrightarrow{\text{双射}} \{d \mid d|n\} \xleftrightarrow{\text{双射}} \{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p) \text{的子群}\}$$

定理3: 设 $q = p^n$, $m > 0$. 则

1) $\mathbb{F}_q[X]$ 中存在 m 次不可约多项式

2) 设 $f \in \mathbb{F}_q[X] \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$, 不可约, 则 $\mathbb{F}_q[X]/\langle f \rangle$ 为 f 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的分裂域.

证: 1) 由定理1, 至 K/\mathbb{F}_q s.t. $[K:\mathbb{F}_q] = m$. 设 $U(K) = \langle \theta \rangle$, f_θ 为 θ 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的极小多项式, 则 f_θ 不可约. $\because K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta) \therefore m = [K:\mathbb{F}_q] = \deg f_\theta$.

2) 记 $K = \mathbb{F}_q[X]/\langle f \rangle$, $m = \deg f$. 则 $|K| = q^m$. 设 θ 为 f 在 K 中一根, 则 $K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta)$.

命题2 $\Rightarrow \theta^{q^m} - \theta = 0 \Rightarrow f \mid X^{q^m} - X \quad \because K$ 以 $X^{q^m} - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的分裂域

$\therefore f = \lambda(X - \theta)(X - \alpha_2) \cdots (X - \alpha_m)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q$, $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in K$.

又 $\because K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta) = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) \therefore K$ 为 f 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的分裂域 \square

记 $\psi_d(q) := |\{\mathbb{F}_q[X] \text{中 } d \text{ 次不可约多项式}\}|$

显然 $\psi_d(q) < +\infty$, 问题: $\psi_d(q) = ?$

Mobius 反演公式:

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ (-1)^k & n = p_1 \cdots p_k, p_i \text{ 为互异素数 称为 Mobius 函数.} \\ 0 & d^2 | n, d > 1. \end{cases}$$

性质: 1) 若 $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ 则 $\mu(mn) = \mu(m)\mu(n)$ (乘性函数)

2) 设 $n = p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_r^{m_r}$, $\underline{n} = p_1 \cdots p_r$, p_i 为互异素数

$$\text{则 } \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \sum_{d|\underline{n}} \mu(d)$$

$$3) \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n>1. \end{cases}$$

注意到在 $\underline{n} = p_1 \cdots p_r$ 中有 s 个素因子的因子个数为 $\binom{r}{s}$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{d|\underline{n}} \mu(d) = \sum_{s=0}^r \binom{r}{s} (-1)^s = (1-1)^r = 0.$$

$$4) \sum_{d|n|m} \mu\left(\frac{m}{d}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & d=m \\ 0 & d|m \text{ 且 } d < m. \end{cases}$$

$$4) \sum_{d|n, d \neq n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & d=1 \\ 0 & d/m \text{ 且 } d < m \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } m=ds, n=dt \text{ 则 } \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{t|s} \mu\left(\frac{s}{t}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & s=1 (d=m) \\ 0 & s>1 (d < m) \end{cases}$$

设 $(A, +)$ 为交换群, $f, g: \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow A$ 为两个函数 (映射)

若 $f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d)$ 则 $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) f(d)$ (Möbius 反演公式)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n|m} \mu\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) f(n) &= \sum_{n|m} \mu\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \sum_{d|n} g(d) = \sum_{n|m} \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) g(d) \\ &= \sum_{d|m} \sum_{d|n|m} \mu\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) g(d) = \sum_{d|m} g(d) \sum_{d|n|m} \mu\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = g(m) \end{aligned}$$

乘法版本: (A, \cdot) 为交换群, $f, g: \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow A$ 为两函数

若 $f(n) = \prod_{d|n} g(d)$ 则 $g(n) = \prod_{d|n} f(d)^{\mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)}$

例: 1) 欧拉函数: $\varphi(n) = |U\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}\right)| = \prod_{i=1}^r p_i^{m_i-1} (p_i - 1), n = \prod_{i=1}^r p_i^{m_i}$

$$n = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) \Rightarrow \varphi(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) d = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \frac{n}{d} = n \sum_{d|n} \frac{\mu(d)}{d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n = p_1 \cdots p_r &= n \sum_{d|n} \frac{\mu(d)}{d} = n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{p_i} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} \frac{1}{p_i p_j} - \cdots \right) \\ &= n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_r} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2) 分圆多项式: $n > 0, \zeta \in \mathbb{C}$ 称为 n -次本原根若 $\zeta^n = 1$ 且 $\zeta^i \neq 1 \forall 1 \leq i < n$.

$$\Gamma_n = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta) \text{ 称为分圆域} \quad \mathbb{F}_n(X) = \prod_{\zeta \in \mathbb{C} \text{ } n\text{-次本原根}} (X - \zeta)$$

ζ 为 n -次本原根 则 $\langle \zeta \rangle = \{1, \zeta, \dots, \zeta^{n-1}\} = \{a \in \mathbb{C} \mid a^n - 1 = 0\}$

且 $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \langle \zeta \rangle$ 为群同构 $P_n := \{n\text{-次本原根}\}$
 $i+n\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \zeta^i$

$$\begin{aligned} i+n\mathbb{Z} \in U\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}\right) &\Leftrightarrow \exists j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \text{ s.t. } ij \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \zeta^{ij} = \zeta \Leftrightarrow \zeta^i \in P_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(n) = |U(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})| = |\mathbb{P}_n|.$$

另外: $\zeta^i \in \mathbb{P}_d \Rightarrow d|n$. $\therefore \{1, \zeta, \dots, \zeta^{n-1}\} = \bigcup_{d|n} \mathbb{P}_d$

$$\therefore X^n - 1 = \prod_{d|n} \Phi_d(X) \quad (\text{利用归纳法可证 } \Phi_d(X) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]).$$

Mobius 反演公式 $\Rightarrow \Phi_n(X) = \prod_{d|n} (X^d - 1)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})}$

例: $\Phi_1(X) = X - 1$. $\Phi_2(X) = \frac{(X^2 - 1)}{(X - 1)} = X + 1$.

$$\Phi_4(X) = \frac{(X^4 - 1)}{(X^2 - 1)} = X^2 + 1.$$

3) 命题3: 设 $q = p^n$, $f \in \mathbb{F}_q[X] \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$ 不可约, $d = \deg f$. 则

$$1) f | X^{q^d} - X \quad 2) \forall m > 0, f | X^{q^m} - X \Leftrightarrow d | m.$$

证: 1) $|\mathbb{F}_q[X]_{\langle f \rangle}| = q^d$. 设 θ 为 f 在 $\mathbb{F}_q[X]_{\langle f \rangle}$ 中根, 则 $\theta^{q^d} - \theta = 0$

$$\therefore f | X^{q^d} - X$$

2) (\Rightarrow) 设 K/\mathbb{F}_q 为域扩张 s.t. $[K:\mathbb{F}_q] = m$. 则 K 为 $X^{q^m} - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的分裂域, 从而为 $X^{q^d} - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的分裂域, 设 θ 为 f 在 K 中根

$$\text{则 } [K:\mathbb{F}_q] = \deg f = d, \therefore [K:\mathbb{F}_q] = q^d$$

$$\therefore |K| = q^m \text{ 且 } \mathbb{F}_q(\theta) \text{ 为 } K \text{ 的子域} \quad \text{由命题2: } d | m.$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ 由 1) } f | X^{q^d} - X \text{ 又: } X^{q^d} - X | X^{q^m} - X \Rightarrow f | X^{q^m} - X. \quad \square$$

$S_n(q) := \{ \mathbb{F}_q[X] \text{ 中的 } n\text{-次不可约多项式} \}$

$$f \in S_n(q) \xrightarrow{\text{命题3}} f | X^{q^n} - X$$

命题2 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q[X]_{\langle f \rangle}$ 为 $X^{q^n} - X$ 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的分裂域

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]_{\langle f \rangle}$, 设 f_α 为 α 在 \mathbb{F}_q 上的极小多项式, 则 $f_\alpha | X^{q^n} - X$

$$\therefore X^{q^n} - X = \prod_{d|n} \prod_{f \in S_d(q)} f$$

$$\therefore q^n = \sum_{d|n} d \cdot \psi_d(q) \Rightarrow n \psi_n(q) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(\frac{n}{d}) q^d$$

$$\therefore \psi_n(q) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{d|n} \mu(\frac{n}{d}) q^d$$