

## §5.4 伽罗瓦群的计算

伽罗瓦理论中的两个基本问题:

1) 正问题: 给定可分  $f \in F[X] \setminus F$ , 如何计算  $\text{Gal}(f)$ ?

Kronecker (David Cox, Galois Theory 2004)

2) 反问题: 什么样的有限群同构于伽罗瓦群?

猜测:  $\forall$  有限群  $G$ ,  $\exists f \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$  s.t.  $\text{Gal}(f) \cong G$  (未解决)

设  $K$  为可分多项式  $f$  在  $F$  上的分裂域,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $f$  的所有互异的根.

$$\forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f), \{\varphi(\alpha_1), \dots, \varphi(\alpha_n)\} = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$$

$$\therefore \exists! \sigma_\varphi \in S_n \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{\sigma_\varphi(i)}$$

$\sigma: \text{Gal}(f) \rightarrow S_n$  易验证  $\sigma$  为群同态且为单的.

$$\varphi \rightarrow \sigma_\varphi$$

$$(\varphi_1 \varphi_2)(\alpha_i) = \varphi_1(\alpha_{\sigma_{\varphi_2}(i)}) = \alpha_{\sigma_{\varphi_1}(\sigma_{\varphi_2}(i))} = \alpha_{\sigma_{\varphi_1 \varphi_2}(i)}$$

下面将  $\text{Gal}(f)$  看作  $S_n$  的子群.

问题: 何时  $\text{Gal}(f) \subseteq A_n$ ?

定理: 设  $\text{char} F \neq 2$ ,  $K$  为  $f \in F[X] \setminus F$  在  $F$  上的分裂域,  $f$  无重根,  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$  为  $f$  在  $K$  中

$$\text{令 } \Delta(f) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\theta_i - \theta_j). \text{ 则 } F(\Delta) = K^{\text{Gal}(f) \cap A_n}.$$

证: 设  $\tau = (kl), k < l$ .

$$\Delta(f) = (\theta_k - \theta_l) \prod_{k < j < l} (\theta_k - \theta_j)(\theta_j - \theta_l)$$

$\delta_1$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \prod_{k < i < l} (\theta_i - \theta_k)(\theta_i - \theta_l) \\ \prod_{k < j \leq n} (\theta_k - \theta_j)(\theta_l - \theta_j) \\ \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ i, j \neq k, l}} (\theta_i - \theta_j) \end{array} \right]$$

$\delta_2$

$$\text{则 } \tau(\delta_1) = \delta_1$$

$$\tau(\theta_k - \theta_l) = -(\theta_k - \theta_l)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau(\Delta(f)) = -\Delta(f)$$

$\therefore \forall \tau \in S_n \quad \tau(\Delta(f)) = \pm \Delta(f)$  且  $\because \text{char} F \neq 2$

$$\therefore \tau(\Delta(f)) = \Delta(f) \Leftrightarrow \sigma \in A_n$$

$$\therefore \text{Gal}(K/F(\Delta)) = \text{Gal}(f) \cap A_n \Rightarrow F(\Delta) = K^{\text{Gal}(K/F(\Delta))} = K^{\text{Gal}(f) \cap A_n} = K \quad \square$$

推论:  $F, f, \theta_i$  如定理1所设. 令  $D(f) = \Delta(f)^2$ . 则

$$\text{Gal}(f) \subseteq A_n \Leftrightarrow D(f) = c^2, c \in F.$$

$D(f)$  的计算:  $f = X^n + a_{n-1}X^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$

$$g = \frac{f'}{n} = X^{n-1} + \frac{n-1}{n}a_{n-1}X^{n-2} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{n}$$

$$D(f) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{n-1} & \dots & a_0 \\ & 1 & a_{n-1} & \dots & a_0 \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & & 1 & a_{n-1} & \dots & a_0 \\ 1 & \frac{n-1}{n}a_{n-1} & \dots & a_1 \\ & 1 & \frac{n-1}{n}a_{n-1} & \dots & a_1 \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & & 1 & \frac{n-1}{n}a_{n-1} & \dots & a_1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & \dots \\ & & & 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} n-1 \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & \dots \\ & & & 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} n \end{matrix}$$

称为  $f$  与  $g$  的结式.

例:  $F = \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $f = X^3 + ax + b \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ . 则  $D(f) = -4a^3 - 27b^2$

设  $f$  不可约 则  $3 \mid |\text{Gal}(f)| \mid 6 \Rightarrow |\text{Gal}(f)| = 3, 6$

$$\therefore \text{Gal}(f) = \begin{cases} A_3 & -4a^3 - 27b^2 = c^2, c \in \mathbb{Q} \\ S_3 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

定理2: 设  $f \in F[X]$  无重根,  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$  为其所有根. 则  $f$  在  $F$  上不可约

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Gal}(f)$  在  $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n\}$  上作用是可迁的.

证:  $\forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f), f(\varphi(\theta_1)) = 0 \Rightarrow \{\varphi(\theta_1) \mid \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f)\} \subseteq \{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n\}$

令  $g = \prod_{\varphi \in \text{Gal}(f)} (X - \varphi(\theta_1))$ . 则  $\forall \psi \in \text{Gal}(f), \psi(g) = \prod_{\varphi \in \text{Gal}(f)} (X - \psi(\varphi(\theta_1))) = g$

$\therefore g \in F[X]$

$(\Rightarrow)$   $f$  不可约且  $f(\theta_1) = 0 \Rightarrow f \mid g \Rightarrow \{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n\} = \{\varphi(\theta_1) \mid \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f)\}$

$(\Leftarrow)$  设  $f = f_1 f_2, f_1, f_2 \in F[X]$  且  $f_1(\theta_1) = 0$ . 则  $\forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f), f_1(\varphi(\theta_1)) = 0$ .

$\therefore \text{Gal}(f)$  在  $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n\}$  上作用是可迁的.  $\therefore \forall \theta_i, \exists \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f)$  s.t.  $\theta_i = \varphi(\theta_1)$ .

从而  $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n, f_i(\theta_i) = 0 \therefore f = \lambda f_i, \lambda_i \in F \Rightarrow f$  不可约.  $\square$

命题: 设  $G \subseteq S_n$  为可迁的且  $G$  含有对换及一个长度为  $n-1$  的置换. 则  $G = S_n$ .

证: 经适当排序设  $\sigma = (12 \dots n-1) \in G, (ij) \in G$ .

$\therefore G$  可迁  $\therefore (kn) \in G, k < n$ .

$\sigma(kn)\sigma^{-1} = (k+1, n) \in G$ , 重复下去有  $(in) \in G, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1$

$\therefore G = S_n$ .

命题2: 设  $p$  为素数,  $G \subseteq S_p$  为子群. 若  $G$  含  $p$  阶元与对换则  $G = S_p$ .

证: 经适当排序, 设  $(12) \in G, \therefore p$  为素数  $\therefore G$  中  $p$  阶元有形式  $(1i_2 \dots i_p)$ .

则  $\exists s > 0$  s.t.  $\tau = \sigma^s = (12j_3 \dots j_p) \in G$ .

则  $\tau(12)\tau^{-1} = (2j_3), \tau(2j_3)\tau^{-1} = (j_3j_4) \dots \tau(j_{p-2}j_{p-1})\tau^{-1} = (j_{p-1}j_p) \in G$

$\therefore G = S_p. \square$

定理3: 设  $f \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$  为素数次不可约. 若  $f$  在  $\mathbb{C}$  中恰有两个非实根则  $\text{Gal}(f) = S_p$ .

证: 设  $f = \prod_{i=1}^p (X - \theta_i), \theta_1, \theta_2 \notin \mathbb{R}, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_p \in \mathbb{R}$ . 设  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_p)$ .

$\therefore f \in \mathbb{Q}[X] \therefore \theta_1 = \bar{\theta}_2$  令  $\varphi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  则  $\varphi(K) = K$  且  $\varphi|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{id}$   
 $z \rightarrow \bar{z}$

$\therefore \varphi \in \text{Gal}(f)$  且  $\varphi(\theta_1) = \theta_2, \varphi(\theta_2) = \theta_1, \varphi(\theta_i) = \theta_i, i \geq 3$ .

$\therefore \varphi$  为一个对换.

另外,  $[\mathbb{Q}(\theta_1) : \mathbb{Q}] = \deg f = p \Rightarrow p \mid [K : \mathbb{Q}] = |\text{Gal}(f)|$ .

由西罗定理,  $\text{Gal}(f)$  含  $p$  阶元. 由命题2,  $\text{Gal}(f) = S_p. \square$

定理4 (Brauer) 对  $\forall$  素数  $p, \exists$  任意多个  $p$  次不可约多项式其伽罗瓦为  $S_p$ .

证:  $p=2$  时令  $f = X^2 - (2k+1), k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ . 则  $\text{Gal}(f) = S_2$ .

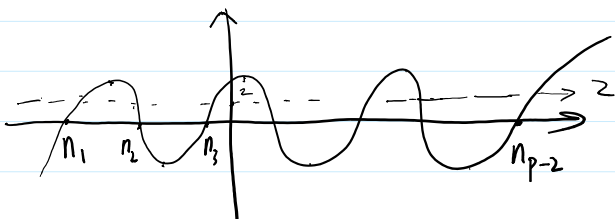
$p=3$  时令  $f = X^3 + q(X+1), q$  为素数. 则  $\text{Gal}(f) = S_3$ .

设  $p > 3, m, n_1, \dots, n_{p-2}$  为偶数且  $m > 0, n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_{p-2}$ .

令  $g(X) = (X^2 + m)(X - n_1) \dots (X - n_{p-2})$  则  $\deg g = p$ .

$g$  有  $\frac{p-3}{2}$  个局部极大值.

$\forall$  奇数  $h$  有  $|g(h)| > 2, \therefore (n_i, n_{i+1})$  存在奇数



$\therefore \exists$  奇数  $h$  有  $|g(h)| > 2$

$\forall$  奇数  $h$  有  $|g(h)| > 2$ .  $\therefore (n_i, n_{i+1})$  存在奇数  $\underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{n_1, n_2, n_3} \quad \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{n_{p-2}}$

$\therefore$  局部极大值均  $> 2$ .

令  $f = g - 2$ . 则  $f$  在  $(n_1, n_{p-2})$  中至少有  $p-3$  个实根.

又: 当  $a \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $f(a) \rightarrow +\infty$  且  $f(n_{p-2}) = -2 < 0$ .

$\therefore f$  在  $(n_{p-2}, +\infty)$  中至少有一个实根.  $\Rightarrow f$  至少有  $p-2$  个实根

$$\text{令 } f = \prod_{i=1}^p (X - \theta_i) = (X^2 + m)(X - n_1) \cdots (X - n_{p-2}) - 2.$$

$$\text{比较系数有 } \sum_{i=1}^p \theta_i = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} n_i \quad \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq p} \theta_i \theta_j = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq p-2} n_i n_j + m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{i=1}^p \theta_i^2 &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^p \theta_i \right)^2 - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq p} \theta_i \theta_j = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} n_i \right)^2 - 2 \left( \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq p-2} n_i n_j + m \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} n_i^2 - 2m. \end{aligned}$$

当  $m$  充分大时有  $\sum_{i=1}^p \theta_i^2 < 0$   $\therefore f$  有非实根 从而  $f$  恰有两个非实根.

设  $f = X^p + \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} a_i X^i$  则  $2|a_i$  且  $a_0 = -m n_1 \cdots n_{p-2} - 2$  不被 4 整除.

$\therefore f$  不可约. 由定理 3 有  $\text{Gal}(f) = S_p$

□

$K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张.  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  为  $K$  的一组  $F$ -基,  $\varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$ .

则  $\varphi: K \rightarrow K$  为  $F$ -线性映射  $\exists g_\varphi \in \text{GL}_n(F)$  s.t.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi(u_1) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(u_n) \end{pmatrix} = g_\varphi \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

一般而言  $g_\varphi$  不是置换矩阵

另一方面  $\exists \alpha \in K$  s.t.  $K = F(\alpha)$ .  $f_\alpha$  为极小多项式  $/F$ .  $\alpha_i = \varphi_i(\alpha)$   $i=1, \dots, n$  为  $f_\alpha$

的所有根. 且  $\forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$ ,  $\varphi(\alpha_1), \dots, \varphi(\alpha_n)$  为  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  的一个置换.

但  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  不一定是  $K$  的一组  $F$ -基.

例:  $F = \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ ,  $f = X^4 - 10X^2 + 1$ ,

$\{\pm\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{3}\}$  为  $f$  的所有根 但它们不是一组基.

定义:  $K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张,  $u \in K$ . 若  $\{\varphi(u) \mid \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)\}$  为  $K$  的一组  $F$ -基. 则

称  $\{\varphi(u) \mid \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)\}$  为  $K/F$  的正规基.



$H$  为半群  $F$  为域

称半群同态  $\chi: H \rightarrow U(F)$  为  $H$  到  $F$  的特征标

$$(\chi(h_1 h_2) = \chi(h_1) \chi(h_2), \chi(1) = 1)$$

引理 1 (Dedekind-Artin)  $H$  到  $F$  的不同特征标  $\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n$  在  $F$  上线性无关, 即

对于  $a_1, \dots, a_n \in F$ , 若  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_i(h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in H$  则  $a_i = 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$ .

证: (1) 归纳法.  $n=1$  时  $a_1 \chi_1(1) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$ .

设引理 1 对于  $n-1$  成立. 设  $a_1, \dots, a_n \in F$  s.t.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_i(h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in H$  ①

$\chi_1 \neq \chi_2 \Rightarrow \exists h' \in H$  s.t.  $\chi_1(h') \neq \chi_2(h')$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_i(h'h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in H \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_i(h') \chi_i(h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in H$$
 ②

$$\chi_1(h') \times \text{①} - \text{②} \text{ 有 } \sum_{i=2}^n a_i (\chi_1(h') - \chi_i(h')) \chi_i(h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in H$$

由归纳假设  $a_2 (\chi_1(h') - \chi_2(h')) = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$ . ( $\because \chi_1(h') - \chi_2(h') \neq 0$ )

$$\therefore a_1 \chi_1(h) + \sum_{i=3}^n a_i \chi_i(h) = 0 \quad \forall h \in H$$

再由归纳假设有  $a_1 = a_3 = \dots = a_n = 0$ . □

命题 3: 设  $K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张,  $n = [K:F]$ ,  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ .

则  $\{u_1, \dots, u_n\} \subseteq K$  为  $F$ -基  $\Leftrightarrow \det(M) \neq 0$

$$\text{这里 } M = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(u_1) & \varphi_1(u_2) & \dots & \varphi_1(u_n) \\ \varphi_2(u_1) & \varphi_2(u_2) & \dots & \varphi_2(u_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_n(u_1) & \varphi_n(u_2) & \dots & \varphi_n(u_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

证: ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 设  $\det(M) = 0$ . 则  $\exists a_1, \dots, a_n \in K$ , 不全为 0 s.t.

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) M = 0 \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(u_j) a_i = 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

$\forall \alpha \in K$ , 记  $\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^n C_{j,\alpha} u_j$ ,  $C_{j,\alpha} \in F$ , 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi_i(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi_i\left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{j,\alpha} u_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n C_{j,\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi_i(u_j) = 0$$

易知:  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$  为  $U(K)$  到  $K$  的不同特征标. 由引理 1,  $a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$  矛盾.

$\therefore \det(M) \neq 0$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ) 设  $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i u_i = 0, c_i \in F$ . 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \varphi_j(u_i) = 0$ .

$$\therefore M(c_1, \dots, c_n)^t = 0 \quad \because \det(M) = 0 \quad \therefore c_1 = \dots = c_n = 0$$

$\therefore u_1, \dots, u_n$  不是一组  $F$ -基. □

$\varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$ .  $\varphi$  为  $U(K)$  到  $K$  上的特征.

定义: 称  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$  在  $K$  上代数无关. 若  $f \in K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$

$$f(\varphi_1(a), \dots, \varphi_n(a)) = 0 \quad \forall a \in K \quad \text{则 } f = 0.$$

命题4: 设  $|F| = +\infty$ .  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ . 则  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$  在  $K$  上代数无关.

证: 设  $f \in K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ .  $f(\varphi_1(a), \dots, \varphi_n(a)) = 0 \quad \forall a \in K$ .

设  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  为  $K$  上的一组  $F$ -基. 则  $a = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j u_j, c_j \in F$ .

$$\therefore 0 = f(\varphi_1(\sum_{j=1}^n c_j u_j), \dots, \varphi_n(\sum_{j=1}^n c_j u_j)) = f(\sum_{j=1}^n c_j \varphi_1(u_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \varphi_n(u_j)), \quad \forall c_1, \dots, c_n \in F.$$

$$\triangleq g = f(\sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_1(u_j) X_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_n(u_j) X_j) \in K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(X_1, \dots, X_n) u_j \quad \text{其中 } g_j(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in F[X_1, \dots, X_n]$$

$$\therefore g(c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0, \quad \forall c_1, \dots, c_n \in F. \Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq j \leq n, \quad g_j(c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0 \quad \forall c_1, \dots, c_n \in F.$$

$$\implies \forall 1 \leq j \leq n, \quad g_j(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 0$$

$\because |F| = +\infty$

$$\therefore g = 0.$$

由命题3,  $M = (\varphi_i(u_j))$  为可逆矩阵.

$$\psi: K[X_1, \dots, X_n] \longrightarrow K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$$

$$h(X_1, \dots, X_n) \longmapsto h(\sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_1(u_j) X_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_n(u_j) X_j)$$

为环同构

$$\therefore g = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0 \quad \square$$

引理: 设  $|F| = +\infty, f \in F[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ . 若  $f(c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0 \quad \forall c_1, \dots, c_n \in F$ . 则  $f = 0$ .

证: (归纳法).  $n=1$  时 若  $f \neq 0$  则  $|\{c \in F \mid f(c) = 0\}| \leq \deg f < +\infty$

但  $F = \{c \in F \mid f(c) = 0\}$  为无穷集 矛盾.

设引理对于  $n-1$  时成立.

$$\text{设 } f = \sum_{i=0}^m f_i X_n^i, \quad m \geq 0, \quad f_i \in F[X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}].$$

若  $f \neq 0$  则  $\exists i_0$  s.t.  $f_{i_0} \neq 0$  由归纳假设  $\exists (\bar{c}_1, \dots, \bar{c}_{n-1}) \in F^{n-1}$  s.t.

$$f_{i_0}(\bar{c}_1, \dots, \bar{c}_{n-1}) \neq 0.$$

$\therefore f(\bar{c}_1, \dots, \bar{c}_{n-1}, x_n) \neq 0$ . 再由归纳假设  $\exists \bar{c}_n \in F$  s.t.  $f(\bar{c}_1, \dots, \bar{c}_n) \neq 0$  矛盾.

命题5: 设  $F$  为有限域,  $K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张, 则  $K/F$  有正规基.

证: 由 BA II Prop 定理2,  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \sigma \rangle = \{1, \sigma, \dots, \sigma^{n-1}\}$   $n = [K:F]$ .

将  $K$  看作  $n$  维  $F$ -向量空间, 则  $\sigma$  为  $F$  上  $K$  之可逆线性变换.

设  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i \sigma^i = 0$ ,  $c_i \in F$ . 即  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i \sigma^i(a) = 0 \quad \forall a \in K$ .

由引理1知:  $c_0 = c_1 = \dots = c_{n-1} = 0$ ,  $\therefore 1, \sigma, \dots, \sigma^{n-1}$   $F$ -线无关.

由 BA II Prop 习题4知:  $\exists u \in K$  s.t.  $u, \sigma(u), \dots, \sigma^{n-1}(u)$  为  $K$  之

一组  $F$ -基. □

定理: 设  $K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张, 则  $K/F$  有正规基.

证: 由命题5, 仅需对  $|F| = +\infty$  时证明定理.

设  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ ,  $X_{\varphi_i}$  为未定元, 记  $X_i = X_{\varphi_i}$   $i=1, \dots, n$ .

令  $f = \det((X_{\varphi_i \varphi_j})) \in F[X_1, \dots, X_n]$  ( $\because \varphi_i^{-1} \varphi_j \in \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ )

定义赋值同态  $\psi: F[X_1, \dots, X_n] \rightarrow F$

$$X_i \rightarrow \psi(X_i) = \psi(X_{\varphi_i}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \varphi_i = \text{id} \\ 0 & \varphi_i \neq \text{id} \end{cases}$$

则  $\psi(f) = \det((\delta_{ij})) = 1 \quad \therefore f \neq 0$ .

由命题4知:  $\exists u \in K$  s.t.  $f(\varphi_1(u), \dots, \varphi_n(u)) \neq 0$ .

注意到  $\forall a \in K$ , 若  $X_l = X_{\varphi_l} = \varphi_l(a)$ ,  $l=1, \dots, n$ . 则  $X_{\varphi_i^{-1} \varphi_j} = \varphi_i^{-1} \varphi_j(u)$

$$\text{从而 } 0 \neq f(\varphi_1(u), \dots, \varphi_n(u)) = \begin{vmatrix} u & \varphi_1^{-1} \varphi_2(u) & \dots & \varphi_1^{-1} \varphi_n(u) \\ \varphi_2^{-1} \varphi_1(u) & u & \dots & \varphi_2^{-1} \varphi_n(u) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_n^{-1} \varphi_1(u) & \varphi_n^{-1} \varphi_2(u) & \dots & u \end{vmatrix}$$

$\because \{\varphi_1^{-1}, \dots, \varphi_n^{-1}\} = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ . 由命题3知:  $\varphi_1(u), \dots, \varphi_n(u)$  为  $K$  之  $F$ -基. □

$K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$   $\alpha \in K$ .

$T_F^K(\alpha) := \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(\alpha)$  称为  $\alpha$  在  $K/F$  中之迹.

$N_F^K(\alpha) := \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(\alpha)$  称为  $\alpha$  在  $K/F$  中的范数.

$L_\alpha: K \rightarrow K$  为  $F$ -线性映射,  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  为  $K$  的一组  $F$ -基.  
 $\beta \mapsto \beta\alpha$

则  $\exists M_\alpha \in M_n(F)$  s.t.  $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha u_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha u_n \end{pmatrix} = M_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}$ .

此时有  $T_F^K(\alpha) = \text{Tr}(M_\alpha)$ ,  $N_F^K(\alpha) = \det(M_\alpha)$ .

命题 6:  $K/F$  为有限伽罗瓦扩张.  $\{\varphi(u) \mid \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)\}$  为  $K/F$  的正规基.

则  $\forall H \subseteq \text{Gal}(K/F)$  均存在  $K^H = F(\alpha_H)$ , 其中  $\alpha_H = T_{K^H}^K(\alpha)$ .

证:  $\forall \tilde{\varphi} \in H$ ,  $\tilde{\varphi}(\alpha_H) = \tilde{\varphi}\left(\sum_{\varphi \in H} \varphi(\alpha)\right) = \sum_{\varphi \in H} \tilde{\varphi}\varphi(\alpha) = \alpha_H$

$\therefore \alpha_H \in K^H \Rightarrow F(\alpha_H) \subseteq K^H$

设  $\psi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$ ,  $\psi(\alpha_H) = \alpha_H$  则  $0 = \sum_{\varphi \in H} \psi\varphi(\alpha) - \sum_{\varphi \in H} \varphi(\alpha)$

$\therefore \{\varphi(\alpha) \mid \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)\}$  为正规基  $\therefore \{\psi\varphi \mid \varphi \in H\} \cap H \neq \emptyset$ .

i.e.  $\exists \varphi' \in H$  s.t.  $\psi\varphi' \in H \Rightarrow \psi \in H$ .

$\therefore \text{Gal}(K/F(\alpha_H)) \subseteq H \Rightarrow F(\alpha_H) = K^{\text{Gal}(K/F(\alpha_H))} \supseteq K^H \supseteq F(\alpha_H)$

$\therefore F(\alpha_H) = K^H$ . □