

方程的根式求解

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

$$T_F^K(u+v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(u+v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(u) + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(v) = T_F^K(u) + T_F^K(v)$$

$$T_F^K(au) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(au) = a \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(u) = a T_F^K(u)$$

$$N_F^K(uv) = \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(uv) = N_F^K(u) N_F^K(v)$$

$$N_F^K(au) = a^n N_F^K(u)$$

K/F 称为循环扩张 (可解扩张) 若 $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ 是循环群 (可解群)

定理1: (Speiser) 设 K/F 为有限伽罗瓦扩张, $\eta: \text{Gal}(K/F) \rightarrow U(F)$ 为映射 s.t.

$$\varphi \rightarrow \eta_\varphi$$

$$\eta_{\varphi_1 \varphi_2} = \eta_{\varphi_1} \varphi_1(\eta_{\varphi_2})$$

则 $\exists 0 \neq v \in K$ s.t. $\eta_\varphi = \frac{v}{\varphi(v)} \quad \forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$.

证: 设 $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$. $\because \eta_{\varphi_i} \neq 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$ 且 $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ 在 K 上线性无关.

$$\therefore \exists w \in K \text{ s.t. } v = \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_{\varphi_i} \varphi_i(w) \neq 0$$

$\forall 1 \leq j \leq n$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_j(v) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_j(\eta_{\varphi_i}) \varphi_j \varphi_i(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_{\varphi_j \varphi_i} \eta_{\varphi_i}^{-1} \varphi_i \varphi_i(w) \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \eta_{\varphi_j \varphi_i} \varphi_i \varphi_i(w) \right] \eta_{\varphi_j}^{-1} = v \eta_{\varphi_j}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \eta_{\varphi_j} = \frac{v}{\varphi_j(v)}. \quad \square$$

定理2 (Hilbert 1897) 设 K/F 为有限循环扩张, $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \varphi \rangle$, $|\text{Gal}(K/F)| = n$

$u \in K$. 则 $N_F^K(u) = 1 \iff \exists 0 \neq v \in K$ s.t. $u = \frac{v}{\varphi(v)}$

证: (\Rightarrow) 设 $\eta_{\varphi^i} := \begin{cases} 1 & i=0 \\ u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{i-1}(u) & 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \eta_{\varphi^r}, r \equiv i \pmod n, 0 \leq r < n & i > n \end{cases}$

$\forall 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } i+j \leq n \text{ 时 } \eta_{\varphi^{i+j}} &= u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{i-1}(u) \varphi^i(u) \cdots \varphi^{j-1}(u) \\ &= u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{i-1}(u) \varphi^i(u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{j-1}(u)) \\ &= \eta_{\varphi^i} \varphi^i(\eta_{\varphi^j}) \end{aligned}$$

当 $i+j > n$ 时, 则 $i+j = n+r, 0 \leq r < n$.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\varphi^{i+j}} &= \eta_{\varphi^r} = u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{r-1}(u) \varphi^r(u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{n-1}(u)) \\ &= u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{n+r-1}(u) = u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{i-1}(u) \varphi^i(u \varphi(u) \cdots \varphi^{j-1}(u)) \\ &= \eta_{\varphi^i} \varphi^i(\eta_{\varphi^j}) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \eta$ 满足定理1中条件 $\therefore \exists 0 \neq v \in K$ s.t. $u = \eta v = \frac{v}{\varphi(v)}$

$$(\Leftarrow) u = \frac{v}{\varphi(v)} \Rightarrow N_F^K(u) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi^i(u) = \frac{v}{\varphi^n(v)} = 1.$$

定理3: 设 $n > 0, \text{char} F \nmid n$ 且 F 含有 $x^n - 1$ 的所有根 则:

1) 若 K 为循环扩张且 $n = [K:F]$, 则 $K = F(u), u^n \in F$.

2) 若 $u \in K$ 满足 $u^n \in F$, 则 $F(u)/F$ 为循环扩张且 $[F(u):F] \mid n, u^{[F(u):F]} \in F$.

证: 1) $\because \text{char} F \nmid n \therefore x^n - 1$ 在 F 中无重根, 设 $\xi \in F$ 满足 $\xi^n = 1, \xi^i \neq 1, 0 < i < n$

设 $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \varphi \rangle$, 则 $N_F^K(\xi) = \xi^n = 1$. 由定理2, $\exists 0 \neq v \in K$ s.t.

$$\xi = \frac{v}{\varphi(v)} \text{ 且 } \varphi(v) = \xi^{-1} v \Rightarrow \varphi(v^n) = v^n \Rightarrow v^n = a \in F.$$

设 f_v 为 v 在 F 上极小多项式. 则 $f_v(\varphi^i(v)) = f_v(\xi^{-i} v) = 0, \forall 0 \leq i \leq n-1$

$\therefore f_v$ 在 F 中有 n 个根 $\Rightarrow f_v = x^n - a$.

$\therefore [F(v):F] = \deg f_v = n \Rightarrow F(v) = K$.

2) 设 $u^n = a \in F$, 则 $\xi^i u, 0 \leq i \leq n-1$ 为 $x^n - a$ 的所有根

$\therefore F(u)$ 与 $x^n - a$ 在 F 上互分裂域 $\therefore x^n - a$ 可分

$\therefore F(u)/F$ 为伽罗瓦扩张且 $[F(u):F] \leq n$.

设 $\varphi \in \text{Gal}(F(u)/F)$ 则 $\varphi(u) = \xi^{m_\varphi} u, 0 \leq m_\varphi \leq n-1$.

定义: $\psi: \text{Gal}(F(u)/F) \rightarrow \langle \xi \rangle$

$$\varphi \longmapsto \xi^{m_\varphi} \quad \text{则 } \psi \text{ 为群同态}$$

$\therefore \psi(\text{Gal}(K/F))$ 为循环群且阶数为 n 的因子

$\therefore \text{Gal}(K/F)$ 为循环群且 $m = |\text{Gal}(K/F)| \mid n$.

设 $\text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \tilde{\varphi} \rangle$. 则 $\tilde{\varphi}^m(u) = \xi^{nm} u = u \Rightarrow n \mid mm\tilde{\varphi}$

$\therefore \tilde{\varphi}(u^m) = (\xi^{m\tilde{\varphi}} u)^m = u^m \Rightarrow u^m \in F$.

下面假设 $\text{char} F = 0$.

定义: K/F 称为根式扩张. 若 \exists

$$F = K_0 \subset K_1 \subset \dots \subset K_{r-1} \subset K_r = K.$$

其中 $K_i = K_{i-1}(u_i)$ $u_i^{n_i} \in K_{i-1}$, $\forall 1 \leq i \leq r$, $n_i > 0$.

$f \in F[X]$ 称为根式可解 若 \exists 根式扩张 K/F s.t. K 包含 f 的所有根

引理1:

1) 若 K/F , L/K 为根式扩张 则 L/F 为根式扩张.

2) 设 $F \subseteq K_1 \subseteq L$ 且 $F \subseteq K_2 \subseteq L$ 为中间域. 若 K_1/F 为根式扩张

则 $K_2(K_1)/K_2$ 为根式扩张.

进一步若 K_2/F 为根式扩张 则 $K_1(K_2)/F$ 为根式扩张.

证: 1) 由定义

$$2) \exists F = F_0 \subseteq F_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq F_r = K_1, F_i = F_{i-1}(u_i), u_i^{n_i} \in F_{i-1}$$

$$\text{令 } \tilde{F}_0 = K_2, \tilde{F}_1 = \tilde{F}_0(u_1), \dots, \tilde{F}_r = \tilde{F}_{r-1}(u_r)$$

$$\text{则 } K_1 \subseteq \tilde{F}_r \Rightarrow K_2(K_1) \subseteq \tilde{F}_r \quad \because u_r \in K_1 \therefore \tilde{F}_r \subseteq K_2(K_1)$$

$$\therefore \tilde{F}_r = K_2(K_1) \quad \text{易知: } u_i^{n_i} \in F_{i-1} \subseteq \tilde{F}_{i-1}$$

$$\therefore K_2(K_1)/K_2 \text{ 为根式扩张.}$$

若 K_2/F 为根式扩张 由 1) 有 $K_2(K_1)/F$ 为根式扩张. □

引理2: 设 K/F 为根式扩张, 则 $\exists L/K$ s.t. L/F 为根式伽罗瓦扩张.

证: $\because K/F$ 为有限可分的 $\therefore \exists \alpha \in K$ s.t. $K = F(\alpha)$

令 f_α 为 α 在 F 上的极小多项式, L 为 f_α 在 F 上的分裂域

则 L/F 为伽罗瓦扩张. 下证 L/F 为根式扩张.

设 $\alpha_1 = \alpha, \dots, \alpha_m$ 为 f_α 在 L 中所有根 则 $L = F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$

$\therefore F(\alpha)/F$ 为根式扩张.

$$\therefore \exists F = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \dots \subset F_r = F(\alpha)$$

$$F_i = F_{i-1}(u_i), \quad u_i^{n_i} \in F_{i-1}$$

$\forall \alpha_j$ 由 BA III P190 定理 2, $\exists \varphi_j \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$ s.t. $\alpha_j = \varphi_j(\alpha)$

$$\text{则 } F = F_0 \subset \varphi_j(F_1) \subset \varphi_j(F_2) \subset \dots \subset \varphi_j(F_r) = F(\alpha_j)$$

$$\forall u_i, \quad u_i^{n_i} \in F_{i-1} \Rightarrow \varphi_j(u_i)^{n_i} \in \varphi_j(F_{i-1})$$

$$\text{并且 } \varphi_j(F_i) = \varphi_j(F_{i-1}(u_i)) = \varphi_j(F_{i-1})(\varphi_j(u_i))$$

$\therefore F(\alpha_j)/F$ 为根式扩张.

由引理 1 知: $K(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)/F$ 为根式扩张. □

定理 4: 设 K/F 为根式伽罗瓦扩张, 则 $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ 可解.

证: 设 $F = K_0 \subset K_1 \subset \dots \subset K_r = K$ $K_i = K_{i-1}(u_i)$ $u_i^{n_i} \in K_{i-1}$

设 ξ 为 $\prod_{i=1}^r n_i$ 次本原根. 考虑

$$F = K_0 \subset K_0(\xi) \subset K_1(\xi) \subset \dots \subset K_r(\xi) = K(\xi)$$

设 K 为 f 在 F 上的分裂域, 则 $K(\xi)$ 为 $(x^n - 1)f$ 在 F 上的分裂域

$\therefore K(\xi)/F$ 为伽罗瓦扩张.

$\forall 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad K_i(\xi)$ 为 $x^{n_i} - u_i^{n_i}$ 在 $K_{i-1}(\xi)$ 上的分裂域

$\therefore K_i(\xi)/K_{i-1}(\xi)$ 为伽罗瓦扩张.

记 $G_i = \text{Gal}(K(\xi)/K_i(\xi)) \quad i=0, \dots, r.$

则由 BA III P185 定理 2 有: G_{i+1} 为 G_i 之正规子群, 且 $\text{Gal}(K_i(\xi)/K_{i-1}(\xi)) \cong G_{i-1}/G_i$

$$\therefore G_0 \triangleright G_1 \triangleright G_2 \triangleright \dots \triangleright G_{r-1} \triangleright G_r = \{1\}$$

且由定理 3, G_{i-1}/G_i 为循环群

$\therefore G_0$ 可解. $\because K_0(\xi)/K_0$ 为伽罗瓦扩张且

$\text{Gal}(K_0(\xi)/K_0)$ 为交换群.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \varphi, \psi \in \text{Gal}(K_0(\xi)/K_0), \text{ 则 } \varphi(\xi) = \xi^{m_\varphi} \\ \psi(\xi) = \xi^{m_\psi} \Rightarrow \varphi(\psi(\xi)) = \xi^{m_\varphi m_\psi} \\ \quad \quad \quad = \psi(\varphi(\xi)) \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore G_0 \trianglelefteq \text{Gal}(K(\xi)/F)$ 且 $\text{Gal}(K(\xi)/F)/G_0$ 为交换群.

$\because G_0 \trianglelefteq \text{Gal}(K^{(s)}/F)$ 且 $\text{Gal}(K^{(s)}/F)/G_0$ 为交换群

由 BAIII P37 定理, $\text{Gal}(K^{(s)}/F)$ 可解 □

引理3: 设 $F < K < L$ 为域扩张, $E < L$ 为子域且 $K/F, K^{(E)}/F$ 为有限伽罗瓦扩张.

则 $\text{Gal}(K^{(E)}/F(E))$ 到 $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ 存在单同态.

证: $\forall \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K^{(E)}/F(E)), \varphi(K) = K \Rightarrow \varphi|_K \in \text{Gal}(K/F)$

定义 $\psi: \text{Gal}(K^{(E)}/F(E)) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K/F)$
 $\varphi \longmapsto \varphi|_K$ 易验证 ψ 为群同态.

设 $\varphi \in \ker \psi$. 则 $\varphi|_K = \text{id}_K$. $\because \varphi|_E = \text{id}_E \therefore \varphi = \text{id}_{K^{(E)}} \therefore \psi$ 为单射. □

定理5: $f \in F[X]/F$ 根式可解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Gal}(f)$ 可解.

证: (\Rightarrow) 由引理2, $\exists K/F$ 为根式伽罗瓦扩张 s.t. f 的所有根 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 在 K 中.

则 $F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \subset K$ 为伽罗瓦扩张.

由伽罗瓦对应, $\text{Gal}(f) = \text{Gal}(F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)/F) \cong \frac{\text{Gal}(K/F)}{\text{Gal}(K/F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n))}$

由定理4, $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ 可解 $\therefore \text{Gal}(f)$ 可解.

(\Leftarrow) 设 K 为 f 在 F 上分裂域且 $G = \text{Gal}(K/F)$ 可解.

令 L 为 $X^{|G|} - 1$ 在 K 上分裂域. 则 $L = K(\zeta)$ 其中 ζ 为 $|G|$ 次本原根.

则 L 为 $(X^{|G|} - 1)f$ 在 F 上分裂域 $\therefore L/F$ 为有限伽罗瓦扩张.

由引理3, $\tilde{G} = \text{Gal}(L/F(\zeta))$ 可看作 $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ 的子群.

$\therefore \tilde{G}$ 可解且 $|\tilde{G}| \mid |G|$.

令 $\tilde{G} = \tilde{G}_0 \triangleq \tilde{G}_1 \triangleq \tilde{G}_2 \triangleq \dots \triangleq \tilde{G}_m = \{1\}$ 为合成列.

由 BAIII P41 习题1, 可假设 $\tilde{G}_i/\tilde{G}_{i+1}$ 为素数阶循环群, 记 $p_i = |\tilde{G}_i/\tilde{G}_{i+1}|$.

由伽罗瓦对应: $F(\zeta) = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_m = L$

其中 L_{i+1}/L_i 为伽罗瓦扩张且 $\text{Gal}(L_{i+1}/L_i) \cong \tilde{G}_i/\tilde{G}_{i+1}, 0 \leq i \leq m-1$

$\therefore p_i \mid n \therefore \zeta^{n/p_i} \in L_i$ 为 p_i 次本原根

由定理3, $L_{i+1} = L_i(u_{i+1}), u_{i+1} \in L_i$

$\therefore L/F(x)$ 为根式扩张, $\therefore F(x)/F$ 为根式扩张 $\therefore L/F$ 为根式扩张.

由于 $K \subseteq L$ $\therefore f$ 根式可解

□