

## Extensões algébricas (em geral):

Def.  $E/k$  álgebra,  $\alpha \in E$ .

- i)  $\alpha \in E$  é separável se  $m_{\alpha, k}$  tem raízes simples
- ii)  $\alpha \in E$  é permanentemente inseparável se  $m_{\alpha, k}$  tem uma única raiz

Prop  $\alpha$  é p.i.  $\Leftrightarrow \exists n \mid \alpha^{p^n} \in k$ ; e  $\text{con}k = p$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Hom}_k\{k(\alpha), \bar{k}\} = \{\text{Id}\}$

Def.  $E_s := \{\alpha \in E : \alpha \text{ é sep. sobre } k\}$   
 $E_i := \{\text{ " " " p.i. " " }\}$

Obs  $E_s \cap E_i = k$

Ex  $\mathbb{F}_2(\sqrt[6]{t}) = E$  é sep? é p.i?

$$m_{\sqrt[6]{t}, k} = x^6 - t = (x^3)^2 - t = (x^3 - \sqrt{t})^2,$$

$$\mathbb{F}_2(t) = k$$

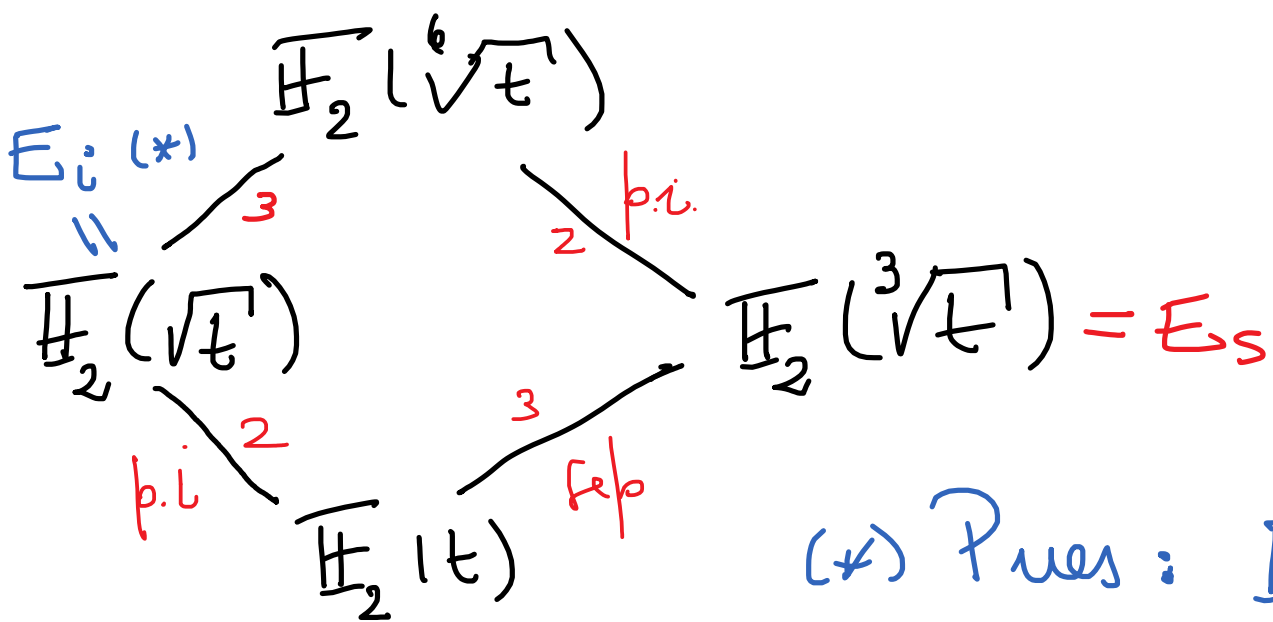
que não tem raízes simples ni uma única raiz. De hecho tem 3 raízes, que son las de  $x^3 - \sqrt{t}$

Calculamos  $E_s$  y  $E_i$

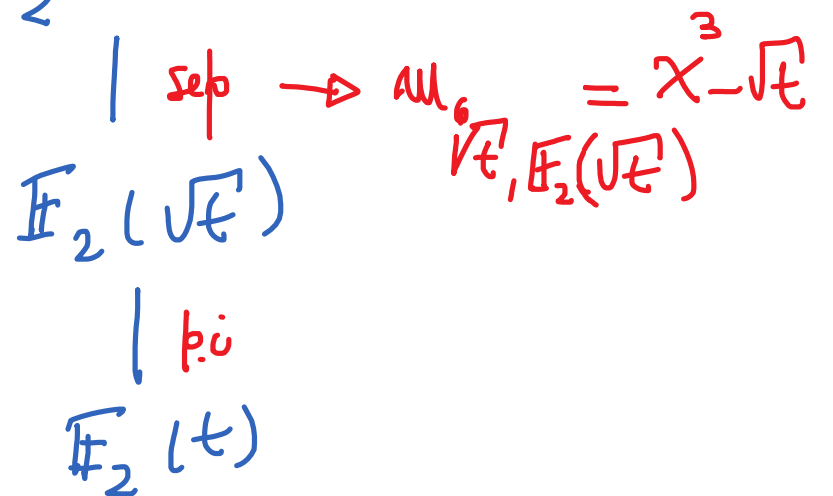
Ejemplo  $f = \mu_{\sqrt{t}, k} = g(x^{pe}) = g(x^{2e})$ .

$$f = \mu_{\sqrt{t}, k} = x^6 - t = (x^2)^3 - t,$$

y luego  $g = x^3 - t$ , que es sep e  
 med, y  $f = g(x^2)$  O sea  $e = 1$



(\*) Pues:  $\mathbb{F}_2(\sqrt[6]{t})$



Usamos que (ejemplos)

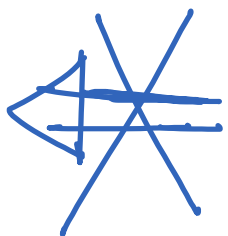
$$E \mid \text{sep}$$

$$F \mid \text{p.i}$$

$$k$$



$$F = E_i$$



(ie

$$E$$

$$\mid \sim$$

$$E_i$$

$$\mid \text{p.i}$$

$$k$$

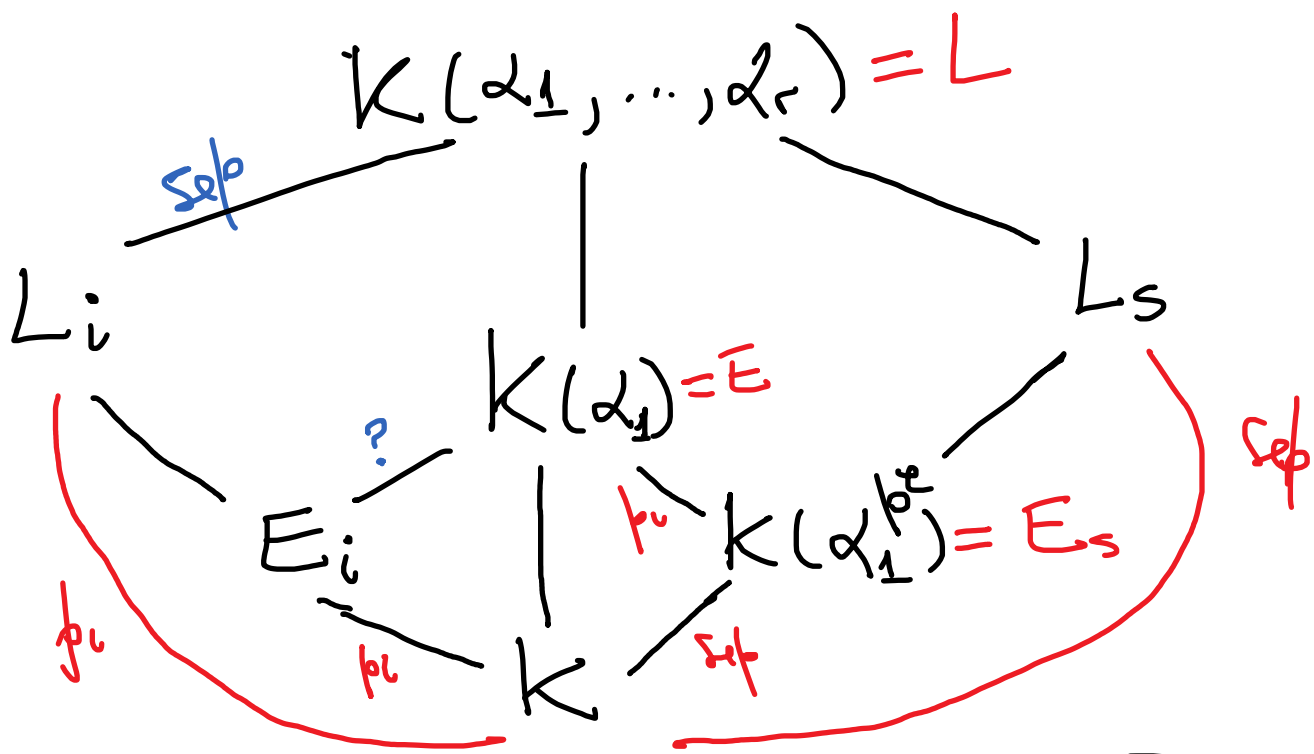
No siempre sep

Prop si  $E/K$  es normal o' role "←"

En general.  $\text{con}k = p$ ,  $f \in K[x]$  med, con

$f = g(x^{p^e})$ ,  $g$  med y sep. D'gamos

$$f = ((x - \alpha_1) \dots (x - \alpha_r))^{p^e}$$

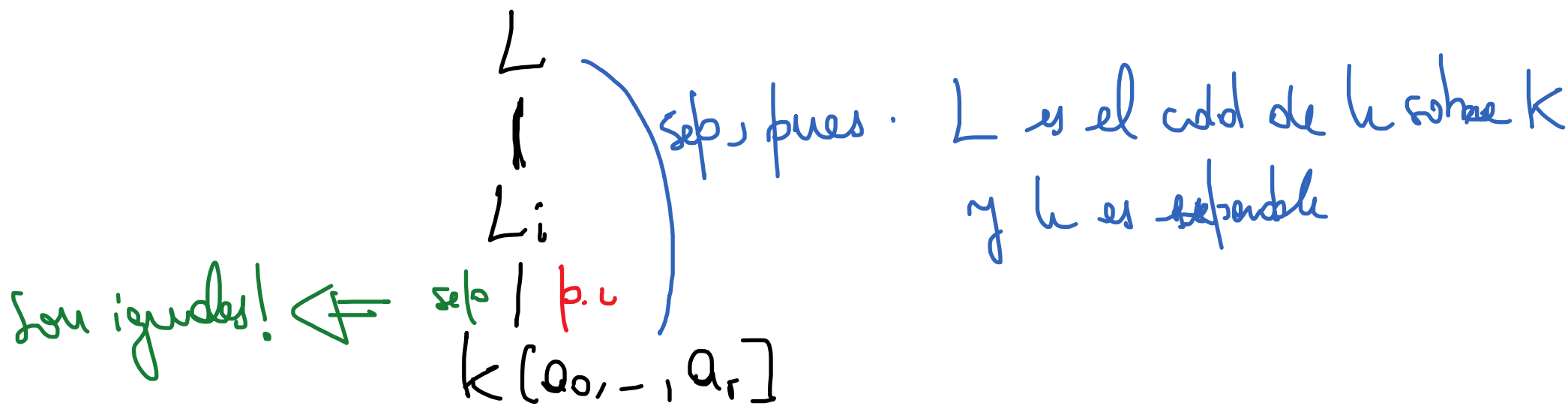


Llamo  $h = (x - \alpha_1) \dots (x - \alpha_r) = \sum_{j=0}^r a_j x^j \in L[x]$

Pero  $h^{p^e} = f \in K[x]$ . Osea:  $a_j^{p^e} \in K$

$\Rightarrow a_j$  son p.u sobre  $K \Rightarrow a_j \in L_i$

Tengo entonces.  $K[a_0, \dots, a_r] \subseteq L_i$



O sea  $L_1 = K(\text{raíces de } h).$

eg.  $f = x^{2p} + u v x^p + v \in \mathbb{F}_p(u, v)[x], p \neq 2.$

$$= \underbrace{\left( (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2) \right)^p}_{h}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \bar{K}$$

$$= \left( x^2 + \sqrt[p]{u} \sqrt[p]{v} x + \sqrt[p]{v} \right)^p$$

O sea  $K(\text{raíces de } h) = K(\sqrt[p]{u}, \sqrt[p]{v})$

luego:  $L = K(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ , entonces.

$$L_i = K(\sqrt[p]{u}, \sqrt[p]{v}) = \mathbb{F}_p(\sqrt[p]{u}, \sqrt[p]{v})$$

eg.  $f = x^4 + t x^2 + t \in k(t)[x]$ , con  $\text{car } k = 2$ .  $E = k(\sqrt{t}, \alpha)$ , con  $\alpha \in \bar{k}$ , raíz de  $f$ . Hallar  $E_s$  y  $E_i$

$$k(\sqrt{t}, \alpha) = \bar{E}$$

(\*) ~~sep~~  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{k(t, \alpha)}{p_1}$

(\*) Pues.

$$f = \left( x^2 + \sqrt{t} x + \sqrt{t} \right)^2, \text{ y}$$

$x^2 + \sqrt{t} x + \sqrt{t} \in k(\sqrt{t})[x]$  es irreducible (Eisenstein) y separable.

$E_i = k(\sqrt{t})$

$\frac{2}{p_i} \frac{k(t, \alpha^2)}{\text{sep}} \parallel \bar{E}_s$

$\frac{2}{p_i} \frac{k(t)}{\text{sep}}$

Obs. Si  $\text{con } K = \bar{k}$ ,  $K^{p^{-\infty}} = \{x \in \bar{k} \mid \sigma(x) = x, \forall \sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)\}$

Vimos que:  $K^{p^{-\infty}} \equiv \{x \in \bar{k} \mid \exists n \mid x^{p^n} \in k\}$

Def. "U"

Def. a)  $\alpha \in \bar{k}$ , sep sobre  $k$ ,  $\beta \in \bar{k}$ , p.u. sobre  $k$ . Entonces:  $k(\alpha, \beta) = k(\alpha + \beta)$

Dem.  $k(\alpha, \beta) = k(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha)$   $= k(\alpha\beta)$   
(si  $\alpha\beta \neq 0$ )

$k(\alpha + \beta)(\beta)$  | sep

$\swarrow p_i$   $k(\alpha + \beta)$   $\Rightarrow$  son iguales!

|

$k$

b)  $k \subseteq L \subseteq F$  // //  $F/L$  normal,

$L/k$  p.u. Entonces:  $F/k$  normal

Sea  $\sigma: F \xrightarrow{k} \bar{k}$ . Entonces.

$\sigma|_L: L \xrightarrow{k} \bar{k}$  es la identidad,

pues  $\text{Hom}_k\{L, \bar{k}/k\} = \{\text{Id}\}$

luego.  $\sigma \in \text{Hom}_L(F/L, \bar{k}/L) = \text{Aut}_L(F)$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(F) \subseteq F$  ✓

c)  $K \subseteq L \subseteq F$ ,  $L/K$  p.u.,  $\alpha \in F$  sep sobre

$K$ . Entonces  $m_{\alpha, L} = m_{\alpha, K}$

$F$   
 $|$   
 $L$   
 $|$   
 $K$

Sabemos que  $m_{\alpha, L} \mid \underbrace{m_{\alpha, K}}_{\text{raíces simples}}$

$\Rightarrow m_{\alpha, L}$  tiene raíces simples. Sea  $e$

$\nexists (m_{\alpha, L})^e \in K[x]$  Diganos.

$m_{\alpha, K} = m_{\alpha, L} \cdot h$  en  $L[x]$

$\Rightarrow (m_{\alpha, K})^{p^{\tilde{e}}} = (m_{\alpha, L})^{p^{\tilde{e}}} \cdot h^{p^{\tilde{e}}}$  en  $K[x]$ ,

para algún  $\tilde{e} \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Rightarrow m_{\alpha, K} \mid (m_{\alpha, L})^{p^{\tilde{e}}}$  ó  $m_{\alpha, K} \mid h^{p^{\tilde{e}}}$

$m_{\alpha, K}$  es med. Pero considerando  $(m_{\alpha, K} : (m_{\alpha, L})^{p^{\tilde{e}}})$ ,

$m_{\alpha, K} \mid (m_{\alpha, L})^{p^{\tilde{e}}}$ , entonces las raíces de  $m_{\alpha, K}$  son raíces de  $m_{\alpha, L}$  y los

d)  $K \subseteq L \subseteq F$ , finitos,  $F/L$  sep. Entonces.

$$F = LF_s \quad \text{y} \quad [F:L] = [F_s:K]$$