

$\sqrt{3+4i}$ ① följt
 4 felsö lösningar $\sqrt{3+4i} = \pm(2+i)$ 2

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(i) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3+4i})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq 2 \\ & x^2 + 1 \\ & \text{irred} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq 2 \\ & x^2 - (3+4i) \stackrel{NED}{=} (x - (2+i)) \text{ on } \mathbb{Q}(i) \\ & \text{irred} - \mathbb{Q}(i) \text{ följt} \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt[6]{5}$ följt $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ följt

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{5}, \sqrt{5}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{5})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 5 \\ & \text{irred} \end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} & x^6 - 5 \\ & \leq 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x^3 - \sqrt{5} \\ & x \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{5})^3 = \sqrt{5} \uparrow$$

3

Part 3 :

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{5}) \text{ följt } 6$$

$$x^6 - 5 \text{ Sch-E}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$2 \cdot x = 6$$

$$x \leq 3$$

$x^{200} - 1$ Lösbarkeitstest

$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\varepsilon)$ ε p.e. 200. e. S. 1. e. S. 1.

$\varphi(200) = \varphi(8) \varphi(25) = 4 \cdot 20 = \boxed{80}$

$(x^2 - 3)(x^3 - 3)$

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}, \varepsilon)$ ε p.e. 3 e. S. 1. 12

$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}, \varepsilon)$

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}) \stackrel{2}{=} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ ε vom 2. e. S. 1.
 $x^2 + x + 1$ - und \rightarrow c. 1.
 $v. u. (2, 3) = 1$

$a + bi + ci + dk = \alpha$ $\alpha^{-1} = ?$

$\bar{\alpha} = a - bi - ci - dk$

$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = N(\alpha) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$

$N(\alpha\beta) = N(\alpha)N(\beta)$ $\overline{\alpha\beta} = \bar{\beta} \bar{\alpha}$

$$\alpha^{-1} = ? \quad \alpha \bar{\alpha} = N(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{\alpha}}{N(\alpha)} \right) = 1$$

\Rightarrow $\alpha^{-1} = \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{N(\alpha)}$ mit \mathbb{C} -ben.

$$\alpha^2 = ? \quad \text{wie } \rho^2 = ?$$

$x^2 + 1$ megoldható?

$x^2 + r$ megoldható?
 $r > 0$ való.

z megoldás $z^2 = -r$

$$N(z^2) = N(-r) = r^2$$

$$N(z), r > 0 \text{ való}$$

$$N(z)^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{N(z) = r}$$

$$z^2 = -r = -N(z) = -z \bar{z} \quad z \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -\bar{z} \text{ azaz } \boxed{z \text{ tényleg}}, \text{ való, vö } 0.$$

$$a + bi + ci + d\delta = -(a - bi - ci - d\delta) \quad (\Rightarrow) a = 0.$$

1205 foraliter : Tfl

$$\Rightarrow z = -\bar{z} \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 + z = 0 \text{ megoldási}$$

$N(z) = z$
 \Rightarrow tükör $(\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0)$
 $z^2 = -z\bar{z} = -N(z) = -z$

\mathbb{R} -u. pol. z valóis $\Rightarrow x - z$ a min. pol.

z nem valóis : $w = z - \operatorname{Re}(z)$ tükör

$$w^2 = -N(w)$$

$$(z - \operatorname{Re}(z))^2 = -N(w)$$

z szöze

$$(x - \operatorname{Re}(z))^2 + N(z - \operatorname{Re}(z)) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$\exists z$ a min. pol, mert $z \notin \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ min. pol
 ≥ 2 . fokú

\mathbb{Z}_{17} fölött $x^2 + 1$ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{17} moga
 $x^2 - 3$ föl. teste?

α, β szög \Rightarrow uncial fölött
 $\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in$ alaptesten. (U: ste)
 (2. föl. követ. vonal is).

Ha van \mathbb{Z}_{17} -ben $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{17}$
 nincs \rightarrow 2. föl. követ.
 (nem ismét)

$x^2 + x + 1$	\mathbb{F}_{11}	fölött?	\mathbb{F}_{17^2}
	\mathbb{F}_{125}		
$x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{17}$	$x^2 = 16 \pmod{17} \Rightarrow x \equiv \pm 4 \pmod{17}$		

16 KVADRATIKUS PARADÉK mod 17.

$x^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{17}$ megoldható-e?

I. no.

3

∀ Fermat-prime
punitiv štok.

⇒ redie 16

Ko. unradot ak, am
a punitiv štok p'as
latva.

$$f(17) = 16$$

$$O_{17}(3) \mid 16$$

Ha ven 16, d'as p'as, d'

$$3^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$$

II. no. Ko. reciprocals

$$\left(\frac{3}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{17}{3}\right) (-1)^{\frac{17-1}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{3-1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -1$$

$$x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{121}$$

fals. test \mathbb{F}_{121}

$$\parallel$$
$$\frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{125}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{125^2} = \mathbb{F}_{5^6}$$

Ha $\forall \alpha$ α Größe

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^3 = 1 \Rightarrow o(\alpha) = 3 \vee 1$$

$$\text{Ha } o(\alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

1 Größe - $x^2 + x + 1$ - vel?

VIETASATZ

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 0 \text{ Lösungs}$$

(\Rightarrow) Kard. $\text{ZuL}(\alpha) = 3!$

$$\left[\mathbb{K}_3 \text{ f\"{a}hrt } x^2 + x + 1 = (x-1)^2 \right]$$

$$3 \nmid 121, 125 \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ zerlegt } 3. \Rightarrow 3 \mid |K| - 1$$

Legendre.

\mathbb{F}_{121} -ben \exists -c \exists zerlegt?

$$3 \mid 121 - 1 = 120 \checkmark$$

Legendre $\Rightarrow \exists \exists$ zerlegt.

$\forall \exists \exists$ etc.

$$3 \nmid 125 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 \text{ i. ind. } \Rightarrow 2. \text{ f\"{a}hrt}$$

$x^{11}-1$ fals. test

\mathbb{Z}_2 fält

\mathbb{Z}_{11} fält \mathbb{Z}_{11}

\mathbb{Z}_{11} fält

$$x^{11}-1 = (x-1)^{11}$$

\Rightarrow egyetlen gyökere az 1, \mathbb{Z}_{11} -ben nincs többszörös gyökere.

$\alpha \in K \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$

$$\alpha^{11} = 1$$

$O(\alpha) | 11 \Rightarrow 1$ vagy 11

$$\alpha = 1$$

De $x^{11}-1 \neq (x-1)^{11}$ \mathbb{Z}_2 fält (miből?)

\Rightarrow van még olyan gyök is, amihez 11 a rendje.

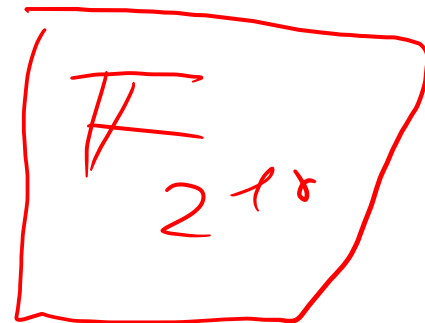
[$x^{11}-1$ -nek van többszörös gyöke \mathbb{Z}_{11} fält, mert deriváltja $11x^{10} : \text{val} = 0$ gyöke, de az van még $x^{11}-1$ -nek]

[Van: $x^{11}-1 = (x-1) \underbrace{(1+x+\dots+x^{10})}_{1 \text{ van gyöke}}$]

$$\mathbb{K}_2 \subseteq K = ?$$

$$\exists \alpha \in K$$

$$O(\alpha) = 11.$$



$$11 \mid |K| - 1$$

$$|K| - 1 = 2^x$$

$$2^x \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

x is the order of 2 mod 11.

$$O_{11}(2) \mid x$$

$$O_{11}(2) \mid \varphi(11) = 10$$

Let 1, 2, 5, 10

11 order elements

$$2^1 - 1, 2^2 - 1, 2^5 - 1$$

3 1

$$\Rightarrow O_{11}(2) = 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{10 \mid x}$$

$$x = 10? \quad K = \mathbb{F}_{2^{10}} \text{ i.e.}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{2^x} \cong \mathbb{K}_{2^{x-1}} \text{ unless } 11 \text{ divides } x$$

$$x \geq 10.$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(11) = 10 \text{ all } 11 \text{ real elements.}$$

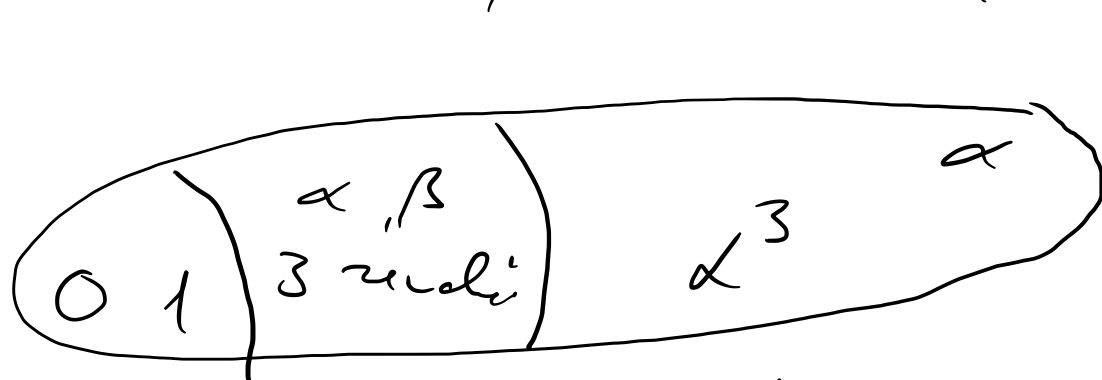
Either $x^{11} - 1$ has no roots in \mathbb{K} or

generally is a solution, with $\mathbb{K}_2 \subseteq L \subseteq K = \mathbb{F}_{2^{10}}$ since 11 real elements

\mathbb{F}_{16} α generiert \mathbb{F}_{16}^\times -st.

$$o(\alpha) = 15$$

α^3 für c primitiv (erzeugt)?



\mathbb{F}_2 \mathbb{F}_4 primitiv
 $|\mathbb{F}_4^\times| = 3$

\mathbb{F}_{16} $16 = 2^4$
 $1, 2, 4, 8$

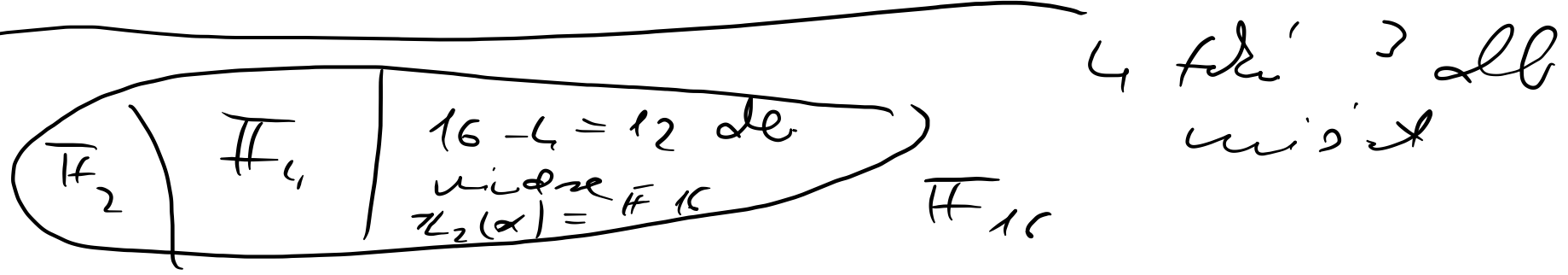
$$o(\alpha^3) = \frac{o(\alpha)}{(o(\alpha), 3)}$$

$$= \frac{15}{(15, 3)} = \underline{5}$$

$$\alpha^3 \in \mathbb{F}_4^\times$$

$\mathbb{Z}_2(\alpha^3) = \mathbb{F}_4 \Rightarrow \alpha$ for $\mathbb{F}_4 = |\mathbb{F}_4 : \mathbb{F}_2| = 4$
 (multiplicativ α unipol-ic).

\mathbb{K}_2 f6l6tt 8 f6kri' ?
 i ned 12 f6kri'



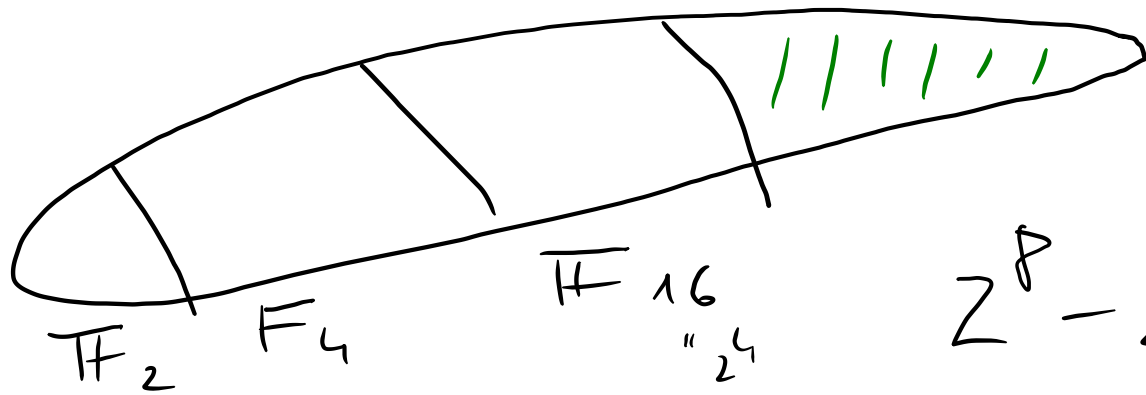
$16 - 4 = 12$ de
 uis' t' \mathbb{F}_{10}
 $\mathbb{K}_2(\alpha) = \mathbb{F}_{10}$

f 4. f6kri' i ned
 uis' t' uis' t' v6r?
 (uigst6r + f6l6tt
 i ned p6- uis'
 uis' t' uis' t' v6r
 gr6de)

\mathbb{F}_2 f6l6tt; f6l6tt, t6tt & f6kri'
 ha 1 gr6ttel b6tt6r.
 De esser uis' ligg6r i
 t6tt6tt6r s6tt6tt uis' t' v6r
 f6tt6tt6tt & b6tt6tt uis' t' v6r

$$\frac{16 - 4}{4} = \boxed{3}$$

→ 4 f6l6tt uis' t' uis' t' v6r



$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{2^8}$$

$$1, 2, 4, 8 \mid 8$$

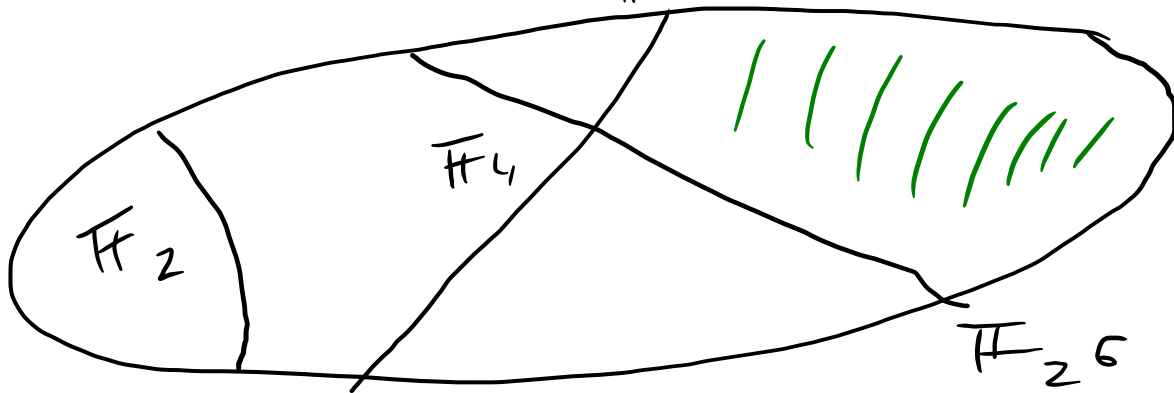
$$\frac{2^8 - 2^4}{8} = 2^5 - 2 = \boxed{30}$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{2^{12}}$$

$$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12 \mid 12$$

$$(6, 4) = 2$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{2^4}$$



$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{2^6} \cap \overline{\mathbb{F}}_{2^4} = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_{2^2}$$

$$\frac{2^{12} - 2^4 - 2^6 + 2^2}{12} =$$

$$\boxed{335}$$