

Introduction.

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

2根 α, β

$$\alpha + \beta = -p, \quad \alpha\beta = q$$

$$x = \frac{(\alpha + \beta) \pm \sqrt{(\alpha - \beta)^2}}{2}$$

根体 = 根が入っている体

体 = 加減乗除で閉じている

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$$

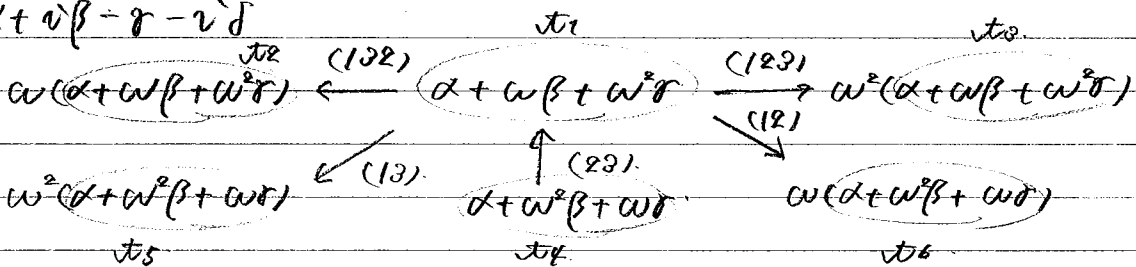
3根 α, β, γ

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{(\alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma)^3} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{(\alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ (-p) \Delta \sqrt[3]{q^3} \nabla \sqrt[3]{4^3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\omega^2} + \frac{\omega(\alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma)}{\omega} + \frac{\omega^2(\alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma)}{\omega}$$

$$\alpha + \omega\beta = \gamma - \omega^2\delta$$



$$\begin{aligned} & (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_6) = 0 \\ & \downarrow \\ & (s - \alpha_1^3)(s - \alpha_4^3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_1^3 = \alpha_2^3 = \alpha_3^3, \quad \alpha_4^3 = \alpha_5^3 = \alpha_6^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc \\ &= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca) \\ &= (a + b + c)(a + \omega b + \omega^2 c)(a + \omega^2 b + \omega c) \end{aligned}$$

形式性, α, β, γ & 不定元として扱う.

Lecture 1. Cubic Equations.

$$x^3 + px + q = 0$$

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 0$$

$$(x+y+z)(x+\omega y+\omega^2 z)(x+\omega^2 y+\omega z) = 0$$

$$p = -3yz, \quad q = y^3 + z^3$$

$$yz = -\frac{p}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad y^3 z^3 = -\frac{p^3}{27}$$

$$y^3, z^3 \text{ 是 } x^3 - px - \frac{p^3}{27} = 0 \text{ の 2 根.}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(q \pm \sqrt{q^2 + \frac{4p^3}{27}} \right)$$

$$y^3 = \frac{1}{2} (+), \quad z^3 = \frac{1}{2} (-)$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q + \sqrt{R})}, \quad z = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q - \sqrt{R})} \quad (\sqrt{R} \text{ 是 } \sqrt{q^2 + \frac{4p^3}{27}})$$

∴ $\Delta \sqrt{R}$ 1. $\omega, \omega^2 z^3$ 開 $\leq z^3$.

$\nabla \sqrt{R}$ 1. ω^2, ω 表す.

$$\sqrt[3]{+} = A, \quad \sqrt[3]{-} = B$$

$$y = A, \quad z = B \quad \text{or} \quad yz = -\frac{p}{3} z$$

$$\omega A \quad \omega B \quad "$$

$$\omega^2 A \quad \omega^2 B$$

Cardan's Formula

Ars Magna

「大算術」

$$x = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q - \sqrt{R})} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q + \sqrt{R})} \\ \omega \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q - \sqrt{R})} + \omega^2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q + \sqrt{R})} \\ \omega^2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q - \sqrt{R})} + \omega \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}(q + \sqrt{R})} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi = \alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma, \quad \psi = \alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma$$

$$\varphi^3 - \psi^3 = (\varphi - \psi)(\varphi - \omega\psi)(\varphi - \omega^2\psi)$$

$$= (\varphi - \psi)(\omega\varphi - \omega^2\psi)(\omega^2\varphi - \omega\psi)$$

$$\varphi - \psi = (\omega - \omega^2)\beta - (\omega - \omega^2)\gamma = (\omega - \omega^2)(\beta - \gamma)$$

$$\omega\varphi - \omega^2\psi = (\omega - \omega^2)(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\omega^2\varphi - \omega\psi = (\omega - \omega^2)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

$$\therefore \varphi^3 - \psi^3 = \omega^3(1 - \omega)^3(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

$$= (-2\omega + 2\omega^2)(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{-3}(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

$$3\sqrt{A} = \varphi, \quad 3\sqrt{B} = \psi \quad (\Rightarrow \sqrt{A} = \varphi/3)$$

$$A - B = \sqrt{R} \quad (\Rightarrow \sqrt{R} = \varphi^3 - \psi^3 = 2\sqrt{A - B})$$

$$\sqrt{R} = \frac{-\sqrt{-3}}{9}(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

\sqrt{R} は α, β, γ の有理式で表すことができる。

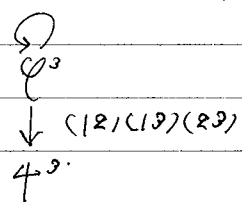
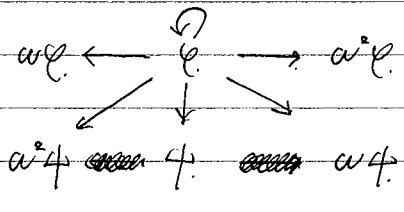
~~$$\sqrt{A} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma) = \frac{\varphi}{3}$$~~
~~$$\sqrt{B} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma) = \frac{\psi}{3}$$~~

$$\sqrt{A} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma) = \frac{\varphi}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{B} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma) = \frac{\psi}{3}$$

} α, β, γ の有理式

\hookrightarrow 恒等置換



$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \omega\varphi = \varphi_3 & \xleftarrow{(132)} & \varphi = \varphi_1 & \xrightarrow{(123)} & \omega^2\varphi = \varphi_2 \\
 & \swarrow (12) & \downarrow (23) & \searrow (12) & \\
 \omega^2\varphi = \varphi_3 & & \varphi_1 = \varphi_1 & & \omega\varphi = \varphi_2
 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \sigma_1$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \sigma_2$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \sigma_3$$

$$\varphi\varphi = (\alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma)(\alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma)$$

$$= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha\beta - \beta\gamma - \gamma\alpha$$

$$= \sigma_1^2 - 3\sigma_2$$

$$\therefore \varphi^2\varphi^2 = (\sigma_1^2 - 3\sigma_2)^2$$

$$\varphi^3 + \varphi^3 = (\varphi + \varphi)(\varphi^2 - \varphi\varphi + \varphi^2)$$

$$= (\varphi + \varphi)(\varphi + \omega\varphi)(\varphi + \omega^2\varphi)$$

$$= (\varphi + \varphi)(\omega\varphi + \omega^2\varphi)(\omega^2\varphi + \omega\varphi)$$

$$= (2\alpha - \beta - \gamma)(2\gamma - \alpha - \beta)(2\beta - \gamma - \alpha)$$

$$= (2\alpha - \sigma_1)(2\gamma - \sigma_1)(2\beta - \sigma_1)$$

$$= -(\sigma_1 - 2\alpha)(\sigma_1 - 2\beta)(\sigma_1 - 2\gamma)$$

$$= -(\sigma_1^3 - 3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\sigma_1^2 + 9\sigma_2\sigma_1 - 27\sigma_3)$$

$$= 2\sigma_1^3 - 9\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 27\sigma_3$$

$$\varphi^3 + \varphi^3 = A, \quad \varphi^3\varphi^3 = B \quad \text{z.v.}$$

$$x^2 - Ax + B = 0 \quad \text{0 2 根}$$

$$\theta = \frac{A + \sqrt{A^2 - 4B}}{2}, \quad \eta = \frac{A - \sqrt{A^2 - 4B}}{2}$$

$$\text{z.v.} \quad \varphi = \sqrt{\theta}, \quad \omega\sqrt{\theta}, \quad \omega^2\sqrt{\theta}$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{\eta}, \quad \omega\sqrt{\eta}, \quad \omega^2\sqrt{\eta}$$

$$(\varphi, \varphi) \text{ z. 積 } \sigma_1^2 - 3\sigma_2 \text{ z. (8k5j)z}$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_1), (\varphi_2, \varphi_2), (\varphi_3, \varphi_3)$$

$$\text{z. 深 } \wedge (I^4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \sigma_1 \\ \alpha + \omega\beta + \omega^2\gamma = \rho_1 \\ \alpha + \omega^2\beta + \omega\gamma = 4_1 \end{cases} \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \rho_1 + 4_1) \\ \beta = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \rho_2 + 4_2) \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \rho_3 + 4_3) \end{cases}$$

Ex. $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0$

$\sigma_1 = 3, \sigma_2 = 4, \sigma_3 = 2$

$A = \rho_1^3 + 4_1^3 = 2\sigma_1^3 - 9\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 27\sigma_3 - 2 \cdot 3^3 - 9 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 27 \cdot 2 = 0$

$B = (\rho_1 4_1)^3 = (\sigma_1 - 3\sigma_2)^3 = (3^2 - 3 \cdot 4)^3 = -27$

$\rho_1^3, 4_1^3 \text{ s.t. } x^2 - 27 = 0 \text{ s.t. } x = \sqrt{27}, -\sqrt{27}$

$\rho_1 = \sqrt{3}, \rho_2 = \omega\sqrt{3}, \rho_3 = \omega^2\sqrt{3}$

$4_1 = -\sqrt{3}, 4_2 = -\omega\sqrt{3}, 4_3 = -\omega^2\sqrt{3}$

$3\alpha = \sigma_1 + \rho_1 + 4_1 = 3 \implies \alpha = 1$

$3\beta = \sigma_1 + \omega\sqrt{3} + (-\omega^2\sqrt{3}) = 3 + 3\omega \implies \beta = 1 + \omega$

$3\gamma = \sigma_1 + \omega^2\sqrt{3} + (-\omega\sqrt{3}) = 3 - 3\omega \implies \gamma = 1 - \omega$

$\therefore (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (1, 1 + \omega, 1 - \omega)$

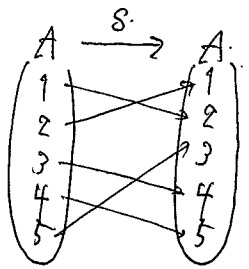
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
互換

置換 = 並べ換えのこと 順列 = 並べ換えた結果

Lecture 2. Substitution.

$A = \#A = n$ 元集合. 有限集合.

A から A へ 全単射 の A 上の 置換.



$\forall x_1, x_2 \in A : S(x_1) = S(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$ 単射 injection.

$\forall y \exists x = y = S(x)$ 全射. surjection.

順列の順番を 変えれば, 同じ置換を表す.

$A = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

$S = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 & x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ y_2 & y_1 & \dots & y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ S(1) & S(2) & \dots & S(n) \end{pmatrix}$

$|A| = n \times 2^2$

A上の置換の個数は $n!$ 個.

特に $\forall k \in (n) : S(k) = k$ のとき S は identity (恒等置換). $id \in S_n$.

$(n) := \{ k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid 0 < k \leq n \}$.

置換の積:

$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ S(1) & S(2) & \dots & S(n) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau = \begin{pmatrix} S(1) & \dots & S(2) \\ \tau(S(1)) & \tau(S(2)) & \dots \end{pmatrix}$

$S\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots \\ \tau(S(1)) & \tau(S(2)) & \dots \end{pmatrix}$ は S と τ の積 su .

#1. 結合性 $(S\tau)u = S(\tau u)$

#2. 単位元 id が存在する. $\forall S: S \circ id = id \circ S = S$.

#3. 逆元 S^{-1} が存在する.

$S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} S(1) & S(2) & \dots \\ 1 & 2 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$

#4. 可換ではない. $S\tau \neq \tau S$.

#5. Δ 法.

$S \circ S = S^2, S^3, \dots$ とする. 指数法則 $S^{a+b} = S^a S^b$.

#6. 周期.

$S, S^2, S^3, \dots, S^m, \dots$ とする.

(n) の subset は有限個 id を除く. \Rightarrow 内部の id は一致.

$S^k = S^{k+m} = S^k S^m$ 故 $S^m = id$.

$m \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$ 最小とすると m は S の周期 period.

#7. 簡約律 $S\tau = S\tau \Rightarrow \tau = id$.

Ex $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (12) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (123)$

巡回置換 cyclic.

長さ 2 の cycle は 互換 transposition.

任意の置換は cycle の積 id として

置換群

(n) の subset 上の集合.

n 次対称群 symmetric group S_n .

0°: S_n の積の閉

0°, 1°, 2°, 3° の対称集合の群 group.

1°: 組合せ

2°: 単位元

3°: 逆元

S_3

\rightarrow	\leftarrow	(123)	(132)	(23)	(13)	(12)
\leftarrow		部分群 subgroup				
		(123)	(132)	(23)	(13)	(12)

$S \in S_n$ の period m をもつとき

$$\{s, s^2, \dots, s^{m-1}\}$$

群を生成. 巡回群

Th. 任意の subst. の互換の積で表す

$$S = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_m)(b_1 b_2 \dots b_r) \dots (c_1 c_2 \dots c_n)$$

$$(a_1 a_2 \dots a_m) = (a_1 a_2)(a_1 a_3) \dots (a_1 a_m)$$

Th. 任意の置換を互換の積で表す. n の個数の E/O が不変

個数の even のとき
odd

偶置換
奇置換

proof. $\Delta = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3) \dots (x_1 - x_n)$
 $(x_2 - x_3) \dots (x_2 - x_n)$
 \vdots
 $(x_{n-1} - x_n)$

差積 / 最簡交代式

基本交代式

□

Th. n 次交代群 A_n (偶置換の生成群)

閉. $\# A_n = \frac{n!}{2}$

even subst. の全体を E

$$E = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k\}$$

互換の積

$$\bar{O} = \{s_1 \sigma, s_2 \sigma, \dots, s_k \sigma\}$$

0の要素は互いに異なり

$\Rightarrow S_u \tau = S_{g'} \tau$ かつ $\tau^{-1} = \tau$ かつ $S_u = S_{g'}$

$S_u \neq S_{g'} \Rightarrow S_u \tau = S_{g'} \tau$ かつ 矛盾

$E \cap \bar{D} = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow S_u \tau$ は odd, S_u は even

\bar{D} は S_n の odd subst. の集合

$\Rightarrow u = \text{odd}$ かつ $u \tau$ は 1 かつ $u \tau = \text{even}$ かつ $u \tau \in E$

$\therefore \exists g' \in (n) : u \tau = S_{g'}$

仮定より $\tau = \tau^{-1}$ かつ $\exists g' = u = S_{g'} \tau$ かつ $u \in \bar{D}$

かつ $E \cap \bar{D} = \emptyset, E \cup \bar{D} = S_n$ かつ $S_n = E \sqcup \bar{D}, E \cong \bar{D}$ (約等) [2のべき乗]

通称

$\# \bar{D} = \frac{n!}{2}$ □

Lecture 3. 対称式の基本定理

f は X_1, \dots, X_n 上の symm. $\Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma \in S_n : f \circ \sigma = f$ $f = \text{polynomial}$
 $f \circ \sigma$

$\sigma_1 = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n = \sum X_i$

$\sigma_2 = X_1 X_2 + \dots + X_{n-1} X_n = \sum X_i X_j$

$\sigma_3 = \sum X_i X_j X_k$

\vdots
 $\sigma_k = \sum \prod_{i=1}^k X_{i_j}$

基本対称式

\vdots
 $\sigma_n = \sum \prod_{i=1}^n X_i$

F. Th. of SF. Fundamental Theorem of Symmetric F.

$f(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \text{symm. f.}$

1° $\exists g = f(X_1, \dots, X_n) = g(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ $g = \text{整式}$

2° g の 総次数は f の 文字の 最高次数

3° f は X_1, \dots, X_n の 同次式 (対称)

g は $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ (重なり) 斉重, 重なりは f の 次数

$\sigma^3 + \psi^3 = 2\sigma_1^3 - 9\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 27\sigma_3$ $\sum k \sigma_k$
 $1 \times 3 \quad 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 \quad 3 \times 1$

$$T = X_1^{e_1} X_2^{e_2} \dots X_n^{e_n} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{同型.}$$

$$T_1 = T_1 S = X_{S(1)}^{e_1} X_{S(2)}^{e_2} \dots X_{S(n)}^{e_n}$$

同型 (n 项之和) 单型 行列式
 $[e_1 e_2 \dots e_n]$

proof/ $T_f = [e_1 \dots e_n]$

$$f = [e_1 e_2 \dots e_n]_x = \sum X_1^{e_1} X_2^{e_2} \dots X_n^{e_n}$$

f 为任意项的 symm. f 可以写成独立

$$\sigma_1^{k_1} \sigma_2^{k_2} \dots \sigma_n^{k_n}$$

$$= (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)^{k_1} (X_1 X_2 + X_1 X_3 + \dots + X_{n-1} X_n)^{k_2} \dots (X_1 \dots X_n)^{k_n}$$

$$= X_1^{k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n} X_2^{k_2 + k_3 + \dots + k_n} \dots X_n^{k_n}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n = e_1 \\ k_2 + \dots + k_n = e_2 \\ \dots \\ k_n = e_n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = e_1 - e_2 \geq 0 \\ k_2 = e_2 - e_3 \geq 0 \\ \dots \\ k_n = e_n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f = \sigma_1^{k_1} \sigma_2^{k_2} \dots \sigma_n^{k_n} + f_1 \quad f_1 = g_1(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n) \text{ by I.H.}$$

$$g = \sigma_1^{k_1} \dots \sigma_n^{k_n} + g_1(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$$

$$\sum X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3$$

$$[2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]$$

$$e_1 = 2, e_2 = 2, e_3 = 1, e_4 = \dots = e_n = 0$$

$$k_1 = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$k_2 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$k_3 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\sigma_2 \sigma_3 = (X_1 X_2 + \dots) (X_1 X_2 X_3 + \dots)$$

X, Y 为任意项的独立
 $f(X, Y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \cdot X + 0 \cdot Y = 0$

Ex. n 变数 $f = \sum X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3 \quad n \geq 3$
 f by $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$

$$f = [2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]_x$$

$$e_1 = e_2 = 2, e_3 = 1, e_4 = \dots = e_n = 0$$

$$\alpha = e_1 - e_2 = 0$$

$$\beta = e_2 - e_3 = 1$$

$$\gamma = e_3 - e_4 = 1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$e_n = 0$$

$$\sigma_2 \sigma_3 = \sum X_1 X_2 \sum X_1 X_2 X_3$$

$$\sigma_2 \sigma_3 = f + S_1$$

$$S_1 = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 - f = 3 \sum X_1^2 X_2 X_3 X_4 + 10 \sum X_1 X_2 \dots X_5$$

$$\sum X_1^2 X_2 X_3 X_4 = [21110 \dots 0] \cdot [1 \dots 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 \sigma_4 &= \sum X_1 \sum X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 = \sum X_1^2 X_2 X_3 X_4 + 5 \sum X_1 \dots X_5 \\ &= [21111] + 5\sigma_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore [21111] = \sigma_1 \sigma_4 - 5\sigma_5$$

$$\therefore f = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 - S_1$$

$$= \sigma_2 \sigma_3 - (3[21111] + 10\sigma_5)$$

$$= \sigma_2 \sigma_3 - 3(\sigma_1 \sigma_4 - 5\sigma_5) = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 - 3\sigma_1 \sigma_4 + 15\sigma_5$$

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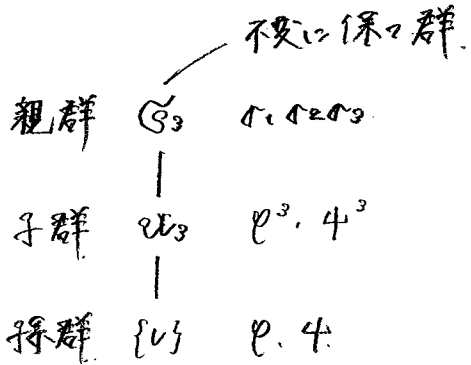
Lecture 4

$$(L) \quad \forall |L \quad \forall |S_2 \quad \dots \quad \forall |S_k$$

$$(Li) \quad \forall |S \quad \forall |S_2 \quad \dots \quad \forall |S_k$$

$$\varphi = (\gamma - \nu)(\gamma - \nu|S_2) \dots (\gamma - \nu|S_k)$$

$$\forall S \in G: \varphi \cup S = \varphi \quad \forall S \in G: \varphi|S = \varphi$$



Th. 3.2.1. $G \triangleright H, \text{ord } G = N, \text{ord } H = p$

$$H = \{1, h_2, h_3, \dots, h_p\}$$

$$\{g_2 \in H: g_2 = h_2 g_2, h_3 g_2, \dots, h_p g_2\}$$

$$\{g_3 \in H: g_3 = h_2 g_3, h_3 g_3, \dots, h_p g_3\}$$

⋮

$$h_1 g_p = g_p, h_2 g_p, h_3 g_p, \dots, h_p g_p$$

$$h_2 g_2 = h_j \dots h_k$$

$$g_2 = h_i^{-1} h_j \in H \text{ 矛盾}$$

$$p \nu = N, p | N$$

$$g_p H = \{g_p, h_2 g_p, \dots, h_p g_p\} \text{ etc.}$$

$H = \langle (123), (132), (23) \rangle$
 $(12)H = (12), (13), (23)$

$E = \text{set}$

\sim is an equivalence relation $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall x, y \in E : x \sim y \\ \forall x, y \in E : x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x \\ \forall x, y, z \in E : x \sim y \wedge y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z \end{cases}$

$H \triangleleft G$

$a \sim b \Leftrightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$
def.

$\therefore aa^{-1} \in H, \forall a \sim a$
 $ab^{-1} \in H \Leftrightarrow (ab^{-1})^{-1} \in H$
 $\therefore ba^{-1} \in H, \forall a \sim b$
 $ab^{-1}, bc^{-1} \in H, \exists a, b, c \Rightarrow ac^{-1} \in H$

$H = \{ka \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a - b \in H$
 $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow a - b \in H$

§ 3-3

H
 Hg_2
 \vdots
 Hg_v

$\phi = \phi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ $\forall H_i$ 帰属
 $\forall s \in H : \phi s = \phi$
 ϕ is G-invariant (invariant formula)

G.D.H.

$\phi|_{g_2} = \phi_2 \xleftarrow{g_2^{-1}H} \phi = \phi_1 \xrightarrow{g_v H} \phi|_{g_v} = \phi_v$

Hg_k is a coset, $\phi|_{hg_k} = (\phi|_{h^{-1}})g_k = \phi|_{g_k} = \phi_k$

ϕ is G-invariant and its action is well-defined. \forall value v gets $v \pmod{m}$!

Th. $\varphi = \varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{C}_n$ 作用 $\sigma \in G_n$ (共役) した値 φ の個数は $n!$

これは φ の方程式の根 X_1, \dots, X_n の

係数は基本対称式で表すことができる。

proof: 共役 $\sigma \in G_n = \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_l$ とすれば

$$(Y - \varphi_1)(Y - \varphi_2) \dots (Y - \varphi_l) = 0$$

の解

$$Y^l - \tau_1 Y^{l-1} + \tau_2 Y^{l-2} - \dots + (-1)^l \tau_l = 0$$

$$\tau_1 = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots + \varphi_l$$

$$\tau_2 = \varphi_1 \varphi_2 + \dots + \varphi_{l-1} \varphi_l$$

⋮

$$\tau_l = \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \dots \varphi_l$$

$\tau_1, \dots, \tau_l \in \mathbb{C}_n$ の基本対称式

$S \in \mathbb{C}_n$ かつ $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_l$ と並べた元が [対称] である。

$\therefore \varphi_i | S = \varphi_i', \varphi_j | S = \varphi_j', \dots, \varphi_l | S = \varphi_l'$ である。

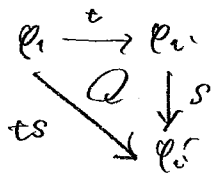
$\therefore \varphi_i' = \varphi_i | S$ とおける。これは一致。

$\forall S \in \mathbb{C}_n$ かつ $\varphi_i' = \varphi_j$ とおける。これは存在。

$\varphi_1 | S, \varphi_2 | S, \dots, \varphi_l | S$ とおける。これは異なる。

したがって $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_l$ の対称式は

X_1, \dots, X_n の対称式 τ_1, \dots, τ_n で表現できる。 \square



3.3.4

φ が不変に保たれる任意の subst. $\sigma \in G_n$ かつ φ も不変に保たれるならば

φ は φ と $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ によって有理的に表すことができる。

$$\{S \in \mathbb{C}_n \mid \varphi | S = \varphi\} = [\varphi]$$

$$\{S \in \mathbb{C}_n \mid \varphi | S = \varphi\} = [\varphi]$$

$$[\varphi] \subseteq [\varphi] \Rightarrow \varphi \in \mathbb{C}_n$$

$\varphi \in \mathbb{C}_n$: $\varphi = g(\varphi, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ とおける。有理式 G が存在。

φ の属する群 $[\varphi] = H$, $\text{ord } H = p$

したがって $[\mathbb{C}_n : H] = v$ とおける。 $pv = n!$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 H & h_1 & h_2 & h_3 & \dots & h_p & \left| \begin{array}{l} \phi \xrightarrow{H} \phi, \quad \varrho \xrightarrow{H} \varrho \\ \phi \xrightarrow{g_2} \phi_2, \quad \varrho \xrightarrow{g_2} \varrho_2 \\ \phi \xrightarrow{g_v} \phi_v, \quad \varrho \xrightarrow{g_v} \varrho_v \end{array} \right. \\
 Hg_2 & h_1 g_2 & h_2 g_2 & h_3 g_2 & \dots & h_p g_2 & \\
 \vdots & & & & & & \\
 Hg_v & h_1 g_v & h_2 g_v & h_3 g_v & \dots & h_p g_v &
 \end{array}$$

$s \in \mathbb{C}_m \Rightarrow$ 对 $\{\phi, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_v\}$ 全体不变.

$$g(x) = (x - \phi_1)(x - \phi_2) \dots (x - \phi_v) = \prod (x - \phi_i)$$

$$\lambda(x) = g(x) \left(\frac{\varrho_1}{x - \phi_1} + \dots + \frac{\varrho_v}{x - \phi_v} \right)$$

$$\lambda(x) \text{ 且 } \deg \lambda = v - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda(x) = & \varrho_1 \frac{x - \phi_2 \dots x - \phi_v}{x - \phi_1} \\
 & + \varrho_2 \frac{x - \phi_1 \dots x - \phi_v}{x - \phi_2} \\
 & + \dots \\
 & + \varrho_v \frac{x - \phi_1 \dots x - \phi_{v-1}}{x - \phi_v}
 \end{aligned}$$

对任意 $\sigma \in \mathbb{C}_m \Rightarrow$ 对不变多项式

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_m \in \mathbb{R}$ 表现可能

$$x = \phi = \phi_1 \text{ 代入上式}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda(\phi_1) &= \varrho_1 \frac{x - \phi_2 \dots x - \phi_v}{x - \phi_1} \\
 &= \varrho_1 g'(\phi_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varrho_1 = \frac{\lambda(\phi_1)}{g'(\phi_1)}$$

3.3.5 $[[\varrho] = [\phi]] = v$ 且 $v \leq m$

$\phi, \varrho \in \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m$ 的有理式 = 多项式 = 方程式'的根.

$$\phi \text{ 的根是 } \phi_1 = \phi|_{\sigma_1}, \phi_2 = \phi|_{\sigma_2}, \dots, \phi_v = \phi|_{\sigma_v}$$

$\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_v\}$ 对全体不变.

ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_v 的对称式 $s(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_v)$ 且 $\varrho, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m \in \mathbb{R}$ 表现可能

$$\tau_1 = \sum \phi_i, \tau_2 = \sum \phi_i \phi_j, \dots, \tau_v = \phi_1 \phi_2 \dots \phi_v$$

$$\varrho \in \mathbb{R} \tau_1, \varrho \in \mathbb{R} \tau_2, \dots, \varrho \in \mathbb{R} \tau_v$$

$$(x - \tau_1) \dots (x - \tau_v) = 0$$