

14/03

$$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \subset \mathcal{O}_K \subset K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{matrix} n | & n | \\ \mathbb{Z} & \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta(\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]) = \Delta(f_\alpha) = [\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]]^2 \cdot \Delta_K$$

Proposición Sea $R \subset K$ subanillo $R = \beta_1 \mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \beta_n \mathbb{Z}$

$$R \subset \mathcal{O}_K \subset \frac{1}{d} R, \text{ donde } d = \Delta(R)$$

Dem $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K \Rightarrow \alpha = x_1 \beta_1 + \dots + x_n \beta_n, x_i \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n : K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_1(\alpha) &= x_1 \sigma_1(\beta_1) + \dots + x_n \sigma_1(\beta_n) \\ &\dots \\ \sigma_n(\alpha) &= x_1 \sigma_n(\beta_1) + \dots + x_n \sigma_n(\beta_n) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Regla de Cramer: $x_i = \frac{\delta_i}{\delta}, \delta = \det \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(\beta_1) & \dots & \sigma_1(\beta_n) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \sigma_n(\beta_1) & \dots & \sigma_n(\beta_n) \end{pmatrix}$

$$d = \Delta(R) = \delta^2, x_i = \frac{\delta_i \delta}{d}$$

$\delta_i \delta = d \cdot x_i \in \mathbb{Q}$.
 $\delta_i \delta$ es un entero algebraico.

$$\Rightarrow \delta_i \delta \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\alpha \in \frac{\beta_1 \mathbb{Z}}{d} \oplus \dots \oplus \frac{\beta_n \mathbb{Z}}{d} \mathbb{Z} \quad \square$$

Comentario $\cdot) R \subset \mathcal{O}_K \Rightarrow$ todo $d + \frac{1}{d} R \subset \frac{1}{d} R/R$ o consiste en enteros algebraicos, o no contiene ninguno.

$\cdot) d = [\mathcal{O}_K : R]^2 \cdot \Delta_K \Rightarrow$ suficiente considerar $\frac{1}{m} R/R$ donde $m^2 | d$.

$\cdot) \# \left(\frac{1}{d} R/R \right) = d^n \Rightarrow$ podemos ocupar el resultado arriba si d es "pequeño".

Ejemplo $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{19}) \quad \alpha = \sqrt[3]{19}$

$$\Delta(\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]) = \Delta(x^3 - 19) = -27 \cdot 19^2 = -3 \cdot 19^2 = d$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \subset \mathcal{O}_K \subset \frac{1}{d} \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]] = 1, 3, 19, 3 \cdot 19 = m$$

$\frac{a}{m} + \frac{b}{m} \alpha + \frac{c}{m} \alpha^2$ — cuándo son enteros algebraicos?
 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

los únicos elementos enteros de esta forma son

$$0, \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\alpha + \frac{1}{3}\alpha^2}_B, \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\alpha + \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2}_{2B}.$$

$$f_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\mathbb{P}} = x^3 - x^2 - 6x - 12.$$

Conclusión: $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha, \beta]$.

$$[\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]] = 3.$$

$$\Delta_K = -3 \cdot 19^2. \quad \square$$

Kummer-Dedekind.

$$R = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \cong \mathbb{Z}[\bar{\alpha}] / (f).$$

$$PR = p_1^{e_1} \dots p_s^{e_s} \iff \bar{f} = \bar{g}_1^{e_1} \dots \bar{g}_s^{e_s} \text{ en } F_p[\bar{\alpha}]$$

si los \bar{g}_i son invertibles.

Proposición Si $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$, α - entero algebraico.

$$p \nmid [\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]] \implies \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] / (p) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{O}_K / (p)$$

Dem $m = [\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]]$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} m\mathcal{O}_K & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ m\mathcal{O}_K / (p) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] / (p) & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_K / (p) \\ m\mathcal{O}_K / (p) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_K / (p) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & & & \end{array}$$

es sobreyectivo.

$$p \nmid m \implies \exists m' \text{ t.q. } mm' \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

$$x + (p) \in \mathcal{O}_K / (p) \rightsquigarrow x + (p) = xmm' + (p) \in m\mathcal{O}_K / (p).$$

$$\implies m\mathcal{O}_K / (p) \cong \mathcal{O}_K / (p).$$

$$\#(\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] / (p)) = \#(\mathcal{O}_K / (p)) = p^n$$

$$\implies \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] / (p) \cong \mathcal{O}_K / (p). \quad \square$$

Ejemplo

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{19}).$$

$$\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha, \beta],$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{19}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{3}(1 + \alpha + \alpha^2).$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]] = 3$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_K : \mathbb{Z}[\beta]] = 2.$$

$$f_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\mathbb{P}} = x^3 - x^2 - 6x - 12.$$

$$3\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1^2 \mathfrak{p}_2 \longleftrightarrow \overline{f}^{\mathfrak{p}} = x^2(x-1) \text{ en } \mathbb{F}_3[x].$$

Para $p \neq 3$, hay que factorizar $f = x^3 - 19$ mód p .

Por ejemplo, $\overline{f} = (x+1)(x^2+x+1)$ en $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$.

•) $p = 19 \Rightarrow \overline{f} = x^3$.

•) $p = 2(3) \Rightarrow x \mapsto x^3$ es un autom. de \mathbb{F}_p^* .

$\Rightarrow \exists! \alpha \text{ t.q. } \alpha^3 \equiv 19 \pmod{p}$

$f = (x-\alpha) \cdot (\text{cuadrático irred.})$

•) $p \equiv 1(3) \Rightarrow \zeta \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$ t.q. $\zeta \neq 1, \zeta^3 = 1$.

Si 19 no es un cubo mód $p \Rightarrow$

\overline{f} es irreducible en $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$.

Si 19 es un cubo mód $p \Rightarrow$

$\overline{f} = (x-a)(x-\zeta a)(x-\zeta^2 a)$ en $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$.

Conclusión:

•) $3\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1^2 \mathfrak{p}_2, \quad f_1 = 1, \quad f_2 = 1.$

•) $19\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}^3$

•) $p \equiv 1(3), \quad p \neq 19 \Rightarrow$

Si 19 es un cubo mód $p,$

$p\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1 \mathfrak{p}_2 \mathfrak{p}_3.$

Si 19 no es un cubo mód $p,$

$p\mathcal{O}_K$ es primo.

•) $p \equiv 2(3) \Rightarrow p\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1 \mathfrak{p}_2, \quad f_1 = 1, \quad f_2 = 2.$

§ Ramificación

Def K/\mathbb{Q} campo de \mathbb{N} , $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ primo.

$p\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_s^{e_s} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_i = \text{índices de ramificación} \\ f_i = \text{grados de campos resid.} \end{array} \right.$

$$\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}_i \cong \mathbb{F}_{p^{f_i}}$$

Se dice que \mathfrak{p} se ramifica si $e_i > 1$ para algún i .

Teorema $\sum_i e_i d_i = n = [K:\mathbb{Q}]$.

Def. para K/\mathbb{Q} , $\mathfrak{o} \neq I \subset \mathcal{O}_K$, la norma
 $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(I) = \#(\mathcal{O}_K/I)$

Lema

- 1) $N(IJ) = N(I) \cdot N(J)$
- 2) $N(\alpha \mathcal{O}_K) = |N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)|$

Dem. 1) $I = \mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_s^{e_s}$ (t.c.d.r.) $\implies N(I) = N(\mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1}) \dots N(\mathfrak{p}_s^{e_s})$

Hay que ver que $N(\mathfrak{p}^e) = N(\mathfrak{p})^e$.

Hemos visto que en total, para un ideal primo invertible $\mathfrak{p} \subset R \subset K$.

$$\#(R/\mathfrak{p}^e) = \#(R/\mathfrak{p})^e$$

2) $\alpha \mathcal{O}_K$ es la imagen de la apl. \mathbb{Z} -lineal.

$$Y_\alpha: \mathcal{O}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K$$

$$x \mapsto \alpha x$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_K: \alpha \mathcal{O}_K] = |\det Y_\alpha| = |N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)| = |N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)| \quad \square$$

Demostración del teorema

$$\mathfrak{p} \mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_s^{e_s}$$

$$N(\mathfrak{p} \mathcal{O}_K) = p^n$$

$$N(\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}) = N(\mathfrak{p}_i)^{e_i} = p^{f_i e_i} \implies p^n = p^{\sum f_i e_i}$$

$$\sum_i f_i e_i = [K:\mathbb{Q}] \quad \square$$

§ Ramificación y discriminante.

Sea α un entero algebraico, $f = f_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$.

$p \in \mathbb{Z}$ primo.

$$\Delta(\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]) = \Delta(f) = \prod_{i < j} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^2$$

$p \mid \Delta(\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]) \Rightarrow \bar{f}$ tiene raíz múltiple en $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p[x]}$.

$\Rightarrow \bar{f} = \bar{g}_1^{e_1} \dots \bar{g}_s^{e_s}$ en $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ donde $e_i > 1$ para algún i .

Teorema

$p \mid \Delta_K \Leftrightarrow p$ se ramifica
 $(\mathfrak{p}_K = \mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_s^{e_s}, e_i > 1)$

Lema

$\Delta_K \text{ mód } p = \Delta(\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) / \mathbb{F}_p)$
 $\hat{=}$ discr. de $\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p})$
 como \mathbb{F}_p -álgebra.

Dem.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_K & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) \\ \downarrow \begin{array}{l} N_{K/\mathbb{Z}} \\ \mathbb{Z} \end{array} & \searrow & \downarrow \begin{array}{l} N_{\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) / \mathbb{F}_p} \\ \mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) / \mathbb{F}_p \end{array} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_p \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_p$,
 y las trazas y determinantes conmutan con \otimes .

Si $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ es una base de \mathcal{O}_K sobre \mathbb{Z} .

$\Rightarrow \bar{\alpha}_1, \dots, \bar{\alpha}_n$ es una base de $\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p})$ sobre \mathbb{F}_p .

$$\Delta_K = \Delta(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \det \left(\begin{array}{c} T \\ \mathcal{O}_K / \mathbb{Z} \end{array} (\alpha_i \alpha_j) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_K \text{ mód } p &= \det \left(\begin{array}{c} T \\ \mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) / \mathbb{F}_p \end{array} (\bar{\alpha}_i \bar{\alpha}_j) \right) = \Delta(\bar{\alpha}_1, \dots, \bar{\alpha}_n) \\ &= \Delta(\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) / \mathbb{F}_p) \end{aligned}$$

Lema 2

Si A, B son k -álgebras de dim. fin. \square

sobre un campo k , entonces,

$$\Delta(A \times B / k) = \Delta(A/k) \times \Delta(B/k).$$

Dem Sea a_1, \dots, a_m una base de A sobre k .

b_1, \dots, b_n una base de B sobre k

$(a_1, 0), \dots, (a_m, 0), (0, b_1), \dots, (0, b_n)$ - una base de $A \times B$.

$$\Delta(A \times B/k) = \det \begin{pmatrix} T_{A/k}(a_i a_j) & 0 \\ 0 & T_{B/k}(b_k b_l) \end{pmatrix} = \det(T_{A/k}(a_i a_j)) \times \det(T_{B/k}(b_k b_l)) = \Delta(A/k) \cdot \Delta(B/k)$$

Lema Para $\mathfrak{f} \subset \mathfrak{O}_K$ tenemos

$$\Delta(\mathfrak{O}_K/\mathfrak{f}^e/\mathbb{F}_p) = 0 \iff e > 1.$$

Dem $A = \mathfrak{O}_K/\mathfrak{f}^e$

Si $e = 1$: $A \cong \mathbb{F}_p^s = \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(\mathfrak{g})$

$$\mathfrak{g} = (x - \alpha_1) \dots (x - \alpha_s) \text{ en } \overline{\mathbb{F}_p[x]}$$

$\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j$

$$\Delta(A/\mathbb{F}_p) = \Delta(\mathfrak{g}) = \prod_{i < j} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^2 \neq 0.$$

Si $e > 1$: $A = \mathfrak{O}_K/\mathfrak{f}^e$, podemos tomar una base

de A sobre \mathbb{F}_p que contiene $\alpha \in \mathfrak{f} \setminus \mathfrak{f}^2$. En este caso $\alpha^e = 0$.

Tenemos un nilpotente $\alpha \in A$.

Para cualquier $\bar{\beta} \in A$, $\alpha \bar{\beta}$ es t.B. un nilpotente.

$\mu_{\alpha \bar{\beta}}: A \rightarrow A$ es nilpotente. \Rightarrow

$$x \mapsto \alpha \bar{\beta} \quad T(\mu_{\alpha \bar{\beta}}) = 0 = T(\alpha \bar{\beta})_{A/k}$$

$$\Delta(A/\mathbb{F}_p) = 0.$$

Demostración del teorema

$$\overline{p \mid \Delta_K} \iff \overline{\mathfrak{f}_K} = \overline{\mathfrak{f}_1^{e_1} \dots \mathfrak{f}_s^{e_s}}, \quad (e_i > 1 \text{ para algún } i)$$

t.c.d.o.: $\mathcal{O}_K / (\mathfrak{p}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K / \mathfrak{p}_1^{e_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}_K / \mathfrak{p}_s^{e_s}$.
 iso de \mathbb{F}_p -álgebras.

$$\Delta_K \text{ mód } \mathfrak{p} = \prod_i \underbrace{\Delta(\mathcal{O}_K / \mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i} / \mathbb{F}_p)}_{=0 \Leftrightarrow e_i > 1}.$$

□

Corolario Hay un # finito de primos $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathbb{Z}$ que se ramifican en K .

Ejemplo 1) $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$

$$\Delta_K = \begin{cases} d, & d \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 4d, & d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

2) $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p)$. $\Delta_K = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \cdot p^{p-2}$.

el único \mathfrak{p} que se ramifica en $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_p]$ es el mismo \mathfrak{p} .