

Campi finiti

$$\mathbb{Z}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$\mathbb{F}_p$$

$$\mathbb{F}_2$$

$$x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$0 \ 1$$

$$\alpha \ \alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha + \alpha + 1 = 1$$

$$\alpha + 1 + 1 = \alpha$$

$$\alpha \cdot (\alpha + 1) = \alpha^2 + \alpha = \alpha + 1 + \alpha =$$

$$= 1$$

$$\alpha \cdot \alpha = \alpha + 1$$

$$\mathbb{F}_4$$

$$\mathbb{F}_p$$

$$x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{p^2} = \{ \alpha x + y \mid x, y \in \mathbb{F}_p \}$$

$$a + b\sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{16}$$

$$x^4 + x + 1$$

irriducibile su \mathbb{F}_2

Infatti $x^2 + x + 1$ è l'unico di grado 2, ma

$$(x^2 + x + 1)^2 = x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

$$(a+b)^p = a^p + b^p$$

K campo. 1) Se $\exists k$ t.c. $\overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1}^{k \text{ volte}} = 0$
dico che $\text{char } K = \min \{ k > 0 \mid \overbrace{1+1+\dots+1}^k = 0 \}$
 2) Se non $\exists k$ come sopra, dico che $\text{char } K = 0$

Oss. se $\text{char } K > 0$, è un numero primo. Un

campo finito ha $\text{char } K > 0$.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{1} & \alpha & \alpha + 1 \\ \alpha^3 & \alpha^2 + 1 & \alpha^2 + \alpha & \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 \\ \alpha^3 & \alpha^3 + 1 & \alpha^3 + \alpha & \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1 \\ \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1 & \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha & \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha^2 + \alpha)^2 + (\alpha^2 + \alpha) + 1 &= \\ = \cancel{\alpha^2 + \alpha} + \cancel{\alpha^2 + \alpha} + \alpha^2 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 &= \\ = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha^3 + 1$$

$$(x^3 + x + 1, x^4 + x + 1) = 1$$

Esistono $P(x)$ $Q(x)$ tali che

$$P(x) \cdot (x^3 + x + 1) + Q(x)(x^4 + x + 1) = 1$$

In $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$ $P(x)(x^3 + x + 1) + Q(x)(x^4 + x + 1) = 1$

quindi $P(x)$ è l'inverso di $x^3 + x + 1$.

$$\mathbb{F}_8 \quad \beta^3 + \beta + 1 = 0$$

0	1	β	$\beta + 1$
β^2	$\beta^2 + 1$	$\beta^2 + \beta$	$\beta^2 + \beta + 1$

Teorema: K campo finito $|K| = p^k$

Dim. $\text{char } K = p$. $0, 1, 1+1, 1+1+1, \dots, p-1$

$\Rightarrow K \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ se $K = \mathbb{F}_p$ o.k. $b_1 = 1$

Altrimenti $\exists b_2 \in K \setminus \mathbb{F}_p$ $\overbrace{b_2 \cdot 0, b_2 \cdot 1, b_2 \cdot 2, \dots, b_2 \cdot (p-1)}^p$

$n(b_2 + a)$ $b_2 \cdot \mathbb{F}_p \cong$ $V_1 = \mathbb{F}_p$

$$V_2 = \mathbb{F}_p + (b_2 \cdot \mathbb{F}_p) = \{n \cdot b_2 + a \mid n, a \in \mathbb{F}_p\}$$

$$n_1 b_2 + a_1 = n_2 b_2 + a_2 \quad b_2 = \frac{a_2 - a_1}{n_1 - n_2} \in \mathbb{F}_p \text{ ass.}$$

e se $n_1 = n_2$ $a_1 = a_2$ se $n_1 \neq n_2$

$|V_2| = p^2$ Induzione

Quando $V_k = K$ $|K| = p^k$. □

Se G è un gruppo e $p \mid |G|$ allora esiste

$g \in G$ t.c. $\text{ord}(g) = p$.

$K \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ K è uno spazio vett. su \mathbb{F}_p

v_1, \dots, v_k

$a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_k v_k$

$a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{F}_p$

$$|K| = p^k$$

$\mathbb{F}_{p^k} \cong_{\mathbb{F}_p} \mathbb{Z}_{p^k}$

$(\mathbb{F}_p)^k$

$$= \{a + b\alpha + c\alpha^2 \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_3\}$$

Per i coraggiosi: \mathbb{F}_{27} $27 = 3^3$

$$(a, b, c) \cdot (d, e, f) = (?, ?, ?)$$

Osservazioni: $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}^*$ è ciclico.

$$\mathbb{F}_{p^k} \setminus \{0\}$$

Teorema: tutti i campi con p^k elementi sono isomorfi

\mathbb{F}_p $p(x)$ irriducibile posso costruire un campo che contiene \mathbb{F}_p e una radice di $p(x)$.

$$Q(x) = x^{p^k} - x = \prod_{p_i \text{ irr.}} p_i(x)$$

Se α_1 è radice di $Q(x)$, trovo $K_1 \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ e $K_1 \ni \alpha_1$

se $Q(x)$ non si spezza in fattori lineari su K_1 ,

prendo α_2 radice di un fattore irriducibile di

grado ≥ 2 e costruisco $K_2 \cong K_1$

Induzione: $\exists K_j$ in cui $Q(x)$ ha tutte le radici

$Q'(x) \neq 0$ quindi $Q(x)$ ha p^k radici distinte.

Sia $\mathbb{F}_{p^k} = \{ \alpha \in K_j \text{ b.c. } Q(\alpha) = 0 \}$

$$0, 1 \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k} \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k} \quad (\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)^{p^k} = \alpha_1^{p^k} \cdot \alpha_2^{p^k} = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k}.$$

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^{p^k} = \alpha_1^{p^k} + \alpha_2^{p^k} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k}.$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1}\right)^{p^k} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1^{p^k}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k}.$$

\mathbb{F}_{p^k} ha grado k su \mathbb{F}_p

Più in generale, se $F \subseteq K$ K è spazio vettoriale

su F $\dim_F K$ è detta grado di K su F , $[K:F]$.

$$[\mathbb{F}_{16} : \mathbb{F}_4] ? \quad (a, b) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{F}_4$$

$$[\mathbb{F}_{16} : \mathbb{F}_4] = 2$$

$$[\mathbb{F}_{16} : \mathbb{F}_2] = 4 \quad [\mathbb{F}_4 : \mathbb{F}_2] = 2$$

$$[\mathbb{F}_{16} : \mathbb{F}_2] = [\mathbb{F}_{16} : \mathbb{F}_4] \cdot [\mathbb{F}_4 : \mathbb{F}_2]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{F}_{16} \\ | 2 \\ \mathbb{F}_4 \\ | 2 \\ \mathbb{F}_2 \end{array} \Bigg) 4$$

Automorfismo di Frobenius:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F} & : & \mathbb{F}_{p^k} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_{p^k} \\ & & x \longmapsto x^p \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{F}(x+y) = \mathbb{F}(x) + \mathbb{F}(y)$$

$$\mathbb{F}(xy) = \mathbb{F}(x) \mathbb{F}(y)$$

$$\mathbb{F}(0) = 0 \quad \mathbb{F}(1) = 1$$

$$\mathbb{F}(x) = x \quad x^p - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{F}_p$$

$$p(x) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x] \quad \overline{\Phi}(p(x)) = p(x)$$

$$p(\alpha) = 0 \quad \overline{\Phi}(p(\alpha)) = p(\alpha^p) = 0$$

$$\overline{\Phi}(\overline{\Phi}(\alpha)) = \alpha^{p^2} \quad \overline{\Phi}^{(i)}(\alpha) = \alpha^{p^i} \quad \alpha^{p^k} = \alpha$$

1) $\overline{\Phi}^{(k)}$ è l'identità su \mathbb{F}_{p^k}

2) così trovo k radici distinte se $\text{ord}(\alpha) = p^k - 1$

$$\begin{cases} X_0 = 4 \\ X_1 = X_2 = 0 \\ X_3 = 3 \\ X_{n+4} = X_n + X_{n+1} \end{cases}$$

$$X_{\alpha} \equiv X_{\alpha \cdot p^k} \pmod{p}$$

$$p(t) = t^4 - t - 1$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$$

$$X_m = C_1 \alpha_1^m + C_2 \alpha_2^m + \dots + C_4 \alpha_4^m$$

$$X_{m \cdot p} = (C_1 \alpha_1^{mp} + C_2 \alpha_2^{mp} + \dots) =$$

$$= (d_1 \alpha_1^m + d_2 \alpha_2^m + \dots)^p$$

$$d_i^p = C_i$$

$$X^{p^k} = X$$

$$X = (X^{p^{k-1}})^p$$

$$\boxed{C_1 = C_2 = \dots = 1}$$

$$= (X_m)^p \equiv X_m \pmod{p}$$

$$X_{m \cdot p^k} = \Phi^{(k)}(\alpha_1^m + \dots + \alpha_4^m) \equiv X_m \pmod{p}$$

X_{m+1} = espressione nei termini precedenti:

$q(x)$ irriduc. mod p .

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k} \quad k = \deg q \quad \alpha^{p^k} = \alpha$$

Periodicità $\mid p^k - 1$

$\Phi^{(i)}(\alpha)$ sono tutte le radici di $q(x)$

$$\alpha_1^n + \dots + \alpha_k^n$$

$$\alpha^m \equiv 1$$

$$\Phi(\alpha)^m = \Phi(\alpha^m) = 1$$

Ricorrenza a 3 termini che mod 3 abbia periodo 13

$$\alpha^{26} = 1 \quad (\mathbb{F}_{27})$$

$$\alpha^{13} = 1$$

$$\varphi(26) = 12$$

$$\varphi(13) = 12$$

$$\varphi(2) = 1$$

$$\varphi(1) = 1$$

Se β va bene, $\Phi(\beta) = \beta^3$

e $\Phi^{(2)}(\beta) = \beta^9$ va bene

α genera \mathbb{F}_{27}^* $\Rightarrow \alpha^2$ ha ordine 13

$$\alpha^3 = \alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha^3 = \alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha^9 = (\alpha + 1)^3 = \alpha^3 + 1 = \alpha + 2$$

$$\beta = \alpha^2, \quad \beta^3 = \alpha^6 = (\alpha^3)^2 = (\alpha + 1)^2 = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha^{18} = (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1)^3 = \alpha^6 + 2\alpha^3 + 1$$

$$= \alpha^2 + \cancel{2\alpha + 1} + \cancel{2\alpha + 2} + 1 =$$

$$= \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1$$

$$(X - \alpha^2)(X - (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1))(X - (\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)) =$$

$$= X^3 - X^2 \cdot 2 - 2X - 1$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\alpha^{26}$$

$$X_{n+1} = 2X_n + 2X_{n-1} + 1$$

$$(X - \alpha)(X - \alpha^p)(X - \alpha^{p^2}) = X^3 - X - 1$$

$$a_1 \alpha^m + a_2 \alpha^{mp} + a_3 \alpha^{m \cdot p^2}$$

$$n \mapsto n+13 \quad X_{n+13} = a_1 \alpha^{n+13} + a_2 \alpha^{3(n+13)} + a_3 \alpha^{9(n+13)}$$

$$= -X_n$$

K campo finito, $x^2 - 5$ irriducibile

chove $K \neq 2$

$x^5 + a$ e' riducibile su $K[x]$

$$\left(\frac{5}{p}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{p}{5}\right) = -1 \quad (p \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{5})$$

$x \mapsto x^5$ e' surgettivo ($-a = a^5$)

$$(5, p^n - 1) \neq 1 \implies n \text{ pari} \quad (\text{perche' } p \neq \pm 1)$$

Siamo in $\mathbb{F}_{p^{2a}} \supseteq \mathbb{F}_{p^2}$

Teo $\mathbb{F}_{p^k} \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{p^h} \Leftrightarrow k | h$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (p^k)^m \text{ elementi} \\ x^{p^k} = x \end{array} \right]$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{p^2} = \mathbb{F}_p + \mathbb{F}_p \sqrt{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5 \text{ e' riducibile}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{k+1} = 2a_k^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$p \mid a_n \Rightarrow 2^{n+3} \mid p^2 - 1$$

$$2t^2 - 1$$

$$2\cos^2 \vartheta - 1 = \cos(2\vartheta)$$

$$2\cosh^2 x - 1 = \cosh(2x)$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh(ix) = \cos(x)$$

$$a_k = \cosh(b_k)$$

$$a_{k+1} = \cosh(2b_k)$$

Existe b_0 : $a_0 = \cosh(b_0)$

$$a_k = \cosh(2^k b_0)$$

$$a_k = \frac{A^{2^k} + A^{-2^k}}{2}$$

$$A = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$0 \equiv a_k \equiv \frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})^{2^k} + (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2^k}}{2} \quad \mathbb{F}_{p^2}$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})^{2^k} = - (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2^k}$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 1$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})^{2^{k+1}} = -1$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{p^2}$$

$$\text{ord}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}(2 + \sqrt{3}) = 2^{k+2}$$

$$x^{p^2-1} = 1$$

$$2^{k+2} \mid p^2 - 1$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3}) = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{2}$$

$$p \mid a_k = 2a_{k-1}^2 - 1 \quad 2 \equiv (a_{k-1}^{-1})^2 \pmod{p}$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3}) = B^2 \quad B \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}$$

$$\text{ord } B = 2^{k+3}$$

$$X^{p^k} - X = \prod q_i(x)$$

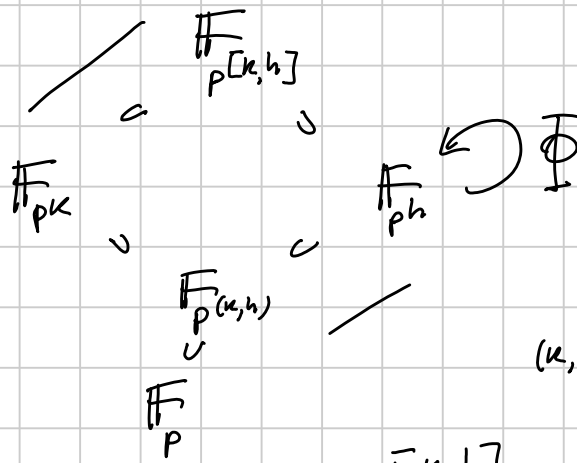
q_i irri, monici
 $\deg q_i \mid k$

α radice sX. $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_{p^h}$ $h \mid k$

$$1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{h-1}, \alpha^h$$

$$\alpha^h = c_{h-1} \alpha^{h-1} + \dots + c_0$$

$q(x)$ un polin. grado min. risp. da α



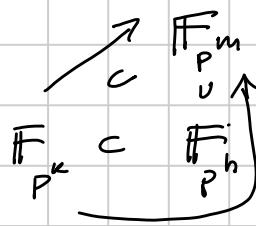
$$(k, h) [k, h] = kh$$

$$\frac{[k, h]}{k} = \frac{h}{(k, h)}$$

$$F_{p^k}(\Phi^{(i)}) = F_{p^i}$$

$$F_8 \subseteq F_{16} ?$$

$\times p^a$



$$h = 2k$$

$$m = 4k$$