

A short presentation of the course
Algebraic number theory and Galois theory

Sara Checcoli
(Institut Fourier, Grenoble)

M2R-Maths-Fonda 2017-2018
'Number theory and Geometry'
UGA

Topics

- ▶ Part I: Galois theory;

Topics

- ▶ Part I: Galois theory;
- ▶ Part II: Introduction to p -adic fields.

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 3$: **Yes** (formulae by Tartaglia, 1539)

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 3$: **Yes** (formulae by Tartaglia, 1539)
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 4$: **Yes** (formulae by Ferrari and Cardano, 1540)

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 3$: **Yes** (formulae by Tartaglia, 1539)
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 4$: **Yes** (formulae by Ferrari and Cardano, 1540)

All these formulas only uses $+, -, \times, \div, \sqrt[n]{}$

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 3$: **Yes** (formulae by Tartaglia, 1539)
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 4$: **Yes** (formulae by Ferrari and Cardano, 1540)

All these formulas only uses $+, -, \times, \div, \sqrt[n]{}$

\rightarrow if $\deg f(x) \leq 4$, $f(x) = 0$ can be *solved by radicals*.

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 3$: **Yes** (formulae by Tartaglia, 1539)
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 4$: **Yes** (formulae by Ferrari and Cardano, 1540)

All these formulas only uses $+, -, \times, \div, \sqrt[n]{}$

\rightarrow if $\deg f(x) \leq 4$, $f(x) = 0$ can be *solved by radicals*.

Question: Is this always the case for higher degree polynomials?

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial.

Question: Are there "simple" general formulae to express the roots of $f(x)$?

- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 2$: **Yes** (formula by Brahmagupta, 628 ca.)
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 3$: **Yes** (formulae by Tartaglia, 1539)
- ▶ $\deg f(x) = 4$: **Yes** (formulae by Ferrari and Cardano, 1540)

All these formulas only uses $+, -, \times, \div, \sqrt[n]{}$

\rightarrow if $\deg f(x) \leq 4$, $f(x) = 0$ can be *solved by radicals*.

Question: Is this always the case for higher degree polynomials?
No!

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Evariste Galois

(Bourg la Reine, 1811 - Paris, 1832)



Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Evariste Galois

(Bourg la Reine, 1811 - Paris, 1832)



Studied the "symmetries" among the roots & 'invented' group theory

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Evariste Galois

(Bourg la Reine, 1811 - Paris, 1832)



Studied the "symmetries" among the roots & 'invented' group theory

- ▶ {permutations of the roots of $f(x)$ fixing the algebraic relations with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} among the roots} is a group, the Galois group of $f(x)$.

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Evariste Galois

(Bourg la Reine, 1811 - Paris, 1832)



Studied the "symmetries" among the roots & 'invented' group theory

- ▶ {permutations of the roots of $f(x)$ fixing the algebraic relations with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} among the roots} is a group, the Galois group of $f(x)$.
- ▶ $f(x) = 0$ is solvable by radicals \Leftrightarrow the Galois group of $f(x)$ is solvable.

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Evariste Galois

(Bourg la Reine, 1811 - Paris, 1832)



Studied the "symmetries" among the roots & 'invented' group theory

- ▶ {permutations of the roots of $f(x)$ fixing the algebraic relations with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} among the roots} is a group, the Galois group of $f(x)$.
- ▶ $f(x) = 0$ is solvable by radicals \Leftrightarrow the Galois group of $f(x)$ is solvable.
- ▶ The Galois group of a generic polynomial of degree n is S_n , not solvable for $n \geq 5$

Part I: Galois theory - Introduction

Theorem (Abel-Ruffini) There is no general formula in radicals for the roots that works for all polynomials of a given degree ≥ 5 .

Questions: What's behind this phenomenon?

Evariste Galois

(Bourg la Reine, 1811 - Paris, 1832)



Studied the "symmetries" among the roots & 'invented' group theory

- ▶ {permutations of the roots of $f(x)$ fixing the algebraic relations with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} among the roots} is a group, the Galois group of $f(x)$.
- ▶ $f(x) = 0$ is solvable by radicals \Leftrightarrow the Galois group of $f(x)$ is solvable.
- ▶ The Galois group of a generic polynomial of degree n is S_n , not solvable for $n \geq 5 \rightarrow$ Abel-Ruffini.

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups
- ▶ Prove the fundamental theorem of Galois theory (Galois correspondence)

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups
- ▶ Prove the fundamental theorem of Galois theory (Galois correspondence)
- ▶ Prove the generalisation of Abel-Ruffini theorem about extensions solvable by radicals

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups
- ▶ Prove the fundamental theorem of Galois theory (Galois correspondence)
- ▶ Prove the generalisation of Abel-Ruffini theorem about extensions solvable by radicals
- ▶ *Inverse Galois problem*: given a finite group G , is there an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ having G as Galois group?

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups
- ▶ Prove the fundamental theorem of Galois theory (Galois correspondence)
- ▶ Prove the generalisation of Abel-Ruffini theorem about extensions solvable by radicals
- ▶ *Inverse Galois problem*: given a finite group G , is there an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ having G as Galois group?
Open!

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups
- ▶ Prove the fundamental theorem of Galois theory (Galois correspondence)
- ▶ Prove the generalisation of Abel-Ruffini theorem about extensions solvable by radicals
- ▶ *Inverse Galois problem*: given a finite group G , is there an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ having G as Galois group? Open! → Some cases where the answer is yes.

Part I: Galois theory - Course content

Highlights:

- ▶ Introduce Galois extensions (over general fields) and their Galois groups
- ▶ Prove the fundamental theorem of Galois theory (Galois correspondence)
- ▶ Prove the generalisation of Abel-Ruffini theorem about extensions solvable by radicals
- ▶ *Inverse Galois problem*: given a finite group G , is there an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ having G as Galois group? Open! → Some cases where the answer is yes.
- ▶ (If time) Some elements of Galois theory for infinite extensions

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} :

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|_p$

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|_p \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ the field of p -adic numbers

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|_p \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ the field of p -adic numbers

Origins:

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|_p \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ the field of p -adic numbers

Origins:

- ▶ Hensel (1897): bring the methods of power series into number theory



Kurt Hensel

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).

Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|_p \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ the field of p -adic numbers

Origins:

- ▶ Hensel (1897): bring the methods of power series into number theory



Kurt Hensel

(mimic the Taylor series expansion of rational functions in $\mathbb{C}(x)$ for rational numbers)

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

Distances on \mathbb{Q} : Fix a prime number p .

- ▶ Usual distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $|x - y|$ is small.
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot| \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ p -adic distance: x and y in \mathbb{Q} are close if $x - y$ is *highly* divisible by p (i.e. $x - y = p^v(a/b)$ where $(p, ab) = 1$ and v is *big*).
Completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to $|\cdot|_p \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ the field of p -adic numbers

Origins:

- ▶ Hensel (1897): bring the methods of power series into number theory



Kurt Hensel

(mimic the Taylor series expansion of rational functions in $\mathbb{C}(x)$ for rational numbers)

- ▶ $\mathbb{Q}_p = \{\sum_{n \geq n_0} a_n p^n \mid 0 \leq a_i \leq p - 1, n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_p$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_p)$

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for?

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} .

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_p$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_p) \rightsquigarrow K_p/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .
→ applications to diophantine equations

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .
→ applications to diophantine equations
- ▶ **Monsky's theorem:** It is not possible to dissect a square into an odd number of triangles of equal area

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .
→ applications to diophantine equations
- ▶ **Monsky's theorem:** It is not possible to dissect a square into an odd number of triangles of equal area (the proof uses \mathbb{Q}_2)

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_p$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_p) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .
→ applications to diophantine equations
- ▶ **Monsky's theorem:** It is not possible to dissect a square into an odd number of triangles of equal area (the proof uses \mathbb{Q}_2)
- ▶ Galois representations

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_p$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_p) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .
→ applications to diophantine equations
- ▶ **Monsky's theorem:** It is not possible to dissect a square into an odd number of triangles of equal area (the proof uses \mathbb{Q}_2)
- ▶ Galois representations
- ▶ Berkovich spaces

Part II: p -adic fields - Introduction

p -adic fields: Finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p .

- ▶ K/\mathbb{Q} number field
- ▶ \mathfrak{p} prime ideal of K above p
- ▶ $|\cdot|_p$ -adic absolute value

Completion of $(K, |\cdot|_p) \rightsquigarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathbb{Q}_p$ a p -adic field.

What are p -adic fields good for? Just few examples

- ▶ **Hasse local-global principle:** Let $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a quadratic form with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ has a non trivial solution in $\mathbb{Q} \Leftrightarrow$ it has a solution in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{Q}_p for all p .
→ applications to diophantine equations
- ▶ **Monsky's theorem:** It is not possible to dissect a square into an odd number of triangles of equal area (the proof uses \mathbb{Q}_2)
- ▶ Galois representations
- ▶ Berkovich spaces
- ▶ ...

Part II: p -adic fields - Content of the course

Highlights:

- ▶ Recall of basic results on number fields (ring of integers, splitting of primes in extensions, . . .) [depending on the audience]

Part II: p -adic fields - Content of the course

Highlights:

- ▶ Recall of basic results on number fields (ring of integers, splitting of primes in extensions, . . .) [depending on the audience]
- ▶ Definition of p -adic fields and their properties

Part II: p -adic fields - Content of the course

Highlights:

- ▶ Recall of basic results on number fields (ring of integers, splitting of primes in extensions, . . .) [depending on the audience]
- ▶ Definition of p -adic fields and their properties (in particular classification of unramified, tamely ramified and wildly ramified extensions)

Part II: p -adic fields - Content of the course

Highlights:

- ▶ Recall of basic results on number fields (ring of integers, splitting of primes in extensions, . . .) [depending on the audience]
- ▶ Definition of p -adic fields and their properties (in particular classification of unramified, tamely ramified and wildly ramified extensions)
- ▶ Galois extensions of p -adic fields:

Part II: p -adic fields - Content of the course

Highlights:

- ▶ Recall of basic results on number fields (ring of integers, splitting of primes in extensions, . . .) [depending on the audience]
- ▶ Definition of p -adic fields and their properties (in particular classification of unramified, tamely ramified and wildly ramified extensions)
- ▶ Galois extensions of p -adic fields: study the structure of their Galois group