Math 361

April 17, 2023

Projects

Monday

Bram: RSA encryption using lattices associated with number fields Callie: Totally real fields

Wednesday

Richard: $ax^2 + by^2 = cz^2$ Zack: Two proofs of the sum of two squares theorem

Friday

- Kellen: Polynomial factorization
- Patrick: The Pell equation

Projects: initial meetings

Wednesday

Bram:	1:40-2:05
Richard	2:05-2:30
Callie	2:30-2:55

Friday

Patrick	1:40-2:05
Zack	2:05-2:30
Kellen	2:30-2:55

For the meeting: Create a slide with a draft outline of your presentation.

There is a template beamer file at the bottom of our course homepage.

Projects: preparation

Most important point:

Practice your presentation several times with a stopwatch.



Dirichlet's unit theorem.

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If K = Q(√2), then 1 + √2 ∈ 𝔅^{*}_K. Since |1 + √2| > 1, we see {(1 + √2)^k : k ∈ ℤ_{>0}} is an infinite collection of units in 𝔅^{*}_K.

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, then $\mathfrak{O}_K^* = \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$.

▶ If $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$, then $1 + \sqrt{2} \in \mathfrak{O}_{K}^{*}$. Since $|1 + \sqrt{2}| > 1$, we see $\{(1 + \sqrt{2})^{k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\}$ is an infinite collection of units in \mathfrak{O}_{K}^{*} .

So the group of units in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ is at least as large as

 $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}.$

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Proof. See our textbook, Appendix B.

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On the blackboard: It's easy to show $W \subseteq \text{ker}(\ell)$, and that the image of ℓ has rank at most s + t - 1.



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Therefore, if K has any real embedding, $W = \{-1, 1\}$.

Question: For arbitrary *K*, when is the group of units finite?

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In other words, we have not shown that the full set of units in \mathfrak{O}_K is $\pm(1+\sqrt{2})$.