

$$(\pi) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[i] = \mathbb{Z} \text{ primos}$$

①

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$$P = \pi \bar{\pi}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \supseteq (\pi) \supseteq (P)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P^2}$$

si

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \# \left| \mathbb{Z}/(\pi) \right| = P^2 \Rightarrow (\pi) = (P)$$

$$\& \quad \pi = up \quad \uparrow \text{unidad}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \# \left| \mathbb{Z}/(\pi) \right| = P \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/(P) \text{ es campo}$$

\Rightarrow Clasificar $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ primos t. q.

$\mathbb{Z}/(P)$ campo o no.

$$\mathbb{R}/(p) = \mathbb{Z}[i]/(p) = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+1, p)$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+1) \leftarrow \text{campo si } x^2+1 \text{ irred en } \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}.$$

¿Es x^2+1 irred sobre $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$?

↳ x^2+1 irred (\Leftrightarrow) tiene raíces en $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \text{ t. q.}$$

$$x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

Para que
 ¿primos p , es -1 residuo cuadrado?

$$p=2 \quad x^2+1 = (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow x \equiv 1 \equiv -1 \pmod{2}$$

$\Rightarrow \pi = 1+i$ es primo.

$$\mathbb{R}_2(\pi) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

Supongamos $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$

(3)

$$x^2 + 1 = (x+a)(x-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = -1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow |a| = 4 \text{ en } (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^* = G$$

Si $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ entonces $|G| = p-1 = 2$ (Impar)

$$\hookrightarrow p = 4k-3 \Rightarrow \text{no hay elementos de orden 4.}$$
$$= 2(2k-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \text{ es irreducible } \pmod{p}.$$

Si $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ $|\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}| = 2^k$ (Impar) $k \geq 2$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ 2-Sylow de orden 2^k , pero los elementos de orden 2 son 1 y -1

$\Rightarrow \exists a \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ de orden 4.

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 + 1) = (x+a)(x-a) \underline{\underline{\quad}} //$$

\Rightarrow

$$\mathbb{R} \supseteq (\pi) \supseteq (p) \quad \leftarrow$$

$\mathbb{R}/(p)$ no es campo

$$|\mathbb{R}/(\pi)| = p \quad \text{donde } \pi \bar{\pi} = p$$

$$\pi = (p, i-a)$$

Teorema (Gauss) $p = a^2 + b^2$ primo \mathbb{Z}

seg $\Leftrightarrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

Dem: \Rightarrow ^o $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

$$(p) = (\pi)(\bar{\pi}) \quad \text{en } \mathbb{Z}[i]$$

DIP

\Rightarrow
 $\pi = (a+bi)$
para algún
 $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$d(\pi) = \left| \frac{\mathbb{Z}[i]}{(\pi)} \right| = p = a^2 + b^2$$

\Leftrightarrow fácil.

\square

Teorema (Gauss) $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(5)

$$n = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{para algu\u00e9m } x, y \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

\Leftrightarrow Todo primo $p \mid n$ congruente com 3 m\u00f3dulo 4 tem um expoente Par.

Demo:

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$$

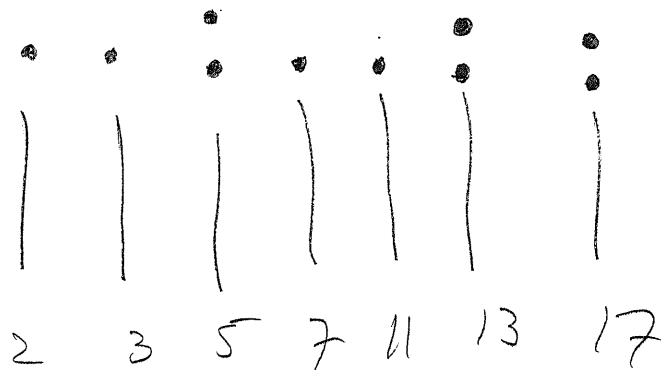
$$n = p_1 \cdots p_k \quad \leftarrow \text{Primos}$$

$$\text{Se } p_j \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad \sigma(p_j) = p_j^2$$

2

Primos
em $\mathbb{Z}[i]$

\downarrow 2:1



primos
em \mathbb{Z}

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{17} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$$