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16/12/14

קג�

$\exists k \text{ - PRIM-G } A, B, \Gamma \leq G \quad \text{def:} \quad \frac{\vdash_{\text{PRIM}} \psi}{\vdash_{\text{PRIM}} \psi}$ ①

$$\text{res} \rightarrow \alpha \in H^p(\Gamma, A), \beta \in H^q(\Gamma, B) \mapsto \text{cor}(\alpha \cup \text{res} \beta) = \text{cor}(\alpha)^V \alpha \beta \in H^{p+q}(\Gamma, A \otimes B)$$

$$(\int_{\gamma} \phi ds) \cos(\theta) = \int_{\gamma} G - N$$

הוכחה: כזכור $\exists x \in A, \forall y \in B$ $x \neq y$

$$\text{Cor}(\alpha \cup \text{res}_B) = \text{Cor}(\alpha_1(x) \cup \dots \cup \alpha_n(y)) \in k \quad \alpha_i \in X_{\alpha} \quad -1$$

$$\text{cor}(x_\alpha(x) \vee y) = \text{cor}(\alpha) \vee y$$

↳ für $\text{cor}(x_\alpha(x \otimes y)) = x_\alpha(x \otimes y) = x_\alpha(x) \otimes y$

לכידת האטום נזקק מ- p^+ ו- p^- (נתקה בפיזיקת הפלוטון) ו- $q\bar{q}$ (נתקה בפיזיקת האנטiproton).

מ-הינה יסוד נילג'ן מ-כראן א- $A_1 \rightarrow M \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow 0$ (I)

$\delta_I^P: H^P(\Gamma_1 A) \rightarrow H^{P+1}(\Gamma_2 A)$ p. 155 sk. ($A_1 = A/A_2 = A - I$ i $\cup N^P$)

לנורווגיה נזקן כ-15% מהתמ"ב. סכום זה מושך אליו 15% מהתמ"ב.

$M \otimes B$ گرایی $\in \mathcal{F}_N \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\sigma N}$ $0 \rightarrow A_1 \otimes B \rightarrow M \otimes B \rightarrow A_2 \otimes B \rightarrow 0$ (II)

Next $\frac{f}{g}$ is $f \in \mathcal{D}(G)$ \Leftarrow $N(g) \subset N(f)$

$$\text{Cor}_{\overline{I}}(\alpha_2 \cup \text{res } b) = \text{Cor}(\text{J}_{\overline{I}}^{\alpha_2}(\alpha_2 \cup \text{res } b)) = \text{Cor}(\alpha_{\overline{I}}^{\alpha_2} \alpha_2 \cup \text{res } b) = \text{Cor}(\alpha_2 \cup \text{res } b)$$

$$F_I^G \cap (\text{cor } \alpha_2 V b) = \mathfrak{I}_I^G \text{ cor } \alpha_2 V b = \text{cor } \alpha_1 V b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p - \int_{\partial D} \varphi_1 \, d\sigma \leq p / \varphi_2 - \int_{\partial D} \varphi_1 \, d\sigma \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1 - \int_{\partial D} \varphi_1 \, d\sigma \geq p / \varphi_2$$

② עכברת מושג ר"י כ"ה נא:

$\alpha \in H^p(G, A)$, $\beta \in H^q(G, B)$, $\gamma \in H^r(G, C)$ $\xrightarrow{p^* \wedge \beta \wedge \gamma} -G$ A, B, C $H^1(G)$

$$A \otimes (B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{\text{def}} (A \otimes B) \otimes C \quad \text{for all } A, B, C \in \mathcal{C} \quad (x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z) \quad (1)$$

$$A \otimes B, B \otimes A \vdash_{\text{NPA}} '175 \otimes x \vee y = y \vee x \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha \in H^p(G, A), \beta \in H^q(G, B), \alpha \in H^p(G, A), b \in H^q(G, B) \quad , \quad p+q = n - G \quad A, B \quad \text{only} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{res}(ab) = \text{res}a \vee \text{res}b \quad (1 \text{ Sk})$$

$$\text{cor}(q \cup r \cup b) = \text{cor}(q \cup b) \quad (1, 2)$$

$$\text{cor}(\text{resav}_b) = a \cup \text{cor} b \quad (2)$$

$$U: H^p(G, A \otimes H^q(G, B)) \rightarrow H^{p+q}(G, A \otimes B)$$

$A, B \rightarrow C$ \vdash C \cup $\text{end}(C)$

$$\chi(a) \vee \chi(b) = \chi(a \vee b) \quad (2)$$

$\int_{\gamma_N} - G(M-1) \int_{\beta_N} N - \# \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{If } 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0 \text{ is exact})$

④ $0 \rightarrow A \otimes M \rightarrow B \otimes M \rightarrow C \otimes M \rightarrow 0$ -> $\text{Defin} \ L_k \quad \mu \in H^k(M), \nu \in A^k(C)$, L_k

$$\text{II) } 0 \rightarrow M \otimes A \rightarrow M \otimes B \rightarrow M \otimes C = 0 \quad \text{if } M \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \delta(\delta(U)) = \delta \delta(U) \quad \text{and} \\ \delta(U \cup V) = (-1)^{|U| |V|} \delta(V \cup U)$$

$F(a_2 v_m) = f a_2 v_m = a_2 v_m$ sk . $\nabla \phi(x) = \tilde{v}$ $\nabla \phi(x)$

SK , $x = \bar{a} = \chi(\alpha) \in H^0(A)$ | NOJ , $\alpha \in A^G - 1$ | RIN-G A '7' (3)

$\varphi_a: B \rightarrow B \otimes A, b \mapsto b \otimes a - 1$ $\varphi_a: B \rightarrow A \otimes B, b \mapsto a \otimes b$ $N \cap -\mathbb{Z}$ e $(RN - G)$ f_0

$$\bar{\alpha} \circ y = x \circ y = H^q(G, \Psi_\alpha)(y) \quad \text{for } y \in H^q(G, B)$$

$$y \vee \bar{a} = y \vee x = H^*(G, \psi_a)(y)$$

$$\psi_n = \varphi_n = n \cdot \text{Id}_S \quad \text{sk} \quad B \otimes \mathbb{Z} = B = \mathbb{Z} \otimes B \quad \text{TPYI} \quad A = \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{PL, NCI?}$$

$$-1) \quad \chi(n) = \bar{n} \in H^0(G, \mathbb{Z}), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}^G \quad \text{is } \int \cdot H^0(G, \varphi_n) = H^0(G, \psi_n) = n \cdot \text{Id}_{H^0(G, \mathbb{R})}$$

$$\overline{I} \cup \beta = \beta = \beta \cup \overline{I} \quad (\text{Grob}) \quad \overline{n} \cup \beta = n \beta = \beta \cup \overline{n} \in H^0(G, \mathbb{B})$$

G/G_{tors} is $H(G, \mathbb{Z})$ if ?) \cup (1, 2), \cup (1, 4) = \mathbb{Z}

$\forall \in \mathcal{C}(G, A) \exists^{\text{3-ND}} \sigma \in \mathcal{P}^3 \text{ s.t. } \sigma: G^2 \rightarrow A, \quad \sigma|_{\{1\} \times G} = \text{id}_A \quad \sigma(g, h) = \sigma(h, g) \quad \sigma(g, gh) = \sigma(g, h)\sigma(h, g) \quad \forall g, h \in G$

$$f_{\sigma} \circ \alpha = \alpha \circ f_{\sigma} = \overline{\sum_I a(I, \sigma)} = V_{\alpha}(\sigma G') \in \frac{A^G}{N_A} \cong H^0(G, A)$$

$$\alpha = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \overline{I} - l \Rightarrow \text{II} \circ \rightarrow I_G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[G] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 \text{ P.S.} \quad \text{III} \circ A \rightarrow A' \xrightarrow{\pi} I_G \rightarrow 0$$

מתק לפניהם. $\mathbb{D}(\mathbb{D})$ סעיפים נס' ו' מתקיימים $\mathcal{E}_0 \in \mathcal{F}^2(G, \mathbb{A})$.

$$V_\alpha(\sigma \cdot G') = \sum_I a(I, \sigma) \quad \text{Definition of } V_\alpha$$

$$0 = (\tilde{df})(\sigma, \tau) = \tilde{\sigma} \tilde{f}(\tau) - f(\sigma \tau) + f(\sigma)$$

$\exists X \in H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$ 使得 S_k , $(\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{-1}} 0)$ 为零

$n\chi(\sigma) \in \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}$ מגדיר $\chi(\sigma) \in \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Z}}$ כ $\chi(\sigma) \in \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Z}}$ ב $H^0(G, \mathbb{Z})$ ו $\widehat{n\chi(\sigma)} = \widehat{\chi} \in H^0(G, \mathbb{Q})$ מגדיר $\widehat{n\chi(\sigma)} = \widehat{\chi} \in H^0(G, \mathbb{Q})$

- ל^ר $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ מוגדר $\rho(\sigma) = \chi(\sigma)$ ב \mathbb{Q} .

$$\widehat{n\chi_Q(\tau)} = \widehat{\chi_Q} \in H^0(G, \mathbb{Z}), \quad \text{Im } \chi_Q \subseteq \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$(\delta \chi_Q)(\tau, \phi) = \chi_Q(\tau) - \chi_Q(\phi) \in \mathbb{Z} - \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}$$

לפ^ר $\delta \chi$ מוגדר $G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$$(\delta \chi)_{Uf} = \sum_{\sigma} \chi_Q(\sigma) - \chi_Q(\tau) - \chi_Q(\tau\sigma) = \frac{\delta \chi}{n\chi_Q(\sigma)} = \widehat{\delta \chi}_{Uf}$$

לפ^ר $\delta \chi$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ $\forall \tau \in G$ - נובע מכך

$(H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}))^{res} \cong H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$ מוגדר $\delta \chi$ על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$(res \alpha)_V: H^n(G, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^{n+2}(G, A), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ מוגדר $\delta \chi$ על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

לפ^ר $\delta \chi$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$$\begin{cases} \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = 0 & \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) \neq 0 \\ \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = 0 & \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = 0 \quad \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) \neq 0$$

$\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi(\tau) = \chi(\phi)$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi)$

$$\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi(\tau) = \chi(\phi) \quad \text{IF } \delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi(\tau) = \chi(\phi)$$

$$\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = \chi(\tau) - \chi(\phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi(\tau) = \chi(\phi) = f(\tau)$$

כל f קבוקטי $\in H^0(G, \mathbb{Z})$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = f(\tau) - f(\phi)$

ככל הכלים מוגדרים:

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כל הכלים מוגדרים $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = f(\tau) - f(\phi)$ מוגדר A על ידי $\delta \chi(\tau, \phi) = f(\tau) - f(\phi)$

$$A^G \xrightarrow{\frac{A^G}{N_G}} H^0(G, A) \xrightarrow{Q.V.} H^{-2}(G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong G/G'$$

$$H^0(G, A) \xrightarrow{Q} H^0(G, \mathbb{Z}) = \delta \chi \quad \text{IF } (\alpha, G) = 0 \quad \text{IF } (\alpha, G) \neq 0$$

(a) $\exists K \forall \bar{a} \exists n \forall (a, G) \forall P \in \mathbb{P}_n \text{ such that } \bar{a} \in \hat{G} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{G}$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} /$ $\text{dim}_{\mathbb{C}} \hat{G} = n$

$$\text{Proof: } (\exists \bar{a} \exists n \forall (a, G) \forall P \in \mathbb{P}_n \text{ such that } \bar{a} \in \hat{G} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{G}) \Leftrightarrow (\exists \bar{a} \exists n \forall (a, G) \forall P \in \mathbb{P}_n \text{ such that } \bar{a} \in \hat{G} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{G})$$

Newkirk - Weiss - Alg. Num. Theory

$K \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \forall a \in \mathbb{C}, \forall G \in \mathbb{G}$

Proposition 15.7

$$-l \leq p \leq h : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad l \geq 0$$

$$x=0 \quad p(p) \quad |p| \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$|xy| = |x| \cdot |y| \quad (2)$$

$$\max(|x|, |y|) \geq |x+y| \quad (3)$$

$$|x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow p(x) = p(-x) = -p(x) \quad (4)$$

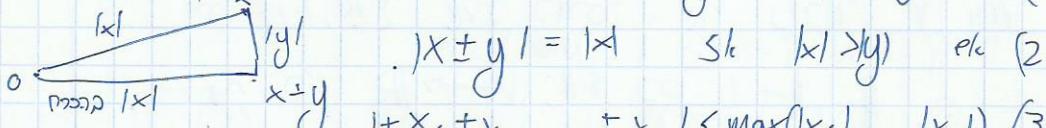
Proposition 15.8

$$\exists x, y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } 0 < |x| < 1, |x^{-1}| = |x|^{-1}, |x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow |x|^{-1} = x$$

$$p(x-y) = |x-y| \text{ such that } |x-y| \leq |x| + |y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n - x| = 0 \quad \text{if } p(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = 0 \quad -l$$

$$\text{if } x, y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } |x-y| \leq \max(|x|, |y|) \quad (1)$$



$$|x+y| = |x| \quad \text{if } |x| > |y| \quad \text{else } (2)$$

$$|x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n| \leq \max(|x_1|, \dots, |x_n|) \quad (3)$$

$$|x_i| = |x_i| \neq 0 \quad \exists i_0 \forall i \neq i_0 \quad |x_{i_0}| > |x_i| \quad S = x_1 + \dots + x_n \quad (4)$$

\Rightarrow (4)

$$\max|x_i| \leq |x_{i_0}| \quad \text{if } |x_{i_0}| \neq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{if } |x_{i_0}| = 0 \quad \text{then } S = 0 \quad (6)$$

Thus $S = x_1 + \dots + x_n$ is a sum of n terms where each term is either x_i or $-x_i$.

Corollary 15.9 \exists

such that $|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n| \leq 1$ and $|S| = |x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n| \leq \max(|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n|)$

$$|S| \leq \max(|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n|) \quad (7)$$

such that $|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n| \leq 1$ and $|S| = |x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n| \leq \max(|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n|)$

such that $|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n| \leq 1$