

<<伽罗瓦理论>>

图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

This exposition of Galois theory was originally going to be Chapter I of the continuation of my book Fermat's Last Theorem, but it soon outgrew any reasonable bounds for an introductory chapter, and I decided to make it a separate book. However, this decision was prompted by more than just the length. Following the precepts of my sermon "Read the Masters!" [E2], I made the reading of Galois' original memoir a major part of my study of Galois theory, and I saw that the modern treatments of Galois theory lacked much of the simplicity and clarity of the original. Therefore I wanted to write about the theory in a way that would not only explain it, but explain it in terms close enough to Galois' own to make his memoir accessible to the reader, in the same way that I tried to make Riemann's memoir on the zeta function and Kummer's papers on Fermat's Last Theorem accessible in my earlier books, [E1] and [E3]. Clearly I could not do this within the confines of one expository chapter

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## 章节摘录

Great mathematicians usually have undramatic lives , or , more pre-cisely , the drama of their lives lies in their mathematics and cannot be appreci-ated by nonmathematicians. The great exception to this rule is Evariste Galois ( 1811-1832 ) . Galois life story——what we know of it——is like a romantic novel. Although he was making important mathematical discoveries when he was still in secondary school , he was denied admission to the Ecole Polytechnique , which was the premier institution of higher learning in mathematics at the time , and the mathematical establishment ignored , mislaid , lost , and failed to understand his treatises. Meanwhile , he was persecuted for his political activities and spent many months in jail as a political prisoner. At the age of 20 he was killed in a duel involving , in some mysterious way , honor and a woman. On the eve of the fatal duel he wrote a letter to a friend outlining his mathematical accomplishments and asking that the friend try to bring his work to the attention of the mathematical world. Against great odds , Galois few supporters did finally , 14 years after his death , succeed in finding an audience for his work , and portions of his writings were published in 1846 by Joseph Liouville in his Journal de Mathematiques. After that , recognition of the great importance of his work came very quickly , and Galois began to be regarded , as he is today , as one of the great creative mathematicians of all time.

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