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equivalent conditions for normality of a field extension

Canonical name	EquivalentConditionsForNormalityOfAFieldExtension
Date of creation	2013-03-22 18:37:56
Last modified on	2013-03-22 18:37:56
Owner	azdbacks4234 (14155)
Last modified by	azdbacks4234 (14155)
Numerical id	8
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Entry type	Theorem
Classification	msc 12F10
Related topic	NormalExtension
Related topic	SplittingField
Related topic	ExtensionField
Related topic	AlgebraicExtension

**Theorem.** *If  $K/F$  is an algebraic extension of fields, then the following are equivalent:*

1.  $K$  is normal over  $F$ ;
2.  $K$  is the splitting field over  $F$  of a set of polynomials in  $F[X]$ ;
3. if  $\bar{F}$  is an algebraic closure of  $F$  containing  $K$  and  $\sigma : K \rightarrow \bar{F}$  is an  $F$ -monomorphism, then  $\sigma(K) = K$ .

*Proof.* (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) Let  $X$  be an  $F$ -basis for  $K$ , and for each  $x \in X$ , let  $f_x$  be the irreducible polynomial of  $x$  over  $F$ . By hypothesis, each  $f_x$  splits over  $K$ , and because we evidently have  $K = F(X)$ , it follows that  $K$  is a splitting field of  $\{f_x : x \in X\}$  over  $F$ .

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3) Assume that  $K$  is a splitting field over  $F$  of  $S \subseteq F[X]$ . Given  $f \in S$ , we may write  $f(X) = u \prod_{i=1}^n (X - u_i)$  for some  $u, u_1, \dots, u_n \in K$ ; because  $\sigma$  fixes  $F$  pointwise, we have  $\sigma(u_i) \in \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , and since  $\sigma$  is injective, it must simply permute the roots of  $f$ . Thus  $u_1, \dots, u_n \in \sigma(K)$ . As  $K$  is generated over  $F$  by the roots of the polynomials in  $S$ , we obtain  $K = \sigma(K)$ .

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1) Let  $\bar{K}$  be an algebraic closure of  $K$ , noting that, since  $K$  is algebraic over  $F$ , that same is true of  $\bar{K}$ , and consequently  $\bar{K}$  is an algebraic closure of  $F$  containing  $K$ . Now suppose  $f \in F[X]$  is irreducible and that  $u \in K$  is a root of  $f$ , and let  $v$  be any root of  $f$  in  $\bar{K}$ . There exists an  $F$ -isomorphism  $\tau : F(u) \rightarrow F(v)$  such that  $\tau(u) = v$ . Because  $\bar{K}$  is a splitting field over both  $F(u)$  and  $F(v)$  of the set of irreducible polynomials in  $F[X]$ ,  $\tau$  extends to an  $F$ -isomorphism  $\sigma : \bar{K} \rightarrow \bar{K}$ . It follows that  $\sigma|_K : K \rightarrow \bar{K}$  is an  $F$ -monomorphism, so that, by hypothesis,  $\sigma(K) = K$ , hence that  $v = \sigma(u) \in K$ . Thus  $f$  splits over  $K$ , and therefore  $K/F$  is normal.  $\square$