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algebraically solvable

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An equation

$$x^{n} + a_{1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n} = 0, (1)$$

with coefficients a_j in a field K, is algebraically solvable, if some of its http://planetmath.org/Equationroots may be expressed with the elements of K by using rational operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division) and root extractions. I.e., a root of (1) is in a field $K(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_m)$ which is obtained of K by http://planetmath.org/FieldAdjunctionadjoining to it in succession certain suitable radicals $\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_m$. Each radical may under the root sign one or more of the previous radicals,

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = \sqrt[p_1]{r_1}, \\ \xi_2 = \sqrt[p_2]{r_2(\xi_1)}, \\ \xi_3 = \sqrt[p_3]{r_3(\xi_1, \, \xi_2)}, \\ \dots & \dots \\ \xi_m = \sqrt[p_m]{r_m(\xi_1, \, \xi_2, \, \dots, \, \xi_{m-1})}, \end{cases}$$

where generally $r_k(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_{k-1})$ is an element of the field $K(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_{k-1})$ but no p_k 'th power of an element of this field. Because of the formula

$$\sqrt[jk]{r} = \sqrt[j]{\sqrt[k]{r}}$$

one can, without hurting the generality, suppose that the http://planetmath.org/Rootindices p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m are prime numbers.

Example. Cardano's formulae show that all roots of the cubic equation $y^3 + py + q = 0$ are in the algebraic number field which is obtained by adjoining to the field $\mathbb{Q}(p, q)$ successively the radicals

$$\xi_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3}, \qquad \xi_2 = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \xi_1}, \qquad \xi_3 = \sqrt{-3}.$$

In fact, as we consider also the equation (4), the roots may be expressed as

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \xi_2 - \frac{p}{3\xi_2} \\ y_2 = \frac{-1 + \xi_3}{2} \cdot \xi_2 - \frac{-1 - \xi_3}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{3\xi_2} \\ y_3 = \frac{-1 - \xi_3}{2} \cdot \xi_2 - \frac{-1 + \xi_3}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{3\xi_2} \end{cases}$$

References

[1] K. VÄISÄLÄ: Lukuteorian ja korkeamman algebran alkeet. Tiedekirjasto No. 17. Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava, Helsinki (1950).