# Q1 知识点梳理

•	Prove a function is bijective
	1. Injective (1-1)
	2. Surjective (Onto)
•	Cardinality
	→ Definition:
	ightharpoonup Definition 10.1.7 - Equal cardinality (same cardinality):
	→ 证明 same cardinality 的方法:
	1. 构造一个 bijection
	2. 使用传递性
•	Definition of Countable

• Finite sequences of elements of set A

## Q2 知识点梳理

• RRT

If  $\frac{m}{n}$  is a rational root of the polynomial  $a_k x^k + a_{k-1} x^{k-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$ , where  $a_j$  are integers and m and n are relatively prime, then m divides  $a_0$  and n divides  $a_k$ .

- Check 是否是 field 的四个条件:
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
- Tower of fields

A tower of fields is a finite sequence  $F_0$ ,  $F_1$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $F_n$  of subfields of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $F_0 = \mathbb{Q}$  and for each i from 1 to n, there is a positive number  $r_i$  in  $F_{i-1}$  such that  $\sqrt{r_i}$  is not in  $F_{i-1}$  and  $F_i = F_{i-1}(\sqrt{r_i})$ .

• Field Extension:

## Q3 知识点梳理

• De Moivre's Theorem

For every natural number n,

$$(r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta))^n = r^n(\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)).$$

•  $n^{\text{th}}$  Roots of Unity

• Method of 12.4.12

Solve  $z^7=1$  without De Moivre's Theorem

### • Axioms of Greek Construction

- → Axiom 1: any two points can be joined to create a line segment
- → Axiom 2: Any line segment can be extended to a line
- → Axiom 3: given any point and any line segment (length), we can draw a circle that has the point as its center and the length as its radius.
- Axiom 4: The only way points are born is of the intersection of two lines, two circles, or lines and circles.
- 基础作图 1 垂直平分线段

• 基础作图 2 - 角平分线

• 基础作图 3 - 复制一条线段

• 基础作图 4 - 复制一个角度

## Q4 知识点梳理

#### • Theorem 9.3.4

If r is a complex number and p(z) is a non-constant polynomial with complex coefficients, then there exists a polynomial q(z) and a constant c such that

$$p(z) = (z - r)q(z) + c$$

- Theorem 9.3.5. Divisibility relation for polynomial
- Theorem 9.3.6 The Factor Theorem

The complex number r is a root of a polynomial p(z) if and only if z - r is a factor of p(z).

• Long division of Polynomial