

## Section 51: Separable Extensions

**Def:** Let  $f(x) \in F[x]$ . An element  $\alpha \in \bar{F}$  such that  $f(\alpha) = 0$  is a *zero of multiplicity  $v$* , if  $v$  is the greatest integer such that  $(x - \alpha)^v$  is a factor of  $f(x)$  in  $\bar{F}[x]$ .

**Thm.** Let  $f(x)$  be irreducible in  $F[x]$ . Then all the zeros of  $f(x)$  in  $\bar{F}$  have the same multiplicity.

**Corollary:** If  $f(x)$  is irreducible in  $F[x]$ , then  $f(x)$  has a factorization in  $\bar{F}[x]$  of the form

$$a \prod_i (x - \alpha_i)^v$$

where the  $\alpha_i$  are the distinct zeros of  $f(x)$  in  $\bar{F}$  and  $a \in F$ .

**Note:**  $\{F(\alpha) : F\}$  is the number of distinct zeros of  $\text{irr}(\alpha, F)$ .

**Thm.** If  $E$  is a finite extension of  $F$ , then  $\{E : F\}$  divides  $[E : F]$ .

**Def:** A finite extension  $E$  of  $F$  is a *separable extension* of  $F$  if  $\{E : F\} = [E : F]$ . An element  $\alpha$  of  $\bar{F}$  is *separable* over  $F$  if  $F(\alpha)$  is a separable extension of  $F$ . An irreducible polynomial of  $f(x) \in F[x]$  is *separable over  $F$*  if every zero of  $f(x)$  in  $\bar{F}$  is separable over  $F$ .

**Thm.** If  $K$  is a finite extension of  $E$  and  $E$  is a finite extension of  $F$ , that is,  $F \leq E \leq K$ , then  $K$  is separable over  $F$  if and only if  $K$  is separable over  $E$  and  $E$  is separable over  $F$ .

**Corollary:** If  $E$  is a finite extension of  $F$ , then  $E$  is separable over  $F$  if and only if each  $\alpha$  in  $E$  is separable over  $F$ .

**Lemma:** Let  $\bar{F}$  be an algebraic closure of  $F$ , and let

$$f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1x + a_0$$

be any monic polynomial in  $\bar{F}[x]$ . If  $(f(x))^m \in F[x]$  and  $m \cdot 1 \neq 0$  in  $F$ , then  $f(x) \in F[x]$ , that is, all  $a_i \in F$ .

**Def:** A field is *perfect* if every finite extension is a separable extension.

**Thm.** Every field of characteristic zero is perfect.

**Thm.** Every finite field is perfect.

**Primitive Element Theorem:** Let  $E$  be a finite separable extension of a field  $F$ . Then there exists  $\alpha \in E$  such that  $E = F(\alpha)$ .  $\alpha$  is called a *primitive element*. That is, a finite separable extension of a field is a simple extension.

**Corollary:** A finite extension of a field of characteristic zero is a simple extension.