Bochnak - Real Algebraic Geometry

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1 Ordered Fields, Real Closed Fields

1.1 Ordered Fields, Real Fields

- (Definition 1.1.1, ordering of a field): $\leq$ is an ordering of a field $F \iff$
  1. (total): $\leq$ is a total.
  2. (addition): $x \leq y \implies x + z \leq y + z$
  3. (non-negative and mult.): $0 \leq x$, $0 \leq y \implies 0 \leq xy$.
- (Small prop.): $x \leq y$, $z \geq 0 \implies xz \leq yz$. $\because x \leq y \iff 0 \leq y - x \iff 0 \leq (y - x)z \leq 0 \leq yz - xz \iff xz \leq yz$.
- Let's define a ordering of the field of rational function $\mathbb{R}(X)$. (Think X as "infinite small").
- (Example 1.1.2): There exists the unique ordering of $\mathbb{R}(X)$ satisfying
  - it preserves the ordering of $\mathbb{R}$.[*1]
  - X is smaller than any positive real number.
  - X is positive.

  $\because$We prove the ordering is unique if any first. Let $\mathrm{FC}(f)$ is the coefficient of the lowest term of f for $f \in \mathbb{R}[X]$. (FC stands for Following Coefficient twinned with Leading Coefficient) Let $\mathbb{R}[X]^+ = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[X]; \mathrm{FC}()\}$
  1. $0 < X$ $\because$Requirement.
  2. ${}^\forall a > 0\colon\ X < a$ $\because$Requirement.
  3. $\leq$ preserves the ordering of $\mathbb{R}$. $\because$Requirement.
  4. ${}^\forall a > 0\colon\ {}^\forall n \geq 0\colon\ X^{n+1} < aX^n$
  5. ${}^\forall a > 0\colon\ {}^\forall m > n \geq 0\colon\ X^m < aX^n$
  6. ${}^\forall a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R}\colon\ {}^\forall m > n \geq 0\colon\ bX^m < aX^n$
  7. ${}^\forall a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R}\colon\ {}^\forall m > n \geq 0\colon\ 0 < bX^m + aX^n$
  8. ${}^\forall P(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^+\colon\ 0 < P(X)$
  9. ${}^\forall Q(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^+\colon\ 0 < \frac{1}{Q(X)}$ $\because$think of

     $$Q'(X) = \left\{ 1/Q^2; Q > 0 (-1/Q)^2; Q < 0 \right. \quad . \tag{1}$$

     Or assume $0 \geq 1/Q$. Then multiplying Q, $0 \geq 1$. This contradicts to the axiom of fields.
  10. ${}^\forall P(X), Q(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^+\colon\ 0 < \frac{P(X)}{Q(X)}$
  11. ${}^\forall P(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^-, Q(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^+\colon\ \frac{P(X)}{Q(X)} < 0$

[*1] This come from the axiom of fields. Or, for $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < X < a$.

12.

$$
{}^\forall P(X), R(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X], Q(X), S(X) \in \mathbb{R}[X]^+ \colon \begin{cases} \mathrm{FC}(PS - RQ) > 0 & \to \frac{P}{Q} > \frac{R}{S} \\ \mathrm{FC}(PS - RQ) = 0 & \to \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{S} \\ \mathrm{FC}(PS - RQ) < 0 & \to \frac{P}{Q} < \frac{R}{S} \end{cases}. \tag{2}
$$

This requirement defines a binary relation $\leq$ (check the sign of FC of the numerator[*2]). We prove it is exactly an ordering.

- (Reflexivity): Obvious.
- (Anti-symmetry): Obvious.
- (Total): Obvious.
- (Non-negative and mult.): Assume $\frac{P}{Q} \geq 0$ and $\frac{R}{S} \geq 0$. $\mathrm{FC}(P) \geq 0$ and $\mathrm{FC}(R) \geq 0$ hold. Paying attention to managing lowest terms, $\mathrm{FC}(PR) = \mathrm{FC}(P)\mathrm{FC}(R) \geq 0$. This means $\frac{PR}{QS} \geq 0$.
- (Transitivity): Assume $\frac{P}{Q} \leq \frac{R}{S}, \frac{R}{S} \leq \frac{T}{U}$ and $Q, S, U \in \mathbb{R}[X]^+$. By (Non-negative and mult.), they are equivalent to $PSU \leq RQU$ and $RQU \leq TQS$. We write for a polynomial f f's n-th coeffficient f_n. For a pair of polynomials (f, g), let $\varphi(f, g)$ is an n such that $f_0 = g_0, \ldots, f_{n-1} = g_{n-1}$, $f_n \neq g_n$. (If $f = g$, let $\varphi(f, g) = \infty$.) $\varphi(PSU, TQS) = \min(\varphi(PSU, RQU), \varphi(RQU, TQS))$ holds. Let $N = \varphi(PSU, TQS)$.
  - If $N = \infty$ then $\varphi(PSU, RQU) = \varphi(RQU, TQS) = \infty$. This means $PSU = RQU = TQS$.
  - If $N < \infty$ then $(PSU)_0 = (RQU)_0 = (TQS)_0, \ldots, (PSU)_{N-1} = (RQU)_{N-1} = (TQS)_{N-1}$ holds. Moreover, $(PSU)_N \leq (RQU)_N$ and $(RQU)_N \leq (TQS)_N$ hold. This means $PSU \leq TQS$.
- (Addition): Obvious.

- Define $\leq$ of $\mathbb{R}(X)$ as

  1.
  $$
  [a_k X^k + \cdots + a_n X^n \geq 0,\, a_k \neq 0,\, k \leq n] \iff [a_k > 0] \tag{3}
  $$

  2.
  $$
  [P(X)/Q(X) > 0] \iff [P(X)Q(X) > 0] \tag{4}
  $$

- This implies immediately
$$
\cdots < X^2 < X < 1 < X^{-1} < X^{-2} < \ldots. \tag{5}
$$

- (Small prop.): These two rules generates an ordering of a field (Def. 1.1.1). ∵TODO.
- (Small prop.): $\mathbb{R}(X)$ is not archimedean [*3] i.e.
$$
{}^\exists P(X) \in \mathbb{R}(X) \colon {}^\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \colon n < P(X). \tag{6}
$$

∵Take $P(X) = 1/X$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. $X < 1/n$ holds.

$$
\begin{aligned}
X < \frac{1}{n} &\iff \frac{1}{n} - X > 0 && (7)\\
&\iff \frac{1 - nX}{n} > 0 && (8)\\
&\iff 1 - nX > 0 && (9)\\
&\iff \frac{1}{X} - n > 0 && (10)\\
&\iff \frac{1}{X} > n. && (11)
\end{aligned}
$$

- This implies $1/X$ is "infinitely large", and X is "infinitely small".

[*2] denominator:分母、numerator:分子

[*3] Accumulating $1_{\mathbb{R}(X)}$ finitely overwhelms any fixed element of $\mathbb{R}(X)$

- (Definition, cut): (This is probably not the normal definiton...) A pair of subsets of $\mathbb{R}$ (I, J) is a cut $\iff$
  - $I \cap J = \emptyset$
  - $I \cup J = \mathbb{R}$
  - $I < J$ i.e. $^\forall i \in I \colon\ ^\forall j \in J \colon\ i < j$.
- An ordering of $\mathbb{R}(X)$ deterimnes a cut (I, J) where

$$I = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; x < X\}, \ J = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; X < x\}. \tag{12}$$

$$(\text{an ordering of } \mathbb{R}(X)) \rightsquigarrow (\text{a cut of } \mathbb{R}) \tag{13}$$

  Pay attention to forall $x \in \mathbb{R}$ either $x < X$ or $X < x$ holds because the ordering is total.
- (Definition, $-\infty, a_-, a_+, \infty$): Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$. $-\infty, a_-, a_+, \infty$ are defined with cuts.
  - $-\infty := (\emptyset, \mathbb{R})$
  - $a_- := (]-\infty, a[\,, [a, \infty[)$
  - $a_+ := (]-\infty, a]\,,]a, \infty])$
  - $+\infty := (\mathbb{R}, \emptyset)$
- (Small prop.): $Y = -1/X$ is a bijection between $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(X)); \text{the cut of} \leq \text{is } -\infty\}$ and $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(Y))\text{of Def. 1.1.1}\}$. [*4]

  ⸪The bijection of $\rightarrow$ part is defining a ordering $\mathbb{R}(Y)$ from a fixed ordering $\mathbb{R}(X)$ whose cut is $-\infty$. Define it as $P(Y) \geq 0 \iff P(-1/X) \geq 0$. We have to check the cut of $P(Y)$ is $(]-\infty, 0]\,,]0, \infty[)$. We have to check if $0 < Y$ and $Y <$ (any positive). The other side is omitted.
- (Small prop.): $a \in \mathbb{R}$. $Y = a - X$ is a bijection between $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(X)); \text{the cut of} \leq \text{is } a_-\}$ and $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(Y))\text{of Def. 1.1.1}\}$.
- (Small prop.): $a \in \mathbb{R}$. $Y = X - a$ is a bijection between $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(X)); \text{the cut of} \leq \text{is } a_+\}$ and $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(Y))\text{of Def. 1.1.1}\}$.
- (Small prop.): $Y = 1/X$ is a bijection between $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(X)); \text{the cut of} \leq \text{is } +\infty\}$ and $\{\leq (\mathbb{R}(Y))\text{of Def. 1.1.1}\}$.
- (Small prop.): These props states that for each cut, there exists the unique ordering.

  ⸪At Def. 1.1.1., we have already seen for cut $(]-\infty, 0]\,,]0, \infty[)$ the ordering whose cut is it is unique. These props states that the number of ordering whose cut is $-\infty, a_-, a_+, \infty$ equals to the number of Def. 1.1.1.'s ordering.
- (Small prop.): This is stated as: there exists bijection

$$\{\text{all orderings of } \mathbb{R}(X)\} \simeq \{a_+; a \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{a_-; a \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}. \tag{14}$$

- (Abuse of term.): By the above bijection, we also the orderings by cuts.
- (TODO, p8): Note that the sign of $f \in \mathbb{R}(X)$ for the ordering a_- is the sign of f on some small open interval $]a - \epsilon, a[$.
- (Definition 1.1.3., cone): A cone P of a field [*5] F is a subset P of F such that
  - (Addition): $x, y \in P \implies x + y \in P$
  - (Multiply): $x, y \in P \implies xy \in P$
  - (Square): $x \in K \implies x^2 \in P$

  The cone P is said to be proper if $-1 \notin P$.
- (Small example): $\{0\}$ is obviously a proper cone.
- (Definition 1.1.4., positive cone): Let $(F, \leq)$ be an ordered field. The subset $P = \{x \in F; x \geq 0\}$ is called the positive cone of $(F, \leq)$.
- (Proposition 1.1.5., ordering and cone): Let F be an ordered field. P be a cone.

[*4] $-\infty$ is the cut defined already. Def 1.1.1's cut is $(]-\infty, 0[\,, [0, \infty[)$.

[*5] Need not be ordered.

- (F is ordered $(F, \leq)$ and P is positive.) $\implies$ ($P \cup (-P) = \mathbb{R}(X)$ and P is proper.)
- ($P \cup (-P) = \mathbb{R}(X)$ and P is proper.) $\implies$ (F is ordered and its ordering is defined by ($x \leq y \iff y - x \in P$))

∵Prove the first half. Proving $-1 \geq 0$ is false is sufficient. Assume $-1 \geq 0$. By (non-negative and mult.), $1 = (-1) \cdot (-1) \leq 0$. By (addition), adding $+1$ both sides yields $0 \leq 1$. Combining them, $1 \leq 0 \leq 1$. This means $0 = 1$. Contradiction.

Prove the last half.

- (Reflectivity): Let $x \in F$. Cones always contain $0 = x - x$. This means $x \leq x$.
- (Anti-symmetry): Let $x, y \in F$ and $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$. $y - x, x - y \in P$ holds. Assume $x - y \neq 0$. By (Multiply), $-(x-y)^2 = (y-x)(x-y) \in P$. Because $x-y \neq 0$, there exists $1/(x-y) \in F$. By (Square), $1/(x-y)^2 \in P$. $-(x-y)^2 \cdot 1/(x-y)^2 = -1 \in P$. This contradicts the properness, so $x - y = 0$.
- (Transitivity): Let $x \leq y \in F$ and $y \leq z \in F$. $y - x \in P$ and $z - y \in P$ hold. By (Addition), $z - x = (z - y) + (y - x) \in P$. This means $x \leq z$.
- (Total): Obvious from $P \cup (-P) = \mathbb{R}(X)$.
- (Addition): Obvious.
- (Non-negative and Mult.): Obvious.

- (Definition, sum of square): The set of sums of squares is denoted by $\sum F^2$.
- (Small prop.): $\sum F^2$ is a cone (not always proper). $\sum F^2$ is contained in every cone of F (smallest!). ∵Obvious.
- (Lemma 1.1.7.): Let P be a proper cone of F.
  (i) If $-a \notin P$ then $P[a] = \{x + ay; x, y \in P\}$ is a proper cone of F.
  (ii) There exists an ordering of F and its positive cone P' such that $P \subset P'$.

  ∵(i) Assume that $-1 \in P[a]$. There exists $x, y \in P$ such that $-1 = x + ay$. $(-a)y = x + 1$ holds.
  - When $y = 0$: $-1 = x \in P$ holds, but this contradicts that P is proper and $-1 \notin P$.
  - When $y \neq 0$: There exists $1/y \in F$ and $1/y^2 \in P$ by the property of cones.

$$-a = \frac{x+1}{y} = \underbrace{y}_{\in P} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{y^2}}_{\in P(\text{square})} \cdot (\underbrace{x}_{\in P} + \underbrace{1}_{\in P(\text{Square})}) \in P. \tag{15}$$

  This contradicts the assumption.

  Both case lead to contradiction, so $-1 \in P[a]$ is false. $-1 \notin P[a]$.

  ∵(ii)
  1. $\mathbb{X}$: Let
$$\mathbb{X} = \{Q' \subset F; P \subset Q',\, Q' \text{ is a proper cone}\}. \tag{16}$$
  2. Q: $\mathbb{X}$ is not empty because $P \in \mathbb{X}$. For a chain of $\mathbb{X}$, its union is a upper bound of it. We can apply the Zorn's lemma now, and we obtain a maximal element of $\mathbb{X}$. We name it Q, Q is a maximal element of $\mathbb{X}$.
  3. $Q \cup -Q = F$?
     (a) a: Let $a \in F - Q$.
     (b) By (i), $Q[-a]$ is a proper cone.
     (c) Q is maximal (by 2), and $Q[-a]$ is a proper cone containing Q (by b). Hence $Q = Q[-a]$.
     (d) Hence $-a \in Q$.
     (e) (End of a): $Q \cup -Q = F$.
  4. Q is proper (by 2) and $Q \cup -Q = F$ (by 3) imply (by Prop. 1.1.5.) the existence of an ordering $\leq$ of F. And Q is positive in the ordering (by Prop. 1.1.5.).
- (Theorem 1.1.8): Let F be a field. The following properties are equivalent:

(i) F can be ordered.

(ii) The field F has a proper cone.

(iii) $-1 \notin \sum F^2$.

(iv) For every $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in F$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = 0 \implies x_1 = \cdots = x_n = 0. \tag{17}$$

$\because$

- (i$\Rightarrow$ ii): By Prop. 1.1.5., the positive cone of F is proper. So the positive cone satisfies the requirement.
- (ii $\Rightarrow$ iii):
  1. Let the proper cone P.
  2. By (Small prop.), $\sum F^2$ is the smallest cone, so $\sum F^2 \subset P$.
  3. Hence

$$-1 \in F - P \subset F - (\sum F^2). \tag{18}$$

So

$$-1 \notin \sum F^2. \tag{19}$$

- (iii $\Rightarrow$ iv):
  1. We prove the contraposition. Assume $\sum_i x_i^2 = 0$ and $x_1 \neq 0$.
  2. $-x_1^2 = \sum_{i=2}^{n} x_i^2$.
  3. Deviding both side by x_1^2 (by a, we can divide by $x_1 \neq 0$.)

$$-1 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x_1^2}}_{\in \sum F^2} \underbrace{\sum_{i=2}^{n} x_i^2}_{\in \sum F^2} \underbrace{\in}_{Cone!} \sum F^2. \tag{20}$$

- (iv $\Rightarrow$ iii):
  1. We prove the contraposition. Assume $-1 \in \sum F^2$.
  2. There exists $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in F$ such that $-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2$ (by 1).
  3. Hence $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 + 1^2 = 0$.

- (Definition 1.1.9.): A field satisfying (Proposition 1.1.8.) is called real.
- (Small prop.): A real field has characteristic 0. $\because$Assume the characteristic is finite n. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1^2 = 0$. This contradicts to (Proposition 1.1.8)'s (iv).
- (Proposition 1.1.10.):
  - F: a field such that $\mathbb{Q} \subset P$ (characteristic 0)
  - P: a cone of F

  Then

$$P = \bigcap \underbrace{\{Q; [\leq \text{ is an ordering of } F] \wedge [P \subset Q] \wedge [Q \text{ is a positive cone of } \leq]\}}_{:=\mathbb{X}}. \tag{21}$$

$\because\subset$ is obvious. We prove $\supset$.

1. a: Let $a \in F - P$.
2. P is proper?
   (a) Assume $-1 \in P$. (Proof by contradiction)
   (b)

$$a = \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}}_{\in \sum F^2} [\underbrace{(1+a)^2}_{\in \sum F^2} \underbrace{-}_{-1 \in P} \underbrace{(1-a)^2}_{\sum F^2}] \in \sum F^2 \overset{\boxed{\text{SoS is smallest}}}{\subset} P. \tag{22}$$

(the assumption $\mathbb{Q} \subset F$ supports the existence of $1/4$)

(c) This contradicts to 1.

3. $a \notin P$ (by 1), the properness of P (by 2) and (Lemma 1.1.7.) show that $P[-a]$ is proper.
4. By (Lemma 1.1.7), there exists an order $\leq$ and its positive cone Q such that $P[-a] \subset Q$ (because $P[-a]$ is proper by 3).
5. $a \notin Q$?
   (a) Assume $a \in Q$. (proof by contradiction)
   (b) $-a \in Q$ because $-a \in P[-a] \subset Q$ (by 4).
   (c) $-a^2 \in Q$ because Q is a cone (by 4), 1 and 2.
   (d) $a \neq 0$ because $a \notin P$, P is a cone (cones always contain zero).
   (e) $1/a^2$ is valid and $1/a^2 \in Q$ because Q is a cone.
   (f) (c) and (e) say
   $$-1 = \underbrace{-a^2}_{\in Q} \cdot \underbrace{(1/a^2)}_{\in Q} \in Q. \tag{23}$$
   (g) This contradicts to the properness of Q ((Prop. 1.1.5) says the positive cone is proper.)
6. $P \subset P[-a] \subset Q$.
7. 4 and 6 says $Q \in \mathbb{X}$.
8. This shows
   $$a \in F - Q \subset F - (\bigcap \mathbb{X}). \tag{24}$$
9. (End of 1):
   $$F - P \subset F - (\bigcap \mathbb{X}). \tag{25}$$
   This means
   $$\bigcap \mathbb{X} \subset P. \tag{26}$$

- (Corollary 1.1.11.): Let F be a field containing $\mathbb{Q}$. Then
$$\sum F^2 = \bigcap \{Q; [\leq \text{ is an ordering of } F] \wedge [Q \text{ is a positive cone of } \leq]\} \tag{27}$$
$\because$Use (Prop. 1.1.10.) to $\sum F^2$.

1.2 Real Closed Fields

- (Fact): 体 F と、F 係数既約多項式 $f \in F[X]$ について、$F/(f)$ は体になる。
- (代数拡大): 体 F' が F の代数拡大体であるとは、F' のすべての元が、F 係数多項式の根になっていること。[*6]
- (代数拡大って具体的には？): 次の命題がある。
  - (雪江 3.1.23): K を体、f を K 上既約で $\deg f = n$ とする。このとき、次の 3 つが成り立つ。
    (1) $L = K[x]/(f)$ は体で、$[L : K] = n$ である。
    (2) $\alpha = x + (f)$ とおくと、$f(\alpha) = 0$
    (3) L の K 上の基底として $B = \{1, \ldots, \alpha^{n-1}\}$ をとれる。

[*6] 戯言:体 F に、F 係数既約多項式 f の根を追加して体にすることができる。これは、「F にシンボル X を追加して、その X が $f(X) = 0$ となる」という規則を追加することに外ならないので、$F[X]/(f)$ は F の代数拡大となる。(ただし、拡大したつもりでできていないことはありえる。)

– つまり、(1,2) 体について既約多項式を考えて、その根が含まれるような代数拡大体が存在する。(3) その基底は単項式たち。

- (Fact:代数的閉包): 体 F について、その代数拡大体で、代数的閉体になっているものが存在し、しかも一意である。これを $\overline{F}$ と書くことがある。[Yukie, Theorem 3.2.3, Corollary 3.2.4].
- (Gauss の対称式の定理): See [Cox].
- (Definition 1.2.1): real field F が real closed field である $\iff$ F が 非自明な real algebraic extension を持たない i.e. F の真の代数的拡張 $F_1 \supset F$ で、
  - F_1 が real field であり、
  - F_1 が algebraic extension である

  というようなものは存在しない。
- (Theorem 1.2.2.):
  - (i⇒ii):
    1. (First half starts): Let $a \in F$ and a is not a square in F.
    2. $F[\sqrt{a}] = F[X]/(X^2 - a)$. Hence $X^2 - a$ is (by 1) irreducible, $F[X]/(X^2 - a)$ is a nontrivial algebraic extension of F.
    3. (2), (Definition 1.2.1) and (Assumption i) imply $F[\sqrt{a}]$ is not real.
    4. By (3) and (Theorem 1.1.8, iii), $-1 \in F[\sqrt{a}]$. So there exists $x_i, y_i \in F$
    $$-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i + \sqrt{a} y_i)^2. \tag{28}$$
    5. Hence 1 and $\sqrt{a}$ are linearly independent in vector space $F[\sqrt{a}]$ [*7], picking the coefficients of 1,
    $$-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + a(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2) \tag{29}$$
    in F.
    6. Since F is real and (Theorem 1.1.8, iii)
    $$\underbrace{-1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}_{\neq 0} = a \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2. \tag{30}$$
    So $\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2 \neq 0$. (Strictly speaking, we need the fact F be an integral domain.)
    7. We can divide by $\sum_i y_i^2$,
    $$-a = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2} \in \sum F^2. \tag{31}$$
    8. (End of 1): Forall $a \in F$,
       * if a is a square $\to a \in \sum F^2$,
       * (by 1-7) if a is not a square $\to a \in -\sum F^2$.

       Hence
    $$a \in \sum F^2 \cup -\sum F^2. \tag{32}$$
    9.
    $$F = \sum F^2 \cup -\sum F^2. \tag{33}$$
    10. By (Theorem 1.1.8), $\sum F^2$ is a proper cone. In this situation, (Proposition 1.1.5) says $\sum F^2$ generates an ordering of F. And $\sum F^2$.

[*7] Remember $F[\sqrt{a}]$ is a quotient of $F[X]$.

11. Assume if another ordering exists. Let its positive cone P. By (Theorem 1.1.5) $P \cup -P = F$. $\sum F^2$ is the smallest cone, so

$$F \overset{\boxed{9}}{=} \sum F^2 \cup -\sum F^2 \subset P \cup -P = F. \tag{34}$$

So $\sum F^2 \cup -\sum F^2 = P \cup -P$. Asserting $\sum F^2 \cap -\sum F^2 = \emptyset$ and $P \cap -P =$, $\sum F^2 = P$. This means the ordering of P and $\sum F^2$ coincides.

12. (First half end): (10) and (11) says there exists unique ordering for F and its positive cone is $\sum F^2$.
13. (Last half starts) : Let $f \in F[X]$ has odd degree. We want to prove f have a root in F, so we negate this proposition. Assume f have no roots in F. Let $d = \deg f$.
14. We can assume $d > 1$ because if $d = 1$ then obviously f have the root in F.
15. We can assume that polynomials whose degree is $< d$ have a root in F. [*8]
16. (**ODD**) f is irreducible. ∵Assume f is reducible and there exists decomposition $f = gh$ $(\deg g, \deg h > 0)$. Then $\deg g, \deg h < d$. $\deg g + \deg h = \deg f$ and $\deg f$ is odd, so Either $\deg g$ or $\deg h$ is odd. Without loss of generality, we can assume $\deg g$ is odd. So by (15) g have a root in F. So f have a root as the root of g. This contradicts to (13).
17. $F[X]/(f)$ is a nontrivial extension of F. By (Assumption i), $F[X]/(f)$ is not real. So $-1 \bmod (f) \in \sum(F[X]/(f))^2$.
18. There exists $h_i \in F[X], \deg(h_i) < d$ and $g \in F[X]$ such that

$$-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i^2 + fg. \tag{35}$$

Pay attention to $\deg(h_i) < d \iff \deg(h_i) \leq d-1$. (the assumption $\deg(h_i) < d$ is from the fact that the ring is a quotient of f.)

19. Calculate the degree of both sides of $-1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i^2 = fg$.

$$\begin{align} d + \deg(g) &= \deg(f) + \deg(g) \tag{36}\\ &= \deg(fg) \tag{37}\\ &= \deg(-1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i^2) \tag{38}\\ &\leq \max_i \deg(h_i^2) \tag{39}\\ &= 2\max_i \deg(h_i) \tag{40}\\ &\leq 2(d-1) \tag{41}\\ &= 2d-2. \tag{42}\end{align}$$

20. $\deg(g) \leq d-2$.
21. Seeing the equation of (18), $\deg(-1) = 0$, $\deg(\sum_i h_i^2)$ is odd and $\deg(f)$ is odd, so $\deg(g)$ is odd.
22. By (19), (20) and (15), g has a root in F. Let the root x.
23. Substitute x in the equation of (18).

$$-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i^2(x) + f(x)g(x) \overset{\boxed{22}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i^2(x). \tag{43}$$

24. This means $-1 \in \sum F^2$. This contradicts to F be the real. (by (12), $\sum F^2$ is a positive cone.)

– (ii ⇒ iii):

[*8] Strictly, this is proved by the well-ordering set. $\{d; f\text{has no roots}\}$ is not empty because the assumption. This have the smallest element. Take a polynomial that realize the smallest element.

1. (First half starts): Let $f \in F[X]$. Set $d = \deg f$. We will prove that f have a root in $F[i]$.
2. Write $d = 2^m n$ (n is odd).
3. Prove f has a root in $F[i]$ by induction on m. The case of $m = 0$ is obvious from the assumption. Assume that the case of $m-1$ holds.
4. Take $y_1, \dots, y_d$ to be the roots of f in $\overline{F}$.
5. Define for all $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ an element of $F[X]$

$$g_h = \prod_{1 \le \lambda < \mu \le d} (X - y_\lambda - y_\mu - h y_\lambda y_\mu). \tag{44}$$

X6 g_h is symmetry in $y_1, \dots, y_d$, so (by Gauss) $g_h \in F[(y_1 + \dots + y_d), \dots, (y_1 \dots y_d)]$.

6. The coefficients of g_h are symmetry in $y_1, \dots, y_d$, so (by Gauss) the coefficients of g_h are in $F[(y_1 + \dots + y_d), \dots, (y_1 \dots y_d)]$.
7. $y_1, \dots, y_d$ are the roots of $f \in F[X]$, so $(y_1 + \dots + y_d), \dots, (y_1 \dots y_d) \in F$.
8. By (5) and (6), $g_h \in F$.
9.

$$\deg g_h = {}_dC_2 = \frac{d(d-1)}{2} = \frac{2^m n \cdot (2^m n - 1)}{2} = 2^{m-1} \underbrace{(2^m n - 1) n}_{\text{odd}}. \tag{45}$$

10. Assumption of induction says g_h have a root in $F[i]$.
11.

$$^\forall h \in \mathbb{Z}\colon\ ^\exists 1 \le \lambda_h < \mu_h \le d\colon\ y_{\lambda_h} + y_{\mu_h} + h y_{\lambda_h} y_{\mu_h} \in F[i]. \tag{46}$$

12. The pairs of (λ_h, μ_h) is finite, but h runs over $\mathbb{Z}$. By pigeonhole principle, there exist different integers h, h' such that $(\lambda_h, \mu_h) = (\lambda_{h'}, \mu_{h'})$. We call this pair (λ, μ).

$$y_\lambda + y_\mu + h y_\lambda y_\mu, \quad y_\lambda + y_\mu + h' y_\lambda y_\mu \in F[i]. \tag{47}$$

13.

$$y_\lambda + y_\mu \in F[i], \quad y_\lambda y_\mu \in F[i]. \tag{48}$$

14. 2nd degree equation with $F[i]$ coefficients have their roots in $F[i]$?
    (a) $x^2 = a + bi$ ($a, b \in F$) have a root in $F[i]$?
        i. If $b = 0$ and $a \ge 0$ [*9] then we can take the square root of $a \in F_+ = \sum F^2$ (assumption ii). We call the positive square root of $a \in F_+$ as $\sqrt{a}$. If $b = 0$ and $a \le 0$ then we can take the square root $\sqrt{-a}i$. So we can assume $b \ne 0$.
        ii. Set

$$L = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \quad p = \frac{L + (a + bi)}{2}, \quad M = \frac{\sqrt{(L+a)^2 + b^2}}{2}, \; q = \frac{p}{M}\sqrt{L}. \tag{49}$$

$M \ne 0$ because $b \ne 0$.

        iii. $q^2 = a + bi$ holds. $\because$

$$\begin{aligned} q^2 &= \frac{4}{(L+a)^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{(L + a + bi)^2}{4} \cdot L && (50)\\ &= \frac{(L+a)^2 - b^2 + 2(L+a)bi}{L^2 + 2aL + a^2 + b^2} L && (51)\\ &= \frac{L^2 + 2aL + a^2 - b^2 + 2(L+a)bi}{2L^2 + 2aL} L && (52)\\ &= \frac{2a^2 + 2aL + 2(L+a)bi}{2L + 2a} && (53)\\ &= a + bi. && (54) \end{aligned}$$

[*9] By assumption ii, we can detrermine if a number is positive or negative.

(b) $ax^2+bx+c=0$ $(a,b,c\in F[i])$ have a root in $F[i]$. $\because$If $a=0$ then obvious. If $a\neq 0$, we can make the completing square, so we can solve the equation by (a).

15. $y_\lambda, y_\mu \in \overline{F}$ are the roots of $X^2-(y_\lambda+y_\mu)X+y_\lambda y_\mu$. This polynomial have $F[i]$ coefficients by (13). By (14), the roots are in $F[i]$, so $y_\lambda, y_\mu\in F[i]$.
16. (First half ends): Hence f has a root in $F[i]$.
17. (Last half starts): Let $f\in F[i][X]$.
18. $f\overline{f}\in F[X]$ holds. $\because$Write f as $\sum_j(a_j+ib_j)x^j$.

$$f\overline{f}=[\sum_j(a_j+ib_j)x^j]\cdot[\sum_k(a_k+ib_k)x^k] \tag{55}$$
$$=[\sum_j(a_j+ib_j)(a_j-ib_j)x^{2j}]+[\sum_{j>k}(a_j+ib_j)(a_k-ib_k)x^{j+k}]+[\sum_{j<k}(a_j-ib_j)(a_k+ib_k)x^{j+k}] \tag{56}$$
$$=\sum_j(a_j^2+b_j^2)x^{2j}+2\sum_{j>k}(a_ja_k+b_jb_k)x^{j+k} \tag{57}$$
$$\in F[X]. \tag{58}$$

19. By (1-16), $f\overline{f}$ has a root x in $F[i]$. So x is a root of f or a root of $\overline{f}$ [*10] . If x is a root of f, we complete the proof. If x is a root of $\overline{f}$, $\overline{x}$ is a root of f (Take an allover conjugate).

– (iii ⇒ i):
  1. F is real? (We will prove $-1\notin F$ and use Theorem 1.1.8)
     (a) The solutions of $X^2=-1$ are only $i,-i$. [*11]
     (b) $i,-i\notin F$, so $-1\notin F^2$.
     (c) $F^2=\sum F^2$? ($\subset$ is obvious. We will prove only $\supset$.)
        i. It is sufficient to prove for all $a,b\in F$ there exists $x\in F$ such that $a^2+b^2=x^2$.
        ii. Let $c,d\in F$ as $a+ib=(c+id)^2$. Take c,d exists because $F[i]$ is algebraically closed.
        iii. We can take x as c^2+d^2.$\because$

$$x^2=(c^2+d^2)^2 \tag{59}$$
$$=c^4+2c^2d^2+d^4 \tag{60}$$
$$=(c^2-d^2)^2+4c^2+d^2 \tag{61}$$
$$\overset{\boxed{\text{ii}}}{=}a^2+b^2. \tag{62}$$

     (d) By (b) and (c), $-1\notin\sum F^2$.
     (e) By Theorem 1.1.8, F is real.
  2. $F[i]$ is the only nontrivial algebraic extension because $F[i]$ is (by assumption iii) algebraically closed. (If we intend to add a root x of f to F, $x\in F[i]$.)
  3. $-1\in\sum(F[i])^2$ because $i^2=-1\in F[i]$.
  4. $F[i]$ is not real.
  5. By (2) and (4), all the algebraic extensions of F are not real.
  6. By (1) nad (5), F is real closed.

- (Theorem 1.2.2.):キモだけ。
  – (i⇒ii):
    * 「hence, $F[\sqrt{a}]$ is not real」: 真に拡張してしまっているので、「real field である」という方がおかしいということになる。

[*10] Assume x is not a root of neither. $f(x)\neq 0$ and $\overline{f}(x)\neq 0$. So $f(x)\overline{f}(x)\neq 0$. But this is a contradiction.
[*11] "Since $F[i]$ is a field." is nonsense to me.

* 「only one possible ordering」:
  $\sum F^2$ について、F は real なので、$-1 \notin \sum F^2$ となり、$\sum F^2$ は proper cone になっている。よって、Proposition 1.1.5. より、proper cone によって ordering が定まってしまう。
* 「it remains to show that, if $f \in F[X]$ has...」: 奇数次を持つ $f \in F[X]$ が F に根を持たなかったとする。$\deg f = 1$ だと根を持つにきまっているから $\deg f > 1$ としてよい。さらに、$d = \deg f$ として、d より小さい奇数次までは根を持っていたとしてもよい。
  すると、f は既約であるということになる。なぜなら、仮に分解できたら、奇数次を分解するのだから分解した因子のほうに d 次より小さい奇数次の多項式が出てきて、それが仮定より根を持つからである。
* 「The polynomial g_h is symmetric in ...」: Fact として、対称多項式は、その係数の基本対称式の和と積 (つまり多項式) として書くことができる。
  さらに、$y_1, \ldots, y_d$ を根に持つ多項式が f であり、f は F 係数だったのだから、根と係数の関係から $y_1, \ldots, y_d$ の基本対称式は $\in F$ であり、したがって $g_h \in F[X]$ である。
* (range over $\mathbb{Z}$): ハトノスを使う。
* (The field F is real...): なぜか順序が逆に書いてあるので、$a^2 + b^2 = (c^2 + d^2)^2$ まで読めばできる。
  c, d は、代数的閉体と仮定したので存在する。
* (To conclude..): F の代数的拡張は、$F[X]/(f)$ だが、$F[i]$ は代数的閉体という仮定から、f が既約ならそれは 2 次以下であることがわかる (共役を根に持つから。)。(cf, $\mathbb{C}$ の 2 次拡大はない。)

- (Example 1.2.3):
  - ($\mathbb{R}$): $\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}[i]$, and $\mathbb{C}$ is algebraically closed. Use (iii).
  - ($\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$):
    * (Field): Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$. $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$ and $\mathbb{Q}[a, b]$ is an algebraic extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. So $a + b \in \mathbb{Q}[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$ and $ab \in \mathbb{Q}[a, b]$. If $a \neq 0$ then $a^{-1} \in \mathbb{Q}[a] \subset \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$.
    * (point): $\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$-coefficient polynomial's roots are in $\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$. $\because x$ is a root of $a_n x^n + \cdots + a_0 = 0$ ($a_i \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$).
    $$a_0, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{Q}[a_0, \ldots, a_n]. \tag{63}$$
    Because $a_0, \ldots, a_n$ are algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}$, $\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ is an algebraic extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. So $[\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n) : \mathbb{Q}] < \infty$. $\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)(x)$ is an algebraic extension of $\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$. So $[\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n, x) : \mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)] < \infty$. By a fact,
    $$[\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n, x) : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n, x) : \mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)][\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n), \mathbb{Q}] < \infty. \tag{64}$$
    So $\mathbb{Q}(a_0, \ldots, a_n, x)$ is an algebraic extension of $\mathbb{Q}$ (think of $1, x, x^2, \ldots$. We have a linearly dependent.). So x is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}$, then $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$.
    * (unique ordering): We will prove $\sum (\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}})^2 = \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}_{\geq 0}}$. If $a \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$ and $a \geq 0$ then $\sqrt{a} \in \mathbb{R}$. Because a is a root of $\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$-coefficient $X^2 - a$. So $\sqrt{a} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{a}] \subset \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$. We have $\sum (\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}})^2 \cup -\sum (\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}})^2 = \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}_{\geq 0}} \cup \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}_{\leq 0}} = \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$. So induced ordering by $\mathbb{R}$ is the unique ordering of $\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$.
    * (odd polynomial): $f = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_0$ is odd degree ($a_i \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$). f have a root in $\mathbb{R}$. By (point), the root in $\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$.
    * (real closed): Use (ii).
  - (Puiseux series with real coefficients): $\mathbb{R}(X)\widehat{\ }$ is a set of formal series:
  $$\mathbb{R}(X)\widehat{\ } = \left\{ \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} a_i X^{i/q}; k \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}, a_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}. \tag{65}$$
  $\mathbb{C}(X)\widehat{\ }$ is similiar. $\mathbb{R}(X)\widehat{\ }$ is real closed. $\because$It is known that $\mathbb{C}(X)\widehat{\ }$ is algebraically closed. $\mathbb{C}(X)\widehat{\ } = \mathbb{R}(X)\widehat{\ }[i]$ because
  $$\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} (a_i + \sqrt{-1} b_i) X^{i/q} = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} a_i X^{i/q} + \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} b_i X^{i/q}. \tag{66}$$

- A positive element of $\mathbb{R}(X)^\frown$ is a Puiseux series of the form $\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} a_i x^{i/q}$ with $a_k > 0$. ⚆We need to prove that it is square. Think of a square of an element of $\mathbb{R}(X)^\frown$.

$$(\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} b_i X^{i/2q})^2 = (\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} b_i X^{i/2q})(\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} b_i X^{i/2q}) \tag{67}$$

$$= \sum_{d=2k}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{d-2k} b_{k+i} b_{(d-2k)-i} X^{d/2q} \tag{68}$$

$$= b_k^2 X^{2k/2q} + (b_k b_{k+1} + b_{k+1} b_k) X^{(2k+1)/2q} + \dots . \tag{69}$$

  So we can set $b_k = \sqrt{a_k}$ and $b_{k+1}, \dots$ recursively. If $a_k < 0$, we cannot make such a process.

- We use the same interval symbols $[a, b]$, $]a, b[$.
- (Proposition 1.2.4):
  - $\mathbb{R}$: real closed field
  - $f \in R[X]$
  - $a, b \in R$: $a < b$
  - $f(a)f(b) < 0$

  then there exists $x \in]a, b[$ such that $f(x) = 0$.

  ⚆

  1. By (iii) of the (Theorem 1.2.2), the irreducible factors of f are linear or have the form of $(X - (c + di))(X - (c - di)) = (X - c)^2 + d^2$ for $c, d \in R$.
  2. The latters don't yield opposite sign.
  3. There exists a linear factor of f who has opposite sign at a and b. Name it $g(X) = X - x$. Now, x is a root of f. $g(a)g(b) < 0$.
  4. g is strictly increasing, so $g(a) < 0$ and $g(b) > 0$. So $g(a) < g(x) = 0 < g(b)$. By increasingness, $a < x < b$.
- (Proposition 1.2.5):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f \in R[X]$
  - $a, b \in R$: $a < b$, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$

  then f' has a root in $]a, b[$.

  ⚆

  1. We can suppose that a and b are two consecutive roots of f, i.e. f never vanishes in $]a, b[$. (We can replace nearer roots if they are not consecutive.)
  2. Factorize f as

  $$f = (X - a)^m (X - b)^n g \tag{70}$$

     where g never vanishes in $]a, b[$.
  3. Differentiate f (algebraic derivative)

  $$f' = m(X - a)^{m-1}(X - b)^n g + (X - a)^m n(X - b)^{n-1} g + (X - a)^m (X - b)^n g' \tag{71}$$

  $$= (X - a)^{m-1}(X - b)^{n-1} \underbrace{[m(X - b)g + n(X - a)g + (X - a)(X - b)g']}_{:=g_1} . \tag{72}$$

  4. $g(a)$ and $g(b)$ have the same signs because (2) and the contraposition of (Proposition 1.2.4).
  5. $g_1(a) = m(a - b)g(a)$ and $g_1(b) = n(b - a)g(b)$, hence $g_1(a)$ and $g_1(b)$ have opposite signs.
  6. By (Proposition 1.2.4), g_1 has a root in $]a, b[$ and so does f'.
- (Corollary 1.2.6):
  - R: real closed field

- $f \in R[X]$
- $a, b \in R$: $a < b$

then there exists $c \in]a, b[$ such that $f(b) - f(a) = (b - a)f'(c)$. ∵

1. Let $g(x) = f(x) - [\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x - a) + f(a)]$.
2. $g(a) = 0$ obviously holds.

$$g(b) = f(b) - [\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(b - a) + f(a)] = 0. \tag{73}$$

3. Apply (Proposition 1.2.6) to g.

- (Corollary 1.2.7):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f \in R[X]$
  - $a, b \in R$: $a < b$
  - f' is positive (resp. negative) on $]a, b[$

  then f is strictly increasing (resp. strictly decreasing) on $[a, b]$.

  ∵Obvious from (Corollary 1.2.6).
- (Definition 1.2.8):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f, g \in R[X]$

  The strum sequence of f and g is the sequence of polynomials $(f_0, \dots, f_k)$ define as follows
  - $f_0 = f$
  - $f_1 = f'g$
  - $f_2 = f_1q_2 - f_0$ with $q_2 \in R[X]$ and $\deg(f_2) < \deg(f_1)$.
  - $f_i = f_{i-1}q_i - f_{i-2}$ with $q_i \in R[X]$ and $\deg(f_i) < \deg(f_{i-1})$
  - f_k is a GCD of f and $f'g$. [*12]

  ∵The Strum sequence is determined by f and g because for $i \geq 2$, f_i is determined by division algorithm. The stop of the sequence is Euclid algorithm. $(\mathrm{GCD}(f_0, f_1) = \mathrm{GCD}(f_1, f_2) = \dots)$
- (Definition, sign change): Define for an sequence $(a_0, \dots, a_k)$ where $a_0 \neq 0$. count one sign change$a_ia_l < 0$
  - with $l = i + 1$
  - $l < i + 1$ and $a_j = 0$ ofr every $j(i < j < l)$.

  i.e. the number of successive subsequence such that $ab < 0$ and
  - (a, b)
  - $(a, 0, b)$
  - $(a, 0, 0, b)$
  - $\vdots$

  I write the sign change of a sequence $(a_0, \dots, a_k)$ as $\mathrm{SC}(a_0, \dots, a_k)$ on my own.
- (Definition, $v(f, g; a)$):
  - $f, g \in R[X]$
  - $a \in R$: a is not a root of f (To satisfy the hypothesis of the definition of sign change.)
  - $(f_0, \dots, f_k)$: the Strum sequence of f and g
- (Theorem 1.2.9, Sylvester's Theorem):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f, g \in R[X]$
  - $a, b \in R$: $a < b$, neither a nor b are roots of f

[*12] GCD has an ambiguity of unit.

then

$$\#\{x \in]a,b[\,; f(x)=0 \wedge g(x)>0\} - \#\{x \in]a,b[\,; f(x)=0 \wedge g(x)<0\} = v(f,g;a)-v(f,g;b). \tag{74}$$

(We don't care of multiplicity.)

- 1. Define $(g_\bullet)$ as

$$(g_0,\dots,g_k) := (f_0/f_k,\dots,f_k/f_k). \tag{75}$$

2. Let x is not a root of f. Because $f_k|f$, x is not a root of f_k. So division by $f_k(x)$ is reasonable and a sequence $(g_0(x),\dots,g_k(x))$ makes sense.
3. The signs of $(f_0(x),\dots,f_k(x))$ and $(g_0(x),\dots,g_k(x))$ coincide for each $x \in R$.
(Book: This implies for all $x \in R \setminus \{\text{roots of } f\}$[*13]

$$\mathrm{SC}(f_0(x),f_1(x)) = \mathrm{SC}(g_0(x),g_1(x)), \quad \mathrm{SC}(f_{i-1}(x),f_i(x),f_{i+1}(x)) = \mathrm{SC}(g_{i-1}(x),g_i(x),g_{i+1}(x)). \tag{76}$$

)
4.

$$\{\text{roots of } g_0\} = \{\text{roots of } f\} \setminus \{\text{roots of } g\} \tag{77}$$

?

(a) Calculate g_0.

(b) Assume

$$f = (x-a_1)^{A_1}\dots(x-a_l)^{A_l}(x-b_1)^{B_1}\dots(x-b_m)^{B_m}F(x) \tag{78}$$
$$g = (x-b_1)^{C_1}\dots(x-b_m)^{C_m}(x-c_1)^{D_1}\dots(x-c_n)^{D_n}G(x) \tag{79}$$

where $a_\bullet, b_\bullet, c_\bullet$ are different and F, G don't have root in R. $A_\bullet, B_\bullet, C_\bullet, D_\bullet \geq 1$. ($b_\bullet$ are the common roots of f and g, $a_\bullet$ are the roots only of f, $c_\bullet$ are the roots only of g.)

(c) There exists $F_1(x) \in R[x]$ such that

$$f' = (x-a_1)^{A_1-1}\dots(x-a_l)^{A_l-1}(x-b_1)^{B_1-1}(x-b_m)^{B_m-1}F_1(x). \tag{80}$$

where F_1 doesn't disappear at $a_\bullet, b_\bullet$ (Calculate!).

(d)

$$f'g = (x-a_1)^{A_1-1}\dots(x-a_l)^{A_l-1}(x-b_1)^{B_1+C_1-1}(x-b_m)^{B_m+C_m-1}F_1(x)G(x). \tag{81}$$

(e)

$$\mathrm{GCD}(f,f'g) = (x-a_1)^{A_1-1}\dots(x-a_l)^{A_l-1}(x-b_1)^{B_1}\dots(x-b_m)^{B_m} \tag{82}$$
$$\underbrace{\times\, \mathrm{GCD}\left(\underbrace{(x-a_1)\dots(x-a_l)F_1(x)}_{H_1(x):=}, \underbrace{(x-b_1)^{C_1-1}\dots(x-b_m)^{C_m-1}F_1(x)G(x)}_{H_2(x):=}\right)}_{H(x):=}. \tag{83}$$

(by (b), $C_\bullet - 1 \geq 0$)

(f) By the definition of GCD ($H|H_1$ and $H|H_2$), the roots of H is a root of H_1 and H_2.

(g) If ξ is not a root of H_1 or not a root of H_2 then ξ is not a root of H.

(h) By (c), $b_\bullet$ are not roots of H_1.

[*13] the exclusion of roots is needed for the definition of $\mathrm{SC}(f_0(x),f_1(x)) = \mathrm{SC}(f(x),f'g(x))$.

(i) By (b) and (c), $a_\bullet$ are not roots of H_2.

(j) (g,h,i) implies $a_\bullet, b_\bullet$ are not roots of H.

(k) By (e, j),

$$\frac{f}{\mathrm{GCD}(f, f'g)} = (x - a_1)\dots(x - a_l)\underbrace{\frac{F(x)}{H(x)}}_{\in R[x]}. \tag{84}$$

because $f/\mathrm{GCD}(f, f'g) \in R[x]$. By (b), $\frac{F}{H}$ have no root at $a_\bullet$.

(l) By definition of g_0, $g_0 = \pm f/\mathrm{GCD}(f, f'g)$. $a_\bullet$ were the roots of f which are not roots of g.

5. $i \in \{0, \dots, k\}$, $g_{i-1} \perp g_i$ $\because$Because $f_k = \pm\mathrm{GCD}(f, f'g)$, $\mathrm{GCD}(g_0, g_1) = 1$. Next $f_i = f_{i-1}q_i - f_{i-2}$, so $(f_{i-1}, f_{i-2}) = (f_{i-1}, f_{i-1}q_i - f_i) = (f_{i-1}, f_i) = (1)$.
6. Let c be a polynomial g_i.
   (a) When $g_i = g_0$. c is a root of g_0. (Pay attention to Proposition 1.2.4 intermediate-value theorem from here!)
      i. By (5), c is not a root of g_1. (the sign change happens immediately!)
      ii. By (4), $f(c) = 0$ and $g(c) \neq 0$.
      iii. We define the sign of $f'(c_-)$ as the sign of f' immediately to the left of c. We can take "immediate left" because the roots of f' are finite and intermediate-value theorem. We define $f'(c_+)$ similarly.
      iv. $f'(c_-) \neq 0$ and $f'(c_+) \neq 0$. $\because$Assume $f'(c_-) = 0$. We have infinitely many "immediate left" points, so f' vanishes at infinitely many points. Polynomial $f' \equiv 0$. $f(c) = 0$ (ii) and $f' \equiv 0$ imply $f \equiv 0$. This contradicts to "neither a nor b are roots of f".
      v. By (ii,iv), we have eight cases:

$$(g(c), f'(c_-), f'(c_+)) = (+ + +), (+ + -), (+ - +), (+ - -), (- + +), (- + -), (- - +), (- - -). \tag{85}$$

      vi. In every case as x passes through c [*14], the number of sign changes in $(f_0(x), f_1(x))$
         – $g(c) > 0 \implies$ decreases by 1
         – $g(c) < 0 \implies$ increases by 1
         (We don't have to think of the case of $g(c) = 0$ because ii)
   (b) i. When $i = 1, \dots, k$.
      ii. $g_i(c) = 0$
      iii. By (5), $g_{i-1} \perp g_i$ and $g_i \perp g_{i+1}$. This means $g_{i-1}(c) \neq 0$ and $g_{i+1}(c) \neq 0$.
      iv. $g_{i-1}(c)g_{i+1}(c) < 0$. $\because$By definition of a sequence, $g_{i+1} = g_i q_{i+1} - g_{i-1}$

$$g_{i+1}(c) = g_i(c)q_{i+1}(c) - g_{i-1}(c) \overset{\boxed{\text{ii}}}{=} -g_{i-1}(c). \tag{86}$$

      v. The signs of $(f_{i-1}(x), f_i(x), f_{i+1}(x))$ is $(+ + -), (- + +), (+ - -), (- + +)$.
      vi. The number of sign changes in $(f_{i-1}(x), f_i(x), f_{i+1}(x))$ does not change passing c.
7. By intermediate-value theorem and (6), the sign changes in intervals made by roots of $g_\bullet$. We can chase the sign changes only by watching roots of $g_\bullet$, and the way the change happens is (a) or (b) (may happen simultaneously).
8.

$$\#\{x \in]a, b[\,; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) > 0\} - \#\{x \in]a, b[\,; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) < 0\} = v(f, g; a) - v(f, g; b). \tag{87}$$

[*14] Immediate left c_- and right c_+

- (Example of sign change):

$$\begin{aligned}
(+-+-+-+,6) &\to (--+-+-+,5) && (88)\\
&\to (-++-+-+,5) && (89)\\
&\to (+++-+-+,4). && (90)
\end{aligned}$$

- (TODO): Why "real closed"?
- (Corollary 1.2.10, Strum's Theorem):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f \in R[X]$
  - $a, b \in R$: $a < b$, $f(a) \neq 0$, $f(b) \neq 0$

  then

$$\#\{\text{roots of } f\} = v(f, 1; a) - v(f, 1; b). \tag{91}$$

  ☹Apply 1.2.9 with $g = 1$.
- (Lemma 1.2.11):
  - $R:$ real closed field
  - $f = a_n X^n + \cdots + a_0 \in R[X]$, $a_n \neq 0$
  - $M = 1 + |a_{n-1}/a_n| + \cdots + |a_0/a_n|$

  then
  - f never vanishes on $[M, +\infty[$ and its sign is the sign of a_n.
  - f never vanishes on $]-\infty, -M]$ and its sign is the sign of $(-1)^n a_n$.
- ☹We prove the first one.
  1. Let $x \in R$, $|x| \geq M$. (Aim: $f(x) \neq 0$ and $\mathrm{sign} f(x) = \mathrm{sign} a_n$)
  2. Triangle ineq. holds.

$$\left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} x^{-1} + \cdots + \frac{a_0}{a_n} x^{-n} \right| \overset{\boxed{M>1}}{\leq} (|b_{n-1}| + \cdots + |b_0|) M^{-1} < 1. \tag{92}$$

  3.

$$-1 < \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} x^{-1} + \cdots + \frac{a_0}{a_n} x^{-n} < 1. \tag{93}$$

  4.

$$0 < 1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} x^{-1} + \cdots + \frac{a_0}{a_n} x^{-n}. \tag{94}$$

  5.

$$f(x) = a_n x^n \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} x^{-1} + \cdots + \frac{a_0}{a_n} x^{-n}\right)}_{>0}. \tag{95}$$

- (Corollary 1.2.12):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f, g \in R[X]$
  - $(f_0, \ldots, f_k)$: the Strum sequence of f and g
  - $v(f, g; +\infty) = \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{LC} f_0, \ldots, \mathrm{LC} f_k)$
  - $v(f, g; -\infty) = \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{LC} f_0(-X), \ldots, \mathrm{LC} f_k(-X))$

  then

$$\#\{x \in R; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) > 0\} - \#\{x \in R; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) < 0\} = v(f, g; -\infty) - v(f, g; +\infty). \tag{96}$$

- $\because$
  1. Let M is larger than all the roots of $f_0, \ldots, f_k$ are in $]-M, M[$. (This is possible because the roots are finite.)
  2. By 1.2.11 (the latter),

$$v(f, g, +\infty) = \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{LC}f_0, \ldots, \mathrm{LC}f_k) \overset{\boxed{1.2.11}}{=} \mathrm{SC}(f_0(M), \ldots, f_k(M)) = v(f, g, M), \tag{97}$$

$$v(f, g, -\infty) = \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{LC}f_0(-X), \ldots, \mathrm{LC}f_k(-X)) = \mathrm{SC}((-1)^{\deg f_0}\mathrm{LC}f_0, \ldots, (-1)^{\deg f_k}\mathrm{LC}f_k) \overset{\boxed{1.2.11}}{=} v(f, g, -M). \tag{98}$$

  3. By 1.2.9,

$$\#\{x \in R; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) > 0\} - \#\{x \in R; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) < 0\} = \#\{x \in]-M, M[\,; f(x) = 0 \wedge g(x) > 0\} - \#\{x \in]- \tag{99}$$

$$= v(f, g; -M) - v(f, g; M) \tag{100}$$

$$= v(f, g; -\infty) - v(f, g; +\infty). \tag{101}$$

- (Remark 1.2.13):
  - $f \in R[X]$: monic, square free, degree n *15

  then f has n roots $\iff$ the Strum sequence of f and 1 have $n+1$ length $((\underbrace{f_0}_{=f}, \underbrace{f_1}_{=1\cdot f' = f'}, \ldots, f_n))$ and leading coefficients of $f_0, \ldots, f_n$ are positive.
- $\because\Rightarrow$: By 1.2.12, $v(f, 1; -\infty) - v(f, 1; +\infty) = n$. Because $\deg f = n$, the length of the Strum sequence is $\leq n+1$. So $0 \leq v(f, 1; -\infty) \leq n$ and $0 \leq v(f, 1; +\infty) \leq n$. $v(f, 1; -\infty)$ must be n and $v(f, 1; +\infty)$ must be 0. The signs of $(f_0(+\infty), \ldots, f_n(+\infty))$ *16 are $(++\cdots++)$ because f is monic.
  $\Leftarrow$: By the definition of Strum sequences, $\deg f_i = n - i$. The signs of $(f_0(+\infty), \ldots, f_n(+\infty)) = (++\cdots++)$. These two imply $(f_0(-\infty), \ldots, f_n(-\infty)) = (\cdots \pm \mp)$.
- (Proposition 1.2.14, Descartes's Lemma):
  - R: real closed field
  - $f = a_n X^n + \cdots + a_k X^k \in R[X]$ with $a_n a_k \neq 0$

  then

$$\#\{x \in]0, +\infty[\,; f(x) = 0\} \leq \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_k). \tag{102}$$

- $\because$
  1. Think of $n = 1$.
     (a) f has the form of $f = a_1 X + a_0$ or $f = a_1 X$.
     (b) If $f = a_1 + a_0$,
        - $a_1 > 0$ and $a_0 < 0$:f has one positive root. SC is 1.
        - $a_1 > 0$ and $a_0 > 0$: f has no positive roots. SC is 0.
        - $a_1 < 0$ and $a_0 < 0$: f has no positive roots. SC is 0.
        - $a_1 < 0$ and $a_0 > 0$: f has one positive root. SC is 1.

        OK.
     (c) If $f = a_1 X$, f has no positive roots (it is zero!) and SC is 0. OK.
  2. So if $n = 1$, OK.
  3. We prove the statement by induction. The base case is already proved in (1-2). We assume the case of $n - 1$.

*15 $f \perp f'$, or have no multiple roots
*16 leading coefficients

4. We can assume X does not divide f, i.e. $a_0 \neq 0$, because we can divide X as many as possible. The division doesn't change the SC nor positive roots. So $f = a_n X^n + \cdots + a_q X^q + a_0$ where $a_n \neq 0$, $a_q \neq 0$, $a_0 \neq 0$.
5. $f' = na_n X^{n-1} + \cdots + qa_q X^{q-1}$.
6. We can apply the hypothesis of induction,

$$\#\left\{x \in]0, +\infty[\,; f'(x) = 0\right\} \leq \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_q). \tag{103}$$

7. Let $c \in R$ be the smallest positive root of f'. If it does not exist, let $c = +\infty$.
8. By intervalue theorem,

$$\mathrm{sign} a_q = \underbrace{\mathrm{sign}\,]0, c[}_{\text{intervalue}} \tag{104}$$

9. $f(0) = a_0$.
10. – The case f has a root in $]0, c[$:
    (a) Seeing the variation of f, $a_q a_0 < 0$ is necessary for the case.
    (b)

$$\mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_q) + 1 = \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_q, a_0). \tag{105}$$

    (c) By Rolle's theorem, there is exactly one root in $]0, c[$. ∵If any, the property of c in (7) is wrong.
    (d) So by intervalue theorem

$$\#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f\right\} - 1 \leq \#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f'\right\}. \tag{106}$$

    (for a interval of f's roots, there exist at least one root of f' [*17])
    (e)

$$\begin{align}
\#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f\right\} &\overset{\boxed{\text{d}}}{\leq} \#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f'\right\} + 1 \tag{107}\\
&\overset{\boxed{6}}{\leq} \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_q) + 1 \tag{108}\\
&\overset{\boxed{\text{b}}}{=} (\mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_0) - 1) + 1 \tag{109}\\
&= \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_0). \tag{110}
\end{align}$$

    – Otherwise:
    (a) By assumption, there are no roots in $]0, c[$.
    (b) So (similar to 10-d)

$$\#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f\right\} \leq \#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f'\right\}. \tag{111}$$

    (c)

$$\begin{align}
\#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f\right\} &\overset{\boxed{\text{b}}}{\leq} \#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f'\right\} \tag{112}\\
&\overset{\boxed{6}}{\leq} \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_q) \tag{113}\\
&\leq \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_0). \tag{114}
\end{align}$$

11. In both cases of (10),

$$\#\left\{\text{positive roots of } f\right\} \leq \mathrm{SC}(a_n, \ldots, a_0). \tag{115}$$

[*17] Assume f is not zero.

1.3 Real Closure of an Ordered Field

- (Definition 1.3.1):
  - $(F, \leq)$: ordered field
  - R : algebraic extension of F

  R is a real closure of F $\iff$
  - R is real closed
  - R's unique ordering extends the ordering of F. i.e. $F \hookrightarrow R$ preserves ordering.
- (Lemma 1.3.3):
  - $(F, \leq)$: ordered field
  - R: real closure of F
  - R': real closed field containing F and preserving the ordering of F ($F \hookrightarrow R'$)
  - L: intermediate field between F and R. ($F \subset L \subset R$, not usually order preserving)
  - L_1: extension of finite degree of L ($F \subset L \subset L_1 \subset R$)
  - $\Phi\colon L \to R'$: order preserving

  then there exists a homomorphism $\Phi_1\colon L_1 \to R'$ extending Φ.
- $\because$
  1. By primitive element theorem (Yukie Thm. 3.7.1.), there exists $a \in L_1 \setminus L$ such that $L_1 = L(a)$.
  2. Let $f = \sum_{i=0}^{q} c_i X^i \in L[X]$ be the a's minimal polynomial. (This means $[L_1 : L] = q$.) (The uniqueness of minimal polynomial is Yukie Prop. 3.1.24.)
  3. f has no multiple roots because $\mathrm{ch}L = 0$. (Yukie Prop. 3.3.5.)
  4. By 3, we can assume $a_1 < \cdots < a_n$ are roots of f in R.
  5. Set j to be $a_j = a$.
  6. Pay attention to $v(f, 1; +\infty)$ was the sign change of COEFFICIENTS. Let $f_\Phi = \sum_i \Phi(c_i) X^i$.

$$n \overset{\boxed{4}}{=} \#\{x \in R; f(x) = 0\} \tag{116}$$

$$\overset{\boxed{\text{Cor 1.2.12.}}}{=} v(f, 1; -\infty) - v(f, 1; +\infty) \tag{117}$$

$$\overset{\boxed{\Phi \text{ pres. ord.}}}{=} v(f_\Phi, 1; -\infty) - v(f_\Phi, 1; +\infty) \tag{118}$$

$$\overset{\boxed{\text{Cor 1.2.12.}}}{=} \#\{x \in R'; f_\Phi(x) = 0\}. \tag{119}$$

  7. f_Φ has n roots $b_1 < \cdots < b_n \in R'$.
  8. Define $\Phi_1\colon L(a) \to R'$ as $\Phi_1(a) = b_j$. This is well-defined. $\because$Because $L(a) = L[X]/(f)$ (Yukie 3.1.32), we have to check if $\Phi_1(f(a)) = 0$. $\Phi_1(f(a)) = f_{\Phi_1}(\Phi(a)) = f_\Phi(b_j) = 0$.
- (Proposition 1.3.4):
  - $(F, \leq)$: ordered field
  - R: real closure of F
  - R': real closed extension of F whose ordering extends that of F

  then there exists the unique F-homomorphism (F-algebra homomorphism) $\Phi\colon R \to R'$.
- $\because$
  1. Let

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\varphi\colon K \to R'; F \subset K \subset R(\text{intermediate field})\varphi \text{ preserves ordering}\} \tag{120}$$

  The ordering of F is the limitation of R.

  2. Define a partial order of $\mathcal{F}$ as $\begin{tikzcd} K_1 \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[dr, "\varphi_1"'] & K_2 \arrow[d, "\varphi_2"] \\ & R' \end{tikzcd}$ commutes.

3. (Illustration)
$$
\begin{tikzcd}
F \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[dr] & \underbrace{K}_{\text{moves}} \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d, "\varphi"] & R \\
& R' &
\end{tikzcd}
$$
4. Applying Zorn's lemma to $\mathcal{F}$, we get a field L and $\Phi\colon L \to R'$ to be maximal in $\mathcal{F}$.
5. $L = R$?
   (a) Assume that $L \neq R$ i.e. $L \subsetneq R$. (We will prove by contradiction.)
   (b) Pick $a \in R \setminus L$.
   (c) Using the constraction of (Lemma 1.3.3) for $L(a)$, we get
      – $f = \sum_{i=0}^{q} c_i X^i \in L[X]$: minimal polynomial over L
      – $a_1 < \cdots < a_n$: the roots of f in R such that $a = a_j$
      – $b_1 < \cdots < b_n$: the roots of f_Φ in R'
      – $\Psi\colon L(a) \to R'$: extension of Φ such that $\Psi(a) = b_j$.

      .
   (d) $\Psi\colon L(a) \to R'$ is order-preserving?
      i. Let $y \in L(a)$ and $y \geq 0$. (Aim: $\Psi(y) \geq 0$.)
      ii. Paying attention to "squareness $\iff$ positivity" in real closed field, we can choose $x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, z \in R$ as
         – $x_i^2 = a_{i+1} - a_i$, ($a_{i+1} - a_i > 0$ by (c))
         – $z^2 = y$.
      iii. Let
$$L_1 = L(a_1, \ldots, a_n, y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, z). \tag{121}$$
      iv. Using Lemma 1.3.3, we have $\Phi_1\colon L_1 \to R'$ extending Φ.
      v.
$$
\begin{aligned}
f_\Phi(\Phi_1(a_i)) &= \sum_{k=0}^{q} \Phi(c_k)\Phi_1(a_i)^k && (122)\\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{q} \Phi_1(c_k)\Phi_1(a_i)^k && (123)\\
&\overset{\boxed{\text{hom}}}{=} \Phi_1(\sum_{k=0}^{q} c_k a_i^k) && (124)\\
&= \Phi_1(f(a_i)) && (125)\\
&\overset{\boxed{a_i}}{=} \Phi_1(0) && (126)\\
&= 0. && (127)
\end{aligned}
$$
      vi. $\Phi_1(a_\bullet)$ are roots of f_Φ in R'. (From the discussion, $\Phi_1(a_i) \in \{b_1, \ldots, b_n\}$, but we don't know where it is.)
      vii.
$$\Phi_1(a_{i+1}) - \Phi_1(a_i) = \Phi_1(a_{i+1} - a_i) \overset{\boxed{\text{ii}}}{=} \Phi_1(x_i^2) = \Phi_1(x_i)^2 \geq 0. \tag{128}$$
      (we are now in real closed field!)
      viii. From (vii),
$$\Phi_1(a_1) \leq \cdots \leq_1 (a_n) \tag{129}$$
      holds. By (vi), $\Phi_1(a_\bullet)$ are roots of f_Φ. By (c), the roots of f_Φ are $b_1 < \cdots < b_n$. Hence, $\Phi_1(a_i) = b_i$.

ix. $\Phi_1(a) = \Phi_1(a_j) = b_j$.

x. $\Psi(a) = b_j$ (c, by construction) and $\Phi(a) = b_j$ hold. The behaviour of linear maps is determined by its generator, so $\Phi_1|_{L(a)} = \Psi$.

xi.

$$\Psi(y) = \Phi_1(y) = (\Phi_1(z))^2 \geq 0. \tag{130}$$

(The end of aim at (i).)

(e) $\Phi_1 \in \mathcal{F}$.

(f) $\Phi < \Phi_1$ in $\mathcal{F}$.

(g) This is contradiction because Φ was maximal in $\mathcal{F}$.

6. $L = R$. $\Phi\colon L \to R'$ is now a F-homomorphism $\Phi\colon R \to R'$.
7. This completes existence part.
8. (Uniqueness part): Let $\Phi\colon R \to R'$ satisfies the conditions.
9. Because R is an algebraic extension of F, $[R : F] < \infty$ (Yukie 3.1.18). By primitive element theorem, there exists $a \in R \setminus L$ such that $R = F(a)$.
10. Let $f = \sum_{i=0}^{q} c_i X^i \in F[X]$ be a minimal polynomial of a.
11. Let roots of f be $a_1 < \cdots < a_n$ and $a_j = a$.
12. By the corollary of Strum theorem (Cor. 1.2.12),

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \#\left\{x \in R; f(x) = 0\right\} &(131)\\ &= v(f, 1; -infty) - v(f, 1; +\infty) &(132)\\ &= v(f_\Phi, 1; -\infty) - v(f, 1; +\infty) &(133)\\ &= \#\left\{x \in R'; f_\Phi(x) = 0\right\}. &(134)\end{aligned}$$

13. By (12), let roots of f_Φ be $b_1 < \cdots < b_n$.
14. $\Phi(a_1), \ldots, \Phi(a_n)$ are roots of f_Φ.
15. By monotone of Φ,

$$\Phi(a_1) \leq \cdots \leq \Phi(a_n). \tag{135}$$

16. By (13,14,15), $b_i = \Phi(a_i)$.
17. This determines where the basis $a_\bullet$ goes to as $b_\bullet$, and the behaviour of Φ. Uniquness is proved.

- (Theorem 1.3.2):
  1. Every ordered field $(F, \leq)$ has a real closure.
  2. If R and R' are two real closures of $(F, \leq)$, there exists teh unique F-isomorphism $\Phi\colon R \to R'$.
- $\because$
  1. (First half)

(a) There exists an algebraic closure $\overline{F}$ of F. (Yukie 3.2.3)

(b)

$$\mathcal{E} = \left\{(K, \leq); F \subset K \subset \overline{F}, \text{ order-preserving}\right\}. \tag{136}$$

(c) Define a partial order on $\mathcal{E}$ $(K, \leq) \preceq (K', \leq)$ by $K \subset K'$ and the inclusion is order-preserving.

(d) Using Zorn's lemma on $\mathcal{E}$, there exists a maximal element $(R, \leq)$ on $\mathcal{E}$.

(e) R is real closed?

i. An R's positive element is square?

A. Assume there exists $a \in R$ is positive but not a square in R. (Aim: make a contradiction.)

B. Let

$$P = \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(c_i + d_i\sqrt{a})^2 \in R(\sqrt{a}); c_i, d_i \in R,\ b_i \geq_R 0\right\} \subset \overline{F} \tag{137}$$

        C. P is obviously cone.
        D. P is a proper cone. $\because$Assume

$$-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(c_i + d_i\sqrt{a})^2 \in R(\sqrt{a}). \tag{138}$$

        Take the element of 1 $(1 \perp \sqrt{a}!)$,

$$-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(c_i^2 + ad_i^2) \geq 0. \tag{139}$$

        Contradiction.
        E. By Lemma 1.1.7, P determines an ordering on $R(\sqrt{a})$ extending R.
        F. This contradicts the maximality of $(R, <)$.
    ii. (i) determines the unique ordering on R whose positive elements are squares of R.
    iii. Let K be a real field such that $R \subset K \subset \overline{F}$.
    iv. Squareness is preserved in inclusion, so K extends the ordering of R.
    v. This means $(R, \leq)(K, \leq)$ in $\mathcal{E}$.
    vi. Contradict to the maximality (d).
2. (Last half): follows the textbook.
    (a) Let R and R' are two real closures of $(F, \leq)$.
    (b) By porposition 1.3.4, there are two unique F-homomorphisms $\Phi\colon R \to R'$ and $\Phi'\colon R' \to R$.
    (c) By uniqueness, $\Phi' \circ \Phi = \mathrm{Id}_R$, $\Phi \circ \Phi' = \mathrm{Id}_{R'}$.