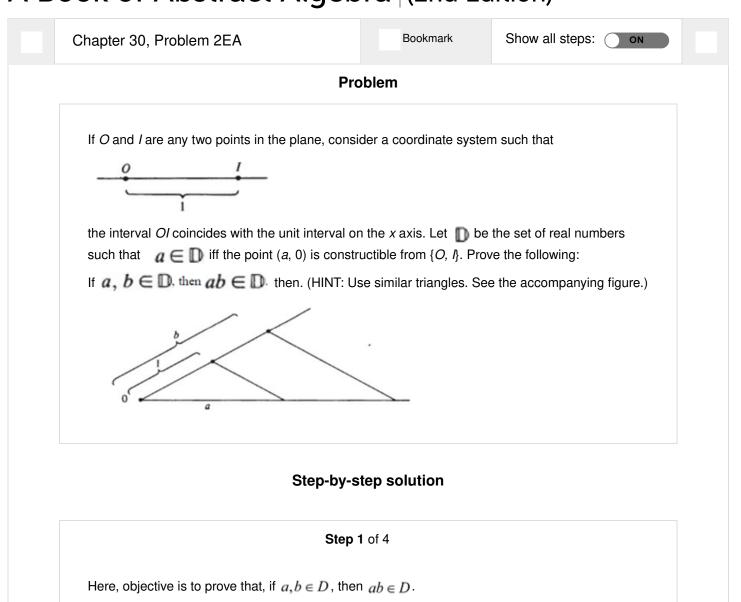
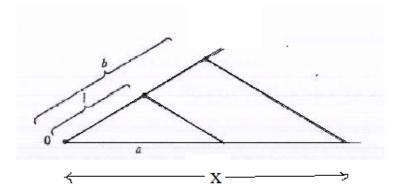
# A Book of Abstract Algebra (2nd Edition)



Consider $a \in D$ if and only if the point $(a,0)$ is constructible from $\{O,I\}$
Comment
Step 2 of 4
Constructible point:
Constructible point is either the end point of given unit segment or it is the intersection of two lines determined by previous constructible points.
Comment
<b>Step 3</b> of 4
D is a set of real numbers. Therefore, we can add, subtract, multiply any two points of them.
Let $a,b\in D$ , then the points $(a,0)$ and $(b,0)$ are constructible from $\{O,I\}$
Comment
<b>Step 4</b> of 4
Now, we have to prove that length $ab$ is constructed from the lengths $a$ and $b$
Consider the below figure:



# fig: multiplication

by observing, there exist two equal triangles.

a and b are constructible lengths.

using the property of similar triangles, we have

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{b}{x}$$

$$x = ab$$

Then, the length ab is constructible from  $\{O, I\}$ , which implies  $ab \in D$ 

Therefore, if  $a, b \in D$ , then  $ab \in D$ .

Hence, proved

Comment

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