A Book of Abstract Algebra | (2nd Edition)

Chapter 31, Problem 2ED

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Problem

Let a be a root of $x^3 - x + 1$, and b a root of $x^2 - 2x - 1$. Find c such that $\mathbb{Q}(a, b) = \mathbb{Q}(c)$.
(HINT: Use calculus to show that $x^3 - x + 1$ has one real and two complex roots, and explain why no two of these may differ by a real number.)

Step-by-step solution

There is no solution to this problem yet.

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