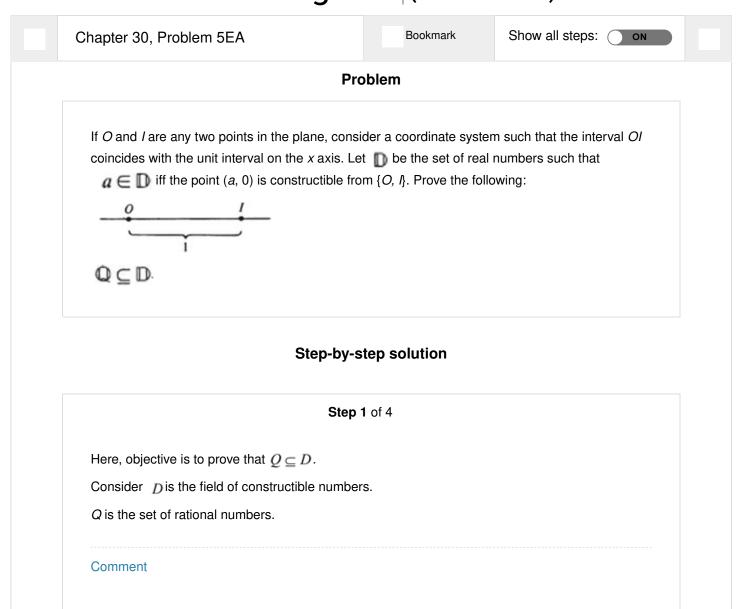
A Book of Abstract Algebra (2nd Edition)



Constructible point:

This point is either the end point of given unit segment or it is the intersection of two lines determined by previous constructible points.

Comment

Step 3 of 4

Consider the below figure:

 $a \in D$ then, the point (a,0) is constructible from $\{O,I\}$ and (p,0),(0,q) are constructible lengths.

Unit point B = (0,1)

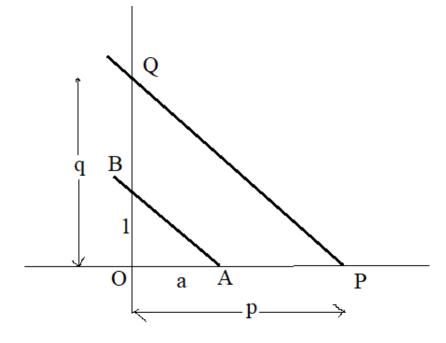


fig:construction of p/q

By observing there exist two similar triangles ΔAOB and ΔPOQ Using the property of similar triangles, we have Therefore, $a \in Q$, where $a = \frac{p}{q} (q \neq 0)$, Since $a = \frac{p}{q}$ is a rational number. Comment **Step 4** of 4 That means, the element $a = \frac{p}{n}$ is belongs to Q is the element of D, which implies $Q \subseteq D$. Hence, proved Comment

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