1 32 bits algebraic integers

Let A_0, A_1, A_2 and A_3 algebraic integers with levels 0, 1, 2 and 3:

$$A_0 = \pm b \tag{1.1}$$
$$A_1 = \pm c\sqrt{\pm d} \tag{1.2}$$
$$A_2 = \pm e\sqrt{f \pm g\sqrt{\pm h}} \tag{1.3}$$
$$A_3 = \pm i\sqrt{j \pm k\sqrt{l \pm m\sqrt{\pm n}}} \tag{1.4}$$

We will use fourteen different 32-bit natural numbers, where a goes in the denominators and $b, ...n$ in the numerators.

$$1 \leq a \leq 2^{32} - 1 \tag{1.5}$$
$$0 \leq b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n \leq 2^{32} - 1 \tag{1.6}$$

The signs are managed appart as extra boolean variables and there is one for each of the seven variables b, c, e, g, i, k and m.

1.1 N32, I32 and AI32

```
1  type N32 uint32 // range 0 - 0xffffffff
2
3  type I32 struct {
4    s bool // sign: true means negative
5    n N32  // positive value
6  }
7
8  type AI32 struct {
9    o *I32  // outside radical
10   i *I32  // inside radical square-free
11   e *AI32 // inside radical extension
12 }
```

In this list we define three 32 bit numbers in Golang code.
In line 1 we define the natural number $N32$ with a range of $0 < n \leq 2^{32} - 1$.
In line 3 we define the integer number $I32$, the number sign is negative if s is true and the number value always is a positive. If $I32$ is nil, then we assume the number is zero.
In line 8 we define the algebraci integer number $AI32$. The number is recursive with a value of

$$\pm o\sqrt{\pm i \pm e.o\sqrt{\pm e.i \pm e.e.o...}} \tag{1.7}$$

where each sign $\pm$ corresponds to its integer sign s of the values of integers o and i.

1.2 A_1 reduction

$$A_1 = \pm c\sqrt{\pm d} \tag{1.8}$$
$$d = p^2 d_1 \qquad \textbf{From } d \textbf{ find } p, d_1 \textbf{ where } d_1 \textbf{ is square-free or } 1 \tag{1.9}$$
$$A_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{case 1: if } c = 0 \vee d = 0 \\ \pm cp & \text{case 2: if } d_1 = +1 \\ \pm c\sqrt{\pm d} & \text{case 3: if } p = 1 \text{ (already reduced)} \\ \pm cp\sqrt{\pm d_1} & \text{case 4: otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{1.10}$$

For cases 1 and 2 we got A_1 degenerated into A_0. For case 3 nothing changed. For case 4 we got reduced A_1 with new values $c_1 = cp$ and d_1:

$$A_1 = \pm c_1\sqrt{\pm d_1} \tag{1.11}$$

1.3 A_2 reduction

$$A_2 = \pm e\sqrt{\pm f \pm g\sqrt{\pm h}} \tag{1.12}$$

$$h = p^2 h_1 \qquad \textbf{From } d \textbf{ find } p, h_1 \textbf{ where } h_1 \textbf{ is square-free or } 1 \tag{1.13}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{cases} 0 & case1 : \text{if } e = 0 \\ \pm e\sqrt{\pm f} & case2 : \text{if } g = 0 \vee h = 0 \\ \pm e\sqrt{\pm f \pm gp} & case3 : \text{if } h_1 = 1 \\ \pm e\sqrt{\pm f \pm g\sqrt{\pm h}} & case4 : \text{if } p = 1 \text{ nothing changed} \\ \pm e\sqrt{\pm f \pm gp\sqrt{\pm h_1}} & case5 : \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{1.14}$$

$$\tag{1.15}$$

For case 1 we have that A_2 degenerated into A_0 so we finish. For cases 2 and 3 we have that A_2 degenerated into A_1, so we proceed to go to reduce further this new A_1 as in previous section. For cases 4 and 5 we rewrite the A_2 with reduced values g_1 and square-free h_1:

$$A_2 = \pm e\sqrt{\pm f \pm g_1\sqrt{\pm h_1}} \tag{1.16}$$

$$g_1 = r^2 g_2 \qquad \textbf{From } g_1 \textbf{ found } r, g_2 \textbf{ where } r \textbf{ matches with next equation's} \tag{1.17}$$

$$f = r^2 f_1 \qquad \textbf{From } f \textbf{ found } r, f_1 \textbf{ where } r \textbf{ matches with previous equation's} \tag{1.18}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{cases} \pm e\sqrt{\pm f \pm g_1\sqrt{\pm h_1}} & case6 : \text{if } r = 1 \text{ nothing changed} \\ \pm er\sqrt{\pm f_1 \pm g_2\sqrt{\pm h_1}} & case7 : \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{1.19}$$

1.4 B, D, H, N

We define four numbers of increasing complexity:

$$B \equiv \frac{A_0}{a} \tag{1.20}$$

$$D \equiv \frac{A_0 + A_1}{a} \tag{1.21}$$

$$H \equiv \frac{A_0 + A_1 + A_2}{a} \tag{1.22}$$

$$N \equiv \frac{A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{a} \tag{1.23}$$

2 functions

Each of the radicals $r_0, ..., r_3$ has a function to read their corresponding signs and integers variables:

$$f_0 \equiv f(\pm b) \tag{2.1}$$

$$f_1 \equiv f(\pm c, d) \tag{2.2}$$

$$f_2 \equiv f(\pm e, f, \pm g, h) \tag{2.3}$$

$$f_3 \equiv f(\pm i, j, \pm k, l, \pm m, n) \tag{2.4}$$

Each $f_0, ... f_4$ reduces the values with gcd and root simplifications.

Each of the algebraic numbers B, D, H and N has a function to read their radicals functions as inputs:

$$f_B \equiv f(f_0(...), a) \tag{2.5}$$

$$f_D \equiv f(f_0(...), f_1(...), a) \tag{2.6}$$

$$f_H \equiv f(f_0(...), f_1(...), f_2(...), a) \tag{2.7}$$

$$f_N \equiv f(f_0(...), f_1(...), f_2(...), f_3(...), a) \tag{2.8}$$

Each $f_B, ... f_N$ adds the radicals reducing once more the variables with gcd root simplifications and now considering the denominator a.

3 Examples

3.1 f_B examples

$$\cos 0 = 1 \implies f_B(f_0(1), 1) \tag{3.1}$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \implies f_B(f_0(1), 2) \tag{3.2}$$

3.2 f_D examples

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \implies f_D(\emptyset, f_1(1, 2), 2) \tag{3.3}$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \implies f_D(f_0(-1), f_1(1, 5), 4) \tag{3.4}$$

3.3 f_H examples

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4} \implies f_H(\emptyset, \emptyset, f_2(1, 10, -2, 5), 4) \tag{3.5}$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \implies f_H(\emptyset, f_1(1, 6), f_2(1, 2, 0, 0), 4)* \tag{3.6}$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} \implies f_H(\emptyset, \emptyset, f_2(1, 2, 1, 3), 2) \tag{3.7}$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{15} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{30-6\sqrt{5}}}{8} \implies f_E(f_0(1), f_1(1, 5), f_2(1, 30, -6, 5), 8) \tag{3.8}$$

3.4 f_N examples

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}{2} \implies f_N(\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, f_3(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2), 2) \tag{3.9}$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}}{2} \implies f_N(\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, f_3(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3), 2) \tag{3.10}$$

$$\cos\frac{2\pi}{17} = \frac{-1+\sqrt{17}+\sqrt{34-2\sqrt{17}}+2\sqrt{17+3\sqrt{17}-\sqrt{170+38\sqrt{17}}}}{16} \tag{3.11}$$

$$\implies f_N(f_0(-1), f_1(1, 17), f_2(1, 34, -2, 17), f_3(2, 17, 3, 17, -1, 170, +38, 17), 16) \tag{3.12}$$

4 Operations with result B

4.1 NewB $B = B_1$

$$B_1 = \frac{\pm b_1}{a_1} \tag{4.1}$$

$$\textbf{Reduce } \{a, b\} = \{a_1/G, b_1/G\} \iff G = \gcd\{a_1, b_1\} > 1$$

$$= \frac{\pm b}{a} \tag{4.2}$$

4.2 AddBB $B = B_2 + B_3$

$$
\begin{aligned}
B_2 + B_3 &= \frac{\pm b_2}{a_2} + \frac{\pm b_3}{a_3} && (4.3)\\
&= \frac{\pm b_2 a_3 \pm b_3 a_2}{a_2 a_3} = \frac{q}{p} && (4.4)\\
&\textbf{Reduce } \{a_1, b_1\} = \{p/G, q/G\} \iff G = \gcd\{p, q\} > 1 \\
&= \frac{\pm b_1}{a_1} \textbf{ Solve as NewB} && (4.5)
\end{aligned}
$$

4.3 MulBB $B = B_2 \times B_3$

$$
\begin{aligned}
B_2 \times B_3 &= \frac{\pm b_2}{a_2} \times \frac{\pm b_3}{a_3} && (4.6)\\
&= \frac{\pm b_2 b_3}{a_2 a_3} = \frac{q}{p} && (4.7)\\
&\textbf{Reduce } \{a_1, b_1\} = \{p/G, q/G\} \iff G = \gcd\{p, q\} > 1 \\
&= \frac{\pm b_1}{a_1} \textbf{ Solve as NewB} && (4.8)
\end{aligned}
$$

4.4 InvB $B = 1/B_2$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{B_2} &= \frac{1}{\pm b_2/a_2} && (4.9)\\
&= \frac{\pm a_2}{b_2} = \frac{q}{p} && (4.10)\\
&\textbf{Reduce } \{a_1, b_1\} = \{p/G, q/G\} \iff G = \gcd\{p, q\} > 1 \\
&= \frac{\pm b_1}{a_1} \textbf{ Solve as NewB} && (4.11)
\end{aligned}
$$

5 Operations with result D

5.1 NewD $D = D_1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
D_1 &= \frac{\pm b_1 \pm c_1\sqrt{d_1}}{a_1} && (5.1)\\
&\textbf{Reduce } \{p, q, r\} = \{a_1/G, b_1/G, c_1/G\} \iff G = \gcd\{a_1, b_1, c_1\} > 1 \\
&= \frac{\pm q \pm r\sqrt{d_1}}{p} && (5.2)\\
&\textbf{Reduce } \{d\} = s^2 d_1 \iff s > 1 \\
&= \frac{\pm q \pm rs\sqrt{d}}{p} && (5.3)\\
&\textbf{Reduce } \{a, b, c\} = \{p/G, q/G, rs/G\} \iff G = \gcd\{p, q, rs\} \\
&= \frac{\pm b \pm c\sqrt{d}}{a} && (5.4)
\end{aligned}
$$

5.2 SqrtB $D = \sqrt{B_2}$

$$\sqrt{B_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pm b_2}{a_2}} \tag{5.5}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a_2 b_2}}{a_2} \tag{5.6}$$

$$\textbf{Set } \{a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1\} = \{a_2, 0, 1, a_2 b_2\}$$

$$= \frac{\pm b_1 \pm c_1\sqrt{d_1}}{a_1} \textbf{ Solve as NewD} \tag{5.7}$$

5.3 InvD $D = 1/D_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
1/D_2 &= \frac{a_2}{\pm b_2 \pm c_2\sqrt{d_2}} \\
&= \frac{\pm a_2 b_2 \mp a_2 c_2\sqrt{d_2}}{b_2^2 - c_2^2 d_2} \\
&\textbf{Set } \{a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1\} = \{b_2^2 - c_2^2 d_2, \pm a_2 b_2, \mp a_2 c_2, d_2\} \\
&= \frac{\pm b_1 \pm c_1\sqrt{d_1}}{a_1} \textbf{ Solve as NewD}
\end{aligned}$$

6 Operations with result H

6.1 $D_1 + D_2 \mapsto H$ ¡¡¡¡¡

$$D_1 + D_2 = \frac{\pm b_1 \pm c_1\sqrt{d_1}}{a_1} + \frac{\pm b_2 \pm c_2\sqrt{d_2}}{a_2} \tag{6.1}$$

$$= \frac{(\pm a_2 b_1 \pm a_1 b_2) \pm a_2 c_1\sqrt{d_1} \pm a_1 c_2\sqrt{d_2}}{a_1 a_2} \tag{6.2}$$

$$= \frac{\pm q \pm r\sqrt{d_1} \pm s\sqrt{d_2}}{p} \tag{6.3}$$

$$\textbf{where } \{p, q, r, s\} = \gcd\{a_1 a_2, (\pm a_2 b_1 \pm a_1 b_2), \pm a_2 c_1, \pm a_1 c_2\}$$

$$= \frac{\pm q \pm \sqrt{r^2 d_1 + s^2 d_2 \pm 2rs\sqrt{d_1 d_2}}}{p} \tag{6.4}$$

$$= \frac{\pm q \pm \sqrt{t \pm 2rsu\sqrt{h}}}{p} \tag{6.5}$$

$$\textbf{where } \{t\} = r^2 d_1 + s^2 d_2 \textbf{ and } \{u^2 h\} = d_1 d_2$$

$$= \frac{\pm q \pm v\sqrt{f \pm g\sqrt{h}}}{p} \tag{6.6}$$

$$\textbf{where } \{v^2 f\} = t \textbf{ and } \{v^2 g\} = 2rsu$$

$$= \frac{\pm d \pm e\sqrt{f \pm g\sqrt{h}}}{a} \tag{6.7}$$

$$\textbf{where } \{a, d, e\} = \gcd\{p, \pm q, \pm qv\}$$

$$\tag{6.8}$$

6.2 $\sqrt{C_1} = F_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{C_1} &= \sqrt{\frac{a_1\sqrt{c_1}}{b_1}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{a_1 b_1 \sqrt{c_1}}}{b_1} \\
&= \frac{m\sqrt{e_2\sqrt{c_1}}}{b_1} && a_1 b_1 = m^2 e_2 \\
&= \frac{a_2\sqrt{e_2\sqrt{c_1}}}{b_2} && (a_2, b_2) = gcd(m, b_1)
\end{aligned}$$

6.3 $C_1 + D_2 = F_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_1 + D_2 &= \frac{\pm a_1\sqrt{c_1}}{b_1} + \frac{\pm a_2\sqrt{c_2} \pm d_2}{b_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm a_1 b_2\sqrt{c_1} \pm a_2 b_1\sqrt{c_2} \pm d_2 b_1}{b_1 b_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm m\sqrt{c_1} \pm n\sqrt{c_2} \pm p}{o} && (\pm m, \pm n, \pm p, o) = gcd(\pm a_1 b_2, \pm a_2 b_1, \pm d_2 b_1, b_1 b_2) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{m^2 c_1 + n^2 c_2 \pm 2mn\sqrt{c1c_2}} \pm p}{o} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{q \pm 2mnr\sqrt{f_3}} \pm p}{o} && q = m^2 c_1 + n^2 c_2, c_1 c_2 = r^2 f_3 \\
&= \frac{s\sqrt{c_3 \pm e_3\sqrt{f_3}} \pm p}{o} && q = s^2 c_3, 2mnr = s^2 e_3 \\
&= \frac{a_3\sqrt{c_3 \pm e_3\sqrt{f_3}} \pm d_3}{b_3} && (a_3, b_3, \pm d_3) = gcd(s, \pm p, o)
\end{aligned}$$

6.4 $1/D_1 = D_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
1/D_1 &= \frac{b_1}{\pm a_1\sqrt{c_1} \pm d_1} \\
&= \frac{\pm a_1 b_1\sqrt{c_1} \mp b_1 d_1}{a_1^2 c_1 - d_1^2} \\
&= \frac{a_2\sqrt{c_1} \pm d_2}{b_2} && (a_2, b_2, d_2) = gcd(\pm a_1 b_1, \mp b_1 d_1, a_1^2 c_1 - d_1^2)
\end{aligned}$$

6.5 $\sqrt{D_1} = F_2$ editing...

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{D_1} &= \sqrt{\frac{\pm a_1\sqrt{c_1} \pm d_1}{b_1}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\pm b_1 d_1 \pm a_1 b_1\sqrt{f_2}}}{b_1} && f_2 = c_1 \\
&= \frac{m\sqrt{c_2 \pm e_2\sqrt{f_2}}}{b_1} && \pm b_1 d_1 = m^2 c_2, \pm a_1 b_1 = m^2 e_2 \\
&= \frac{a_2\sqrt{c_2 \pm e_2\sqrt{f_2}}}{b_2} && (a_2, b_2) = gcd(m, b_1)
\end{aligned}$$

6.6 $D_1 + D_2 = F_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_1 + D_2 &= \frac{\pm a_1\sqrt{c_1} \pm d_1}{b_1} + \frac{\pm a_2\sqrt{c_2} \pm d_2}{b_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm a_1 b_2\sqrt{c_1} \pm a_2 b_1\sqrt{c_2} \pm d_1 b_2 \pm d_2 b_1}{b_1 b_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm m\sqrt{c_1} \pm n\sqrt{c_2} \pm p}{o} && (\pm m, \pm n, \pm p, o) = gcd(\pm a_1 b_2, \pm a_2 b_1, \pm d_1 b_2 \pm d_2 b_1, b_1 b_2) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{m^2 c_1 + n^2 c_2 \pm 2mn\sqrt{c1 c_2}} \pm p}{o} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{q \pm 2mnr\sqrt{f_3}} \pm p}{o} && q = m^2 c_1 + n^2 c_2, c_1 c_2 = r^2 f_3 \\
&= \frac{s\sqrt{c_3 \pm e_3\sqrt{f_3}} \pm p}{o} && q = s^2 c_3, 2mnr = s^2 e_3 \\
&= \frac{a_3\sqrt{c_3 \pm e_3\sqrt{f_3}} \pm d_3}{b_3} && (a_3, b_3, \pm d_3) = gcd(s, \pm p, o)
\end{aligned}$$

6.7 $D_1 \times D_2 = F_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_1 \times D_2 &= \frac{\pm a_1\sqrt{c_1} \pm d_1}{b_1} \times \frac{\pm a_2\sqrt{c_2} \pm d_2}{b_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm a_1 a_2\sqrt{c_1 c_2} \pm a_1 d_2\sqrt{c1} \pm a_2 d_1\sqrt{c_2} \pm d_1 d_2}{b_1 b_2}
\end{aligned}$$

6.8 MulDD $D_1 \times D_2 \mapsto H$???

$$\begin{aligned}
D_1 \times D_2 &= \frac{\pm b_1 \pm c_1\sqrt{d_1}}{a_1} \times \frac{\pm b_2 \pm c_2\sqrt{d_2}}{a_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm b_1 b_2 \pm b_1 c_2\sqrt{d_2} \pm b_2 c_1\sqrt{d_1} \pm c_1 c_2\sqrt{d_1 d_2}}{a_1 a_2} \\
&= \frac{\pm a_1 a_2 m\sqrt{c_3}}{b_1 b_2} && c_1 c_2 = m^2 c_3 \\
&= \frac{\pm a_3\sqrt{c_3}}{b_3} && (\pm a_3, b_3) = gcd(\pm a_1 a_2 m, b_1 b_2)
\end{aligned}$$