

Abstract Algebra by Pinter, Chapter 29

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Chapter 29 on Degree of Field Extensions

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A. Examples of Finite Extensions

Q1

$x^2 + 2$ has root $i\sqrt{s}$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{2}) = \{a + bi\sqrt{2}\}$$

Q2

$$x = 2 + 3i$$

$$(x - 2)^2 = -9$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 13 = 0$$

$$\{a, bi\}$$

Q3

$$a = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$a^2 + 1 = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$a^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}(a) \implies \sqrt[3]{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(a)$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\therefore x^3 - 2 = 0$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 3$$

Basis for $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ is $\{1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}\}$

$$a^2 + (1 - \sqrt[3]{2}) = 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(a) \implies \mathbb{Q}(a) = \mathbb{Q}(a, \sqrt[3]{2})$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(a) : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})] = 2$$

Basis for $\mathbb{Q}(a)$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ is $\{1, a\}$. Thus basis for $\mathbb{Q}(a)$ over \mathbb{Q} is the products:

$$\{1, 2^{1/3}, 2^{2/3}, a, 2^{1/3}a, 2^{2/3}a\}$$

Q4

$$a = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$(a - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = 2$$

$$a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4} + 4^{2/3} - 2 = 0$$

$$a^2 = 2 + 2 \cdot 4^{1/3} - 4^{2/3}$$

$$a^2 \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}) \implies 4^{1/3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{4})$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\therefore x^3 - 4 = 0$$

$$[\mathbb{Q}(4^{\frac{1}{3}}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 3$$

Basis is $\{1, 4^{\frac{1}{3}}, 4^{\frac{2}{3}}\}$. From earlier $a^2 = 2 + 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4^{\frac{2}{3}}$ so $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}) : \mathbb{Q}(4^{\frac{1}{3}})] = 2$.

Note that $4^{\frac{1}{3}} \notin \mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{2}})$, otherwise $4^{1/3} = a + b2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ which is impossible, since squaring both sides would lead to a contradiction. So $\mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{2}}, 4^{\frac{1}{3}})/$

Basis for $\mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4^{\frac{1}{3}})$

$$\{1, 4^{\frac{1}{3}}, 4^{\frac{2}{3}}, 2^{\frac{1}{2}}, 4^{\frac{1}{3}}2^{\frac{1}{2}}, 4^{\frac{2}{3}}2^{\frac{1}{2}}\}$$

Q5

$$x^2 - 5 = 0 \implies [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$$

Let $\sqrt{7} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, then

$$\sqrt{7} = a + b\sqrt{5} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Squaring both sides we have

$$7 = a^2 + 2ab\sqrt{5} + 5b^2$$

This is a contradiction since re-arranging terms would mean $\sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Q}$ and hence a rational number for $a, b \neq 0$.

If $b = 0$, then $\sqrt{7} = a$ which is rational and if $a = 0$ then $\sqrt{7} = b\sqrt{5}$ or $\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 5b$, again a contradiction.

$$\implies \sqrt{7} \notin \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$$

$$x^2 - 7 = 0 \implies [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$$

$$\implies \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}) = \{a + b\sqrt{5} + c\sqrt{7} + d\sqrt{35} : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

Q6

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}) = \{a\sqrt{2} + b\sqrt{3} + c\sqrt{5} + d\sqrt{6} + e\sqrt{10} + f\sqrt{15} : a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

Q7

π is algebraic means it is the root of some polynomial in the field. Of degree 3 means the polynomial has degree 3 which is also the degree of the field.

Suppose $\pi \in \mathbb{Q}(\pi^3)$, then

$$\pi = a + b\pi^3$$

but this is impossible since π is transcendental over \mathbb{Q} and $\pi \neq \pi^3$.

This π is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(\pi^3)$ with

$$x^3 - \pi^3 = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\pi) = \mathbb{Q}(\pi^3, \pi)$$

$$x^3 - \pi^3 \in \mathbb{Q}(\pi^3)[x]$$

B. Further Examples of Finite Extensions

Q1

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \in F$$

$$a + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} + b \in F$$

$$\text{char } F \neq 2 \implies 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} \neq 0$$

$$\implies 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} \in F \implies \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} \in F$$

$$\sqrt{ab}(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) = a\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{a} \in F$$

$$b(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) = b\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{a} \in F$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{a}) - (b\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{b}) &= (a-b)\sqrt{b} \in F \\ \implies \sqrt{b} &\in F\end{aligned}$$

Likewise for \sqrt{a} .

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} &\in F(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}) \\ \sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b} &\in F(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) \\ \implies F(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}) &= F(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})\end{aligned}$$

Q2

$$\begin{aligned}F(\sqrt{a}) &= \{x + y\sqrt{a} : x, y \in F\} \\ \sqrt{b} &\in F(\sqrt{a}) \\ \sqrt{b} &= x + y\sqrt{a} \\ b &= x^2 + 2xy\sqrt{a} + y^2a\end{aligned}$$

which implies \sqrt{a} is rational, a contradiction.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{b} &\notin F(\sqrt{a}) \\ \implies [F(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}) : F] &= [F(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}) : F(\sqrt{a})][F(\sqrt{a}) : F] \\ &= [F(\sqrt{b}) : F][F(\sqrt{a}) : F] \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

Q3

Use sage.

Q4

$$\begin{aligned}a + b &= 7 \\ a &= 7 - b \\ (a - b)^2 &= (7 - 2b)^2 = 9 \\ 7 - 2b &= \pm 3 \\ 2b &= 10, 4 \\ b &= 5, 2 \\ a &= 2, 5 \\ \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}) \\ \{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}\}\end{aligned}$$

C. Finite Extensions of Finite Fields

Q1

$$a(x) = p(x)q(x) + r(x)$$

where $r(x) = 0$ or $\deg r(x) < \deg p(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\forall a(x) \in F[x], a(x) &= p(x)q(x) + r(x) \\ \implies \langle p(x) \rangle + a(x) &= \langle p(x) \rangle + r(x)\end{aligned}$$

$\deg r(x) < n$ and $F[x]/\langle p(x) \rangle \cong F(c)$

Q2

$p(x) = x^2 + x + 1$ is irreducible because $p(0) = 1$ and $p(1) = 1$.

Quotient field formed by $p(x)$ consists of all 1 degree polynomials of the form $a_0 + a_1x$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_2$.

There is a c st $p(c) = 0$, and

$$\mathbb{Z}_2(c) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[x]/\langle p(x) \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(c) &= c^2 + c + 1 = 0 \\ \implies c^2 &= c + 1 \end{aligned}$$

+	0	1	c	c + 1
0	0	1	c	c + 1
1	1	0	c + 1	c
c	c	c + 1	0	1
c + 1	c + 1	c	1	0

×	0	1	c	c + 1
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	c	c + 1
c	0	c	c + 1	1
c + 1	c + 1	c	1	c

Q3

$$p(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

$p(0) = 1, p(1) = 1 \implies p(x)$ is irreducible and has no roots in \mathbb{Z}_2 . $\deg p(x) = 3 \implies B = \{1, x, x^2\}$

Let there be a c such that $p(c) = 0$, then $\mathbb{Z}_2(c) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[x]/\langle p(x) \rangle$.

Q4

a is algebraic over F of degree n

$$\implies F(a) = \{a_0 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} : a_i \in F\}$$

There are q possible values for a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} each and so $|\{(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) : a_i \in F\}| = q^n$

$$\implies |F(a)| = q^n$$

Q5

Let $p(x) = x^2 - k$ where $k \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ then if $p(x)$ is reducible then $c^2 = k$.

From 23H, let $h : \mathbb{Z}_p^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ be defined by $h(\bar{a}) = \bar{a}^2$, then the range of h has $(p-1)/2$ and so is non-injective and non-surjective.

This means there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, such that there is no $c \in \mathbb{Z}_p : c^2 = k$, and so $p(x) = x^2 - k$ has no roots in \mathbb{Z}_p .

D. Degrees of Extensions

Q1

K forms an extension field over F with basis of dimension 1 $\iff K = F$.

Q2

$$L \subset K \implies \dim L < \dim K.$$

Dimensions cannot be the same or that would imply they are the same.

So L divides the order of K .

$$[K : F] = [K : L][L : F]$$

But $[K : F]$ is prime so L cannot exist.

Q3

$$a \in K - F \implies [F(a) : F] \leq [K : F]$$

But there are subfields of K except F since the extension order is prime so $K = F(a)$.

Q4

a

$$F(a, b) = (F(a))(b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [F(a, b) : F] &= [F(a, b) : F(a)][F(a) : F] \\ &= [F(a, b) : F(a)] \cdot m \end{aligned}$$

However $[F(b) : F] = n$ so $[F(a, b) : F] = [F(a, b) : F(b)][F(b) : F] = n$ Thus $[F(a, b)] = mx = ny$ and $\gcd(m, n) = 1 \implies [F(a, b) : F] = mn$.

b

$$K \subseteq F(a), F(b) : K = F(a) \cap F(b)$$

$$[F(a) : F] = [F(a) : K][K : F]$$

$$[F(b) : F] = [F(b) : K][K : F]$$

$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{[F(a) : K]}{[F(b) : K]}$$

Since $\gcd(m, n) = 1$, m and n share no divisors, and so they cannot be reduced.

But $[F(a) : F] = m$ and $[F(b) : F] = n$ so this means $[F(a) : K] = m$, $[F(b) : K] = n$ and since $[F(a) : F] = m$, so $K = F$.

Q5

The extension is finite and algebraic, so any $a \in F(a)$ forms a subfield of $F(a)$.

But $F(a)$ has no subfields so $F(a^n) = F(a)$.

Q6

$$p(a) = 0 \implies L = F(a) \subseteq K$$

$$\implies \deg p(x) = [L : F]$$

But,

$$\begin{aligned} [K : F] &= [K : L][L : F] \\ &= [K : L] \cdot \deg p(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\deg p(x) | [K : F]$$

E. Short Questions Relating to Degrees of Extensions

Q1

$$\frac{1}{a} \in F(a) \text{ and } a \in F\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \implies F(a) = F\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$p(x)$ is the minimum polynomial for a , then substitute $a + c$ or ac and the degree of the polynomial doesn't change.

Q2

$$p(x) = x - a, \deg p(x) = 1$$

Q3

If $c \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $\deg p(x) = 1$, thus

$$\deg p(x) > 1 \implies c \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

Q4

$$\begin{aligned} b(c) &= x^2 - \frac{m}{n} = 0 \\ p \mid m, p^2 \nmid m &\implies b(x) \text{ is irreducible} \\ &\implies \sqrt{m/n} \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{aligned}$$

Q5

$$b(x) = x^q - \frac{m}{n}$$

and Eisenstein's criteria still holds.

Q6

$F(a)$ is a finite extension of F , and $F(a, b)$ is a finite extension of $F(a)$.

$(r \cdot s)(x) = r(x)s(x)$, $(r \cdot s)(a) = 0$ and $(r \cdot s)(b) = 0$, so $F(a, b)$ is a finite extension of F since the degree of $r \cdot s$ is finite.

F. Further Properties of Degrees of Extensions

Q1

K is a finite extension of F , so all elements of K are also algebraic over F . So all algebraic extensions of K are also finite algebraic extensions of F .

$$[K(a) : F] = [K(a) : K][K : F]$$

Q2

$$\begin{aligned} [K(a) : F] &= [K(b) : F(b)][F(b) : F] \\ &\implies [F(b) : F] \mid [K(b) : F] \end{aligned}$$

Q3

$$p(x) = a_0 + \cdots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1}, a_i \in F$$

$p(b) = 0$ over F . Let minimum polynomial of K be $q(x)$ then

$$p(x) = s(x)q(x) + r(x)$$

therefore minimum polynomial for b over K is $r(x)$ and $\deg r(x) \leq \deg p(x)$

$$\implies [K(b) : K] \leq [F(b) : F]$$

Q4

$$\begin{aligned}[K(b) : K] &\leq [F(b) : F] \\ [K(b) : F] &= [K(b) : K][K : F] \\ [K(b) : F] &= [K(b) : F(b)][F(b) : F] \\ \implies [K(b) : K][K : F] &= [K(b) : F(b)][F(b) : F]\end{aligned}$$

But $[K(b) : K] \leq [F(b) : F]$

$$\implies [K : F] \geq [K(b) : F(b)]$$

Q5

The degree of the minimum polynomial does not divide the degree of $p(x)$, so when applying polynomial long division there will be a remainder left over, which $p(x)$ itself. So $p(x)$ is not divided by $q(x)$.

G. Fields of Algebraic Elements: Algebraic Numbers

Q1

$F(a, b)$ is algebraic extension, and $a + b, a - b, ab, a/b \in F(a, b)$

Q2

Every element of the set forms a closed field over F , so the set is a subfield of K which contains F .

Q3

All the coefficients belong to \mathbb{A} which are algebraic over \mathbb{Q} and hence form a finite extension of \mathbb{Q} .

Q4

$\mathbb{Q}_1(c)$ is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_1 and \mathbb{Q}_1 is a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q} \implies \mathbb{Q}_1(c)$ is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q} .

Q5

c is the root of a finite polynomial whose coefficients are in finite extensions of \mathbb{Q} , and so c forms a finite extension over $\mathbb{Q} \implies c \in \mathbb{A}$.