

Example of alg closed field

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \stackrel{\pi}{\subset} \mathbb{C} \stackrel{t}{\subset} \bigcup_n \mathbb{C}((t^{\frac{1}{n}})) = \overline{\mathbb{C}((t))} \stackrel{\mathbb{C}[[t]]}{\subset} \mathbb{C}[[t]]$$

Puisseux series

$$\bigcap_{n=0}^{+\infty} \mathbb{Q}_p \stackrel{\pi}{\subset} \mathbb{C}_p$$

$\mathbb{Q}_p \cdot \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ \mathbb{Z}_p

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{char } K = p: \quad \overline{\mathbb{F}_q} = \overline{\mathbb{F}_p} \quad (\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}_q}/\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}) = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$$

Task. $\textcircled{1}$ Prove they are alg closed. $(\mathbb{C}, \bigcup_n \mathbb{C}((t^{\frac{1}{n}})), \mathbb{C}_p)$
 $\textcircled{2}$ Find an element in each "c".

$\mathbb{Q}_p \cap \overline{\mathbb{Q}}: \text{https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1280053/explicit-description-of-bbb-q-p-cap-bar-bbb-q}$
 $\mathbb{C}_p \setminus \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}: \text{https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/123925/is-the-algebraic-closure-of-a-p-adic-field-complete}$
 $\text{https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/2430665/algebraic-closure-of-q-p-is-composite-of-bar-mathbbq-and-mathbbq-p}$
 $\text{https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/2153580/transcendental-numbers-in-mathbbq-p}$