Fields

Book I

Fields

Let F be a set containing distinct elements called 0 and 1 (thus $0 \neq 1$). Suppose addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are defined for all elements of F (except division by 0 is not defined).
Thus $a+b,\ a-b,\ ab,\ \frac{a}{d} \in F$ whenever $a, b, d \in F$ and $d \neq 0$.
Define $-a = 0 - a$.

If the following properties are satisfied by *all* elements $a, b, c, d \in F$ with $d \neq 0$, then F is a field.

$$a+b=b+a \qquad a+(b+c)=(a+b)+c \qquad ab=ba$$

$$a+0=a \qquad a(bc)=(ab)c \qquad 1a=a$$

$$a+(-a)=0 \qquad a(b+c)=ab+ac \qquad \frac{a}{d}d=a$$

$$a+(-b)=a-b$$

$\mathbb{Q}^{2\times 2} = \{2\times 2 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{Q}\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$ is not a field.

$0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ identity

$A + 0 = A$, $AI = A = IA$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ has no inverse. $A\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I$ has no solution for A.

Moreover, $AB \neq BA$ in general.

$\mathbb{Q}^{2\times 2}$ is a (non-commutative) ring with identity.

It has a subring $D = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} : a,d \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$ is a commutative subring with identity.

But D is not a field since it has non-invertible elements.

D has zero divisors: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. A field can never have zero divisors.

(If d is a zero divisor then $cd = 0$ where $c, d \neq 0$ so $\frac{0}{d} = \frac{cd}{d} = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)d = c \neq 0$, contradiction)

For a commutative ring R with identity, $0 \cdot \frac{1}{d} =$

being able to divide is stronger than having no zero divisors.

An example of a commutative ring with identity having no zero divisors but not a field (division fails in general) is $\mathbb{Z}$

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc}\begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{ad-bc} & \frac{-b}{ad-bc} \\ \frac{-c}{ad-bc} & \frac{a}{ad-bc} \end{bmatrix}$

Eg. $F = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 2b & a \end{bmatrix} : a,b \in \mathbb{Q} \right\} \subset \mathbb{Q}^{2\times 2}$ is a subring, containing $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

If $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 2b & a \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 2b & a \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^2-2b^2}\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ -2b & a \end{bmatrix}$ (Note: $a^2 - 2b^2 \neq 0$ since $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$)

Why is F a commutative subring? Elements of F have the form

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 2b & a \end{bmatrix} = aI + bS$ where $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ so $F = \{aI + bS : a,b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ is the span of $\{I, S\}$

in $\mathbb{Q}^{2\times 2}$ (F is a 2-dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{Q}^{2\times 2}$, a 4-dimensional vector space).

$$(aI+bS)(cI+dS) = acI + (ad+bc)S + bdS^2 = (cI+dS)(aI+bS) \quad , \quad S^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2I$$
$$= (ac+2bd)I + (ad+bc)S$$

Compare: $K = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2} : a,b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$. is a field.

$$(a+b\sqrt{2}) + (c+d\sqrt{2}) = (a+c) + (b+d)\sqrt{2}$$
$$(a+b\sqrt{2})(c+d\sqrt{2}) = ac + (ad+bc)\sqrt{2} + 2bd = (ac+2bd) + (ad+bc)\sqrt{2}$$

Note: $F \cong K$ (they are isomorphic)

An explicit isomorphism $\phi : K \to F$ is given by $\phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 2b & a \end{bmatrix} = aI + bS$.

ϕ is bijective

$$\phi(x+y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y)$$
$$\phi(xy) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$$

Similarly $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} : a,b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$ is a subring isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}$.

An isomorphism $\mathbb{C} \to \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} : a,b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ is $a+bi \longmapsto \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$ $(a,b \in \mathbb{R})$.

$\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] = \{ a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \}$

$\alpha = 5 + 3\sqrt{2}$, $\beta = 7 - \sqrt{2}$

$\alpha + \beta = 12 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$\alpha - \beta = -2 + 4\sqrt{2}$

$\alpha\beta = (5+3\sqrt{2})(7-\sqrt{2}) = 35 - 5\sqrt{2} + 21\sqrt{2} - 6 = 29 + 16\sqrt{2}$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{5+3\sqrt{2}}{7-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5+3\sqrt{2}}{7-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{7+\sqrt{2}}{7+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{35+5\sqrt{2}+21\sqrt{2}+6}{47} = \frac{41+26\sqrt{2}}{47} = \frac{41}{47} + \frac{26}{47}\sqrt{2}$$

Alternatively, $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \alpha\beta^{-1}$

in matrix representation: $\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}}_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{47}\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{47}\begin{bmatrix} 41 & 26 \\ 52 & 41 \end{bmatrix}$

$\beta \longmapsto \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$\beta^{-1} \longmapsto \frac{1}{47}\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Similar: $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}] = \mathbb{Q}[\theta]$, $\theta = \sqrt[3]{2}$.

$\{ a + b\theta : a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \}$ is not a field, not even a ring since it's not closed under multiplication.

$\mathbb{Q}[\theta] = \{ a + b\theta + c\theta^2 : a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q} \}$. <u>is</u> a field.

$\theta^3 = 2$

$\theta^4 = 2\theta$

$\theta^5 = 2\theta^2$

$\theta^6 = 4$

$\alpha = 5 + 3\theta$

$\beta = 7 - \theta$

$\alpha + \beta = 12 + 2\theta$

$\alpha - \beta = -2 + 4\theta$

$\alpha\beta = (5+3\theta)(7-\theta) = 35 - 5\theta + 21\theta - 3\theta^2$

$= 35 + 16\theta - 3\theta^2$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{5+3\theta}{7-\theta} = \boxed{a} + \boxed{b}\theta + \boxed{c}\theta^2 = \frac{251}{341} + \frac{182}{341}\theta + \frac{26}{341}\theta^2 = \frac{1}{341}\left(251 + 182\theta + 26\theta^2\right)$$

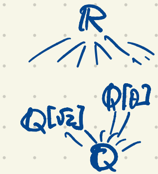
rational coefficients $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$

$\theta^3 = 2$

$\theta^3 - 2 =$

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

θ is a root of $x^3 - 2 = (x-\theta)(x^2 + \theta x + \theta^2)$



$$5 + 3\theta = (a + b\theta + c\theta^2)(7 - \theta)$$
$$= 7a + (7b - a)\theta + (7c - b)\theta^2 - 2c$$
$$= (7a - 2c) + (7b - a)\theta + (7c - b)\theta^2$$

Hopefully

$$\begin{aligned} 7a \quad\quad - 2c &= 5 \\ -a + 7b \quad\quad &= 3 \\ -b + 7c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 0 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 & 0 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 49 & -2 & 26 \\ -1 & 7 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 & 0 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 49 & -2 & 26 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 49 & -2 & 26 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -49 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 341 & 26 \end{array}\right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -49 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{26}{341} \end{array}\right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{251}{341} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{182}{341} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{26}{341} \end{array}\right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 182 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times\ 26 \\ \hline 294 \\ 98 \\ \hline 1274 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 341 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1023 \end{array}$$

$$-3 + 49 \cdot \frac{26}{341}$$
$$= -3 + \frac{1274}{341}$$
$$= \frac{-1023 + 1274}{341} = \frac{251}{341}$$

Check: $\frac{1}{341}(251 + 182\theta + 26\theta^2)(7 - \theta) = \frac{1}{341}(1757 + 1023\theta + 0\theta^2 - 52)$
$= \frac{1}{341}(1705 + 1023\theta)$
$= 5 + 3\theta$ ✓

$\mathbb{Q}[\theta]$ is a cubic field extension of $\mathbb{Q}$: it is a 3-dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{Q}$, with basis $1, \theta, \theta^2$.

Alternatively, use 3×3 matrices to represent elements of $\mathbb{Q}[\theta]$.

Take $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0&0&2\\ 1&0&0\\ 0&1&0 \end{bmatrix}$ to represent θ. $\quad T^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2&0&0\\ 0&2&0\\ 0&0&2 \end{bmatrix} = 2I$

$$E = \{ aI + bT + cT^2 : a,b,c \in \mathbb{Q} \} = \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & 2c & 2b\\ b & a & 2c\\ c & b & a \end{bmatrix} : a,b,c \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}}_{\text{This subring is a field.}} \subset \underbrace{\mathbb{Q}^{3\times 3}}_{\text{noncommutative ring with identity having zero divisors}}$$

$\mathbb{Q}[\theta] \cong E$ via the isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Q}[\theta] & \cong & E \\ \Psi & & \Psi \\ a+b\theta+c\theta^2 & \longmapsto & aI+bT+cT^2 \end{array}$$

Are there any fields "between" $\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$, or between $\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}[\theta]$?

Are there any fields "between" $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{C}$?

Suppose $\mathbb{R} \subset F \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a tower of fields (F is a subfield of $\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{R}$ is a subfield of F).

$\subseteq$ vs $\subset$ $\qquad$ '$\subset$' always means strict containment in this course.

$\leq$ vs $<$

Since $F \supset \mathbb{R}$, there exists $\alpha \in F$, $\alpha \notin \mathbb{R}$. Then $\alpha, 1$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{R}$, i.e. $\alpha \neq a\cdot 1$ for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$. However $\mathbb{C}$ is 2-dimensional over $\mathbb{R}$ with basis $1, i$ (every complex number is uniquely expressible as $z = a\cdot 1 + b\cdot i$ with $a,b \in \mathbb{R}$). So $1, \alpha$ is a basis for F. So $F = \mathbb{C}$.

Is there any field extension $\mathbb{C} \subset F$ with F 2-dimensional over $\mathbb{C}$?

No, but there do exist fields $F \supset \mathbb{C}$ which are infinite-dimensional extensions.

Consider the ring $\mathbb{C}[x] = \{$polynomials in x with complex coefficients$\}$

$$= \{ a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n \;:\; a_i \in \mathbb{C},\ n \geq 0 \}$$

This is a ring but not quite a field e.g.

$$\frac{5 + 7x + ix^2}{3 - (4+i)x + 43x^2} \notin \mathbb{C}[x]$$

$\mathbb{C}(x)$ = field of fractions of $\mathbb{C}[x]$

= field of rational functions in x with complex coefficients

Just like constructing $\mathbb{Q}$ from $\mathbb{Z}$.

Another example of this: We'll construct a countably infinite subfield of $\mathbb{R}$ containing π.

This contains the subring $\mathbb{Q}[\pi] = \{ a_0 + a_1\pi + a_2\pi^2 + \dots + a_n\pi^n \;:\; n \geq 0,\ a_i \in \mathbb{Q} \}$

$\pi \in \mathbb{Q}[\pi]$ has no (multiplicative) inverse in $\mathbb{Q}[\pi]$ since if

$$1 = \pi(a_0 + a_1\pi + a_2\pi^2 + \dots + a_n\pi^n) \qquad a_i \in \mathbb{Q},\ n \geq 0,$$

a contradiction since π is transcendental. (π would be a root of a nonzero polynomial $a_n x^{n+1} + a_{n-1}x^n + \dots + a_2x^3 + a_1x^2 + a_0x - 1$)

(Lindemann 1800's)

$\mathbb{Q}(\pi) = \{ \frac{a}{b} \;:\; a, b \in \mathbb{Q}[\pi],\ b \neq 0 \}$ is the field of quotients of the ring $\mathbb{Q}[\pi]$

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{ \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}],\ b \neq 0 \} = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ is already a field. $\sqrt{2}$ is algebraic: it is a root of a nonzero poly. $x^2 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

Every $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ is either algebraic or transcendental, never both.

$\underset{\text{countable}}{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \underset{\text{uncountable}}{\mathbb{R}} \subset \underset{\text{uncountable}}{\mathbb{C}}$

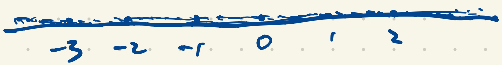
$\underbrace{\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{A}}_{\text{countable}} \subset \underset{\text{uncountable.}}{\mathbb{C}}$

$\mathbb{A} = \{\text{algebraic numbers}\}$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}[column sep=small] & & \mathbb{A} \arrow[dr, phantom, "\subset"] & \\ \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{A}\cap\mathbb{R} \arrow[urr, phantom, "\subset"] \arrow[drr, phantom, "\subset"] & & & \mathbb{C} \\ & & \mathbb{R} \arrow[ur, phantom, "\subset"] & \end{tikzcd}$$

$\mathbb{Q} = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, \ldots\}$

$$\begin{matrix} q_1+q_1x & q_1+q_2x & q_1+q_3x & \cdots \\ q_2+q_1x & q_2+q_2x & q_2+q_3x & \cdots \\ q_3+q_1x & q_3+q_2x & q_3+q_3x & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \end{matrix}$$



$\mathbb{Q}[\pi]$ is a countably infinite ring

so $\mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ is a countably infinite field.

Elements of $\mathbb{Q}(\pi) \subset \mathbb{R}$ look like

$$\frac{53.8\pi^3 - 17\pi + \frac{53}{7}}{42\pi^2 + 119\pi + \frac{103}{648}}$$

Compare: $\mathbb{Q}(e) \subset \mathbb{R}$, another countable subfield of $\mathbb{R}$.

Actually $\mathbb{Q}(e) \cong \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$. An isomorphism is $f(e) \longmapsto f(\pi)$ where $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$.

$\cong \mathbb{Q}(x)$ (x being an indeterminate ie. an $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{abstract} \\ \text{general} \\ \text{generic}\end{matrix}\right.$ symbol)

$\mathbb{Q}(x) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ evaluation

$\mathbb{Q}(x) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(e)$

$\mathbb{Q}(x) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ doesn't quite work eg. the image of $\frac{x^3+7x^2-3}{x^2-2} \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ is undefined; you can't evaluate this at $\sqrt{2}$.

But the evaluation maps at $\pi, e, \sqrt{2}, \cdots$

$$\left.\begin{matrix} \mathbb{Q}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\pi] \\ \mathbb{Q}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[e] \\ \mathbb{Q}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \\ \vdots \end{matrix}\right\} \text{all well-defined ring homomorphisms.}$$

If $\phi: R \to S$ where R, S are rings, we say ϕ is a <u>ring homomorphism</u> if
$$\left.\begin{aligned}\phi(a+b) &= \phi(a)+\phi(b)\\ \phi(ab) &= \phi(a)\phi(b)\end{aligned}\right\} \text{ for all } a,b \in R$$
We don't necessarily require $\phi(1)=1$; and in general the rings R, S may not have identity.
If R, S are rings with identity ($1_R \in R$, $1_S \in S$) we might consider only homomorphisms of rings with identity i.e. $\phi(1_R) = \phi(1_S)$.

* Suppose F, K are fields. If $\phi: F \to K$ is a ring homomorphism then either
(i) $\phi(F) = \{0\}$ i.e. $\phi(a) = 0$ for all $a \in F$, (trivial) or
(ii) ϕ is one-to-one i.e. $\phi(F) \subseteq K$ is a subfield isomorphic to F.

Any homomorphism $\mathbb{Q}(x) \to \mathbb{R}$ is either trivial or it has the form $\mathbb{Q}(x) \to \mathbb{Q}(a)$, $f(x) \mapsto f(a)$ is an evaluation at some transcendental number $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

We have ring homomorphisms $\mathbb{Q}[x] \to \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ ($n\times n$ complex matrices) where we evaluate at a matrix $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$, i.e. $f(x) \mapsto f(A)$
$$\tfrac{47}{3}x^2 + \tfrac{18}{11}x - \tfrac{41}{7} \mapsto \tfrac{47}{3}A^2 + \tfrac{18}{11}A - \tfrac{41}{7}I$$

(*) In a field F, every ideal is either $\{0\}$ or F.

An <u>automorphism</u> of a field F is an isomorphism $\phi: F \to F$. Eg

(i) Automorphisms of $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$? We want $\phi: \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \to \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ bijective with
$\phi(a+b) = \phi(a)+\phi(b)$, $\phi(ab) = \phi(a)\phi(b)$.

- The identity $\phi(x) = x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$
- Conjugation $\phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a - b\sqrt{2}$ for all $a,b \in \mathbb{Q}$. (This is algebraic conjugation, not complex conjugation).

These are the only automorphisms of $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$.

If $\phi : F \to F$ is any automorphism of a field F then

$\phi(0) = \phi(0+0) = \phi(0) + \phi(0) \Rightarrow \phi(0) = 0$

$\phi(1) = \phi(1 \cdot 1) = \phi(1) \cdot \phi(1)$ where $\phi(1) \neq \underbrace{0}_{\phi(0)}$ since ϕ is one-to-one. Multiply both sides by $\phi(1)^{-1}$ to get $\phi(1) = 1$.

$\phi(2) = \phi(1+1) = \phi(1) + \phi(1) = 1+1 = 2$

$\phi(3) = \phi(2+1) = \phi(2) + \phi(1) = 2+1 = 3$

So $3 + (-3) = 0$

$\underbrace{\phi(3)}_{3} + \underbrace{\phi(-3)}_{-3} = \phi(0) = 0$

If $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $n \neq 0$,

$\phi(n \cdot \frac{m}{n}) = \phi(m) = m$

$\underbrace{\phi(n)}_{n} \phi(\frac{m}{n}) \Rightarrow \phi(\frac{m}{n}) = \frac{m}{n}$. So $\phi(x) = x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{Q}$.

$\phi(\sqrt{2})^2 = \phi(\sqrt{2}^2) = \phi(2) = 2 \Rightarrow \phi(\sqrt{2}) = \pm\sqrt{2}$.

for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$

If $\phi(\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}$ then $\phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \phi(a) + \phi(b)\phi(\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{2}$

If $\phi(\sqrt{2}) = -\sqrt{2}$ then $\phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = \phi(a) + \phi(b)\phi(\sqrt{2}) = a + b(-\sqrt{2}) = a - b\sqrt{2}$.

If F is any field then $\operatorname{Aut} F = \{$all automorphisms of $F\}$ is a group under composition. Its identity is ι where $\iota : F \to F$, $\iota(x) = x$ for all $x \in F$ (the identity map).

$\operatorname{Aut} \mathbb{Q} = \{\iota\}$ is trivial.

$\operatorname{Aut} \mathbb{R} = \{\iota\}$ is trivial but why?

$\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \subset \mathbb{R}$ has two automorphisms.

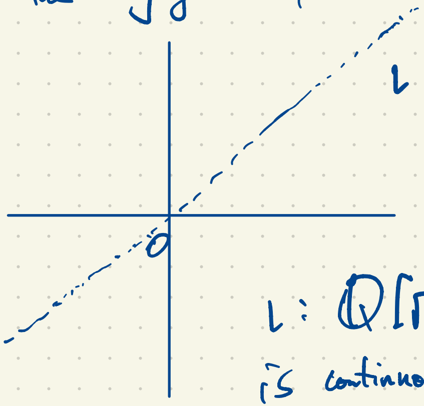
$\operatorname{Aut} \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ is a group of order 2.

$\operatorname{Aut} \mathbb{C}$ contains ι and τ = complex conjugation, $\tau(a+bi) = a - bi$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

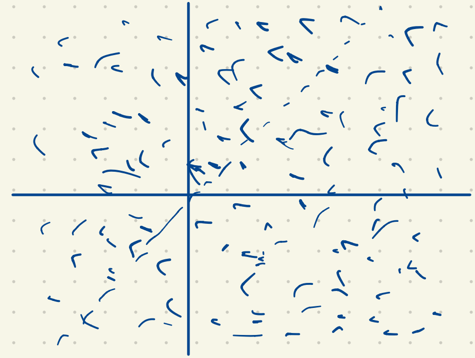
But $\operatorname{Aut} \mathbb{C}$ is uncountable. $\mathbb{C}$ has uncountably many automorphisms.

The only continuous automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}$ are ι, τ.

The conjugation $\phi \in \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ defined by $\phi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a-b\sqrt{2}$ $\quad (a,b\in\mathbb{Q})$ is badly discontinuous



$\iota : \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \to \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$
is continuous



graph of ϕ

ϕ is badly discontinuous.

$\mathbb{R}(x) = \{$rational functions of x with real coefficients$\}$ is a field.

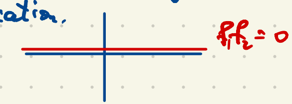
Can we replace "rational functions" with "functions" or "continuous functions" $\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$?

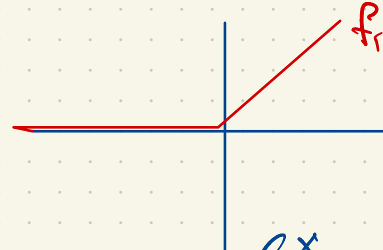
$\{$functions $\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}\}$

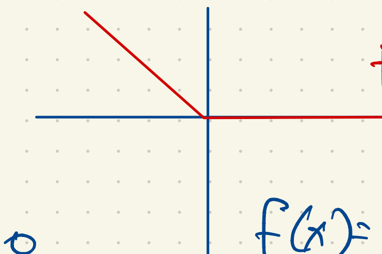
$\{$continuous functions $\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}\}$

are rings with zero divisors so they are not fields.

Commutative rings with identity under pointwise multiplication.







$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$f_1 f_2 = 0$ but f_1, f_2 are nonzero functions.

How do we check that $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is irreducible (i.e. in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$)?

eg. $f(x) = x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$

If $f(x) = \underbrace{(x^2+ax+b)}_{\substack{\text{degree } 2 \\ \text{in } \mathbb{Z}[x]}} \underbrace{(x^2+cx+d)}_{\substack{\text{degree } 2 \\ \text{in } \mathbb{Z}[x]}}$ then $bd = 1$ implies $b = d = \pm 1$. If $b = d = 1$ then $f(x) = (x^2+ax+1)(x^2-ax+1)$ has no x term, a contradiction.

$a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Z}$

If $b = d = -1$ then $f(x) = (x^2+ax-1)(x^2-ax-1)$ has no x term, again a contradiction.

If $f(x) = (x+a)(x^3+bx^2+cx+d)$ where $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $ad = 1$ so $a = d = \pm 1$, but $\left.\begin{array}{l} f(1) = 4 \\ f(-1) = 2 \end{array}\right\}$ so ± 1 are not roots of $f(x)$.

So $f(x)$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$; so $f(x)$ is irreducible also in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Why do we care about automorphisms of fields?

Historically the study of fields originated in questions about finding roots of polynomials.

The roots of ax^2+bx+c $(a \neq 0)$ are $\dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$.

Similarly the roots of ax^3+bx^2+cx+d $(a \neq 0)$ are given explicitly using formulas of a,b,c,d using $+, -, \times, \div$ and extracting square roots and cube roots.

Similarly for polynomials of degree 4. But for degree ≥ 5, no such formula exists. The reason is found in group theory. Galois theory gives the connection between fields and groups. Given a polynomial $f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ then $f(x) = (x-r_1)(x-r_2)\cdots(x-r_n)$ where $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{C}$. The roots lie in $F = \mathbb{Q}(r_1, \dots, r_n) \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let $G = \operatorname{Aut} F$. G permutes $r_1, \dots, r_n$ (in particular G is a subgroup of $\underbrace{S_n}_{\text{order } n!}$).

If F is a field then $F[a]$ = ring of all polynomials in "a" with all coefficients in F.
= the smallest ring containing F and a

$F(a)$ = the field of all rational functions in "a" with coefficients in F
= the smallest field extension of F containing a.

You can do all this for more than one element a e.g.

$F[a_1,\dots,a_k]$ = the ring of all polynomials in $a_1,\dots,a_k$ with coefficients in F
= the smallest ring containing F and $a_1,\dots,a_k$
= the ring generated by $F, a_1,\dots,a_k$

$F(a_1,\dots,a_k)$ = the field extension of F generated by $a_1,\dots,a_k$ together with F.

eg. $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] = \{a_0+a_1\sqrt{2}+a_2\sqrt{2}^2+a_3\sqrt{2}^3+\dots+a_m\sqrt{2}^m : m\geq 0,\ a_i\in\mathbb{Q}\} = \{a+b\sqrt{2} : a,b\in\mathbb{Q}\}$

$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$ since $\sqrt{2}$ is algebraic.

$E=\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}]$ ... is this a field? $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{5}+d\sqrt{10} : a,b,c,d\in\mathbb{Q}\}$

eg. $\alpha=\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}\in\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}]$ is a root of a polynomial $f(x)\in\mathbb{Q}[x]$, in fact $f(x)\in\mathbb{Z}[x]$.

In fact $\alpha\notin\mathbb{Q}$ (why?)

$\alpha=\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$
$\alpha^2 = 7+2\sqrt{10}$
$\alpha^2-7 = 2\sqrt{10}$
$\alpha^4-14\alpha^2+49 = 40$
$\alpha^4-14\alpha^2+9=0$

Candidate: x^4-14x^2+9

You can check that this poly. is irred. in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ (using steps we used on Friday Sept 13).

$f(x)=x^4-14x^2+9$ is the minimal polynomial of α over $\mathbb{Q}$ in the sense that a polynomial $g(x)\in\mathbb{Q}[x]$ has α as a root iff $f(x)\mid g(x)$ ie. $g(x)=u(x)f(x)$, $u(x)\in\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Proof: If $g(x)=u(x)f(x)$ for some $u(x)\in\mathbb{Q}[x]$ then $g(\alpha)=u(\alpha)\underbrace{f(\alpha)}_{0}=0$ ie. $g(x)$ is a poly. with coeffs in $\mathbb{Q}$ having α as a root. Conversely, suppose $g(x)\in\mathbb{Q}[x]$ having α as a root. Then $g(x)=q(x)f(x)+r(x)$ with $q(x),r(x)\in\mathbb{Q}[x]$, $\deg r(x)<4$.

Now $\underbrace{g(\alpha)}_{0}=q(\alpha)\underbrace{f(\alpha)}_{0}+r(\alpha)=0 \Rightarrow r(\alpha)=0$.

If $r(x)\neq 0$ then take
$d(x)=\gcd(f(x),r(x)) = a(x)f(x)+b(x)r(x)$ by Euclid's Algorithm
$d(\alpha)=a(\alpha)\cancel{f(\alpha)}+b(\alpha)\cancel{r(\alpha)}=0$.
Contradiction since $f(x)$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

If $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ is algebraic (α is a root of coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}$) then there is a unique minimal polynomial $m_\alpha(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ of smallest degree which is monic i.e. its leading coeff. is 1.

The minimal poly. of $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$ is $x^4-14x^2+9 = (x^4-14x^2+49)-40 = (x^2-7)^2-40 = (x^2-7+2\sqrt{10})(x^2-7-2\sqrt{10})$

$= (x-(-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}))(x-(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}))(x-(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}))(x-(-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}))$

$= (x+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5})(x-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5})(x-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5})(x+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5})$

The roots $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$, $-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}$, $-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$, $\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt{7-2\sqrt{10}} = -\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$ since $(-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5})^2 = 7-2\sqrt{10}$
$(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5})^2 = 7-2\sqrt{10}$

$\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$ since $(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5})^2 = 7+2\sqrt{10}$
$(-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5})^2 = 7+2\sqrt{10}$

$\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ by Euclid's argument

If $\sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n}$, $m,n \in \mathbb{Z}$ in lowest terms i.e. $\gcd(m,n)=1$ then $m^2 = 2n^2$ is even so $m = 2r$, $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, $4r^2 = 2n^2$, $n^2 = 2r^2$ is even so n is even, a contradiction.

The same argument shows $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10} \notin \mathbb{Q}$.

$\pm\sqrt{2}\pm\sqrt{5} \notin \mathbb{Q}$, since their squares are $7 \pm 2\sqrt{10} \notin \mathbb{Q}$.

This gives another explanation why x^4-14x^2+9 is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

$E = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}] = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$, $\alpha = \sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$

$\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{5}+d\sqrt{10} : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$\mathbb{Q}[\alpha] = \{a+b\alpha+c\alpha^2+d\alpha^3 : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

This equality is explained as follows: $E = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}] = \{a+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{5}+d\sqrt{10} : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ is a 4-dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{Q}$ with basis $\{1,\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5},\sqrt{10}\}$.

$E \supseteq \mathbb{Q}[\alpha] = \{a+b\alpha+c\alpha^2+d\alpha^3 : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, $\alpha^4-14\alpha^2+9=0$ so

$\alpha^4 = 14\alpha^2-9$
$\alpha^5 = 14\alpha^3-9\alpha$
$\alpha^6 = 14\alpha^4-9\alpha^2 = 14(14\alpha^2-9)-9\alpha^2 = 187\alpha^2-126$

There is no nonzero $(a,b,c,d) \in \mathbb{Q}^4$ with $a+b\alpha+c\alpha^2+d\alpha^3=0$

So $1,\alpha,\alpha^2,\alpha^3$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$.

An important class of examples of fields is: (algebraic) <u>number fields</u> are finite-dimensional extensions $E \supseteq \mathbb{Q}$ eg.

$$\mathbb{Q},\ \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}],\ \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}],\ \mathbb{Q}[i],\ \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{-13}],\ \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]=\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}],\ \text{etc.}$$
$$\alpha=\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}$$

$\langle\sigma\rangle=\{\iota,\sigma\}$
$\langle\tau\rangle=\{\iota,\tau\}$
$\langle\sigma\tau\rangle=\{\iota,\sigma\tau\}$
$\langle\iota\rangle=\{\iota\}$

Not $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{C}$ which are infinite-dimensional over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{11}, \sqrt{13}, \ldots$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & E=\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}] \arrow[dl, dash, "2"'] \arrow[d, dash, "2"] \arrow[dr, dash, "2"] & \\
\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \arrow[dr, dash, "2"'] & \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{5}] \arrow[d, dash, "2"] & \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{10}] \arrow[dl, dash, "2"] \\
 & \mathbb{Q} &
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & G=\operatorname{Aut}E=\langle\sigma,\tau\rangle \arrow[dl, dash, "2"'] \arrow[d, dash, "2"] \arrow[dr, dash, "2"] & \\
\langle\sigma\rangle \arrow[dr, dash, "2"'] & \langle\tau\rangle \arrow[d, dash, "2"] & \langle\sigma\tau\rangle \arrow[dl, dash, "2"] \\
 & \langle\iota\rangle &
\end{tikzcd}$$

There is a one-to-one Galois <u>correspondence</u> between subgroups of $G=\operatorname{Aut}E$ and subfields of E.

Corresponding to every subfield $K\le E$, we have the subgroup $G_K=\{\phi\in\operatorname{Aut}E : \phi$ fixes every element of $K\}$

This diagram is a Hasse diagram showing <u>all</u> subfields of E.
This fact is not quite obvious.

$$\begin{tikzcd} H \arrow[d, dash, "k"'] \\ L \end{tikzcd}$$

$k=[H:L]$ = index of L in H
= number of (left) cosets of L in H
$=\dfrac{|H|}{|L|}$

$$\operatorname{Aut}E=\{\underset{\text{identity}}{\iota},\ \sigma,\ \tau,\ \overset{=\tau\sigma}{\sigma\tau}\}\qquad \sigma^2=\iota,\quad \tau^2=\iota$$

$$\phi(2)=2$$
$$\phi(\sqrt{2})\phi(\sqrt{2})=\phi(\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt{2})=2 \implies \begin{aligned}\phi(\sqrt{2})&=\pm\sqrt{2}\\ \phi(\sqrt{5})&=\pm\sqrt{5}\\ \phi(\sqrt{10})&=\pm\sqrt{10}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma(\sqrt{10})=\sigma(\sqrt{2}\sqrt{5})=\sigma(\sqrt{2})\sigma(\sqrt{5})=\sqrt{2}(-\sqrt{5})=-\sqrt{10}$$

a	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{10}$
$\iota(a)$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{10}$
$\sigma(a)$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{5}$	$-\sqrt{10}$
$\tau(a)$	1	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{5}$	$-\sqrt{10}$
$\sigma\tau(a)$	1	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{10}$

$\operatorname{Aut}E$ is the Klein four-group.

Every automorphism $\phi: E\to E$ satisfies $\phi(a)=a$ for all $a\in\mathbb{Q}$.
So ϕ is determined by $\phi(\sqrt{2})$, $\phi(\sqrt{5})$, $\phi(\sqrt{10})$.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(a\cdot1+b\sqrt{2}+c\sqrt{5}+d\sqrt{10}) &= \phi(a\cdot1)+\phi(b\sqrt{2})+\phi(c\sqrt{5})+\phi(d\sqrt{10})\\ &= \phi(a)\phi(1)+\phi(b)\phi(\sqrt{2})+\phi(c)\phi(\sqrt{5})+\phi(d)\phi(\sqrt{10})\\ &= a+b\phi(\sqrt{2})+c\phi(\sqrt{5})+d\phi(\sqrt{10})\end{aligned}$$

$a,b,c,d\in\mathbb{Q}$

If $F \subseteq E$ is a subfield (F is a subfield of ″, i.e. E is an extension of F) then E is a vector space over F. The <u>dimension</u> of E over F is the <u>degree</u> of E over F, denoted $[E : F]$.

eg. $[\mathbb{C} : \mathbb{R}] = 2$ with basis $\{1, i\}$.

$[\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$ with basis $\{1, \sqrt{2}\}$.

$[\underbrace{\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}]}_{E} : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$ with basis $\{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10}\}$ or $\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\}$ where $\alpha = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$

$[E : \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]] = 2$ with basis $\{1, \sqrt{5}\}$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2},\sqrt{5}] \arrow[d, dash, "2"'] \arrow[dd, dash, bend right, "4"'] & \text{basis } \{1,\sqrt{5}\} \\
\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \arrow[d, dash, "2"'] & \text{basis } \{1,\sqrt{2}\} \\
\mathbb{Q} &
\end{tikzcd}$$

basis $\{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10}\}$

Elements of E have the ~~form~~

$$a + b\sqrt{2} + c\sqrt{5} + d\sqrt{10} = (a + b\sqrt{2})1 + (c + d\sqrt{2})\sqrt{5}.$$

<u>Theorem</u> If $F \subseteq K \subseteq E$ is a tower of fields (i.e. subfields/extensions) then $[E:F] = [E:K][K:F]$.

In fact if $[K:F] = m$ with basis $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ for K over F

and $[E:K] = n$ ″ ″ $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$ for E over K

then $\{\alpha_i \beta_j : 1 \le i \le m,\ 1 \le j \le n\}$ is a basis for E over F.

One of these is in $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$:

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

let $\alpha = \sqrt{2 + 3\sqrt{2}} \notin \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$. (but this is not yet clear)

Let $\alpha = \sqrt{2+3\sqrt{2}}$. Then α is algebraic. Find the minimal poly. of α over $\mathbb{Q}$ (the unique monic poly. of smallest degree in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ having α as a root).

$\alpha = \sqrt{2+3\sqrt{2}}$

$\alpha^2 = 2+3\sqrt{2}$

$\alpha^2 - 2 = 3\sqrt{2}$

$\alpha^4 - 4\alpha^2 + 4 = 18$

$\alpha^4 - 4\alpha^2 - 14 = 0$

$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 - 14$ is the minimal poly. of α over $\mathbb{Q}$.
To see this, we need to check that $f(x)$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ (equivalently, in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$).

The four roots of $f(x)$ in $\mathbb{C}$ are

$\alpha = \sqrt{2+3\sqrt{2}}$

$-\alpha = -\sqrt{2+3\sqrt{2}}$

$\beta = \sqrt{2-3\sqrt{2}}$

$-\beta = -\sqrt{2-3\sqrt{2}}$

$\beta = \sqrt{2-3\sqrt{2}}$

$\beta^2 = 2-3\sqrt{2}$

$\beta^2 - 2 = -3\sqrt{2}$

$\beta^4 - 4\beta^2 + 4 = 18$

$\beta^4 - 4\beta^2 - 14 = 0$

So $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 - 14$
$= (x-\alpha)(x+\alpha)(x-\beta)(x+\beta)$ in $\mathbb{C}[x]$

where $(x-\alpha)(x+\alpha) = x^2 - \alpha^2 = x^2 - (2+3\sqrt{2}) \notin \mathbb{Q}[x]$

$(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) \notin \mathbb{Q}[x]$.

$\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}[\alpha] = \{a + b\alpha + c\alpha^2 + d\alpha^3 : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$
has $\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\}$ as a basis over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$\alpha^4 = 4\alpha^2 + 14$

$\alpha^5 = 4\alpha^3 + 14\alpha^2$

$\alpha^6 = 4\alpha^4 + 14\alpha^3 = 4(4\alpha^2+14) + 14\alpha^3 = 14\alpha^3 + 16\alpha^2 + 56$

$[\mathbb{Q}[\alpha] : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{Q}[\alpha] \\ 2\,| \\ \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}] \\ 2\,| \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \quad \xleftrightarrow{\text{Galois correspondence}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \langle\sigma\rangle = \mathrm{Aut}\,E \\ 2\,| \\ \langle\iota\rangle \end{array}$$

$\alpha^2 = 2+3\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{3}\alpha^2 - \frac{2}{3} \in \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$

What are the automorphisms of $E = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$? ι = identity, $\iota(x) = x$, is an automorphism.
A function σ mapping $\alpha \longmapsto -\alpha$ is an automorphism.

$\sigma(\alpha^2) = \sigma(\alpha\alpha) = \sigma(\alpha)\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma(\alpha)^2$

Note: $\sigma(a + b\alpha + c\alpha^2 + d\alpha^3) = \sigma(a) + \sigma(b\alpha) + \sigma(c\alpha^2) + \sigma(d\alpha^3) = \sigma(a) + \sigma(b)\sigma(\alpha) + \sigma(c)\sigma(\alpha)^2 + \sigma(d)\sigma(\alpha)^3$
$(a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q})$
$= a - b\alpha + c\alpha^2 - d\alpha^3$

Note: $\sigma^2 = \iota$

$\alpha = \sqrt{2+3\sqrt{2}}$
$-\alpha = -\sqrt{2+3\sqrt{2}}$
$\beta = \sqrt{2-3\sqrt{2}}$
$-\beta = -\sqrt{2-3\sqrt{2}}$

There is also an automorphism $\phi: \alpha \mapsto \beta$. (There is only one such automorphism.) of $\mathbb{C}$

$\phi(a+b\alpha+c\alpha^2+d\alpha^3) = a+b\beta+c\beta^2+d\beta^3$ for all $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}$.

This is $\phi(x)$, $x \in E = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$. What is $\phi^2(x)$?

$\phi^2(a+b\alpha+c\alpha^2+d\alpha^3) = ?$

$\phi^2(\alpha) = \phi(\phi(\alpha)) = \phi(\beta) = ?$

First write β in the standard form $(*)+(*)\alpha+(*)\alpha^2+(*)\alpha^3$. This is impossible.

Any automorphism of $E = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ must map α to a root of $f(x) = x^4-4x^2-14$. Why?

$\alpha^4-4\alpha^2-14=0$

Apply $\phi \in \operatorname{Aut} E$ to both sides.

$$\phi(\alpha^4-4\alpha^2-14) = \phi(0) = 0$$
$$\phi(\alpha^4) - 4\phi(\alpha^2) - \phi(14) = 0$$
$$\phi(\alpha)^4 - 4\phi(\alpha)^2 - 14 = 0$$
$$f(\phi(\alpha)) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(\alpha) \in \{\pm\alpha, \pm\beta\}.$$

But if $\phi(\alpha) = \beta$ then $\phi \notin \operatorname{Aut} E$.

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\quad$ $\beta \notin \mathbb{R}$

Actually $E = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ has only two automorphisms $1, \sigma$.

The extension $E \supset \mathbb{Q}$ does not contain all the roots of $f(x) = x^4-4x^2-14$.

An extension $F[\alpha] \supseteq F$ is <u>normal</u> if $F[\alpha]$ contains all the roots of the min. poly. $f(x)$ of α over F.

How do you construct a matrix A having a prescribed characteristic polynomial $f(x)$ ie. $f(A)=0$. (Cayley-Hamilton Theorem). i.e. find a companion matrix for a given poly. $f(x)$.

From first principles: given $f(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x + 5$. (Pretend $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is irreducible.)

If θ is a root of $f(x)$ then $E = \mathbb{Q}[\theta] = \{a + b\theta + c\theta^2 : a,b,c \in \mathbb{Q}\} \supset \mathbb{Q}$ is an extension of degree 3, with basis $1, \theta, \theta^2$. The multiplication by θ ie. $E \to E$, $x \mapsto \theta x$ is a linear transformation since

$$\theta(rx+sy) = r\theta(x) + s\theta(y) \quad \text{for all } r,s \in \mathbb{Q};\ x,y \in E.$$

Write down the matrix of this linear transformation with respect to our basis by taking the images of the three basis vectors as the columns of the matrix.

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \theta \cdot 1 &= \theta = 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot \theta + 0 \cdot \theta^2 \\ \theta \cdot \theta &= \theta^2 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \theta + 1 \cdot \theta^2 \\ \theta \cdot \theta^2 &= \theta^3 = -5 \cdot 1 + 9 \cdot \theta - 7 \cdot \theta^2 \end{aligned}\right\} \Rightarrow$$

the matrix of θ with respect to our basis is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

An isomorphism $\mathbb{Q}[\theta] \to \mathbb{Q}[A] \subset \mathbb{Q}^{3\times 3}$ is given by $a + b\theta + c\theta^2 \mapsto aI + bA + cA^2$.

Eg. find the minimal poly. of $\alpha = \sqrt{17 + 12\sqrt{2}}$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 17 + 12\sqrt{2}$$
$$\alpha^2 - 17 = 12\sqrt{2}$$
$$\alpha^4 - 34\alpha^2 + 289 = 288$$
$$\alpha^4 - 34\alpha^2 + 1 = 0$$

α is a root of $x^4 - 34x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + ax \pm 1)(x^2 - ax \pm 1) = (x^2 \pm 1 + ax)(x^2 \pm 1 - ax) = (x^2 \pm 1)^2 - (ax)^2$

$$= x^4 \pm 2x^2 + 1 - a^2x^2$$

$$x^4 - 34x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + 6x + 1)(x^2 - 6x + 1)$$

Roots of $x^2 - 6x + 1$ are

$$\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-4}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

Check: $x^2 - 6x + 1$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ and α is a root of this so the minimal polynomial of α is $x^2 - 6x + 1$.

If $x^2 - 6x + 1$ is reducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ then it's reducible in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ as $x^2 - 6x + 1 = (x \pm 1)(x \pm 1)$

Eg. $\alpha = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$

$\alpha^2 = 2+\sqrt{2}$

$\alpha^2 - 2 = \sqrt{2}$

$\alpha^4 - 4\alpha^2 + 4 = 2$

$\alpha^4 - 4\alpha^2 + 2 = 0$

The minimal poly. of α over $\mathbb{Q}$ is $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.

(Exercise: $f(x)$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ so it really is the min. poly. of α over $\mathbb{Q}$.)

The roots of $f(x)$ are

$\alpha = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$

$-\alpha = -\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$

$\beta = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$

$-\beta = -\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 2 = (x-\alpha)(x+\alpha)(x-\beta)(x+\beta)$$

In this case $E = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha] = \{a + b\alpha + c\alpha^2 + d\alpha^3 : a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ contains all the roots of $f(x)$ so it is a normal extension of $\mathbb{Q}$.

$\beta = (*) + (*)\alpha + (*)\alpha^2 + (*)\alpha^3$

$\alpha\beta = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{4-2} = \sqrt{2}$