Lecture 22: Algebraic elements

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Def. Let EIF be a field extension. «EE is called algebraic over

Fif a is a zero of a polynomial fox = FIXI\ 303. Otherwise & 15

called transcendental over F.

Theorem. Suppose E/F is a field extension, and XEE is algebraic over F. Then

- (1) \exists a monic polynomial $m_{\alpha}(x) \in F[x]$ such that for $f(x) \in F[x]$, $f(\alpha) = 0 \iff m_{\alpha}(x) \mid f(x) \mid .$
- (2) m (xx is irreducible in F[x1.
- (3) FINI/(marx) ~ FINI := & \sum_{i=0}^{m} a_i \alpha' \alpha_i \epsilon \subseteq \text{and FINI is a field.}
- (4) $\{1, \alpha, \dots, \alpha^{-1}\}$ is an F-basis of F[α] where $d = \deg m_{\alpha}$; and so $\dim_{\alpha} F[\alpha] = \deg m_{\alpha}$.

Before we get to proof of the above theorem, let's point out that

if E/F is a field extension, then E can be viewed as an F-vector

space. The dimension dim E of E as an F-vector space is denoted

by [E:F], and sometimes called the degree of the field extension $E/_F$.

Lecture 22: Algebraic elements; minimal polynomials

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Pf. Let &: FIXI -> E be the evaluation at a. We have seen

that to is a ring homomorphism. And so FIXI/ker to Im to

Since FIXI is a PID and ker to (a is algebraic),

 $\exists!$ monic polynomial such that ker $\phi_{\alpha} = \langle m_{\alpha}(x) \rangle$.

And so par = 0 con par exer to con | par .

. Im to = FIXI C = ; and so it is an integral domain. Hence

that <ma(x)> is a maximal ideal. Therefore ma(x) is irreducible

in F[x] and $F[x]/\langle m_{\alpha}(x)\rangle \simeq F[\alpha]$ is a field.

For any proxeFIXI, let grow and row be the quotient and

remainder of poor divided by ma (no. So we have

p(x) = q(a) ma(x) + r(x) = r(x) and deg r < deg ma. This implies

 $F[a] = \{a_0 + a_1 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 1 \}$ and so F[a] is the

F_span of 1, x, ..., x and dim FIXI < deg ma.

Claim. 1, a, ..., a are linearly indep. over F.

Lecture 22: Minimal polynomial

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If of claim. If not, co+c,x+...+cdo-1 do-1 some

 $(c_0, \dots, c_{d-1}) \in F \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$. Hence p(x) = 0 where $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d_0-1} c_i \cdot x^i$;

this implies man pox. From this we deduce either p=0 or

deg m < deg p, which is a contradiction. ■

Def. maxieFIXI in the previous theorem is called the minimal

polynomial of a over F.

Observation. Suppose E/F is a field extension, and a E is algebraic over +.

If pexic F [x] is irreducible and p(a)=0, then pex)= c m ex for some cof.

 $\frac{Pf}{N}$ max p(x) and p(x) is irreducible $\Rightarrow p(x) = c m_{\alpha}(x)$ for some $c \in F$.

Proposition. Let F be a field and suppose poxi∈F[x] is irreducible

Then I a field extension E of F and XEE such that

(1) $m_{\alpha}(N=cp(N), (2) E=FIXI.$

Pf. Since pox is irreducible, <pox> is a maximal ideal of F[x].

Hence E = FIXI/(PCX)> is a field. Since Fn<pr>prx>=0,

 $F \longrightarrow E$. Let $\alpha := x + \langle p(x) \rangle \in E$. Then $p(\alpha) = 0$ and

Lecture 22: Towards splitting field

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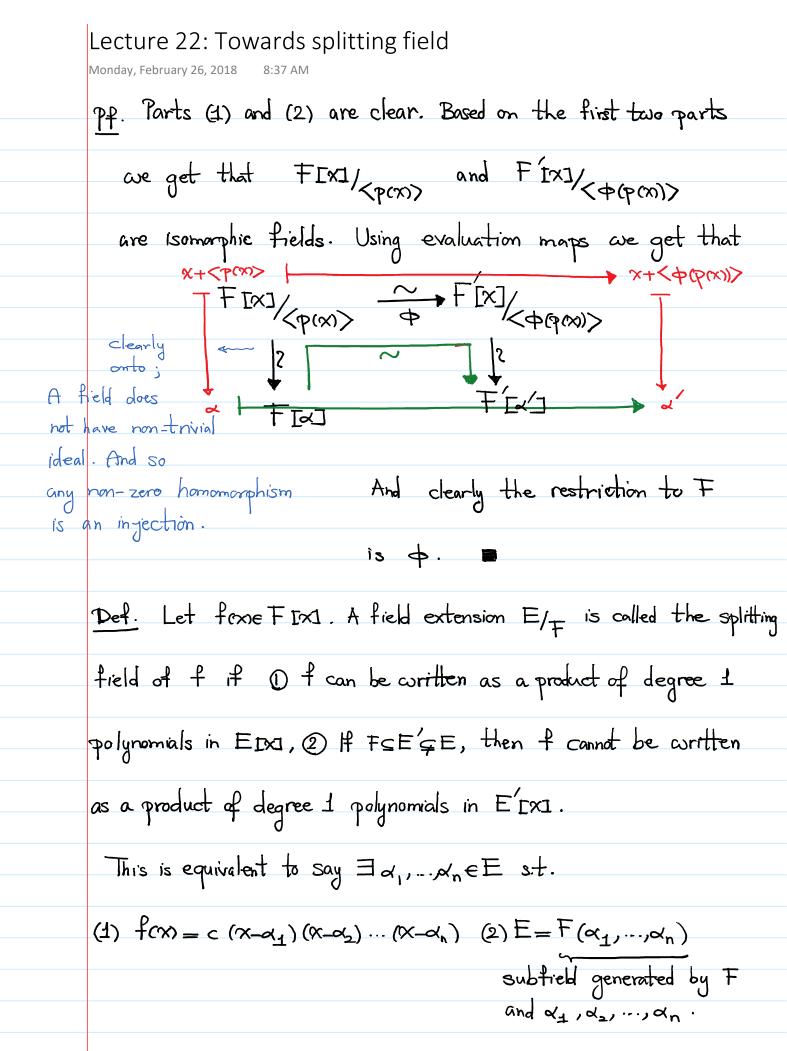
fa)=0 ← fax ∈<pax>. Therefore if the leading coeff.

of p is c, then $m_{\alpha}(x) = c p(x)$. And clearly we have E = F[a]. We can continue this process and get a field $E = F[a_1, ..., a_d]$ such that $p(x) = (x - \alpha_1) ... (x - \alpha_d)$. Next we will show that this field is essentially unique.

Lemma. Suppose +: F - F is an isomorphism. Then

- (1) \Leftrightarrow can be extended to an isomorphism \Leftrightarrow : $F[x] \to F[x]$, \Leftrightarrow $(\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \cdot x^i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \Leftrightarrow (a_i) \cdot x^i$.
- (2) Let p(x) be an irred. polynomial in F[x]. Then p(p(x)) is irreducible in F[x].
- (3) Suppose E/F and E/F, are field extensions, $\alpha \in E$ is a zero of $\varphi(p(x))$. Then

(2)
$$\varphi(\alpha) = \alpha'$$



Lecture 22: Existence of Splitting fields

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Lemma. Let fox & F[x] \F. Then there is a splitting field of

fix) over F.

If. We proceed by induction on degf.

Let pox be an irreducible factor of fox. Then by a propo.

 \exists a field extension $E_1 = F I \alpha_1 I$ such that $p(\alpha_1) = 0$; and so

 $f(x) = (x - x_1) f_1(x)$ for some $f_1(x) \in E_1[x]$ and $\deg f_1 = \deg f_{-1}$.

By the induction hypothesis f_1 has a splitting field E over E_1 .

And so $\exists \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n \in \Xi$ s.t. (1) $f_1(x) = c(x-\alpha_2)(x-\alpha_3)....(x-\alpha_n)$

(2) $\Xi = \Xi_1(\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$.

And so f(x)=c(x-a1)(x-a2)...(x-an) and

 $\Xi = F(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n) .$

So E is the splitting field of fox) over F.

Theorem. Suppose $\phi: F \xrightarrow{\sim} F'$ is an isomorphism of fields F

and F'. We extend ϕ to an isomorphism $\phi: F[x] \xrightarrow{\sim} F'[x]$.

Let fox= FIXI\F. Suppose E is a splitting field of fox over

Lecture 22: Uniqueness of splitting field

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F and E' is a splitting field of + (frx) over F'. Then there is

an isomorphism $\mathfrak{P}: \mathsf{E} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathsf{E}'$ such that $\mathfrak{P}|_{\mathsf{F}} = \mathfrak{P}$.

Pf. We proceed by induction on degree of f. $E \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} E'$ If all the irreducible factors of f are of $F \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} F'$

degree 1, then $f(x) = c \prod (x-\alpha_i)$ for $c, \alpha_i \in F$. And so

 $\phi(f(x)) = \phi(x) \prod (x - \phi(x_i))$. Hence E = F and $E \subseteq F'$. And

 $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$ works.

Suppose pox) is an irreducible factor of fox and deg $p \ge 2$.

Then \$ (pox) is an irreducible factor of \$(fox). Since E is

an splitting field of foo over F and poor f and f and f and f and f and f and f are f and f are f are f are f and f are f and f are f are f are f and f are f are f are f are f and f are f are

p(x1)=0. Similarly $\exists x_1' \in E'$ s.t. $\varphi(p)(x_1')=0$. So by a

And so $f(x) = (x - \alpha_1) f_1(x)$ and

Lecture 22: Uniqueness of splitting field

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Claim. E is the splitting field of f1(x) over F[x1].

Pf. $\exists \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in \Xi$, $f(x) = c(x-\alpha_1)(x-\alpha_2)\cdots(x-\alpha_n)$

and $E = F(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n)$.

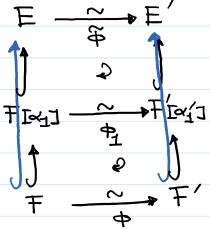
And so $f_1(x) = c(x-a_2)(x-a_3)\cdots(x-a_n)$ and

 $E = F(\alpha_1)(\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n) = (F[\alpha_1])(\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n) \cdot \sqrt{\alpha_1}$

Claim. E'is the splitting field of +(f1)(x) over FIX1.

 $\frac{Pf}{}$ is similar to the previous claim $+ +(f) = (x-\alpha i) + (f_1)$.

So by the induction hypothesis, $\exists \mathcal{F} : \mathsf{E} \xrightarrow{} \mathsf{E}' \mathsf{s.t.}$



And the claim follows.

Corollary. If E and E' are two splitting fields of fox over F,

then
$$\exists \varphi: E \xrightarrow{\sim} E'$$
 s.t $E \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow} F$

