

Chapter 11.2 part 3

Corollary 11.8 and its proof

On Corollary 11.2 and its proof.

Let $\sigma: F \rightarrow \underline{F}$ be a field isomorphism.

Prop " σ extends to an isomorphism of the polynomial rings"

The map $\sigma: F[x] \rightarrow E[x]$

$$a_0 + \dots + a_m x^m \mapsto \sigma(a_0) + \dots + \sigma(a_m) x^m$$

$$a \mapsto \sigma(a) \text{ for } a \in F$$

$$X \longrightarrow X$$

is a ring isomorphism

$$F \subset F[x]$$

$$F[x] \xrightarrow{G} E[x]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & 1 \\ F & \xrightarrow{G} & E \end{array}$$

Notation: for a polynomial $f = a_0 + \dots + a_m x^m \in F[x]$

we write

$$\sigma f = \sigma(a_0) + \sigma(a_1)x + \dots + \sigma(a_m)x^m \in E[x]$$

for the image of f under σ (σf instead of $\sigma(f)$)

Th 11.7 (i) Let $K \supset F$ and, for $u \in K$ let $p \in F[x]$ be the minimal polynomial of u . } Remark. Let that $p \in F[x]$ is

Then $F[x]/(p) \cong F(u)$

Remark. Let $v \in K$ such that $p \in F[x]$ is the min poly also for v . Then

$$F(v) \cong F(u)$$

From the proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: F[x] &\longrightarrow F(u) \\ f &\longmapsto f(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$\ker \varphi = (p) \quad \varphi \text{ is surjective}$$

the isomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varphi}: F[x]/(p) &\xrightarrow{\sim} F(u) \\ [f] &\longmapsto f(u) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, consider $\sigma p \in E[x]$, let σp be the minimal polynomial for $v \in L$ for a field extension $L \supset E$.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau: E[x] &\longrightarrow E(v) \\ f &\longmapsto f(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\tau}: E[x]/(\sigma p) &\xrightarrow{\sim} E(v) \\ [f] &\longmapsto f(v) \end{aligned}$$

Cor 11.2 $\sigma: F \rightarrow E$ is a field isomorphism

u is algebraic over F with its min poly $p \in F[x]$

$$v \xrightarrow{\quad} u \xrightarrow{\quad} E \xrightarrow{\quad} \sigma p \in E[x]$$

Then there exists $\bar{\sigma}: F(u) \rightarrow E(v)$ - field isomorphism

such that $\bar{\sigma}(c) = \sigma(c)$ for every $c \in F$

$$\bar{\sigma}(u) = v$$

" $\bar{\sigma}$ extends σ "

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(u) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\sigma}} & E(v) \\ | & \xrightarrow{u \mapsto v} & | \\ F & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & E \end{array}$$

Pf

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Notation } f: E[x] & \rightarrow & E[x] / (\sigma p) \\ f & \mapsto & [f] \end{array}$$

$$\pi: R \rightarrow R/I$$

π is surjective

We have constructed so far:

$$F[x] \xrightarrow[\cong]{\sigma} E[x] \xrightarrow[\text{surjective}]{\pi} E[x] / (\sigma p) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\bar{\sigma}} E(v)$$

The composition $\bar{\tau} \circ \mathcal{I} \circ \sigma$ is surjective (because all three maps are surjective)

The kernel consists of $h \in F[x]$ such that $(\sigma h)(v) = 0_E$

$$\text{iff } \sigma p \mid \sigma h$$

$$\sigma h = k \sigma p \quad k \in F[x]$$

$$h = \sigma^{-1} k \cdot p \quad \sigma^{-1} k \in F[x]$$

$h \in F[x]$ is in the kernel of the composition

map $\bar{\tau} \circ \mathcal{I} \circ \sigma$ iff h is a multiple of p ($\sigma^{-1} k$ is an arbitrary polynomial in $F[x]$)

$$\text{The kernel } \ker(\bar{\tau} \circ \mathcal{I} \circ \sigma) = (p)$$

$\bar{\tau} \circ \mathcal{I} \circ \sigma : F[x] \rightarrow E(v)$ is surjective

The First Isom. Thm implies the isomorphism } We know from Th 11.7(1)

$$\phi : F[x]/(p) \xrightarrow{\cong} E(v)$$

$$[f] \mapsto (\sigma f)(v)$$

$$[x] \mapsto v$$

$$\text{Thus } E(v) \cong F(u).$$

notation

$$F[x]/(p) \cong F(u)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 F(u) & \xleftarrow{\gamma} & F[x]/(p) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & E(v) \\
 f(u) & \longleftarrow & [f] & \longrightarrow & (\sigma f)(v) \\
 c & \longleftarrow & [c] & \longrightarrow & \sigma(c) \\
 u & \longleftarrow & [x] & \longrightarrow & v
 \end{array}$$

$$c \in F$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sigma \circ \gamma^{-1} : F(u) \rightarrow E(v)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}(c) = \sigma(c) \quad |$$

$$\bar{\sigma}(u) = v$$