## 17. DEGREES OF FIELD EXTENSIONS, AND CONSTRUCTIBLE NUMBERS

**Definition:** Let L be a field and K a subfield. The *degree of* L over K, written [L : K], is the dimension of L as a K-vector space.

**Problem 17.1.** Let  $K \subseteq L \subseteq M$  be three fields with [L : K] and  $[M : L] < \infty$ . Show that [M : K] = [M : L][L : K].

**Problem 17.2.** Let  $k \subseteq K$  be a field extension with  $[K : k] < \infty$ . Let  $\theta \in K$  and let m(x) be the minimal polynomial of  $\theta$  over k. Show that deg m(x) divides [K : k].

We illustrate these results with an extremely classical application. A real number  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$  is called *constructible* if it can be written in terms of rational numbers using the operations  $+, -, \times, \div$  and  $\sqrt{}$ . Classically, these numbers were studied because the distance between any two points constructed with straightedge and compass is constructible; now we can motivate them by saying they are the numbers which can be computed exactly with a four function calculator.





Figure: Two ancient mathematical tools

**Problem 17.3.** Suppose we compute a sequence of real numbers  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \ldots, \theta_N$  where each  $\theta_k$  is either

- a rational number,
- of one of the forms  $\theta_i + \theta_j$ ,  $\theta_i \theta_j$ ,  $\theta_i \theta_j$  or  $\theta_i / \theta_j$  for some i, j < k or
- of the form  $\sqrt{\theta_j}$  for some j < k.

Show that  $[\mathbb{Q}[\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_N] : \mathbb{Q}]$  is a power of 2.

**Problem 17.4.** Let  $\theta$  be a constructible real number and let m(x) be its minimal polynomial over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Show that deg m(x) is a power of 2.

**Problem 17.5.** (The impossibility of doubling the cube.) Show that  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  is not constructible.

**Problem 17.6.** (The impossibility of trisecting the angle) It is well known that a  $60^{\circ}$  angle is constructible with straightedge and compass. Show, however, that  $\cos 20^{\circ}$  is not constructible. Hint:

$$4\cos^3 20^\circ - 3\cos 20^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}.$$