Math 361

February 6, 2023

Today

► Tomorrow's quiz.

- ► Fundamental Theorem of Algebra.
- Field homomorphisms.
- The discriminant.

Tomorrow's quiz

See homepage.

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

Theorem. (Fundamental theorem of algebra.) Let $h \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ be a nonconstant polynomial. Then there exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $h(\alpha) = 0$.

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Using polynomial division, we get the following (equivalent) formulation of the fundamental theorem of algebra:

Corollary. A polynomial $h \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ of degree *n* has *n* complex roots $\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_n$ counting multiplicities (i.e., the θ_i are not necessarily distinct), and

$$h=\beta\prod_{n=1}^n(x-\theta_i)$$

for some $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

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- 3. Suppose that $\alpha \in K$ and $h \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ with $h(\alpha) = 0$. If $\sigma \neq 0$, then $h(\sigma(\alpha)) = 0$. Thus, σ permutes the roots of h in \mathbb{C} .

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Unlike the previous example, note that neither $im(\sigma_2)$ nor $im(\sigma_3)$ are contained in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{5})$.

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Proposition. Let $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$ and β_1, \ldots, β_n be bases for the number field K over \mathbb{Q} .

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 $det(B)^2 = (det(AC))^2 = (det(A) det(C))^2 = etc.$

Next time, we will prove the following:

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It is a rational integer if the α_i are algebraic integers.