

Real Algebraic Geometry I

Exercise Sheet 6 Extensions of orderings and semialgebraic sets

Exercise 21 (4 points)

Let (K, P) be an ordered field and let R be the real closure of (K, P) . Recall that R can be equipped with the order topology and K can be considered as a topological subspace of R .

- (a) Suppose that (K, P) is Archimedean. Show that K is dense in R , i.e. that R is the topological closure of K in R .
- (b) Construct an ordered field which is not dense in its real closure.
(*Hint: Take a suitable field Q and consider $Q(x)$ with a suitable ordering.*)

Exercise 22 (4 points)

(a) Let (K, P) be an ordered field, R a real closure and let L/K be a finite algebraic extension. Let $\alpha \in L$ be a primitive element: $L = K(\alpha)$ and let $f = \text{MinPol}(\alpha/K)$ be the minimal polynomial of α over K .

- Show that there exists a bijection between the sets

$$\{\psi: L \hookrightarrow R \mid \psi \text{ is an embedding and } \psi|_K = \text{id}_K\} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{\beta \in R \mid f(\beta) = 0\}.$$

- Use this to deduce Corollary 2.7 from Corollary 2.6 (lecture 8).

(b) Let $\alpha = i\sqrt[4]{2}$ and $L = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$.

- Show that $\text{MinPol}(\alpha/\mathbb{Q}) = x^4 - 2$;
- Compute the number of extensions of the natural order \leq on \mathbb{Q} to L .

Exercise 23**(4 points)**

Let R be a real closed field and let $S(\underline{T}, \underline{X})$ be the system

$$T_2 X_1^2 + T_1 X_2^2 + T_1 T_2 X_1 + 1 = 0,$$

where $\underline{T} = (T_1, T_2)$ and $\underline{X} = (X_1, X_2)$. Find systems of equalities and inequalities $S_1(\underline{T}), \dots, S_\ell(\underline{T})$ with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} such that

$$\forall \underline{T} \in R^2 : \left[(\exists \underline{X} \in R^2 : S(\underline{T}, \underline{X})) \iff \bigvee_{i=1}^{\ell} S_i(\underline{T}) \right].$$

Exercise 24**(4 points)**

Let R be a real closed field.

- (a) Show that the semialgebraic sets in R are exactly the finite unions of points in R and open intervals with endpoints in $R \cup \{\infty, -\infty\}$.
- (b) Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let A be a semialgebraic subset of R^m . Show that for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is an algebraic set $B \subseteq R^{m+n}$ such that $\pi(B) = A$, where $\pi : R^{m+n} \rightarrow R^m$ is the projection map introduced in Lecture 11.

(Hint: Find a polynomial $f \in R[\underline{t}, \underline{x}]$, where $\underline{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_m)$ and $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, such that $A = \{\underline{t} \in R^m \mid \exists \underline{x} \in R^n : f(\underline{t}, \underline{x}) = 0\}$.)

Please hand in your solutions by **Thursday, 8 December 2022, 10:00h** in the **postbox 14** or per e-mail to your tutor.