FORMALIZED MATHEMATICS
Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 33–48, 2024
DOI: 10.2478/forma-2024-0003
e-ISSN: 1898–9934

sciendo.com/journal/forma

Separable Polynomials and Separable Extensions

Christoph Schwarzweller
Institute of Informatics
University of Gdańsk
Poland

Summary. We continue the formalization of field theory in Mizar [3], [4], [6]. We introduce separability of polynomials and field extensions: a polynomial is separable, if it has no multiple roots in its splitting field; an algebraic extension E of F is separable, if the minimal polynomial of each $a \in E$ is separable. We prove among others that a polynomial $q(X)$ is separable if and only if the gcd of $q(X)$ and its (formal) derivation equals 1 – and that a irreducible polynomial $q(X)$ is separable if and only if its derivation is not 0 – and that $q(X)$ is separable if and only if the number of $q(X)$'s roots in some field extension equals the degree of $q(X)$.

A field F is called perfect if all irreducible polynomials over F are separable, and as a consequence every algebraic extension of F is separable. Every field with characteristic 0 is perfect [15]. To also consider separability in fields with prime characteristic p we define the rings $R^p = \{ a^p \mid a \in R\}$ and the polynomials $X^n - a$ for $a \in R$. Then we show that a field F with prime characteristic p is separable if and only if $F = F^p$ and that finite fields are perfect. Finally we prove that for fields $F \subseteq K \subseteq E$ where E is a separable extension of F both E is separable over K and K is separable over F.

MSC: 68V20

Keywords:

MML identifier: `FIELD_15`, version: `8.1.14 5.79.1465`

Introduction

In this paper we formalize separability [9] using the Mizar formalism [3], [4], [8]. A polynomial is separable, if it has no multiple roots in its splitting field;

an algebraic extension E of F is separable, if the minimal polynomial of each $a \in E$ is separable [10], [12], [7].

In the first two sections we provide some technical lemmas necessary later. They concern for example divisibility and gcds of integers, in particular we show that a prime p divides $\binom{p}{m}$ for $1 \leqslant m < p$. We also need a number of results on powers of polynomials among them that a polynomial $q(X)$ divides $(X - a)^n$ if and only if $q(X) = (X - a)^{`l}$ for some $0 \leqslant l \leqslant n$ or that a is an n-fold root of $(X - a)^n$.

In the third section we define the ring $R^p = \{\ a^p \mid a \in R\}$ for a given ring R with prime characteristic p. In order to do so we proved that $(a + b)^p = a^p + b^p$, also called freshman's dream.

Then we define the polynomial $q(X) = X^n - a$ necessary to describe separability in fields with characteristic $p \neq 0$. Note that the roots of $q(X)$ are the elements b with $b^p = a$, so that $q(X) = (X - b)^p$ if there exists such a b and is irreducible otherwise.

In section five we deal with multiplicity of polynomials. We show among others that a polynomial $q(X)$ has a multiple root (in a field extension where $q(X)$ splits) if and only if the gcd of $q(X)$ and its (formal) derivation is not 1. For irreducible $q(X)$ this can be sharpend to $q(X)$'s derivition being 0. We also prove that in fields with characteristic $p \neq 0$ the derivation of a polynomial $q(X)$ is 0 if and only if there exists a polynomial $r(X)$ such that $q(X) = r(X^p)$.

The next two sections are devoted to separability of polynomials. We define a polynomial $q(X)$ to be separable, if it has no multiple roots in its splitting field. Note that the splitting field of $q(X)$ is unique only up to isomorphism, so that we had to prove that the definition indeed is independent of a particular splitting field. We prove a number of characterizations of separability found in the literature, for example that $q(X)$ is separable if and only if the number of $q(X)$'s roots equals the degree of $q(X)$ in some field extension if and only if $q(X)$ is square free in every field extension in which q splits. Then we introduce perfect fields, e.g. fields in which every irreducible polynomial is separable. Fields with characteristic 0 are perfect (see [15]). Fields F with characteristic $p \neq 0$ are perfect if and only if $F = F^p$. This is shown using the polynomial $X^p - a$, which is inseparable and irreducible if there is no b with $b^p = a$. Because in finite fields the multiplicative group is cyclic in finite fields such a b always exists and so finite field are perfect.

In the last section we define separable extensions: an algebraic extension is separable if the minimal polynomial of every $a \in E$ is separable. As an easy consequence we get that for $p(X) \in F[X]\backslash F$, where F is perfect, the splitting field of $p(X)$ is both normal and separable. We also show that for fields $F \subseteq K \subseteq E$ where E is a separable extension of F both E is a separable extension of K and K is a separable extension of F.

1. Preliminaries

Let R be a ring and k be a non zero natural number. One can check that $(0_R)^k$ reduces to 0_R.

Let k be a natural number. Note that $(1_R)^k$ reduces to 1_R.

Let p be a prime number. Observe that there exists a field which is finite and has characteristic p.

Let F be a finite field. Let us observe that $\mathrm{char}(F)$ is prime.

Let R be a non degenerated ring. One can verify that every element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R which is monic is also non zero.

Let F be a field, p be a non constant element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and a be a non zero element of F. One can verify that the functor $a \cdot p$ yields a non constant element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Now we state the propositions:

(1) Let us consider a natural number n, and a non zero natural number m. Then $\frac{n}{m}$ is a natural number if and only if $m \mid n$.

(2) Let us consider a prime number p, and natural numbers n, a, b. If $p \mid a$ and $p \nmid b$ and $n = \frac{a}{b}$, then $p \mid n$. The theorem is a consequence of (1).

(3) Let us consider a prime number p, and a non zero natural number n. If $n < p$, then $\gcd(n, p) = 1$.

(4) Let us consider a non zero natural number n, and a prime number p. Then there exist natural numbers k, m such that

(i) $n = m \cdot p^k$, and

(ii) $p \nmid m$.

The theorem is a consequence of (1).

Let R be an integral domain, a be a non zero element of R, and n be a natural number. One can check that a^n is non zero.

Now we state the propositions:

(5) Let us consider a ring R, an element a of R, and an even natural number n. Then $(-a)^n = a^n$.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv$ if $\$_1$ is even, then $(-a)^{\$_1} = a^{\$_1}$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 4]. □

(6) Let us consider a ring R, an element a of R, and an odd natural number n. Then $(-a)^n = -a^n$.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv$ if $\$_1$ is odd, then $(-a)^{\$_1} = -a^{\$_1}$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 4]. □

(7) Let us consider a ring R with characteristic 2, and an element a of R. Then $-a = a$.

(8) Let us consider an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, Abelian, non empty double loop structure R, and an integer i. Then $i \star 0_R = 0_R$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{integer}] \equiv \$_1 \star 0_R = 0_R$. For every integer u such that $\mathcal{P}[u]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[u-1]$ and $\mathcal{P}[u+1]$ by [14, (64), (60), (62)]. For every integer i, $\mathcal{P}[i]$ from [17, Sch. 4]. $\square$

Let F be a finite field. Let us observe that MultGroup(F) is cyclic.

Now we state the propositions:

(9) Let us consider a field F, and an extension E of F. Then MultGroup(F) is a subgroup of MultGroup(E).

(10) Let us consider a skew field R, a natural number n, an element a of R, and an element b of MultGroup(R). If $a = b$, then $a^n = b^n$.

PROOF: Set $M =$ MultGroup(R). Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every element a of R for every element b of M such that $a = b$ holds $a^{\$_1} = b^{\$_1}$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [13, (8)], [1, (17)], [18, (25)]. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. $\square$

Let us consider a ring R, a polynomial p over R, and elements a, b of R. Now we state the propositions:

(11) $(a + b) \cdot p = a \cdot p + b \cdot p$.

(12) $(a \cdot b) \cdot p = a \cdot (b \cdot p)$.

Now we state the propositions:

(13) Let us consider a ring R, an element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R, a polynomial p over R, and a natural number n. If $p = q$, then $n \cdot (1_R) \cdot p = n \cdot q$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R for every polynomial p over R such that $p = q$ holds $\$_1 \cdot (1_R) \cdot p = \$_1 \cdot q$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [13, (12)], [11, (26)]. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. $\square$

(14) Let us consider a ring R, an element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R, a polynomial p over R, and natural numbers n, j. If $p = n \cdot q$, then $p(j) = n \cdot q(j)$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R for every polynomial p over R for every natural number j such that $p = \$_1 \cdot q$ holds $p(j) = \$_1 \cdot q(j)$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [13, (12)], [16, (7)]. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. $\square$

(15) Let us consider a field F, an element a of F, a polynomial p over F,

an extension E of F, an element b of E, and a polynomial q over E. If $a = b$ and $p = q$, then $a \cdot p = b \cdot q$.

(16) Let us consider a field F, an irreducible element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and an element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. If $q \mid p$, then q is unital or associated to p.

(17) Let us consider a field F, an irreducible element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and a monic element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. If $q \mid p$, then $q = \mathbf{1}.F$ or $q = \mathrm{NormPoly}\, p$.

Let us consider a field F and a non zero element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Now we state the propositions:

(18) p is reducible if and only if p is a unit of Polynom-Ring F or there exists a monic element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F such that $q \mid p$ and $1 \leqslant \deg(q) < \deg(p)$.

(19) p is reducible if and only if there exists a monic element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F such that $q \mid p$ and $1 \leqslant \deg(q) < \deg(p)$.

2. On Powers of Polynomials

Let R be an integral domain, p be a non zero polynomial over R, and n be a natural number. Observe that p^n is non zero.

Let F be a field, p be a non constant polynomial over F, and n be a non zero natural number. One can verify that p^n is non constant.

Let p be a non constant element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Let us note that p^n is non constant.

Let p be a constant element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. One can check that p^n is constant and p^n is constant.

Now we state the propositions:

(20) Let us consider an integral domain R, a polynomial p over R, and a natural number n. Then $\mathrm{LC}\, p^n = (\mathrm{LC}\, p)^n$.

(21) Let us consider an integral domain R, a non zero polynomial p over R, and a natural number n. Then $\deg(p^n) = n \cdot (\deg(p))$.

(22) Let us consider a commutative ring R, a polynomial p over R, and a non zero natural number n. Then $(p^n)(0) = p(0)^n$.
Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv (p^{\$_1})(0) = p(0)^{\$_1}$. For every natural number k such that $k \geqslant 1$ holds $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 8]. $\square$

(23) Let us consider an integral domain R, a non zero element a of R, and a natural number n. Then $\langle 0_R, a\rangle^n = a^n \cdot (\langle 0_R, 1_R\rangle^n)$.
Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv \langle 0_R, a\rangle^{\$_1} = a^{\$_1} \cdot (\langle 0_R, 1_R\rangle^{\$_1})$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. $\square$

(24) Let us consider a field F, an element a of F, and a natural number n. Then $(a\restriction F)^n = a^n\restriction F$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv (a\restriction F)^{\$_1} = a^{\$_1}\restriction F$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

(25) Let us consider a field F, a non zero element a of F, and natural numbers n, m. Then $(\mathrm{anpoly}(a, m))^n = \mathrm{anpoly}(a^n, n \cdot m)$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv$ for every natural number m, $(\mathrm{anpoly}(a, m))^{\$_1} = \mathrm{anpoly}(a^{\$_1}, \$_1 \cdot m)$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

(26) Let us consider a field F, an element a of F, and a natural number n. Then $\deg((\mathrm{X}-a)^n) = n$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv \deg((\mathrm{X}-a)^{\$_1}) = \$_1$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

(27) Let us consider a field F, an element a of F, and a non zero natural number n. Then $\mathrm{Roots}((\mathrm{X}-a)^n) = \{a\}$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv \mathrm{Roots}((\mathrm{X}-a)^{\$_1}) = \{a\}$. For every natural number k such that $k \geqslant 1$ holds $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 8]. □

Let us consider a field F, an element a of F, and a natural number n. Now we state the propositions:

(28) $\mathrm{multiplicity}((\mathrm{X}-a)^n, a) = n$. The theorem is a consequence of (26).

(29) $\overline{\overline{\mathrm{BRoots}((\mathrm{X}-a)^n)}} = n$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv \overline{\overline{\mathrm{BRoots}((\mathrm{X}-a)^{\$_1})}} = \$_1$. $0 = \deg((\mathrm{X}-a)^0)$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

Now we state the propositions:

(30) Let us consider a non degenerated commutative ring R, a commutative ring extension S of R, an element a of R, an element b of S, and an element n of $\mathbb{N}$. If $a = b$, then $(\mathrm{X}-b)^n = (\mathrm{X}-a)^n$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv (\mathrm{X}-b)^{\$_1} = (\mathrm{X}-a)^{\$_1}$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

(31) Let us consider a field F, a monic polynomial p over F, an element a of F, and a natural number n. Then $p \mid (\mathrm{X}-a)^n$ if and only if there exists a natural number l such that $l \leqslant n$ and $p = (\mathrm{X}-a)^l$. The theorem is a consequence of (27), (28), and (26).

(32) Let us consider a non degenerated commutative ring R, elements a, b of R, and a natural number n. Then $\mathrm{eval}((\mathrm{X}+a)^n, b) = (a + b)^n$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv \mathrm{eval}((\mathrm{X}+a)^{\$_1}, b) = (a + b)^{\$_1}$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

(33) Let us consider a field F, an element a of F, and a non zero natural number n. Then $(\mathrm{X}-a)^n$ splits in F.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv (\mathrm{X}-a)^{\$_1}$ splits in F. For every natural number k such that $k \geqslant 1$ holds $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 8]. $\square$

(34) Let us consider a field F_1, an F_1-homomorphic field F_2, a homomorphism h from F_1 to F_2, an element a of F_1, and a natural number n. Then $(\mathrm{PolyHom}(h))((\mathrm{X}-a)^n) = (\mathrm{X}-h(a))^n$.
Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv (\mathrm{PolyHom}(h))((\mathrm{X}-a)^{\$_1}) = (\mathrm{X}-h(a))^{\$_1}$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. $\square$

3. The Rings R^p for Primes p

Let p be a prime number. One can verify that every commutative ring with characteristic p is non degenerated.

Now we state the propositions:

(35) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, and an element a of R. Then $p \cdot a = 0_R$.

(36) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, a non zero element a of R, and a non zero natural number n. If $n < p$, then $n \cdot a \neq 0_R$.
Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv \$_1 \neq 0$ and $\$_1 \cdot a = 0_R$. $\mathcal{P}[p]$. Consider u being a natural number such that $\mathcal{P}[u]$ and for every natural number v such that $\mathcal{P}[v]$ holds $u \leqslant v$ from [2, Sch. 5]. $\mathcal{P}[p]$. $\square$

Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, an element a of R, and a natural number n. Now we state the propositions:

(37) $n \cdot p \cdot a = 0_R$.
Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv \$_1 \cdot p \cdot a = 0_R$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. $\square$

(38) If $p \mid n$, then $n \cdot a = 0_R$. The theorem is a consequence of (37).

Now we state the propositions:

(39) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, a non zero element a of R, and a natural number n. Then $p \mid n$ if and only if $n \cdot a = 0_R$. The theorem is a consequence of (37) and (36).

(40) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, and elements a, b of R. Then $(a+b)^p = a^p + b^p$.
Proof: Set $F = \langle \binom{p}{0} a^0 b^p, \ldots, \binom{p}{p} a^p b^0 \rangle$. Consider f_1 being a sequence of the carrier of R such that $\sum F = f_1(\mathrm{len}\, F)$ and $f_1(0) = 0_R$ and for every natural number j and for every element v of R such that $j < \mathrm{len}\, F$ and $v = F(j+1)$ holds $f_1(j+1) = f_1(j) + v$. Define $\mathcal{P}$[element of $\mathbb{N}$] $\equiv \$_1 = 0$ and $f_1(\$_1) = 0_R$ or $0 < \$_1 < \mathrm{len}\, F$ and $f_1(\$_1) = a^p$ or $\$_1 = \mathrm{len}\, F$ and

$f_1(\$_1) = a^p + b^p$. For every element j of $\mathbb{N}$ such that $0 \leqslant j \leqslant \operatorname{len} F$ holds $\mathcal{P}[j]$ from [17, Sch. 7]. □

(41) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, elements a, b of R, and a natural number i. Then $(a+b)^{p^i} = a^{p^i} + b^{p^i}$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv (a+b)^{p^{\$_1}} = a^{p^{\$_1}} + b^{p^{\$_1}}$. For every natural number k, $\mathcal{P}[k]$ from [2, Sch. 2]. □

(42) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, and an element a of R. Then $-a^p = (-a)^p$. The theorem is a consequence of (40).

Let p be a prime number and R be a commutative ring with characteristic p. The functor R^p yielding a strict double loop structure is defined by

(Def. 1) the carrier of *it* = the set of all a^p where a is an element of R and the addition of *it* = (the addition of R) $\restriction$ (the carrier of *it*) and the multiplication of *it* = (the multiplication of R) $\restriction$ (the carrier of *it*) and $1_{it} = 1_R$ and $0_{it} = 0_R$.

Let us observe that R^p is non degenerated.

Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, elements a, b of R, and elements x, y of R^p. Now we state the propositions:

(43) If $a = x$ and $b = y$, then $a + b = x + y$.

(44) If $a = x$ and $b = y$, then $a \cdot b = x \cdot y$.

Let p be a prime number and R be a commutative ring with characteristic p. Note that R^p is Abelian, add-associative, right zeroed, and right complementable and R^p is commutative, associative, well unital, and distributive.

Let F be a field with characteristic p. One can verify that F^p is almost left invertible.

Let R be a commutative ring with characteristic p. Observe that R^p has characteristic p.

Let F be a field with characteristic p. One can verify that the functor F^p yields a strict subfield of F.

4. The Polynomials $X^n - a$

Let R be a unital, non empty double loop structure, a be an element of R, and n be a non zero natural number. The functor $X^{(n,a)}$ yielding a sequence of R is defined by the term

(Def. 2) $\mathbf{0}.R{+\cdot}[0 \longmapsto -a, n \longmapsto 1_R]$.

Let us observe that $X^{(n,a)}$ is finite-Support.

Let R be a unital, non degenerated double loop structure. One can verify that $X^{(n,a)}$ is non constant and monic.

Let R be a non degenerated ring. One can verify that the functor $X^{(n,a)}$ yields a non constant, monic element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R. Now we state the proposition:

(45) Let us consider a unital, non degenerated double loop structure L, an element a of L, and a non zero natural number n. Then

(i) $(X^{(n,a)})(0) = -a$, and

(ii) $(X^{(n,a)})(n) = 1_L$, and

(iii) for every natural number m such that $m \neq 0$ and $m \neq n$ holds $(X^{(n,a)})(m) = 0_L$.

Let us consider a unital, non degenerated double loop structure R, a non zero natural number n, and an element a of R. Now we state the propositions:

(46) $\deg(X^{(n,a)}) = n$.

(47) $\mathrm{LC}\, X^{(n,a)} = 1_R$.

Now we state the propositions:

(48) Let us consider a non degenerated ring R, a non zero natural number n, and elements a, x of R. Then $\mathrm{eval}(X^{(n,a)}, x) = x^n - a$.

PROOF: Set $q = X^{(n,a)}$. Consider F being a finite sequence of elements of R such that $\mathrm{eval}(q, x) = \sum F$ and $\mathrm{len}\, F = \mathrm{len}\, q$ and for every element j of $\mathbb{N}$ such that $j \in \mathrm{dom}\, F$ holds $F(j) = q(j -' 1) \cdot \mathrm{power}_R(x, j -' 1)$. $n = \deg(q)$. Consider f_1 being a sequence of the carrier of R such that $\sum F = f_1(\mathrm{len}\, F)$ and $f_1(0) = 0_R$ and for every natural number j and for every element v of R such that $j < \mathrm{len}\, F$ and $v = F(j+1)$ holds $f_1(j+1) = f_1(j) + v$. Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{element of } \mathbb{N}] \equiv \$_1 = 0$ and $f_1(\$_1) = 0_R$ or $0 < \$_1 < \mathrm{len}\, F$ and $f_1(\$_1) = -a$ or $\$_1 = \mathrm{len}\, F$ and $f_1(\$_1) = x^n - a$. For every element j of $\mathbb{N}$ such that $0 \leqslant j \leqslant \mathrm{len}\, F$ holds $\mathcal{P}[j]$ from [17, Sch. 7]. $\square$

(49) Let us consider a field F, a non zero natural number n, and elements a, b of F. Then b is a root of $X^{(n,a)}$ if and only if $b^n = a$. The theorem is a consequence of (48).

(50) Let us consider a field F, an extension E of F, a non zero natural number n, an element a of F, and an element b of E. If $b = a$, then $X^{(n,a)} = X^{(n,b)}$. The theorem is a consequence of (43).

(51) Let us consider a non degenerated, commutative ring R, a non trivial natural number n, and an element a of R. Then $(\mathrm{Deriv}(R))(X^{(n,a)}) = n \cdot (X^{(n-1,0_R)})$. The theorem is a consequence of (43) and (14).

(52) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, and an element a of R. Then $(\mathrm{Deriv}(R))(X^{(p,a)}) = \mathbf{0}.R$. The theorem is a consequence of (43) and (38).

(53) Let us consider a prime number p, a field F with characteristic p, and elements a, b of F. If $b^p = a$, then $X^{(p,a)} = (\mathrm{X}{-}\, b)^p$. The theorem is a consequence of (7), (43), (40), (22), and (6).

(54) Let us consider a prime number p, a field F with characteristic p, and an element a of F. Suppose there exists no element b of F such that $b^p = a$. Then $X^{(p,a)}$ is irreducible. The theorem is a consequence of (50), (49), (53), (18), (31), (22), (5), (6), (3), (9), and (10).

5. More on Multiplicity of Roots

Now we state the propositions:

(55) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, and an element a of F. Then $\deg(p) \geqslant \mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a)$.

(56) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, an element a of F, and an element n of $\mathbb{N}$. Then $(\mathrm{X}{-}\, a)^n \mid p$ if and only if $\mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a) \geqslant n$.

(57) Let us consider a field F, an extension E of F, a non zero element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and an element a of E. Then a is a root of p in E if and only if $\mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a) \geqslant 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (56).

(58) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, an extension E of F, and a non zero polynomial q over E. Suppose $q = p$. Let us consider an E-extending extension K of F, and an element a of K. Then $\mathrm{multiplicity}(q, a) = \mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a)$.

(59) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, an extension E of F, and a non zero polynomial q over E. Suppose $q = p$. Let us consider an element a of E. Then $\mathrm{multiplicity}(q, a) = \mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a)$. The theorem is a consequence of (58).

(60) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, a non zero element c of F, and an element a of F. Then $\mathrm{multiplicity}(c \cdot p, a) = \mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a)$.

(61) Let us consider a field F, an extension E of F, a non zero polynomial p over F, a non zero element c of F, and an element a of E. Then $\mathrm{multiplicity}(c \cdot p, a) = \mathrm{multiplicity}(p, a)$. The theorem is a consequence of (15) and (59).

(62) Let us consider a field F, an extension E of F, non zero polynomials p, q over F, and an element a of E. Then multiplicity$(p*q, a)$ = multiplicity(p, a)+ multiplicity(q, a). The theorem is a consequence of (59).

(63) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, extensions E_1, E_2 of F, and a function i from E_1 into E_2. Suppose i is F-fixing and isomorphism. Let us consider an element a of E_1. Then multiplicity(p, a) = multiplicity$(p, i(a))$.

PROOF: Set n = multiplicity(p, a). Reconsider $E_3 = E_2$ as an E_1-homomorphic field. Reconsider $h = i$ as an additive function from E_1 into E_3. Reconsider $X_1 = (\mathrm{X}- a)^n$ as an element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring E_1. Reconsider $X_2 = (\mathrm{X}- a)^{n+1}$ as an element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring E_1. $(\mathrm{PolyHom}(h))(X_1) = (\mathrm{X}- h(a))^n$ and $(\mathrm{PolyHom}(h))(X_2) = (\mathrm{X}- h(a))^{n+1}$. $(\mathrm{PolyHom}(h))(p) = p$ by [5, (6), (12)]. $\square$

(64) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, an extension E of F, and an element a of F. Then multiplicity$(p, {}^{@}(a, E))$ = multiplicity(p, a).

(65) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, an extension E of F, an E-extending extension K of F, and an element a of E. Then multiplicity$(p, {}^{@}(a, K))$ = multiplicity(p, a).

(66) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, a polynomial q over F, and an element a of F. Suppose $p = (\mathrm{X}- a)^{\mathrm{multiplicity}(p,a)} * q$. Then $\mathrm{eval}(q, a) \neq 0_F$.

(67) Let us consider a field F, and a non zero polynomial p over F. Then $\overline{\overline{\mathrm{Roots}(p)}} < \overline{\overline{\mathrm{BRoots}(p)}}$ if and only if there exists an element a of F such that multiplicity$(p, a) > 1$.

(68) Let us consider a field F, a non zero polynomial p over F, and an element a of F. Then multiplicity(NormPoly p, a) = multiplicity(p, a).

(69) Let us consider a field F, and a non constant polynomial p over F. Then $\deg(p) = \overline{\overline{\mathrm{Roots}(p)}}$ if and only if p splits in F and for every element a of F, multiplicity$(p, a) \leqslant 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (67) and (68).

(70) Let us consider a field F, a non zero element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and an element a of F. Suppose a is a root of p. Then

  (i) multiplicity$(p, a) = 1$ iff $\mathrm{eval}((\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p), a) \neq 0_F$, and

  (ii) multiplicity$(p, a) > 1$ iff $\mathrm{eval}((\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p), a) = 0_F$.

The theorem is a consequence of (66).

(71) Let us consider a field F, and a non zero element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Then there exists an element a of F such that multiplicity$(p, a) >$

1 if and only if $\gcd(p, (\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p))$ has roots. The theorem is a consequence of (70).

(72) Let us consider a field F, a non zero element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and an extension E of F. Suppose p splits in E. Then there exists an element a of E such that multiplicity$(p, a) > 1$ if and only if $\gcd(p, (\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p)) \neq \mathbf{1}.F$. The theorem is a consequence of (70).

(73) Let us consider a field F, an irreducible element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and an extension E of F. Suppose p splits in E. Then there exists an element a of E such that multiplicity$(p, a) > 1$ if and only if $(\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p) = \mathbf{0}.F$. The theorem is a consequence of (17) and (72).

(74) Let us consider a prime number p, a commutative ring R with characteristic p, and an element f of the carrier of Polynom-Ring R. Then $(\mathrm{Deriv}(R))(f) = \mathbf{0}.R$ if and only if for every natural number i such that $i \in \mathrm{Support}\, f$ holds $p \mid i$. The theorem is a consequence of (38) and (39).

6. Separable Polynomials

Let F be a field and p be a non constant element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. We say that p is separable if and only if

(Def. 3) for every element a of the splitting field of p such that a is a root of p in the splitting field of p holds multiplicity$(p, a) = 1$.

We introduce the notation p is inseparable as an antonym for p is separable.

Let us observe that there exists a non constant, monic element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F which is separable and there exists a non constant, monic element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F which is inseparable.

Let us consider a field F and a non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Now we state the propositions:

(75) p is separable if and only if for every extension E of F such that p splits in E for every element a of E such that a is a root of p in E holds multiplicity$(p, a) = 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (63).

(76) p is separable if and only if there exists an extension E of F such that p splits in E and for every element a of E such that a is a root of p in E holds multiplicity$(p, a) = 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (63).

(77) p is separable if and only if for every extension E of F and for every element a of E, multiplicity$(p, a) \leqslant 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (58), (57), (75), and (76).

(78) p is separable if and only if there exists an extension E of F such that p splits in E and for every element a of E, multiplicity$(p, a) \leqslant 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (57) and (76).

Now we state the propositions:

(79) Let us consider a field F, and a separable, non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Then $\deg(p) = \overline{\overline{\mathrm{Roots}(p)}}$ if and only if p splits in F. The theorem is a consequence of (75), (60), and (69).

(80) Let us consider a field F, and a non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Then p is separable if and only if $\gcd(p, (\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p)) = \mathbf{1}.F$. The theorem is a consequence of (77) and (72).

(81) Let us consider a field F, and a non constant, irreducible element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Then p is separable if and only if $(\mathrm{Deriv}(F))(p) \neq \mathbf{0}.F$. The theorem is a consequence of (77) and (73).

(82) Let us consider a field F, and a non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Then p is separable if and only if for every splitting field E of p, there exists an element a of E and there exists a product of linear polynomials q of E and $\mathrm{Roots}(E, p)$ such that $p = a \cdot q$. The theorem is a consequence of (75), (59), and (60).

(83) Let us consider a field F, and a non constant, monic element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Then p is separable if and only if for every splitting field E of p, p is a product of linear polynomials of E and $\mathrm{Roots}(E, p)$. The theorem is a consequence of (82).

Let us consider a field F and a non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Now we state the propositions:

(84) p is separable if and only if for every extension E of F such that p splits in E holds p is square-free over E. The theorem is a consequence of (60), (75), and (56).

(85) p is separable if and only if there exists an extension E of F such that $\overline{\overline{\mathrm{Roots}(E, p)}} = \deg(p)$. The theorem is a consequence of (77), (58), (79), (69), and (78).

Now we state the propositions:

(86) Let us consider a field F, a non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and a non zero element a of F. Then $a \cdot p$ is separable if and only if p is separable. The theorem is a consequence of (15), (75), and (61).

(87) Let us consider a field F, non constant elements p, q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and an element r of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. If $p = q * r$, then if p is separable, then q is separable. The theorem is a consequence of (77) and (62).

(88) Let us consider a field F, an extension E of F, a non constant element p of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F, and a non constant element q of the carrier

of Polynom-Ring E. If $p = q$, then p is separable iff q is separable. The theorem is a consequence of (80).

Let F be a field and a be an element of F. One can verify that $\mathrm{X}- a$ is separable and irreducible.

Let n be a non trivial natural number. Note that $(\mathrm{X}- a)^n$ is inseparable and reducible.

Let F be a field with characteristic 0. One can check that every irreducible element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F is separable.

Now we state the proposition:

(89) Let us consider a prime number p, a field F with characteristic p, and an element a of F. If $a \notin F^p$, then $X^{(p,a)}$ is irreducible and inseparable. The theorem is a consequence of (54), (50), (49), (53), (28), and (77).

7. Perfect Fields

Let F be a field. We say that F is perfect if and only if

(Def. 4) every irreducible element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F is separable.

Let us note that every field with characteristic 0 is perfect.

Now we state the propositions:

(90) Let us consider a prime number p, a field F with characteristic p, and an element q of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Suppose for every natural number i such that $i \in \operatorname{Support} q$ holds $p \mid i$ and there exists an element a of F such that $a^p = q(i)$. Then there exists an element r of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F such that $r^p = q$. The theorem is a consequence of (25) and (40).

(91) Let us consider a prime number p, and a field F with characteristic p. Then F is perfect if and only if $F \approx F^p$. The theorem is a consequence of (89), (75), (57), (73), (74), and (90).

(92) Let us consider a field F. Then F is finite if and only if there exists a non zero natural number n such that $\overline{\overline{F}} = (\mathrm{char}(F))^n$. The theorem is a consequence of (39) and (4).

(93) Let us consider a prime number p, a finite field F with characteristic p, and an element a of F. Then there exists an element b of F such that $b^p = a$. The theorem is a consequence of (92) and (10).

Observe that every finite field is perfect and every algebraic closed field is perfect.

8. Separable Extensions

Let F be a field, E be an extension of F, and a be an element of E. We say that a is F-separable if and only if

(Def. 5) there exists an F-algebraic element b of E such that $b = a$ and $\text{MinPoly}(b, F)$ is separable.

One can verify that there exists an element of E which is non zero and F-separable and every element of E which is F-separable is also F-algebraic.

Let a be a F-separable element of E. Observe that $\text{MinPoly}(a, F)$ is separable.

We say that E is F-separable if and only if

(Def. 6) E is F-algebraic and every element of E is F-separable.

We introduce the notation E is F-inseparable as an antonym for E is F-separable.

Let us observe that there exists an extension of F which is F-finite and F-separable and every extension of F which is F-separable is also F-algebraic.

Let E be a F-separable extension of F. Note that every element of E is F-separable.

Now we state the proposition:

(94) Let us consider a field F, an extension K of F, and a K-extending extension E of F. Suppose E is F-separable. Then

(i) E is K-separable, and

(ii) K is F-separable.

The theorem is a consequence of (88) and (87).

Let F be a perfect field. One can verify that every F-algebraic extension of F is F-separable and there exists an extension of F which is F-normal and F-separable.

Let p be a non constant element of the carrier of Polynom-Ring F. Let us note that every splitting field of p is F-normal and F-separable.

References

[1] Broderick Arneson and Piotr Rudnicki. Primitive roots of unity and cyclotomic polynomials. *Formalized Mathematics*, 12(**1**):59–67, 2004.

[2] Grzegorz Bancerek. The fundamental properties of natural numbers. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1(**1**):41–46, 1990.

[3] Grzegorz Bancerek, Czesław Byliński, Adam Grabowski, Artur Korniłowicz, Roman Matuszewski, Adam Naumowicz, Karol Pąk, and Josef Urban. Mizar: State-of-the-art and beyond. In Manfred Kerber, Jacques Carette, Cezary Kaliszyk, Florian Rabe, and Volker Sorge, editors, *Intelligent Computer Mathematics*, volume 9150 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 261–279. Springer International Publishing, 2015. ISBN 978-3-319-20614-1. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-20615-8_17.

[4] Grzegorz Bancerek, Czesław Byliński, Adam Grabowski, Artur Korniłowicz, Roman Matuszewski, Adam Naumowicz, and Karol Pąk. The role of the Mizar Mathematical Library for interactive proof development in Mizar. *Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 61(1):9–32, 2018. doi:10.1007/s10817-017-9440-6.

[5] Czesław Byliński. Functions from a set to a set. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1(**1**):153–164, 1990.

[6] Adam Grabowski, Artur Korniłowicz, and Christoph Schwarzweller. On algebraic hierarchies in mathematical repository of Mizar. In M. Ganzha, L. Maciaszek, and M. Paprzycki, editors, *Proceedings of the 2016 Federated Conference on Computer Science and Information Systems (FedCSIS)*, volume 8 of *Annals of Computer Science and Information Systems*, pages 363–371, 2016. doi:10.15439/2016F520.

[7] Nathan Jacobson. *Basic Algebra I*. Dover Books on Mathematics, 1985.

[8] Artur Korniłowicz. Flexary connectives in Mizar. *Computer Languages, Systems & Structures*, 44:238–250, December 2015. doi:10.1016/j.cl.2015.07.002.

[9] Serge Lang. *Algebra*. Springer Verlag, 2002 (Revised Third Edition).

[10] Heinz Lüneburg. *Die grundlegenden Strukturen der Algebra (in German)*. Oldenbourg Wisenschaftsverlag, 1999.

[11] Robert Milewski. Fundamental theorem of algebra. *Formalized Mathematics*, 9(**3**):461–470, 2001.

[12] Knut Radbruch. *Algebra I*. Lecture Notes, University of Kaiserslautern, Germany, 1991.

[13] Christoph Schwarzweller. The binomial theorem for algebraic structures. *Formalized Mathematics*, 9(**3**):559–564, 2001.

[14] Christoph Schwarzweller and Artur Korniłowicz. Characteristic of rings. Prime fields. *Formalized Mathematics*, 23(**4**):333–349, 2015. doi:10.1515/forma-2015-0027.

[15] Christoph Schwarzweller and Agnieszka Rowińska-Schwarzweller. Simple extensions. *Formalized Mathematics*, 31(1):287–298, 2023. doi:10.2478/forma-2023-0023.

[16] Andrzej Trybulec. Binary operations applied to functions. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1 (**2**):329–334, 1990.

[17] Michał J. Trybulec. Integers. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1(**3**):501–505, 1990.

[18] Wojciech A. Trybulec. Groups. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1(**5**):821–827, 1990.

Accepted June 18, 2024