

Answer on Question #82539 – Math – Abstract Algebra

Question

Show that $d: \mathbb{Q}[x] \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}: d(f) = 2^{\deg f}$ is a Euclidean valuation on $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Solution

By the definition, we need to show that

- 1) $d(f) \leq d(fg)$;
- 2) $\forall f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \exists q, r \in R: f = qg + r$ and either $r=0$ or $d(r) < d(g)$.

1. $\deg(f) < \deg(fg) = \deg(f) + \deg(g)$, hence $d(f) = 2^{\deg(f)} < 2^{\deg(fg)} = d(fg)$

2. There is division with remainder in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$

$$\forall f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \exists q, r \in R: f = qg + r \text{ such that either } r=0 \text{ or } \deg(r) < \deg(g).$$

$$\text{Thus, } \forall f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \exists q, r \in R: f = qg + r \text{ such that either } r=0 \text{ or } d(r) = 2^{\deg(r)} < 2^{\deg(g)} = d(g).$$