

ON SUBFIELDS OF COUNTABLE CODIMENSION

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ABSTRACT. In [2] the authors asked if any two real closed subfields R, R' of the field of complex numbers C such that $R(\sqrt{-1}) = R'(\sqrt{-1}) = C$ are isomorphic. It is not difficult to see that the answer is negative. This is proved in the first part of the note. In the second we study the problem if any field which is not prime contains a proper subfield of countable (finite or infinite) codimension.

1. PROPOSITION 1. *Let R be any real closed field of power continuum. Then the field $R(\sqrt{-1})$ is isomorphic to the field of complex numbers.*

PROOF. It is well known (see e.g. [3, p. 274]) that if the field R is real closed then the field $R(\sqrt{-1})$ is algebraically closed. Since any algebraically closed field of power continuum and of characteristic zero is isomorphic to the field of complex numbers hence if R is real closed of power continuum then $R(\sqrt{-1})$ is isomorphic to the field of complex numbers. Thus the proposition is proved.

Because there exist nonisomorphic real closed fields of power continuum (e.g. the field R and the real closure of the ordered field $R(t)$, where $0 < t < a$, for any positive $a \in R$) hence we obtain the following corollary which provides an answer to the question asked in [2, Remark (V), p. 257].

COROLLARY 1. *There exist nonisomorphic real closed fields R_1, R_2 such that $R_1(\sqrt{-1}), R_2(\sqrt{-1})$ are isomorphic to the field of complex numbers.*

2. It follows from Proposition 1 of [2] (as well as from the Artin-Schreier theorem [1, p. 316]) that no real closed field contains a proper subfield of finite codimension and the same property holds for all algebraically closed fields of finite characteristic. Intuitively this means that no proper subfield of those fields can be "very close" to the whole field. Therefore for a given field one may ask how close to the field can be the proper subfields of the field and the following conjecture seems to be reasonable (assuming the axiom of choice):

Any nonprime field contains a proper subfield of countable (finite or infinite) codimension.

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Though we are not able to prove (or disprove) this conjecture the following result may be considered as an evidence of its validity.

THEOREM 1. *Let L be a field. Then L contains a proper subfield K of countable codimension if one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- (a) L is algebraically closed;
- (b) L is real closed;
- (c) L is a p -adic field Q_p (i.e., completion of Q in the p -adic topology).

First we state two simple lemmas.

LEMMA 1. *Let G be a topological group and let H_1, H_2 be two subgroups of G . Let G be generated by $H_1 \cup H_2$ and let for any integer n , H_1 and H_2 contain only finitely many closed normal subgroups of index less than n . Then the same property holds for G .*

PROOF. It suffices to show that for any fixed finite group G_0 there exist only finitely many continuous homomorphisms $\varphi: G \rightarrow G_0$. Any such homomorphism is uniquely determined by its restriction $\varphi|_{H_1}, \varphi|_{H_2}$. Since H_1, H_2 contain only finitely many closed normal subgroups of index less than the order of G_0 hence there is only a finite number of homomorphisms $H_1 \rightarrow G_0$ and $H_2 \rightarrow G_0$. Thus the lemma is proved.

LEMMA 2. *Let L_1 be a Galois (possibly infinite) extension of K_1 . Let H be a subgroup of $\text{Gal}(L_1/K_1)$. If for any integer n , H contains only a finite number of closed normal subgroups of index less than n then the subfield L_1^H has countable codimension in L_1 .*

For the proof notice that it follows from the assumptions on H (and from Galois theory) that for any integer n there exists only a finite number of normal extensions of L_1^H contained in L_1 and of degree less than n over L_1^H .

PROOF OF THE THEOREM. (a) Suppose that L is algebraically closed. Let L_0 be the prime subfield of L and let $\{x_\alpha\}$ be a transcendence basis of L over L_0 . Let $G = \text{Gal}(L/L_0(\{x_\alpha\}))$ and let $K_1 = L^G$. Then $K_1 \neq L$ and L is a Galois extension of K_1 . Hence there exists $a \in G, a \neq 1$. Let H be the subgroup of G generated by a . Then the subfield $K = L^H$ is proper of countable (by Lemma 2) codimension.

(b) Suppose that the field L is real closed. Then $L_1 = L(\sqrt{-1})$ is algebraically closed. Let Q be the prime subfield of L and let $\{x_\alpha\}$ be a transcendence basis of L over Q . Let $G = \text{Gal}(L_1/Q(\{x_\alpha\}))$. Then the conjugation $\sigma: L_1 \rightarrow L_1$ over L (i.e. $\sigma(a + b\sqrt{-1}) = a - b\sqrt{-1}$, for any $a, b \in L$) belongs to G and the subgroup $\{1, \sigma\}$ of G is not normal.

In fact, one can easily see that L is not a normal extension of $Q(\{x_\alpha\})$ (L cannot contain all roots of all irreducible polynomials $f \in Q[x]$ of odd

degree). Let σ' be a conjugate of σ in G different from σ and let H be the subgroup of G generated by $\{\sigma, \sigma'\}$. Then $L_1^H \subsetneq L$ and by Lemmas 1 and 2, L_1^H has countable codimension in L_1 and hence countable codimension in L . (*Remark.* Since by Artin-Schreier theorem the subgroup H is infinite hence one easily sees that $H \simeq Z_2 * Z_2$ and one may obtain the exact description of $\text{Gal}(L_1/L_1^H)$.)

(c) Suppose that L is a field of p -adic numbers. Consider the algebraic closure L_1 of L and a transcendence basis $\{x_\alpha\}$ of L over the prime subfield Q of L . It is well known that for any integer n the number of extensions of L (contained in L_1) of degree less than n is finite (see e.g. [4, Proposition 14, p. 40]). Hence for any integer n , $\text{Gal}(L_1/L)$ contains only a finite number of closed normal subgroups of index less than n . Moreover $L \neq Q(\{x_\alpha\})$ and L is not a normal extension of $Q(\{x_\alpha\})$ (since L admits no nontrivial automorphism (see e.g. [3, Chapter XII, exercise 3])). Let H_1 be a conjugate of $\text{Gal}(L_1/L)$ in $\text{Gal}(L_1/Q(\{x_\alpha\}))$ such that $H_1 \neq \text{Gal}(L_1/L)$. Let H be the subgroup of $\text{Gal}(L_1/Q(\{x_\alpha\}))$ generated by $H_1 \cup \text{Gal}(L_1/L)$ and let $K = L_1^H$. Then $K \subsetneq L$ and it follows from Lemmas 1 and 2 that K is of countable codimension in L .

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