

Advanced Complexity Theorie

SS 2011, Exercise Sheet #7

EXERCISE 10:

- a) Recall the
- n
- dimensional discrete Fourier-transform

$$\mathcal{F}_n : \mathbb{C}^n \ni (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \mapsto \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \exp(2\pi i \cdot k \cdot \ell / n) \cdot x_\ell \right)_{k=0, \dots, n-1} \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

Show that $\mathcal{F}_n(\mathcal{F}_n^*(\vec{x})) = n \cdot \vec{x}$ where \mathcal{F}_n^* denotes its transpose. Conclude $|\det(\mathcal{F}_n)| = n^{n/2}$.

- b) Look up the (Cooley-Tukey)
- Fast Fourier Transform*
- algorithm and verify that it yields a straight-line program for
- \mathcal{F}_n
- over
- $\mathcal{S} := (\mathbb{C}, (, (+, \times_c : c \in \mathbb{S}^1))$
- of length
- $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n)$
- .

EXERCISE 11:

- a) Let
- F
- denote a field of characteristic 0,
- $X \subseteq F$
- of cardinality
- $K \in \mathbb{N}$
- , and
- $p := \sum_{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_n < K} a_{k_1, \dots, k_n} X_1^{k_1} \cdots X_n^{k_n} \in F[X_1, \dots, X_n]$
- a multivariate polynomial with
- $p(\vec{x}) = 0$
- for every
- $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$
- . Show that this requires
- $a_{\vec{k}} = 0$
- for every
- \vec{k}
- .

- b) Let
- $X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}, Y_0, \dots, Y_{m-1}$
- denote variables. Show that the
- $2n + 2m$
- elements

$$1, X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}, Y_0, \dots, Y_{m-1}, \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} X_k \cdot Y_{\ell-k} \quad (\ell = 0, \dots, n+m-2)$$

of $F[X_1, \dots, Y_m]$ are linearly independent over F .

Fix fields $F \subseteq E$ and recall that $x_1, \dots, x_n \in E$ are called *algebraically dependent* (over F) if there exists a non-zero n -variate polynomial $p \in F[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ such that $p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$. A set is algebraically *independent* over F if no finite subset is algebraically dependent over F . The *transcendence degree* over F of a set $S \subseteq E$, $\text{trdeg}_F(S)$, denotes the cardinality of a largest subset of S algebraically independent over F .

EXERCISE 12:

Recall that S is algebraic over F iff every $e \in S$ is the root of some $0 \neq p \in F[X]$; equivalently: $F(e)$ has finite dimension as an F -vector space.

- Show that $\text{trdeg}_F(S)$ coincides with the least cardinality of a subset $T \subseteq S$ such that S is algebraic over $F(T)$. (You may restrict to the case $\text{trdeg}_F(S) < \infty \dots$)
- Let $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m \in E$ such that each y_j is algebraic over $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $z \in E$ is algebraic over $F(y_1, \dots, y_m)$. Show that z is algebraic over $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$.
- For a further field $G \subseteq F$, conclude $\text{trdeg}_G(E) = \text{trdeg}_F(E) + \text{trdeg}_G(F)$.
- Determine the transcendence degree of \mathbb{C} over \mathbb{R} and that of \mathbb{R} over \mathbb{Q} .
- Suppose F has characteristic 0 and consider the set $E := F(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ of n -variate rational functions. Determine its transcendence degree over F . What happens in finite characteristic?
- Is $\{\pi, e\}$ algebraically dependent over \mathbb{Q} or not?