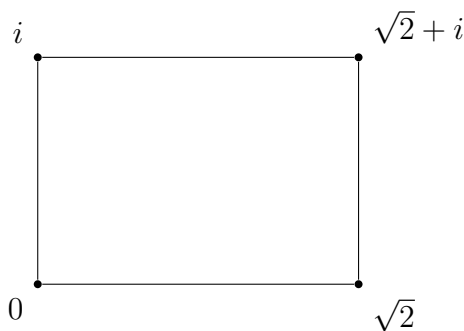


### MAST31005 Algebra II exercise 3 (07.02.2024)

The following exercises concern ruler and compass constructions and origami constructions. You may use all of the elementary constructions presented in the lectures directly. That is, constructions 1-7 in the notes of 25.1. for ruler and compass, and Beloch's fold and folds 1-6 in the notes of 30.1. for origami.

1. Let  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ . Give a ruler and compass construction of  $z^2$ . Note that the construction of Proposition 3.11(iii) cannot be used immediately, since the triangle  $\triangle(0, 1, z)$  is degenerate.
2. Let  $z, w, u \in \mathbb{C}$  be distinct points.
  - (a) Give an origami construction of  $v \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $|v - z| = |w - u|$ .
  - (b) Let  $\ell$  be a line intersecting the circle  $C(z, |w - u|)$  at  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . Show that the points  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  can be obtained as intersections of  $\ell$  and folds using  $\ell$  and the points  $z, v$ .
3. Let  $z, w, u, v \in \mathbb{C}$  be distinct points such that the circles  $C(z, |w - z|)$  and  $C(u, |v - u|)$  intersect.
  - (a) Given an origami construction of the intersection points using  $z, w, u, v$ .
  - (b) Use (a) and exercise 2 to conclude that all constructible numbers are also origami numbers and that the origami numbers are a field.

In exercises 4–6, consider an A-series sheet of paper (e.g. A5) as a subset of  $\mathbb{C}$  with the corner points and boundary lines already constructed:



Let  $A = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)$  be the field containing these pre-constructed points.

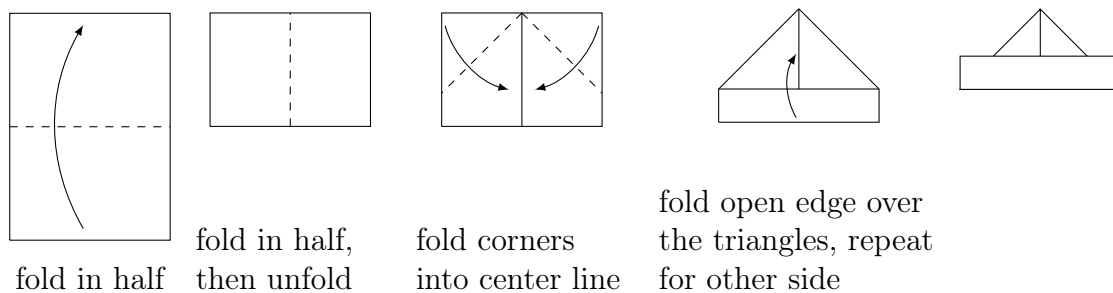
4. Construct  $\sqrt{2}/3$ .

(a) by ruler and compass

(b) by origami.



5. Consider the following origami hat construction:



(a) Repeat the construction as a mathematical origami without using folded states. How many extra folds are required?

(b) Let  $H \subset \mathbb{C}$  be the set of all intersections of lines (including boundary lines) in the construction of (a). What is the degree  $[\mathbb{Q}(H) : \mathbb{Q}]$ ?

6. Construct a point  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $[\mathbb{Q}(\alpha) : \mathbb{Q}] = 6$ .