

$$\mathbb{Q}[i] = \{a+bi\} = \mathbb{Q}(i) \leftarrow \text{field}$$

What is $(a+bi)^{-1}$? \leftarrow let $a+bi \in \mathbb{Q}[i]$
and $a+bi \neq 0$

$$(a+bi)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(a+bi)} \cdot \frac{(a-bi)}{(a-bi)} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2-b^2i^2} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{-bi}{a^2+b^2} \in \mathbb{Q}[i]$$

so $\mathbb{Q}[i]$ is a
field

at least one of a & b is not 0.
so a^2+b^2 is not 0.

$$(a+b\sqrt{2})^{-1} = \frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{a-b\sqrt{2}}{a-b\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\frac{a-b\sqrt{2}}{a^2-b^2 \cdot 2} = \frac{a-b\sqrt{2}}{a^2-2b^2}$$

Suppose a, b are rational and not both 0.

Suppose $a^2 - 2b^2 = 0$

$$a^2 = 2b^2$$

Case 1: $b=0$

then $a=0$

Contradiction

Case 2: $b \neq 0$

$$2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b}$$

False because $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational

Contradiction

So $a^2 - 2b^2 \neq 0$