

Fields and Galois Theory

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Algebra III: Fields

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Examenvragen

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1. (4pts) Let F be a field and R a domain, prove the following:
 1. If $F \subset R \subset F$ and $[R:F] < \infty \Rightarrow R$ is a field.
 2. Let $F \subset K \subset F$ be an extension of fields. For $\alpha \in K$, let $F[\alpha]$ be the F -algebra generated by α . Show that $[F[\alpha]:F] < \infty \Leftrightarrow \alpha$ is algebraic over F .
2. (4pts) Let F_q be a finite field with $q = p^m$, p prime, m elements.
 1. Show that the Frobenius map $F_r: F_q \rightarrow F_q: x \mapsto x^p$ is an isomorphism and compute its order.
 2. Find an irreducible polynomial $f \in F_2[X]$ such that $F_2/(f) \cong F_{2^3}$.
 3. Use the previous item to find a generator of the multiplicative group $F_{2^3}^\times$.
3. (7pts) Consider $Q \subset Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega) \subset Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega)$.
 1. Show that $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega)/Q(\sqrt[3]{2})$ is Galois.
 2. Compute the Galois group.
 3. Use the fundamental theorem of Galois Theory to describe all the intermediate field extensions $Q \subset K \subset Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega) \subset Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega)$. For each K describe the corresponding subgroup $H \subset G$ for which $K = Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega)^H$.
 4. $\forall g \in G$ write down $g(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2}\omega)g^{-1}$. Use this to compute the minimal polynomial of $\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2}\omega$ over Q . Conclude that $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{2}\omega) = Q(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2}\omega) = Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega)$.
4. (3pts) Show that the field extension $Q \subset Q(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2}\omega) \subset Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, \omega)$ is not Galois.
5. (2pts) Let K/F be an algebraic field extension of F . Define $\text{Tr}_{K/F}: K \rightarrow F: x \mapsto \text{Tr}(\alpha x)$ for all $\alpha \in K$. Consider the F -linear trace map of K over F : $\text{Tr}_{K/F}: K \rightarrow F: \alpha \mapsto \text{Tr}(\alpha)$.
 1. Describe the trace map $\text{Tr}_{C/R}: C \rightarrow R$.
 2. Show that if $x \in F$, then $\text{Tr}_{K/F}(x) = ([K:F])x$.
 3. Let $\alpha \in K$ be an element with minimal polynomial $f(X) = X^d + a_{d-1}X^{d-1} + \dots + a_0 \in F[X]$. Show that $\text{Tr}_{K/F}(\alpha) = -a_{d-1}$. You may use the fact that if $F \subset L \subset K$, then $\text{Tr}_{K/F} = \text{Tr}_{L/F} \circ \text{Tr}_{K/L}$.

Categorieën:

- Wiskunde
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