Notes on the book: *Patrick Morandi, Field and Galois Theory*

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I. Galois Theory

§1. Field Extensions

Problem 1.1.

Let K be a field extension of F. By defining scalar multiplication for $\alpha \in F$ and $a \in K$ by $\alpha \cdot a = \alpha a$, the multiplication in K, show that K is an F-vector space.

Proof.

(1) K is an additive group.

(2) *Show that $(\alpha\beta) \cdot a = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot a)$ for $\alpha, \beta \in F$ and $a \in K$.* In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha\beta) \cdot a &= \alpha\beta a \in K, \\ \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot a) &= \alpha\beta a \in K. \end{aligned}$$

(3) *Show that $(\alpha + \beta) \cdot a = \alpha \cdot a + \beta \cdot a$ for $\alpha, \beta \in F$ and $a \in K$.*

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha + \beta) \cdot a &= (\alpha + \beta)a \\ &= \alpha a + \beta a \in K, \\ \alpha \cdot a + \beta \cdot a &= \alpha a + \beta a \in K. \end{aligned}$$

(4) *Show that $\alpha \cdot (a + b) = \alpha \cdot a + \alpha \cdot b$ for $\alpha \in F$ and $a, b \in K$.*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \cdot (a + b) &= \alpha(a + b) \\ &= \alpha a + \alpha b \in K, \\ \alpha \cdot a + \alpha \cdot b &= \alpha a + \alpha b \in K. \end{aligned}$$

(5) *Show that $1 \cdot a = a$ for $a \in K$.* $1 \cdot a = 1a = a \in K$.

By (1) to (5), K is an F-vector space. $\square$

Problem 1.2.

If K is a field extension of F, prove that $[K : F] = 1$ if and only if $K = F$.

Proof.

(1) $[K : F] = 1 \Longleftarrow K = F$. Take a basis $\{1\}$ for K as an F-vector space.

(2) $[K : F] = 1 \implies K = F$. Take a basis $\{a\}$ for K as an F-vector space where $a \in K$. Since $1 \in K$ as an F-vector space, there exists $\alpha \in F$ such that $1 = \alpha a$. $a = \alpha^{-1} \in F$, or $K \subseteq F$, or $K = F$.

□

Problem 1.3.

Let K be a field extension of F, and let $a \in K$. Show that the evaluation map $ev_a : F[x] \to K$ given by $ev_a(f(x)) = f(a)$ is a ring and and F-vector space homomorphism. (Such a map is called an F-algebra homomorphism.)

Proof.

(1) *ev_a is a ring homomorphism.*

  (a) $\mathrm{ev}_a(f(x) + g(x)) = f(a) + g(a) = \mathrm{ev}_a(f(x)) + \mathrm{ev}_a(g(x))$.
  (b) $\mathrm{ev}_a(f(x)g(x)) = g(a)g(b) = \mathrm{ev}_a(f(x))\mathrm{ev}_a(g(x))$.
  (c) $\mathrm{ev}_a(1) = 1$.

(2) *ev_a is an F-vector space homomorphism.*

  (a) $\mathrm{ev}_a(f(x) + g(x)) = f(a) + g(a) = \mathrm{ev}_a(f(x)) + \mathrm{ev}_a(g(x))$.
  (b) Given $c \in F$, $\mathrm{ev}_a(cf(x)) = cf(a) = c\mathrm{ev}_a(f(x))$.

□

Problem 1.4.

Prove Proposition 1.9: Let K be a field extension of F and let $a_1, \dots, a_n \in K$. Then

$$F[a_1, \dots, a_n] = \{f(a_1, \dots, a_n) : f \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]\}$$

and

$$F(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \left\{ \frac{f(a_1, \dots, a_n)}{g(a_1, \dots, a_n)} : f, g \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n], g(a_1, \dots, a_n) \neq 0 \right\},$$

so $F(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is the quotient field of $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.

Proof (Proposition 1.8).

(1) The evaluation map $\mathrm{ev}_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)} : F[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to K$ has image

$$\{f(a_1, \dots, a_n) : f \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]\},$$

so this set is a subring of K.

(2) If R is a subring of K that contains F and $a_1, \ldots, a_n$, then

$$f(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \in R$$

for any $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ by closure of addition and multiplication.

(3) So $\{f(a_1, \ldots, a_n) : f \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\}$ is contained in all subrings of K that contains F and $a_1, \ldots, a_n$. Hence

$$F[a_1, \ldots, a_n] = \{f(a_1, \ldots, a_n) : f \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\}.$$

(4) The quotient field of $F[a_1, \ldots, a_n]$ is then the set

$$\left\{ \frac{f(a_1, \ldots, a_n)}{g(a_1, \ldots, a_n)} : f, g \in F[x_1, \ldots, x_n], g(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \neq 0 \right\}.$$

It is clearly is contained in any subfield of K that contains $F[a_1, \ldots, a_n]$; hence, it is equal to $F(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$.

$\square$

Problem 1.5.

Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7})$.

Proof.

(1) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}) \supseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7})$ since $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7})$.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}),\end{aligned}$$

Or $\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7})$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{7} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot ((\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}) + (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})) \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}), \\ \sqrt{5} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot ((\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}) - (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})) \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}).\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7})$.

By (1)(2), $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7})$. $\square$

Problem 1.9.

If K is an extension of F such that $[K : F]$ is prime, show that there are no intermediate fields between K and F.

Proof. Let L be any field such that $F \subseteq L \subseteq K$. By Proposition 1.20,

$$[K : F] = [K : L][L : F].$$

Since $[K : F]$ is prime, $[K : L] = 1$ or $[L : F] = 1$. By Problem 1.2, $L = K$ or $L = F$, or there are no intermediate fields between K and F. $\square$

Problem 1.11.

If K is an algebraic extension of F and if R is a subring of K with $F \subseteq R \subseteq K$, show that R is a field.

Proof.

(1) R is a domain since R is contained in a field K. To show R is a field, it suffices to show that every nonzero element $\alpha \in R$ has an inverse in R.

(2) Since $\alpha \in R \subseteq K$ is algebraic over F, there is a minimal polynomial

$$f(x) = b_n x^n + b_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + b_0$$

such that $f(\alpha) = 0$, where each $b_i \in F$ and $b_0 \neq 0$ by the minimality of f.

(3) Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
&f(\alpha) = 0 \\
\Longleftrightarrow\ &b_n\alpha^n + b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-1} + \cdots + b_0 = 0 \\
\Longleftrightarrow\ &b_n\alpha^n + b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1\alpha = -b_0 \\
\Longleftrightarrow\ &\alpha(b_n\alpha^{n-1} + b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-2} + \cdots + b_1) = -b_0 \\
\Longleftrightarrow\ &\alpha\underbrace{((-b_0)^{-1}b_n\alpha^{n-1} + (-b_0)^{-1}b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-2} + \cdots + (-b_0)^{-1}b_1)}_{:=\alpha'} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $\alpha' \in F[\alpha] \subseteq R$. Therefore α' is the inverse of α in R.

$\square$

Problem 1.12.

Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are not isomorphic as fields but are isomorphic as vector spaces over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Proof.

(1) *Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are not isomorphic as fields.* (Reductio ad absurdum) If $\varphi : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \to \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ were an isomorphism as fields, then φ is an identity map on $\mathbb{Q}$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
&\varphi(\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{3} \text{ for some } a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \\
\Longrightarrow&\varphi(\sqrt{2})\varphi(\sqrt{2}) = (a + b\sqrt{3})^2 \\
\Longrightarrow&\varphi(\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}) = (a + b\sqrt{3})^2 \\
\Longrightarrow&\varphi(2) = a^2 + 3b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{3} \\
\Longrightarrow&2 = a^2 + 3b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

If $2ab \neq 0$, then $\sqrt{3} = \frac{2-a^2-3b^2}{2ab} \in \mathbb{Q}$, which is absurd. Hence $2ab = 0$.

(a) $a = 0$. Write $b = \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$ where $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(m, n) = 1$. Hence

$$2n^2 = 3m^2.$$

So $2 \mid 3m^2$, $2 \mid m^2$, $2 \mid m$. So $4 \mid 2n^2$, $2 \mid n^2$, $2 \mid n$. Hence $2 \mid (m, n)$, contrary to the assumption that $(m, n) = 1$.

(b) $b = 0$. $2 = a^2$. Write $a = \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$ where $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(m, n) = 1$. Similar to the argument in (a), we will reach a contradiction.

By (a)(b), no such isomorphism φ, that is, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are not isomorphic as fields.

(2) *Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are isomorphic as $\mathbb{Q}$-vector spaces.* $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$. There is a natural map $\varphi : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \to \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ defined by $\varphi(a+b\sqrt{2}) = a+b\sqrt{3}$. Clearly φ is well-defined, linear, injective and surjective.

□

Problem 1.16.

Let $\mathbb{A}$ be the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{Q}$ in $\mathbb{C}$. Prove that $[\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}] = \infty$.

Proof (Example 1.16). By Example 1.16, $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = n$. Therefore,

$$[\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{2})][\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{2})]n$$

for arbitrary $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Hence $[\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}] = \infty$. $\square$

Proof (Example 1.16). Given a prime number p. By Example 1.16, $[\mathbb{Q}(\rho) : \mathbb{Q}] = p - 1$ where $\rho = \exp(2\pi i/p)$. Therefore,

$$[\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}(\rho)][\mathbb{Q}(\rho) : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}(\rho)](p - 1)$$

for arbitrary prime p. Hence $[\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{Q}] = \infty$. $\square$

Problem 1.23.

Recall that the characteristic of a ring R with identity is the smallest positive integer n for which $n \cdot 1 = 0$, if such an n exists, or else the characteristic is 0. Let R be a ring with identity. Define $\varphi : \mathbb{Z} \to R$ by $\varphi(n) = n \cdot 1$, where 1 is the identity of R. Show that φ is a ring homomorphism and that $\ker(\varphi) = m\mathbb{Z}$ for a unique nonnegative integer m, and show that m is the characteristic of R.

Proof.

(1) *φ is a ring homomorphism.*

  (a) $\varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a)+\varphi(b)$. $\varphi(a+b) = (a+b)\cdot 1 = a\cdot 1+b\cdot 1 = \varphi(a)+\varphi(b)$.

  (b) $\varphi(ab) = \varphi(a)\varphi(b)$. $\varphi(ab) = (ab) \cdot 1 = (a \cdot 1)(b \cdot 1) = \varphi(a)\varphi(b)$ since $1 \times 1 = 1$. (Here $\times$ is the multiplication operator of R.)

(2) $\ker(\varphi) = m\mathbb{Z}$ *for a unique nonnegative integer m.* Since $\ker(\varphi)$ is an ideal of a PID $\mathbb{Z}$, there is a unique nonnegative integer m such that $\ker(\varphi) = m\mathbb{Z}$.

(3) *m is the characteristic of R.* There are only two possible cases, $\mathrm{char}(R) = 0$ or else $\mathrm{char}(R) > 0$.

  (a) *char*$(R) = 0$. $\ker(\varphi) = 0$. Thus $m = 0 = \mathrm{char}(R)$.

  (b) *char*$(R) = n > 0$. $n \in \ker(\varphi)$, so $m > 0$ and $m \mid n$. By the minimality of n, $m = n = \mathrm{char}(R)$.

$\square$

Problem 1.24.

For any positive integer n, give an example of a ring of characteristic n.

Proof. The ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. $\square$

Problem 1.25.

If R is an integral domain, show that either char$(R) = 0$ or char(R) is prime.

Proof.

(1) 1 has infinite order. $\mathrm{char}(R) = 0$. (Nothing to do.)

(2) 1 has finite order n. Want to show n is prime. If $n = ab$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then

$$0 = n \cdot 1 = (a \cdot 1)(b \cdot 1).$$

Since R is an integral domain, $a \cdot 1 =$ or $b \cdot 1 = 0$. By the minimality of n, $a \geq n$ or $b \geq n$. $a = n$ or $b = n$. That is, n is prime.

□

§2. Automorphisms

Problem 2.1.

Show that the only automorphism of $\mathbb{Q}$ is the identity.

Proof. Given any $\sigma \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$.

(1) *Show that $\sigma(1) = 1$.* Since $1^2 = 1$, $\sigma(1)\sigma(1) = \sigma(1)$. $\sigma(1) = 0$ or 1. There are only two possible cases.

  (a) Assume that $\sigma(1) = 0$. So

$$\sigma(a) = \sigma(a \cdot 1) = \sigma(a) \cdot \sigma(1) = \sigma(a) \cdot 0 = 0$$

  for any $a \in \mathbb{Q}$. That is, $\sigma = 0 \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$, which is absurd.

  (b) Therefore, $\sigma(1) = 1$.

(2) *Show that $\sigma(n) = n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.* Write $n = 1 + 1 + \cdots + 1$ (n times 1). Applying the additivity of σ, we have

$$\sigma(n) = \sigma(1) + \sigma(1) + \cdots + \sigma(1) = 1 + 1 + \cdots + 1 = n.$$

(Might use induction on n to eliminate $\cdots$ symbols.)

(3) *Show that $\sigma(n) = n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.* By the additivity of σ, $\sigma(-n) = -\sigma(n) = -n$ for $n \geq 0$. The result is established.

For any $a = \frac{n}{m} \in \mathbb{Q}$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \neq 0$), applying the multiplication of σ on $am = n$, that is, $\sigma(a)\sigma(m) = \sigma(n)$. By (3), we have $\sigma(a)m = n$, or

$$\sigma(a) = \frac{m}{n} = a$$

provided $n \neq 0$, or σ is the identity. □

Problem 2.2.

Show that the only automorphism of $\mathbb{R}$ is the identity. (Hint: If σ is an automorphism, show that $\sigma|_{\mathbb{Q}} = id$, and if $a > 0$, then $\sigma(a) > 0$. It is an interesting fact that there are infinitely many automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}$, even thought $[\mathbb{C} : \mathbb{R}] = 2$. Why is this fact not a contradiction to this problem?)

Proof (Hint). Given any $\sigma \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{R})$.

(1) Apply the same argument in Problem 2.1, we have $\sigma|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathrm{id}$. Notice that $\sigma(a) \neq 0$ for any $a \neq 0$.

(2) *Show that $\sigma(a) > 0$ if $a > 0$.* Given any $a > 0$. Write $a = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a}$ (well-defined) and then apply σ on the both sides,

$$\sigma(a) = \sigma(\sqrt{a})\sigma(\sqrt{a}) = \sigma(\sqrt{a})^2 > 0$$

(since $\sqrt{a} \neq 0$ and thus $\sigma(\sqrt{a})$ cannot be zero).

(3) *Show that $\sigma(a) > \sigma(b)$ if $a > b$.* It is a corollary to (2) by applying σ on $a - b > 0$. ($\sigma(a - b) > 0$, or $\sigma(a) - \sigma(b) > 0$, or $\sigma(a) > \sigma(b)$.)

(4) For any real number $x \in \mathbb{R}$, choose two sequences $\{p_n\}, \{q_n\}$ of rational numbers such that $p_n < x < q_n$ and $p_n, q_n \to x$ as $n \to \infty$. Take σ on the inequality, $\sigma(p_n) < \sigma(x) < \sigma(q_n)$. So $p_n < \sigma(x) < q_n$ since $\sigma|_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathrm{id}$. Let $n \to \infty$, we get $x \leq \sigma(x) \leq x$, or $\sigma(x) = x$.

□

Supplement. Automorphisms of the Complex Numbers. by Paul B. Yale (Pomona College) [Link].

Problem 2.4.

Let B be an integral domain with quotient field F. If $\sigma : B \to B$ is a ring automorphism, show that σ induces a ring automorphism $\sigma' : F \to F$ defined by $\sigma'(a/b) = \sigma(a)/\sigma(b)$ if $a, b \in B$ with $b \neq 0$.

Proof.

(1) *Show that σ' is well-defined.*

   (a) *$\sigma' : F \to F$ is defined.* $\sigma(a), \sigma(b) \in B$ since σ is a homomorphism. $\sigma(b) \neq 0$ since $b \neq 0$ and σ is a one-on-one homomorphism.

   (b) *σ' is independent of the representation of $a/b \in F$.* Suppose $a/b = c/d$ where $a, b, c, d \in B$ and $b, d \neq 0$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} a/b = c/d &\Longleftrightarrow ad = bc \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \sigma(ad) = \sigma(bc) \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \sigma(a)\sigma(d) = \sigma(b)\sigma(c) && (\sigma\text{: homomorphism}) \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \sigma(a)/\sigma(d) = \sigma(c)/\sigma(d) && (\sigma(b), \sigma(d) \neq 0) \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \sigma'(a/b) = \sigma'(c/d). \end{aligned}$$

(2) *Show that σ' is a ring homomorphism.*

   (a) *Show that $\sigma'(a/b + c/d) = \sigma'(a/b) + \sigma'(c/d)$.*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'(a/b + c/d) &= \sigma'((ad + bc)/(bd)) \\ &= \sigma(ad + bc)/\sigma(bd) \\ &= (\sigma(a)\sigma(d) + \sigma(b)\sigma(c))/(\sigma(b)\sigma(d)) \quad (\sigma\text{: homomorphism}) \\ &= \sigma(a)/\sigma(b) + \sigma(c)/\sigma(d) \\ &= \sigma'(a/b) + \sigma'(c/d). \end{aligned}$$

   (b) *Show that $\sigma'(a/b \cdot c/d) = \sigma'(a/b) \cdot \sigma'(c/d)$.*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'(a/b \cdot c/d) &= \sigma'((ac)/(bd)) \\ &= \sigma(ac)/\sigma(bd) \\ &= (\sigma(a)\sigma(c))/(\sigma(b)\sigma(d)) \quad (\sigma\text{: homomorphism}) \\ &= \sigma(a)/\sigma(b) \cdot \sigma(c)/\sigma(d) \\ &= \sigma'(a/b) \cdot \sigma'(c/d). \end{aligned}$$

(3) *Show that σ' is injective.*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'(a/b) = 0 &\Longleftrightarrow \sigma(a)/\sigma(b) = 0 \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \sigma(a) = 0 \\ &\Longleftrightarrow a = 0 && (\sigma\text{: injective}) \\ &\Longleftrightarrow a/b = 0/b = 0 \in F \end{aligned}$$

(4) *Show that σ' is a surjective.* Given any $c/d \in F$, want to show there is $a/b \in F$ such that $\sigma'(a/b) = c/d$.

$$\begin{aligned} c/d \in F &\Longrightarrow c, d \in B \\ &\Longrightarrow \exists\, a, b \in B \text{ such that } \sigma(a) = c, \sigma(b) = d \quad (\sigma\text{: surjective}) \\ &\Longrightarrow \exists\, a, b \in B \text{ such that } \sigma(a)/\sigma(b) = c/d \\ &\Longrightarrow \exists\, a, b \in B \text{ such that } \sigma'(a/b) = c/d. \end{aligned}$$

II. Some Galois Extensions

§10. Hilbert Theorem 90 and Group Cohomology

Problem 10.1.

Let M be a G-module. Show that the boundary map $\delta_n : C^n(G,M) \to C^{n+1}(G,M)$ defined in this section is a homomorphism.

Proof.

(1) δ_n is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_n(f)(\sigma_1,\ldots,\sigma_{n+1}) = \sigma_1 f(\sigma_2,\ldots,\sigma_{n+1}) &\\ + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^i f(\sigma_1,\ldots,\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1},\ldots\sigma_{n+1}) &\\ + (-1)^{n+1} f(\sigma_1,\ldots,\sigma_n) &\end{aligned}$$

if $n > 0$. If $n = 0$, then the map $\delta_0 : M = C^0(G,M) \to C^1(G,M)$ is defined by $\delta_0(m)(\sigma) = \sigma m - m$.

(2) It suffices to show that $\delta_n(f+g) = \delta_n(f)+\delta_n(g)$ for all n and all n-cochains f and g.

(3) If $n = 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_0(f+g)(\sigma) &= \sigma(f+g) - (f+g) \\ &= \sigma f + \sigma g - f - g && (M\text{: } G\text{-module}) \\ &= (\sigma f - f) + (\sigma g - g) && (M\text{: abelian group}) \\ &= \delta_0(f) + \delta_0(g).\end{aligned}$$

(4) If $n \geq 1$, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\delta_n(f+g)(\sigma) \\
&= \sigma_1(f+g)(\sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_{n+1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^i(f+g)(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}, \ldots \sigma_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+1}(f+g)(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n) \\
&= \sigma_1 f(\sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_{n+1}) + \sigma_1 g(\sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^i f(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}, \ldots \sigma_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^i g(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}, \ldots \sigma_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+1} f(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n) + (-1)^{n+1} g(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n) \\
&= \Bigg\{ \sigma_1 f(\sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_{n+1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^i f(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}, \ldots \sigma_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+1} f(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n) \Bigg\} + \Bigg\{ \sigma_1 g(\sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^i g(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}, \ldots \sigma_{n+1}) + (-1)^{n+1} g(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n) \Bigg\} \\
&= \delta_n(f)(\sigma) + \delta_n(g)(\sigma).
\end{aligned}
$$

(Here note that $C^n(G, M)$ is an abelian group).

□