

A Book of Abstract Algebra | (2nd Edition)

Chapter 32, Problem 4EE

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Problem

List all the subgroups of $\text{Gal}(K : \mathbb{Q})$, with their fixfields. Exhibit the Galois correspondence.

Step-by-step solution

Step 1 of 3

The objective is to list all the subgroups of $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\omega) : \mathbb{Q})$ where ω is the primitive seventh root of unity with their fix fields and exhibit the Galois correspondence.

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Step 2 of 3

The Galois group $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\omega) : \mathbb{Q}) = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4, \sigma_5, \sigma_6\}$ where $\sigma_j(\omega) = \omega^j$ for

$j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$. Clearly $\alpha = \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^4$ is left fixed by $\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_4\}$.

Now, $\alpha^2 = \omega^2 + \omega^4 + \omega + 2\omega^3 + 2\omega^6 + 2\omega^5$ and $\alpha = \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^4$.

Thus, $\alpha^2 + \alpha = 2(\omega^6 + \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega + 1)$.

Because ω is a zero of $\Phi_7(x) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$, $\alpha^2 + \alpha + 2 = 0$.

The zeros of $x^2 + x + 2$ are $(-1 \pm i\sqrt{7})/2$ and so, $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha) = \mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{7})$.

Working in an analogous way for the subgroup $\{\sigma_1, \sigma_6\}$, $\beta = \omega + \omega^6$ is left fixed by this subgroup.

Now, $\beta^3 = (\omega + \omega^6)^3 = \omega^3 + 3\omega + 3\omega^6 + \omega^4$, $\beta = (\omega + \omega^6)^2 = \omega^2 + 2 + \omega^5$ and

$\beta = \omega + \omega^6$.

Because ω is a zero of $\Phi_7(x) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$, $\beta^3 + \beta^2 - 2\beta - 1 = 0$.

Thus , β is a zero of $x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1$ which is irreducible because it has no zero in \mathbb{Z} .

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Step 3 of 3

The Galois Correspondence may be represented as follows:

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