

# Questions

Hui Sun

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**Problem 0.1.** To see whether a polynomial is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , is it sufficient to test whether  $f \pmod p$  is irreducible over any prime  $p$ ?

For example,  $x^5 - 5x^3 + 1$ .

**Problem 0.2.** In the above example, how do we know that the Galois group contains an element of order 5? (It is clear why it contains a transposition because there exists complex roots).

*Proof.* This is because the Galois group  $G$  acts transitively on the set of roots, by the Orbit stabilizer theorem, we know

$$|G| = |\text{Orbit}(\alpha)| \cdot |\text{Stab}(\alpha)| = 5 \cdot |\text{Stab}(\alpha)|$$

i.e., 5 divides  $|G|$ . By Cauchy's theorem, there exists an element of order 5 in  $G$ , i.e., a 5-cycle.  $\square$

**Problem 0.3.** The Galois action on the set of roots implies for any root  $r$  of the polynomial (where  $G$  is the splitting field of), we must have

$$\text{Orbit}(r) = \{ \text{set of all roots} \}$$

**Problem 0.4.** Is it true that if  $I, J$  are ideals of a ring  $R$ , then

$$\frac{R}{I} \otimes_R \frac{R}{J} = \frac{R}{(I+J)}$$

in the case where  $R = \mathbb{Q}[x]$ , and  $I, J$  are irreducible polynomials, we have

$$\frac{R}{(f)} \otimes_R \frac{R}{(g)} = \frac{R}{(f_1) + (f_2)} \frac{R}{\gcd(f, g)}$$

**Problem 0.5.** Fall 2014 Q2,  $\text{Hom}_R(M, N)$ .