

# Homework 6

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## 1 Homework Problems

### 1.1 Problem 1

Todo

### 1.2 Problem 2

We can note that since  $f$  has 4 roots, the Galois group  $G$  of its splitting field will be a subgroup of  $S_4$ . Moreover,  $G$  must be a *transitive subgroup* of  $S_4$ , i.e. the action of  $G$  on the roots of  $f$  should be transitive. This reduces the possibilities to  $G \cong S^4, A^4, D^4, \mathbb{Z}_4, \mathbb{Z}_2^2$ .

Since  $f$  has exactly 2 real roots and thus a pair of roots that are complex conjugates, the automorphism given by complex conjugation is an element of  $G$ . But this corresponds to a 2-cycle  $\tau = (ab)$ , and we can then make the following conclusions:

- Not  $A_4$ :  $A_4$  contains only even cycles, and  $\tau$  is odd.
- Not  $Z_4$ : This subgroup is generated by a single 4-cycle  $\sigma$ , which up to conjugacy is  $(1234)$ , and  $\sigma^n$  is not a 2-cycle for any  $n$ .
- Not  $\mathbb{Z}_2^2$ : In order to be transitive, this subgroup must be  $\{e, (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$ , which does not contain  $\tau$ .

The only remaining possibilities are  $S^4$  and  $D^4$ .  $\square$

### 1.3 Problem 3

#### 1.3.1 Part 1

To see that  $\phi(n)$  is even for all  $n > 2$ , we can take a prime factorization of  $n$  and write

$$\phi(n) = \phi\left(\prod_{i=1}^m p_i^{k_i}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^m \phi(p_i^{k_i}) = \prod_{i=1}^m p_i^{k_i-1}(p_i - 1) = \prod_{i=1}^m p_i^{k_i-1} \prod_{i=1}^m (p_i - 1)$$

where each  $k_i \geq 1 \implies k_i - 1 \geq 0$ . But every prime power is odd, and a product of odd numbers is odd, so the first product is odd. It is also true that  $p - 1$  is even for every prime  $p$ , and the second term is a product of even terms and thus even. So  $\phi(n)$  is the product of an even and an odd number, which is always even.

#### 1.3.2 Part 2

Suppose  $\phi(n) = 2$ . Take a prime factorization of  $n$ , so we have

$$2 = \phi(n) = \prod_{i=1}^m \phi(p_i^{k_i})$$

Since the only factors of 2 are 1 and 2, we must have  $\phi(p_i^{k_i}) = 2$  for exactly one  $i$ , and the rest must be equal to 1.

Consider the term that equals 2. We have  $\phi(p_i^{k_i}) = p_i^{k_i-1}(p_i - 1) = 2$ , so we must have either

- Case 1:  $p - 1 = 2$  and  $p^{k_i-1} = 1$ , so  $p = 3$  and  $k_i = 1$ . So  $3 \mid n$ , but  $3^\ell$  does *not* divide  $n$  for any  $\ell > 1$ .
- Case 2:  $p^{k_i-1} = 2$  and  $(p - 1) = 1$ , so  $p = 2$  and  $k_i = 2$ . Thus  $2^2$  divides  $n$  but  $2^\ell$  does not for any  $\ell > 2$ .

In either case, it remains to check whether the other factors where  $\phi(p_j^{k_j}) = 1$  can contribute any other distinct divisors to  $n$ . We can note that  $\phi(p_j^{k_j}) = 1$  iff  $p_j^{k_j-1}(p_j - 1) = 1$ , so this forces  $p = 2$  and  $k_j = 1$ . So  $n$  may or may not contain a single factor of 2, but by uniqueness of prime factorization, this can only happen in case 1. Note that this also forces  $2 \mid n$  but  $2^2$  does not divide  $n$ .

In summary, we've found that  $\phi(n) = 2$  implies that

- $3 \mid n$ , 9 does not divide  $n$ , and
  - $2 \mid n$ , 4 does not divide  $n$
  - 2 does not divide  $n$
- $2^2 \mid n$ ,  $2^3$  does not divide  $n$ .

This reduces the possibilities to the finite set  $n \in \{6, 3, 4\}$ , and  $\phi(6) = \phi(3) = \phi(4) = 2$ .  $\square$

## 1.4 Problem 4

Note that since  $\zeta(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}) = \zeta^2 + 1$ , we have the relation  $\zeta^2 - (\zeta + \zeta^{-1})\zeta + 1 = 0$ . But then

$$f(x) = x^2 - (\zeta + \zeta^{-1})x + 1$$

is a polynomial in  $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$  for which  $f(\zeta) = 0$ . Thus  $g = \min(\zeta, \mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$  divides  $f$ , but since  $\deg f = 2$  and  $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$  is totally real,  $\zeta \notin \mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ . This means that  $g$  can not be linear and must have degree at least 2, but the above argument shows that  $g$  has degree at *most* 2, so it must be 2. Letting  $m = [\mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}) : \mathbb{Q}]$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbb{Q}(\zeta) : \mathbb{Q}] &= [\mathbb{Q}(\zeta) : \mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})][\mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}) : \mathbb{Q}] \\ \implies \phi(n) &= 2m, \end{aligned}$$

and so  $m = \phi(n)/2$  as desired.

## 1.5 Problem 5

Suppose  $F = K[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$  where  $\alpha_1^{n_1} \in K$  for some  $n_1$  and }or each  $i$  we have  $\alpha_i^{n_i} \in K[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}]$  for some powers  $n_i$ . We want to show that  $F = E[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m]$  where each  $\beta_i$  satisfy a similar condition.

Let  $A = \{\alpha_i \ni \alpha_i \notin E\}$ , then it is since  $E \hookrightarrow F$ , adjoining all elements of  $A$  to  $E$  will yield exactly  $F$ . Using the order of  $\alpha_i$  given by the definition of  $F$  as a radical extension, let  $\beta_1$  be the  $\alpha_i \in A$  with the smallest index  $i$ . Then by assumption, there is some  $m_1$  such that  $\beta_1^{m_1} \in K[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}] \subset F$ , so we can construct  $F_1 := E[\beta_1]$  which will be a radical extension.

Inductively letting  $A_2 = A \setminus \{\beta_1\}$  and repeating this process to construct  $L_2$  will yield radical extensions at every step, and since  $A$  is finite, there is some  $n$  such that  $L_n = L$ . But then  $L$  is a radical extension over  $E$  as desired.

## 1.6 Problem 6

### 1.6.1 Part 2

The normal closure  $L$  of  $K$  is defined as the smallest extension of  $K$  such that if  $\alpha$  is a root of any irreducible polynomial in  $K[x]$  and  $\alpha \in L$ , then all of its conjugates are in  $L$  as well. But this means any such polynomial splits in  $L$ . In particular, if  $u \in L$ , then  $f$  splits in  $L$ , and so  $L$  contains the splitting field  $F$ .

### 1.6.2 Part 3

## 2 Qual Problems

### 2.1 Problem 1

#### 2.1.1 Part 1

If  $L/K$  is a finite field extension which is both separable and a splitting field of some polynomial in  $K[x]$ , then  $[L : K] = |\text{Gal}(L/K)|$ .

#### 2.1.2 Part 2

The extension  $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{43})$  is the splitting field of the cyclotomic polynomial  $\Phi_{43}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{42} x^i$ , which is degree  $\phi(43) = 42$  since 43 is prime.

Moreover, the Galois group is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_{43}^\times \cong \mathbb{Z}_{42}$ .

#### 2.1.3 Part 3

Since proper subfields will correspond to intermediate extensions which will correspond to subgroups of the Galois group, this problem is reduced to counting the number of distinct subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_{42}$ . This is a cyclic group, so there is exactly one subgroup of order  $d$  for each  $d$  dividing 42. Since  $42 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ , we have

- A subgroup of order 2, corresponding to a field extension of degree 21,
- A subgroup of order 3, corresponding to a field extension of degree 14,
- A subgroup of order 6, corresponding to a field extension of degree 7,
- A subgroup of order 7, corresponding to a field extension of degree 6,
- A subgroup of order 14, corresponding to a field extension of degree 3,
- A subgroup of order 21, corresponding to a field extension of degree 2.

### 2.2 Problem 2

### 2.3 Problem 3

#### 2.3.1 Part 1

False: take  $K \leq L \leq M$  as  $\mathbb{Q} \leq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}) \leq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \zeta_3)$ . Then  $M$  is the splitting field of  $x^3 - 2$ , and in characteristic zero is thus Galois. But  $L$  is not the splitting field of any irreducible polynomial in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ , so it is *not* Galois.

#### 2.3.2 Part 2

This is true. By the Galois correspondence, it suffices to show that  $H := \text{Gal}(M/L)$  is a normal subgroup of  $G := \text{Gal}(M/K)$ . To that end, let  $\phi \in G$ , so  $\phi : M \rightarrow M$  is a lift of  $\text{id}_K$ . Then  $H \trianglelefteq G$  iff  $\phi H \phi^{-1} = H$ . Letting  $\sigma \in H$ , we need to show that

$$\phi^{-1} \circ \sigma \circ \phi(L) = L,$$

i.e. that this composition is some automorphism of  $M$  that fixes  $L$ .

Consider how this acts on elements of  $L$ . If  $\ell \in L$ , then  $\ell = \sum k_i \ell_i$  since  $L$  is a finite-degree extension, thus algebraic, thus spanned by some basis  $\ell_i \in L$  as a vector space over  $K$ .

In particular, since  $\phi$  is some  $M$ -automorphism, it restricts to an  $L$ -automorphism, which must send each  $\ell_i$  to some conjugate  $\ell'_i$ .

We thus have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\phi^{-1}\sigma\phi)(a) &= (\phi^{-1}\sigma\phi)(\sum k_i \ell_i) \\
 &= (\phi^{-1}\sigma)(\sum k_i \phi(\ell_i)) \\
 &= (\phi^{-1}\sigma)(\sum k_i \ell'_i) \\
 &= (\phi^{-1})(\sum k_i \sigma(\ell'_i)) \\
 &= (\phi^{-1})(\sum k_i \ell_i) \\
 &= \sum k_i \phi^{-1}(\ell'_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

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