

## Quiz 7

### (1) Quiz 7: Complex roots of unity and linear group actions

ESSAY marked out of 1.0 penalty 0.10 HTML editor

Consider the (multiplicative) group of  $n$ -th complex roots of unity

$$U_n(\mathbb{C}) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^n = 1\}$$

and let  $\mu_n$  be the first complex root of unity. Notice that  $U_n(\mathbb{C}) = \langle \mu_n \rangle$ .

- (a) (Complex roots of unity and Galois groups) Consider the map  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  given by  $z \mapsto z^i$ . We can restrict this map to  $U_n(\mathbb{C})$  and below you will study the properties of this “power map” on the group  $U_n(\mathbb{C})$ .
- Let  $S$  be the set of group homomorphism  $U_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow U_n(\mathbb{C})$ . Show that the map  $z \mapsto z^i$  is in  $S$ . (So you need to show that the image is contained in  $U_n(\mathbb{C})$  and that this is a group homomorphism). We will call  $\alpha_i$  the map  $\alpha_i : U_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow U_n(\mathbb{C})$  given by  $z \mapsto z^i$ .
  - Consider  $\alpha_i, \alpha_j \in S$ . Show that  $S$  is closed under composition of maps.
  - Show that  $\alpha_i$  is a group automorphism if and only if  $i$  and  $n$  are coprime.
  - Consider the set  $G$  of automorphisms of  $U_n(\mathbb{C})$ , so  $G$  is the subset of the elements of  $S$  that have inverses under function composition. Show that  $G$  is a group by showing  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ .
  - Consider  $\mu_8$ , the first complex 8th root of unity. Factor  $t^8 - 1$  completely over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and find the 8th cyclotomic polynomial.
  - Describe the Galois group of  $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_8) : \mathbb{Q}$ .
  - Prove/disprove. For any  $n$  the Galois group of  $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_n) : \mathbb{Q}$  is cyclic.
- (b) (Actions) In the following questions, for ease of notation, we are dropping the index  $n$  so  $\mu = \mu_n$ . Consider the action of the group  $U_n(\mathbb{C}) = \langle \mu \rangle$  on the vector space  $\mathbb{C}^2$  given by

$$\mu \cdot (x, y) = (\mu x, \bar{\mu} y),$$

where the operation on the entries of the vector is multiplication of complex numbers.

- i. Assuming that this is an action, find the vector  $\mu^i \cdot (x, y)$ .
- ii. Find three vectors in the orbit of  $(1, 1)$ .
- iii. Assuming that this action is a linear action, so that the action of each group element is a linear transformation, find a matrix that represents the map given by the action of  $\mu$ . So give a matrix for the linear map

$$(x, y) \mapsto (\mu x, \bar{\mu} y).$$

- iv. If the matrix  $A$  represents the action of  $\mu$ , which matrix would represent the action of  $\mu^i$ ?
- v. Define the action of  $\mu$  on the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$  given by

$$\mu \cdot x = \mu x, \quad \mu \cdot y = \bar{\mu} y$$

and extend the action to all polynomials by prescribing that  $\mu \cdot p(x, y) = p(\mu \cdot x, \mu \cdot y) = p(\mu x, \bar{\mu} y)$ . Study the orbit of  $p(x, y) = xy$ .

- vi. Find at least one element in the stabilizer of  $p(x, y) = xy$ .

*Information for graders:*

*Total of marks: 1*