Galois Cohomology and Kummer Theory

1 A Question about Cyclic Field Extensions

Here's a natural question.

Question 1.1

Let L/K be a Galois extension, and suppose that the Galois group $G = Gal(L/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Then is $L = K(\sqrt[n]{a})$ for some $a \in K$?

The answer, it turns out, is no, and one doesn't have to look far to find a counterexample, just take any Galois extension $K/\mathbb{Q}$ with Galois group $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ (for example, the splitting field of $x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1$.). The proof isn't too tricky, if $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{a})$, then as a $\mathbb{Q}$-vecor space $K = \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}\sqrt[3]{a} \oplus \mathbb{Q}\sqrt[3]{a}^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. But the Galois conjugates of $\sqrt[3]{a}$ are:

$$\sqrt[3]{a}, \zeta\sqrt[3]{a}, \zeta^2\sqrt[3]{a},$$

where ζ is a primitive cube root of 1. In particular, the last two of these are not contained in K, so that K is not Galois. (You can also factor $x^3 - a = (x - \sqrt[3]{a})(x^2 + x\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{a}^2)$ and see that the discriminant of the latter is negative, so that it can't factor any further and thus the minimal polynomial of $\sqrt[3]{a}$ doesn't split).

Notice that if $\mathbb{Q}$ had contained ζ, then we would have had no trouble observing that the extension K was Galois. Indeed, an extension K is Galois precisely when all the conjugates of a primitive element are in K. Alternatively, one could factor the minimal polynomial $x^3 - a = (x - \sqrt[3]{a})(x - \zeta\sqrt[3]{a})(x - \zeta^2\sqrt[3]{a})$ and see it splits.

Let's summarize our observations so far, but in a slightly more general context. Suppose L/K is a Galois extension with $Gal(L/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. If we want $L \cong K(\sqrt[n]{a})$ for some $a \in K$, (notice this implicitly assumes $x^n - a$ is irreducible in $K[x]$), then we need the n-th roots of unity to be in L. Indeed, as L is Galois, the minimal polynomial of a must split in L:

$$x^n - a = (x - \sqrt[n]{a})(x - \zeta\sqrt[n]{a})\cdots(x - \zeta^{n-1}\sqrt[n]{a}).$$

Here ζ is now a primitive n'th root of 1. Since Galois acts transitively on the roots of this polynomial, this says that $\zeta\sqrt[n]{a} \in L$ so that $\zeta = \zeta\sqrt[n]{a}/\sqrt[n]{a} \in L$.

Question 1.2

Can one use that the Galois group is $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ to show that in fact $\zeta \in K$?

In particular, we've seen that that a positive answer to Question 1.1 has an explicit obstruction: if K does not contain a primitive n'th root of unity, then the answer is no. On its surface, this obstruction seems much stronger than what is necessary. It tells us that if K does not contain a primitive n'th root of unity, then $K(\sqrt[n]{a})$ isn't even Galois of degree n. That is, it tells us that the answer to Question 1.1 is **always no**. That is, at a glance, giving K a primitive root of 1 puts us in the situation where maybe the answer to Question 1.1 is **sometimes**. The remarkable fact is that this is the *only* obstruction. That is, if K has a primitive root of unity, the answer to Question 1.1 is **always yes**! (With some restrictions on the characteristic of K).

Theorem 1.3

Let L/K be a Galois extension and suppose that the Galois group $G = Gal(L/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, and suppose that the characteristic of K does not divide n. If K contains a primitive n'th root of 1, then $L \cong K(\sqrt[n]{a})$ for some $a \in K$.

The goal of this project is to prove this fact. Notice that there is nothing cohomological in nature about this statement. But a remarkably clever proof of this fact can be extracted from the long exact sequence on cohomlogy for a particular (right) derived functor.

2 Group Cohomology

To turn this problem into a cohomological one we use the following definition.

Definition 2.1. *Let G be a group. A G module is an abelian group A equipped with an action by G by automorphisms.*

Exercise 2.2

Show that the following characterizations of the notion of a G-module are equivalent.

1. *A G-module A (as in Definition 2.1).*
2. *An abelian group A together with a group homomorphisms $G \to \operatorname{Aut} A$.*
3. *A (ring theoretic) module A over the group algebra $\mathbb{Z}[G]$.*

The crucial example for this project is the following.

Example 2.3

Let K be a field and L/K a Galois field extension with Galois group G. Then the Galois action naturally makes K and L into G-modules with their underlying additive abelian group structure. (What is the action on K?). Similarly, the multiplicative groups $K^\times$ and $L^\times$ have natural G-module strucutres (with their multiplicative abelian group structures).

We can make G-modules into a category as follows.

Definition 2.4. *Let A and B be G-modules. A homomorphism $\varphi : A \to B$ is called G-equivariant if for any $g \in G$ and $a \in A$ one has:*

$$\varphi(g \cdot a) = g \cdot \varphi(a).$$

Exercise 2.5

1. *Show that the category of G-modules with G-equivariant homomorphisms is an abelian category.*
2. *Show that the category of G-modules has enough injectives.*

We now can define the following functor from G-modules to abelian groups:

Definition 2.6. *Let A be a G-module. The G-invariance of A is $A^G = \{a \in A : g \cdot a = a \text{ for all } g \in G\}$.*

Exercise 2.7

Let K and L be as in example . Compute $L^G, (L^\times)^G, K^G, (K^\times)^G$.

Exercise 2.8

Show that $A \mapsto A^G$ is a left exact functor from the category of G-modules to the category of abelian groups.

Due to Exercises 2.5 and 2.8, we may define the right derived functors of invariance, which is the *group cohomology*. The i'th right derived functor will be denoted:

$$\mathrm{H}^i(G, \bullet).$$

Exercise 2.9

Let $\mathbb{Z}$ be a G-module equipped with a trivial action, and A any G-module. View both as (ring theoretic) $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ modules.

1. *Show* $A^G \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mathbb{Z}, A)$.
2. *Show* $\mathrm{H}^i(G, A) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^i_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(\mathbb{Z}, A)$