

MATH 601 (DUE 11/6)

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1. GALOIS THEORY II (P.2)

Exercise. (Problem 1) Let $f(x) \in F[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial of degree d . Let $F \subset K$ be a field extension such that $f(x)$ factors as a product of linear polynomials in $K[x]$. Show that $f(x)$ is separable if and only if there exist d distinct F -algebra homomorphisms, $F[x]/(f(x)) \rightarrow K$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume $f(x)$ is monic and $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^d (x - a_i)$ for some $a_i \in K$.

Suppose $f(x)$ is separable. Then $a_i \neq a_j$ for all $i \neq j$. For each i , let $\phi_i : F[x]/(f(x)) \rightarrow K$ be an F -algebra homomorphism such that $x \mapsto a_i$ and $a \mapsto a$ for all $a \in F$. Then each ϕ_i is distinct because $\phi_i(x) \neq \phi_j(x)$ whenever $i \neq j$. Thus we showed the existence of d distinct F -algebra homomorphisms.

Suppose there exist d distinct homomorphisms ϕ_i for $i = 1, \dots, d$. For any j , $\prod_{i=1}^d (\phi_j(x) - a_i) = \phi_j(\prod_{i=1}^d (x - a_i)) = \phi_j(f(x)) = 0$, so $\phi_j(x) \in K$ is a root of $f(x)$. Thus $x - \phi_i(x)$ divides $f(x)$ for each i . Since ϕ_i is uniquely determined by the value $\phi_i(x)$, $\phi_i(x) \neq \phi_j(x)$ whenever $i \neq j$. Thus $f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^d (x - \phi_i(x))$, and $f(x)$ is separable. \square

Exercise. (Problem 2) Let $F \subset F[v_1, \dots, v_r] = K$ be an algebraic field extension such that the irreducible monic polynomial, $f_i(x) \in F[x]$, for v_i is separable for each i . Let $F \subset L$ be a splitting field of $f(x) := \prod_{i=1}^r f_i(x) \in F[x]$. Let $w \in K$ and let $g(x) \in F[x]$ be the minimal monic polynomial of w . Set $d = \deg(g(x))$. Show that there are exactly d distinct F -algebra homomorphisms, $F[w] \rightarrow L$.

Proof.

Because of Problem 3, I don't think I'm supposed to show that g is separable.

\square

Exercise. (Problem 3) Let $F \subset F[v_1, \dots, v_r] = K$ be as in the previous problem. Let $w \in K$. Show that the monic irreducible polynomial of w is separable.

Proof. By Problem 1 and 2, this is trivial because $F[w]$ is isomorphic to $F[x]/(f(x))$ by Lemma 2.1 (Field Extension handout). \square

2. GALOIS THEORY II (P.8)

Exercise. (Problem 1) Recall that p is prime and q is a power of p . Define $F_q : \mathbb{F}_{q^r} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{q^r}$ by $F_q(a) = a^q$. Show that $F_q \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_q)$.

Proof. $F_q(a+b) = (a+b)^q = a^q + b^q$ since $p \mid \binom{q}{i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq q-1$. Thus F_q preserves addition, and it is clear that F_q preserves multiplication, so F_q is a homomorphism. Moreover, any element in \mathbb{F}_q satisfies $x^q - x = 0$, so $F_q(a) = a^q = a$ for any $a \in \mathbb{F}_q$. \square

Exercise. (Problem 2) Show that $F_p : \mathbb{F}_{q^r} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{q^r}$, $F_p(a) = a^p$ is not an element of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_q)$ unless $q = p$.

Proof. If $q = p$, we are done. Suppose $q > p$. Let $\langle \alpha \rangle = (\mathbb{F}_q)^*$. Then the order of α is $q-1$, so $F_p(\alpha) = \alpha^p \neq \alpha$. \square

Exercise. (Problem 3) Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ be a monic irreducible polynomial of degree r . Explain why $f(x)$ has a root $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_{q^r}$.

Proof. Let $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i x^i$. Since $\langle f(x) \rangle$ is a maximal ideal, $\mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f(x) \rangle$ is a field with an \mathbb{F}_q -basis $\{1, x, \dots, x^{r-1}\}$. Thus the field contains q^r elements. By the uniqueness of a finite field, there exists an isomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{F}_{q^r} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle f(x) \rangle$. Let $\alpha = \phi^{-1}(x)$. Then $\phi(\sum_{i=0}^r a_i \alpha^i) = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i x^i = 0$. Thus \mathbb{F}_{q^r} contains a root of $f(x)$. \square

Exercise. (Problem 4) With $f(x)$ as in the previous problem, show that $f(x) = \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} (x - \alpha^{q^i}) \in \mathbb{F}_{q^r}[x]$. Conclude that \mathbb{F}_{q^r} is a splitting field for $f(x)$ over \mathbb{F}_q . In other words, α^{q^i} is a root of $f(x)$ for any $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

How do I show that $\alpha^{q^i} \neq \alpha^{q^j}$ if $0 \leq i < j \leq r-1$?

Proof. Let $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i x^i$. Then $(f(x))^q = (\sum_{i=0}^r a_i x^i)^q = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i^q (x^q)^i = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i (x^q)^i$. Thus the q th power of any root β of $f(x)$ is a root of $f(x)$. \square

3. FACTORING POLYNOMIALS WITH COEFFICIENTS IN FINITE FIELDS

Exercise. (Problem 9) Let \mathbb{F}_q be a field with $q = p^m$ elements. Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ be square free. Describe $\gcd(x^q - x, f(x))$ in terms of the linear factors of $f(x)$.

Proof. Since $(x^q - x)' = -1$, $\gcd(x^q - x, (x^q - x)') = 1$. Thus $x^q - x$ is square free by Problem 7 from last week. Thus $x^q - x = \prod_{i=1}^q (x - a_i)$ where $\mathbb{F}_q = \{a_1, \dots, a_q\}$. Each linear factor (if any) of $f(x)$ is associate to $x - a_i$ for some i . Since $f(x)$ is square free, $\gcd(x^q - x, f(x))$ is the product of all the linear factors of $f(x)$. \square

Exercise. (Problem 10) Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ be square free. Describe, $h(x) = \gcd(x^{q^2} - x, f(x))$, in terms of the irreducible quadratic polynomials which divide $f(x)$ and whatever other information is necessary.

Proof. Since every element in \mathbb{F}_q is a root of $x^{q^2} - x$, $h(x)$ is divisible by all the linear polynomials that divide $f(x)$.

Let $g(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x]$ be an irreducible monic quadratic polynomial. Then $\mathbb{F}_q[x]/\langle g(x) \rangle \cong \mathbb{F}_{q^2}$ with an isomorphism ϕ . Then $\phi(x)$ is a root of $g(x)$. Thus $g = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$ in $\mathbb{F}_{q^2}[x]$.

Moreover, every element in \mathbb{F}_{q^2} is a root of $x^{q^2} - x$. Thus $g = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) \mid x^{q^2} - x$. Therefore, $h(x)$ is divisible by all the irreducible monic quadratic polynomials that divide $f(x)$.

Finally, the set of roots of $x^{q^2} - x$ is exactly \mathbb{F}_{q^2} . Since $[\mathbb{F}_{q^2} : \mathbb{F}_q] = 2$, the degree of the minimal polynomial of each element must be either 1 or 2. In other words, $x^{q^2} - x$ is a product of some linear and quadratic polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_q[x]$.

Therefore, $h(x)$ is exactly the product of all the irreducible monic polynomials of degree 1 or 2 that divide $f(x)$. ($x^{q^2} - x$ may or may not be square free, but $f(x)$ is square free, so $h(x)$ must be square free.) \square