# MATH 601 (DUE 10/30)

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## 1. Factoring Polynomials with coefficients in Finite Fields

**Exercise.** (Problem 1) Consider the Frobenius homomorphism,  $F_p : \mathbb{F}_q \to \mathbb{F}_q$ . Show that this homomorphism is bijective. If q = p, identify it with a familiar homomorphism.

Proof. Since  $\mathbb{F}_q$  is finite, it suffices to show that  $F_p$  is injective.  $F_p(a) = F_p(b) \implies a^p + (-b)^p = 0 \implies a - b = 0$  if  $p \geq 3$ . The case when p = 2 is similar. If q = p,  $\mathbb{F}_q \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ , which is a cyclic additive group generated by 1. Since  $F_p(1) = 1$ ,  $F_p$  must be the identity homomorphism.

## 2. Modules

**Exercise.** (Problem 6) Take four  $4 \times 4$  matrices with integer entries and check if the abelian group presented by the matrix is cyclic.

Proof.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -166 & -74 & 254 & 347 \\ 140 & -93 & 246 & 425 \\ -196 & 57 & -363 & 202 \\ 325 & 257 & 314 & -389 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 18444530375 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 237 & -81 & 332 & -132 \\ 95 & 268 & 229 & 498 \\ 387 & 213 & 46 & 55 \\ 88 & -126 & -380 & -447 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2610768268 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -275 & -22 & -207 & -276 \\ -469 & -342 & 240 & -101 \\ -41 & 455 & 51 & -151 \\ 267 & -450 & 98 & -40 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 33644517767 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 48 & 29 & 22 & -481 \\ 388 & -468 & -137 & -491 \\ 84 & -352 & 85 & -384 \\ -226 & -486 & 102 & -156 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13267264454 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Each of the groups contains 4 generators, so none of them are cyclic.

## 3. Galois Theory

**Exercise.** (Problem 1) Let  $F = \mathbb{Q}$ . Let  $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-11})$ . To what familiar group is  $\operatorname{Aut}(L/F)$  is isomorphic?

Proof.  $[K:\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7})] = [K:\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})] = 2$ . Since the characteristic of K is not 2, by the argument presented on P.3 of the Galous Theory handout,  $\operatorname{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}))$  and  $\operatorname{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11}))$  have 2 elements. For instance,  $\alpha = \sqrt{7}$  and the minimal monic polynomial is  $x^2 - 7$ . This gives D = 28 and two automorphisms in  $\operatorname{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}))$ , the identity map, and  $\sigma : \sqrt{D} \mapsto -\sqrt{D}$  as discussed in the handout. Similarly,  $\operatorname{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11}))$  contains the identity map and  $\sigma : \sqrt{D} \mapsto -\sqrt{D}$  where D = -44.

Finish this proof.

**Exercise.** (Problem 2) Let  $F \subset K$  be a field extension.

- (1) Prove in at most two sentences that each  $\sigma \in \operatorname{Aut}(K/F)$  is an F-linear transformation of the F-vector space, K.
- (2) Does the same condition hold in general for  $\sigma \in \operatorname{Aut}(K)$ ? Prove or give a counterexample.

Proof.

(1) For any  $a \in F$  and  $v, w \in K$ ,  $\sigma(av + w) = \sigma(a)\sigma(v) + \sigma(w) = a\sigma(v) + \sigma(w)$ , so  $\sigma$  is indeed an F-linear transformation.

(2) Let  $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7})$  and  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-11})$ . Let  $\sigma \in \operatorname{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q})$  such that  $\sigma(\sqrt{7}) = -\sqrt{7}, \sigma(\sqrt{-11}) = -\sqrt{-11}$ . The existence of such an automorphism is shown in the solution to Problem 1. K is an F-vector space. However,  $\sigma(\sqrt{7} \cdot 1) = -\sqrt{7} \neq \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{7}(\sigma(1))$ , so  $\sigma$  is not an F-linear transformation.

**Exercise.** (Problem 3) Let  $\zeta = \exp(2\pi i/3) \in \mathbb{C}$ . Consider the following subfields of  $\mathbb{C}$ . Let  $F = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ . For  $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ , let  $K_i = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta^{i}7^{1/3})$ . Let  $L = \mathbb{Q}(7^{1/3}, \zeta^{7^{1/3}}, \zeta^{27^{1/3}})$ .

Proof.

- (1)  $[F:\mathbb{Q}] = 3$ .
- (2) Aut $(F/\mathbb{Q})$  consists of two maps, the identity map and another map that swaps  $\zeta$  and  $\zeta^2$ .
- (3)  $[K_i:\mathbb{Q}]=3$  for each i because  $\{1,\zeta^i7^{1/3},(\zeta^i7^{i/3})^2\}$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -basis.
- (4) Finish the rest!