

PURDUE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Mathematics

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**Homework 2 (Jan 23 – Jan 31).**

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**1** (20+20) For each of the following pairs of polynomials  $f$  and  $g$ :

- (i) find the quotient and remainder on dividing  $f$  by  $g$ ;
  - (ii) use the Euclidean Algorithm to find  $\gcd(f, g)$ ;
  - (iii) find polynomials  $a$  and  $b$  with the property that  $\gcd(f, g) = af + bg$ .
- a)  $f = t^3 + 4t^2 + t - 2$ ,  $g = t + 1$  over  $\mathbb{Z}$ .
- b)  $f = t^7 - 3t^6 + t + 4$ ,  $g = 2t^3 + 1$  over  $\mathbb{F}_5$ .

**2** (5+15) 1) Prove that  $f(t) = t^3 + t^2 + 1$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[t]$ .

- 2) Suppose that  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  is a root of  $f$ . Express  $\alpha^{-1}$  and  $(\alpha + 2)^{-1}$  as linear combinations, with rational coefficients, of  $1, \alpha, \alpha^2$ .

**3** (5+10+5+10) 1) Let  $p > 2$  be a prime number and consider  $P(x) = x^4 + 2ax^2 + b^2$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Show that

$$P(x) = (x^2 + a)^2 - (a^2 - b^2) = (x^2 + b)^2 - (2b - 2a)x^2 = (x^2 - b)^2 - (-2a - 2b)x^2.$$

- 2) Noticing  $(2b - 2a)(-2a - 2b) = 4(a^2 - b^2)$ , derive that one of the numbers  $(a^2 - b^2), (2b - 2a), (-2a - 2b)$  is a square modulo  $p$ .
- 3) Prove that  $P(x) = x^4 + 2ax^2 + b^2$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  is reducible over  $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$  for any prime  $p$ .
- 4) Prove that  $f(x) = x^4 + 1$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Z}$  but reducible over  $\mathbb{F}_p$  for any prime  $p$ .

**4** (10+10) 1) Prove that  $\mathbb{C}$  is isomorphic to the set of matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- 2) Given a matrix  $A$  denote by  $\exp A$  the matrix  $I + \frac{A}{1!} + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \dots$ . Using the isomorphism above and the Euler formula,

prove that

$$\exp \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^a \cos b & -e^a \sin b \\ e^a \sin b & e^a \cos b \end{pmatrix}.$$

- 5** (5+5+10) 1) Let  $[L : K] < \infty$  be a finite extension. Prove that  $L : K$  is an algebraic extension, that is any  $\alpha \in L$  is algebraic over  $K$ .
- 2) Let  $\alpha \in L/K$  and  $[L : K] < \infty$ . Then  $K[\alpha] = K(\alpha)$ .
- 3) Suppose that  $L : K$  is an extension and any  $\alpha \in L$  is algebraic. Is it true that  $[L : K] < \infty$ ?