Solutions: Galois Theory by Tom Leinster

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Chapter 1. Overview of Galois Theory

Exercise 1.1.3

Both proofs of 'if' contain little gaps: 'It follows by induction' in the first proof, and 'it's easy to see' in the second. Fill them.

Solution: We show both both parts (i) and (ii) seperately

(i) Follows from induction that for any polynomial p over $\mathbb{R}$, $\overline{p(w)} = p(\overline{w})$:

Let $p(w) = c_0 + c_1w^1 + c_2w^2 + ... + c_nw^n$ where $w^n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $c_n \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{p(w)} &= \overline{c_0 + c_1w^1 + c_2w^2 + ... + c_nw^n} \\ &= \overline{c_0} + \overline{c_1w^1} + \overline{c_2w^2} + ... + \overline{c_nw^n} \\ &= c_0 + c_1\overline{w^1} + c_2\overline{w^2} + ... + c_n\overline{w^n} \\ &= p(\overline{w})\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Checking that r is the zero polynomial:

Lemma. If $r(x) = a_0 + a_1x^1 + ... + a_nx^n$ and $r(x) = 0, \forall x \neq 0$, then $a_0 = 0$. Since $\mathbb{Q}$ is a field, and must contain a zero.

By this lemma we have that $\forall x$, $r(x) = 0$ and therefore
$r(x) = 0 = x(a_1 + a_2x + ... + a_nx^{n-1}) = a_1 + a_2x + ... + a_nx^{n-1}$ and $\forall x \neq 0$ $a_1 = 0$. Hence, we repeat the Lemma and show that all $a_1, ..., a_n = 0$. Therefore $r(x)$ is the zero polynomial.

Exercise 1.1.6

Let $z \in \mathbb{Q}$. Show that z is not conjugate to z' for any complex number $z' \neq z$.

Solution: We show both both parts (i) and (ii) seperately

Exercise 1.1.10

Suppose that $(z_1, ..., z_k)$ and $(z'_1, ..., z'_k)$ are conjugate. Show that z_i and z'_i are conjugate, for each $i \in \{1, ..., k\}$

Solution: By **Definition 1.1.9** have that:

$$p(z_1, ..., z_k) = 0 \iff p(z'_1, ..., z'_k) = 0$$

When $k = 1$ we have that:

$$p(z_1) = 0 \iff p(z'_1) = 0 \implies z_1 \text{ and } z'_1 \text{ are conjugate}$$

Similarly, for any k:

$$p(z_i) = 0 \iff p(z'_i) = 0 \implies z_i \text{ and } z'_i \text{ are conjugate}$$

Exercise 1.2.2

Show that $Gal(f)$ is a subgroup of S_k.

Chapter 2. Group actions, rings and fields

Exercise 2.1.3

Check that $\bar{g}$ is a bijection for each $g \in G$. Also check that Σ is a homomorphism.

Solution: We show injectivity (i), surjectivity (ii) and homomorphism (iii) :

(i) Injectivity:

Let $x, y \in X$ and $\bar{g}$ be our bijection
If we have $\bar{g}(x) = \bar{g}(y)$

$$\rightsquigarrow gx = gy \rightsquigarrow g^{-1}(gx) = g^{-1}(gy) \rightsquigarrow (g^{-1}g)x = (g^{-1}g)y \rightsquigarrow ex = ey \rightsquigarrow x = y \quad \square$$

(ii) Surjectivity:

We know that $f : X \to Y$ is surjective iff $\forall y \in Y \ \exists x \in X : f(x) = y$
We let $x \in X$ and e be the identity in G then,
$x = ex = (gg^{-1})x = g(g^{-1}x) = gy = \bar{g}(y)$ where $y = g^{-1}x \in X \quad \square$

Therefore $\bar{g}$ is both injective and surjective, hence bijective.

(i) Σ is Homomorphism:

We have the map:

$$\Sigma : G \to Sym(X)$$
$$g \mapsto \bar{g}$$

We know that $\bar{g}$ is well defined
Then we take $g, h \in G, x \in X$, then by **Definition 2.1.1**.

$$\Sigma(gh)(x) = gh(x) = g(hx)$$
$$= \Sigma(g)(\Sigma(h)(x)) = \Sigma(g) \circ \Sigma(h)\ (x) \quad \square$$

Exercise 2.1.10

Example **2.1.9(iii)** shows that the action of the isometry cube G of the cube on the set X of long diagonals is not faithful. By **Lemma 2.1.8**, there must be some non-identity isometry of the cube that fixes all four long diagonals. In fact, there is exactly one. What is it?

Solution: We show both both parts (i) and (ii) seperately

Exercise 2.2.6

Prove that the only subring of a ring R that is also an ideal is R itself.

Solution: We know that I is an ideal of R if:

$$(I, +) \leq (R, +) \quad \text{[I is additive subgroup of R]}$$
$$\& \ \forall r \in R, x \in I :$$
$$(1)\ r \cdot x \in I$$
$$(2)\ x \cdot r \in I$$

We know that a subring S of R is a subset $S \subseteq R$ containing 0 and 1.

Therefore if we take S to be an ideal aswell then:

$$(S, +) \leq (R, +)$$
$$\& \ \forall r \in R, s \in S :$$
$$(1)\ r \cdot s \in S$$
$$(2)\ s \cdot r \in S$$

But we know that $1 \in S$. Therefore, $\forall r \in R$, (1) $1 \cdot r = r \in S$ and (2) $r \cdot 1 = r \in S$
Therefore $\forall r \in R, r \in S \implies S = R \quad \square$

Exercise 2.2.8

The trivial ring or zero ring is the one-element set with its only possible ring structure. Show that the only ring in which $0 = 1$ is the trivial ring.

Solution: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ be our commutative, unital ring.
If $1 = 0$ in R, then $\forall r \in R$ we have $r = 1r = 0r = 0 \quad \square$

Exercise 2.2.8

Fill in the details of Example 2.2.13.

Solution: We suppose that $I \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ is an ideal and we take $n \in I$ to be the least positive integer in I. We have obviously that $\langle n \rangle \subseteq I$. Then we assume that that $m \in I$, by the division algorithm we know that:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= qn + r & (0 \leq r < n) \\ r &= m - qn & \in I \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $r = 0 \rightsquigarrow m = qn$. Therefore $m \in \langle n \rangle$ and we have that $I \subseteq \langle n \rangle$. Hence we have equality, $I = \langle n \rangle \quad \square$

Exercise 2.2.15

Let r and s be elements of an integral domain.
Show that $r|s|r \iff \langle r \rangle = \langle s \rangle \iff s = ur$ for some unit u.

Solution: If we have that $r|s|r$ then $\exists\ a \in R : s = ar$ and $\exists\ b \in R : r = bs$ then:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s}{a} &= bs \\ b &= \frac{1}{a} \rightsquigarrow ab = 1 \rightsquigarrow b = a^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Then we have that $s = ar$, and we have just shown that a is a unit, hence $s = ur$. Therefore $r|s|r \implies s = ur$

If we have $\langle r \rangle = \langle s \rangle$, then $r = s$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} &r = 1s \quad \& \quad s = 1r \\ &r = as \quad \& \quad s = ar \quad (\text{where } a = 1) \\ &\implies s|r \ \& \quad r|s \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\langle r \rangle = \langle s \rangle \implies r|s|r$

If we have that $s = ur$ for some unit u, then also we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & u^{-1}s = u^{-1}ur \rightsquigarrow r = u^{-1}s \\ & \text{Therefore } s \in \langle r \rangle \ \& \ r \in \langle s \rangle, \langle s \rangle \subseteq \langle r \rangle \ \& \ \langle r \rangle \subseteq \langle s \rangle \\ & \implies \langle r \rangle = \langle s \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $s = ur \implies \langle r \rangle = \langle s \rangle$

Chapter 3. Polynomials

Chapter 4. Field Extensions

Exercise 4.1.7

What is the subfield of $\mathbb{C}$ generated by $\{7/8\}$? By $\{2+3i\}$? By $\mathbb{R} \cup \{i\}$?

Solution: Since $\mathbb{C}$ is of characteristic 0, by **Lemma 2.3.16** the prime subfield of $\mathbb{C}$ is $\mathbb{Q}$. Since $\mathbb{Q}$ contains $\{7/8\}$ and by definition of prime subfield, it is the intersection of all the subfields of $\mathbb{C}$ containing $\{7/8\}$, hence $\mathbb{Q}$ is generated by $\{7/8\}$.

Let L be the subfield of $\mathbb{C}$ generated by $\{2+3i\}$. Then $L = \{2a+3bi : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ by similar argument as **Example 4.1.6 (ii)**.

Similarly, let L be the subfield of $\mathbb{C}$ generated by $\mathbb{R} \cup \{i\}$. Then
$L = \mathbb{R} \cup \{a + bi : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\} \stackrel{?}{=} \{a + bi : a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

Exercise 4.1.11

Let $M : K$ be a field extension. Show that $K(Y \cup Z) = (K(Y))(Z)$ whenever $Y, Z \subseteq M$.

Solution:

Exercise 4.2.2

Show that every element of K is algebraic over K

Solution: Since K is a field, $\forall k \in K : \exists -k \in K : k + (-k) = (-k) + k = 0$. Therefore, $\forall k \in K$, we can choose $f(t) = t - k \in K[t]$. Hence we have that $f \neq 0$ and $f(k) = k - k = 0$. Therefore $\forall k \in K, k$ is algebraic over K.

Exercise 4.2.9

What is the minimal polynomial of an element of K?

Solution: We can refer back to **Exercise 4.2.2**. If we let $m(t) = t - k$, then we see that it is indeed monic and unique $\forall k \in K$ satisfying condition (4.2).

Exercise 4.3.5

Let $M : K$ and $L : K$ be field extensions, and let $\phi : M \to L$ be a homomorphism over K. Show that if $\alpha \in M$ has minimal polynomial m over K then $\phi(\alpha) \in L$ also has minimal polynomial m over K.

Solution:

Exercise 4.3.9

Fill in the details of the last paragraph of that proof?

Solution: We show that there is at most one homomorphism $\phi : K(t) \to L$ over K such that $\phi(t) = \beta$. We let ϕ and ϕ' be two such homomorphisms. Then we have that $\phi(t) = \beta = \phi'(t)$. By **Lemma 4.3.1 (ii)** we have that t generates $K(t)$ over K, and hence by **Lemma 4.3.6** $\phi = \phi'$ $\square$

Exercise 4.3.15

Prove that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$

Solution: We know that $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ and hence $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. Now we show the inclusion the other way. We use the hint and get that $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^3 = 11\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. Then we have that:
$11\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3} - 9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$, hence $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. Similarly, we get that $\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. Therefore, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$ $\square$

Exercise 4.3.18

How many elements does the field $\mathbb{F}_3(\sqrt{2})$ have? What about $\mathbb{F}_2(\alpha)$, where α is a root of $1 + t + t^2$?

Solution: We know that $\mathbb{F}_3(\sqrt{2})$ can be constructed as $\mathbb{F}_3[t]/\langle t^2 - 2\rangle$. Hence, any element of the field has the form $a_0 + a_1 t + \langle t^2 - 2\rangle$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{F}_3$. Hence, there are $3^2 = 9$ elements.

In a similar manner, we know that $\mathbb{F}_2(\alpha)$ can be constructed as $\mathbb{F}_2[t]/\langle t^2 + t + 1\rangle$. Hence any element of the field has the form $a_0 + a_1 t + \langle t^2 + t + 1\rangle$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{F}_2$. Hence there are $2^2 = 4$ elements.