# Algebra Homework

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### Ex 1.1.

- 1. Prove that if  $[K(\alpha):K]$  is odd, then  $K(\alpha)=K(\alpha^2)$ .
- 2. Given  $L_1/K$  and  $L_2/K$  with  $L_1, L_2 \subseteq L$ , show that

$$L_1 \otimes_K L_2$$
 is a field  $\iff [L_1L_2:K] = [L_1:K][L_2:K]$ 

## Ex 1.2.

- 1. Prove that  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ .
- $2. \ \ \text{Determine} \ \left[\mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}}\right):\mathbb{Q}\right], \left[\mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{3+4i}+\sqrt{3-4i}\right):\mathbb{Q}\right], \left[\mathbb{Q}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right):\mathbb{Q}\right].$

## **Ex 1.3.** Let R be a PID and $a \in R$ . TFAE:

- 1. a is an irrducible element.
- 2.  $\langle a \rangle$  is a maximal ideal.
- 3.  $\langle a \rangle$  is a prime ideal.
- 4. a is a prime element.

**Ex 1.4.** Let L/K be algebraic and  $\tau:L\to L$  be a monomorphism fixing K. Show that  $\tau$  is onto. (so  $\tau$  is isom.)

### Ex 1.5.

- 1. Determine the splitting field L for  $x^4+2$  over  $\mathbb{Q},\,[L:\mathbb{Q}]$  and  $\mathrm{Aut}(L/Q).$
- 2. Determine the splitting field L for  $x^6 4$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $[L : \mathbb{Q}]$  and  $\operatorname{Aut}(L/Q)$ .

**Ex 1.6.** Let  $L_1, L_2 \subseteq L$  with  $[L_1 : K] < \infty$  and  $[L_2 : K] < \infty$ . Assume  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are splitting fields over K. Show that

- 1.  $L_1L_2$  is a splitting fields over K.
- 2.  $L_1 \cap L_2$  is a splitting fields over K.

**Ex 3.1.** Let L/K be a finite extension with [L:K] = n. For any field extension M/K, there are at most n monomorphisms from L to M which fix K.

### Ex 3.2.

- 1. If F is a finite field, then F is not algebraically closed.
- 2. Let F be a finite field and  $F(\alpha, \beta)/F$  be an algebraic extension. Show that  $\exists c \in F(\alpha, \beta)$  s.t.  $F(\alpha, \beta) = F(c)$ . i.e.  $F(\alpha, \beta)/F$  is a simple extension.

## Ex 3.3.

- 1. Let F be a finite field and G, H be subgroups of  $(F^{\times},\cdot,1)$ . If |G|=|H|=n, then G=H.
- 2. If F is a field such that  $(F^{\times}, \cdot, 1)$  is cyclic, then F is a finite field.

## Ex 3.4.

- 1. For any prime p and any nonzero  $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$ , prove that  $x^p x + a$  is irreducible and separable.
- 2. Show that  $f(x) = x^3 + px + q \in K[x]$  is separable  $\iff 4p^3 + 27q^2 \neq 0$ .

**Ex 3.5.** Let L/K be a separable extension and  $f(x) \in K[x]$  be an irreducible polynomial. Assume that  $f(x) = f_1(x) \cdots f_n(x)$  for some  $f_i(x) \in L[x]$   $\forall i = 1, ..., n$ . Show that if  $f_i$  is separable  $\forall i$ , then f is separable.

## Ex 3.6.

- 1. If char  $K = p \neq 0$  and  $[L:K] < \infty$  with  $p \nmid [L:K]$ , then L is separable over K.
- 2. Let char  $K = p \neq 0$ . Show that an algebraic element  $\alpha \in L$  is separable over  $K \iff K(\alpha) = K(\alpha^{p^n})$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

### Ex 4.1.

- 1. Determine the Galois group of  $f(x) = x^5 4x + 2$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
- 2. Determine the Galois group of  $f(x) = x^3 3x + 1$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

**Ex 4.2.** Let char K = 0 and F/K be finite, normal. Let  $g(x) \in K[x]$  and L be a splitting field of g(x) over F. Show that L/K is a normal extension.

(Note:  $g(x) \in K[x]$  but L is over F)

#### Ex 4.3.

## Def 1.

- A character  $\chi$  of a group G with values in a field L is a homomorphism  $\chi: G \to L^{\times}$ .
- The characters  $\chi_1, \ldots, \chi_n$  of G are said to be linearly independent over L if there is no nontrivial relation

$$a_1\chi_1 + \cdots + a_n\chi_n = 0$$
,  $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in L$  are not all 0

as a function on G.

- 1. Show that if  $\chi_1, \ldots, \chi_n$  are distinct characters of G with values in L, then they are linearly independent over L.
- 2. Show that if  $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n$  are distinct monomorphisms from K to L, then they are linearly independent over L.
- 3. Show that distinct automorphisms of K are linearly independent over K.

#### Ex 4.4.

- 1. If L/K is Galois, then  $\exists f$ : irr. in K[x] s.t. L is a splitting field of f(x) over K.
- 2. TFAE
  - (a) L/K is a Galois extension.
  - (b) K is the fixed field of a subgroup of Aut(L).
  - (c) K is the fixed field of Aut(L/K).

**Ex 4.5.** Find the Galois group of  $x^4 - 2$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Find all subgroups of this group and find all corresponding intermediate fields between the splitting field of  $x^4 - 2$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

**Ex 4.6.** Find all proper subfields of  $\mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt[3]{5}, \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  and  $\mathbb{Q}\left(i, \sqrt{7}\right)$  respectively.

### Ex 5.1.

- 1. Let p be an odd prime with  $p \nmid m$ . Suppose  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $\Phi_m(a) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . then  $\operatorname{ord}(a) = m$  in  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{\times}$ . (hint:  $x^m 1 = \prod_{d \mid m} \Phi_d(x)$ )
- 2. Let  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Show that if p is an odd prime dividing  $\Phi_m(a)$ , then either  $p \mid m$  or  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ .

## Ex 5.2.

- 1. Show that  $\left[\mathbb{Q}\left(\zeta_n + \frac{1}{\zeta_n}\right) : \mathbb{Q}\right] = \frac{\varphi(n)}{2}$ .
- 2. Find  $\Phi_8, \Phi_9$ .
- 3. Show that  $x^{16} + 1$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$  and is reducible in  $\mathbb{F}_7[x]$  as a product of 4 quartic polynomials.

**Ex 5.3.** show that p: odd prime,  $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e\mathbb{Z})^{\times}$  is cyclic of order  $p^{e-1}(p-1)$  and  $(\mathbb{Z}/2^e\mathbb{Z})^{\times} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2^{e-2}\mathbb{Z}, e \geq 2$ .

#### Hints:

- 1. Check  $(1+p)^{p^{e-1}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^e}$  but  $(1+p)^{p^{e-2}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^e}$ . And for  $e \ge 3$ ,  $(1+2^2)^{2^{e-2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^e}$  but  $(1+2^2)^{2^{e-3}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^e}$ .
- 2. If each Sylow p-subgroup of g is normal, then G is isomorphic to the product of all sylow p-subgroups.  $(1+p)^{p^{e-2}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^e}$ .

## Ex 5.4.

- 1. Let  $\mathbb{C}(t)$  be the field of rational functions over  $\mathbb{C}$  and L be a splitting field of  $x^n-t$  over  $\mathbb{C}(t)$ . Find  $\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{C}(t))$ .
- 2. Let  $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$  be the field of rational functions over  $\mathbb{F}_p$  and L be a splitting field of  $x^n t$  over  $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ . Find  $\operatorname{Gal}(L/\mathbb{F}_p(t))$ .

**Ex 5.5.** Let char  $K \neq 2, 3$  and  $f(x) = x^4 + px^2 + qx + r$  be irr. and separable with roots  $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_4$ . Let  $L = K(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  and  $G_f = \operatorname{Gal}(L/K) \leq S_4$ . Set  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1\alpha_2 + \alpha_3\alpha_4, \beta_2 = \alpha_1\alpha_3 + \alpha_2\alpha_4, \beta_3 = \alpha_1\alpha_4 + \alpha_2\alpha_3$ .

- 1. Show that  $L^{G_f \cap V} = K(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  and  $Gal(K(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)/K) \cong G_f/G_f \cap V$  where  $V = \{1, (1\ 2)(3\ 4), (1\ 3)(2\ 4), (1\ 4)(2\ 3)\} \leq S_4$ .
- 2. Show that there exists i s.t.  $\beta_i \in K \iff G_f \subseteq D_4$ .
- 3. Let  $h(x) = (x \beta_1)(x \beta_2)(x \beta_3) \in K[x]$  with discriminant D(h), Show that
  - (a) If h(x) is irr. and  $D(h) \notin K^2$ , then  $G_f \cong S_4$ .
  - (b) If h(x) is irr. and  $D(h) \in K^2$ , then  $G_f \cong A_4$ .
  - (c) If h(x) splits completely in K[x], then  $G_f \cong V$ .
  - (d) Let h(x) has one root in K. Then
    - i. If f(x) is irr. over  $K(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ , then  $G_f \cong D_4$ .
    - ii. If f(x) is reducible over  $K(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ , then  $G_f \cong C_4$ .