Algebra Homework

March 19, 2017

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 τ is onto. (so τ 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 χ of a group G with values in a field L is a homomorphism $\chi: G \to L^{\times}$.
- The characters χ_1, \ldots, χ_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 χ_1, \ldots, χ_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 K.
- 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.