AL310 AA16/17 (Teoria	delle	Equazioni	١
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ESAME DI FINE SEMESTRE

Roma, 21 Dicembre 2016.

COGNOME

 \dots MATRICOLA \dots

..... NOME Risolvere il massimo numero di esercizi accompagnando le risposte con spiegazioni chiare ed essenziali. Inserire le risposte neglizi spazi predisposti. NON SI ACCETTANO RISPOSTE SCRITTE SU ALTRI FOGLI. Scrivere il proprio nome anche nell'ultima pagina. 1 Esercizio = 5 punti. Tempo previsto: 2 ore. Nessuna domanda durante la prima ora e durante gli ultimi 20 minuti.

FIRMA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOT.

- Rispondere alle seguenti domande fornendo una giustificazione di una riga:
 - a. E' vero che il campo di spezzamento su \mathbf{F}_p di $f(X) \in \mathbf{F}_p[X]$ ha sempre $p^{\deg f}$ elementi?

b. E' vero che per ogni $a \in \mathbb{Q}^*$, il grado $[\mathbb{Q}[a^{1/4}] : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$?

c. Quali sono i valori di $b \in \mathbf{Q}^*$, per cui $\mathbf{Q}[b^{1/6}]/\mathbf{Q}$ è Galois.

d. È vero che tutti i gruppi di Galois dei polinomi di grado 5 sono tutti sottogruppi di S₅?

Si. Gal(
$$Q_f/Q$$
) \subseteq Sym $([\alpha,\alpha,-\alpha]) \stackrel{?}{=} S_5$ done $f(x) = \frac{5}{11}(x-\alpha)$

2 Fornire un esempio di un polinomio #ririducibile di grado sei il gruppo di Galois è isomorfo a S3

Inable
$$f_{\sqrt{3}+2\frac{1}{3}}(x) = ((X-\sqrt{3})^{3}-2)((x+\sqrt{3})^{3}-2)$$

= $(x^{2}+3)^{3}-6(x^{3}-9x)+4$

3. Sia p un numero primo. Sia $H \subset \operatorname{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}[\zeta_p]/\mathbf{Q})$ l'unico sottogruppo con (p-1)/2 elementi. Si determini il periodo di Gauss

Seppieur che (p-1)/2
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4. Dopo aver dimostrato che $X^2 + 3 \in \mathbf{F}_5[X]$ è irriducibile, si consideri $\mathbf{F}_{5^2} = \mathbf{F}_5[\alpha], \alpha^2 = 2$ e si determinino i generatori.

$$X^{2}+3$$
 è mucibile perchè mon ha radici milis $(\pm 1^{2}+3=4,\pm 2^{2}+3=2,0^{2}+3=3)$

$$F_{5}[\alpha]^{*}=(2+\alpha)^{*} \text{ Infatti } (2+\alpha)^{2}=-1 \text{ e } (2+\alpha)^{8}=2(1-\alpha)$$

e cove
$$2+\alpha$$
, $(2+\alpha)^5$, $(2+\alpha)^4$, $(2+\alpha)^{14}$, $(2+\alpha)^{15}$, $(2+\alpha)^{17}$, $(2+\alpha)^{17}$, $(2+\alpha)^{19}$ e $(2+\alpha)^{23}$

5. Descrivere il reticolo dei sottocampi del campo ciclotomico $\mathbf{Q}[\zeta_{15}]$ menzionando i ciascun caso i generatori.

Gall Q [315]/Q)
$$\cong$$
 $U(Z/15Z) = {1,2,4,7,8,11,13,14} = <14,27 \cong $(2 \times Q)$
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6 Si enunci nella completa generalità il Teorema di corrispondenza di Galois.

Vedere le note del Miline

7. Dopo aver enunciato il Teorema dell'elemento primitivo, si consideri $E=\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{3},\sqrt{-2},\sqrt{-6}]$. Determinare un elemento primitivo $\gamma\in E$ su \mathbf{Q} e scriverne il polinomio minimo su \mathbf{Q} . Descrivere inoltre tutti i sottocampi di E.

Finally of E still a escriver in polinomio minimo still. Descriver inoltre tutti i sottocampi di E.

$$E = Q[V_3, V-2] = Q[U_3 + V-2] \text{ in quant} V_{-6} = \sqrt{3} * V-2$$

$$e l'orbitz (V_3 + V-2) Gl(E/Q) = \left\{ \pm V_3 \pm V-2 \right\} \text{ contrene 4 numen}$$

$$chst inti$$

$$e l'orbitz (X) = \left((X - V_2)^2 + -3 \right) (X + V-2)^2 - 3$$

$$= (X^2 + 2)^2 + 6(X^2 + 2) + 9$$

$$Q(V_3) Q(V_3) Q(V_6)$$

8. Determinare un numero algebrico il cui polinomio minimo sui razionali ha un gruppo di Galois isomorfo a C_{24} .

Siz
$$p = 73 = 1 + 24.3$$
 Shi g une value primitive module 73. Allow Gl(Q(3₇₃)/Q)=U(2/₇₃Z)=<97 Siz $H = < 9^{24} > = & 9^{24} < 9^{48} < 1 < U(2/73Z)$

e siz $M_{H} = 5_{73} + 5_{73} + 5_{73} + 5_{73} < C$

Si ha the Gl(Q(N_{H})/Q) $\simeq U(2/_{23}Z)$

Portanto $C \simeq C_{24}$