HOMEWORK 14

Due date:

Exercise 7.1, ($\delta = \sqrt{-5}$ in problem 7.1), 7.3, (in exercise 7.3, R is the integer ring of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-26})$), Page 410 of Artin's book,

Let F be an algebraic number field and $\mathcal{O}_F$ be its ring of integers. Let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_F$ be a nonzero ideal. Recall that $\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{a}$ is finite. We have defined

$$\mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}) = |\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{a}|,$$

which is a positive integer.

Problem 1. *Suppose* $[F : \mathbb{Q}] = n$. *For* $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, *show that* $\mathrm{Nm}(a\mathcal{O}_F) = a^n = \mathrm{Nm}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(a)$.

This is proved in class. Repeat it here.

Problem 2. *Let* $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}$ *are two coprime nonzero ideals. Show that* $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}) = \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a})\mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{b})$.

This is a consequence of Chinese remainder theorem.

Problem 3. *Let* $\mathfrak{p}$ *be a nonzero prime ideal of* $\mathcal{O}_F$. *Show that* $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p}) = p^f$ *for some prime integer* $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ *and some positive integer* f.

Problem 4. *Let* F *be an algebraic number field and* $\mathcal{O}_F$ *be its ring of integers. From Hurwitz lemma, there exists an integer* $M = M_F$ *such that for any* $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{O}_F$ *with* $\beta \neq 0$, *there exists an integer* t *with* $1 \leq t \leq M$ *and an element* $\omega \in \mathcal{O}_F$ *such that*

$$|\mathrm{Nm}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(t\alpha - \omega\beta)| < |\mathrm{Nm}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\beta)|.$$

Re-examine the proof given in class and try to find an explicit form of M_F. *For the field* $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-13})$, *find an explicit* $M = M_F$. *The constant* M *should be as small as possible.*

We know that $M_F > 1$ since $\mathcal{O}_F$ is not a PID when $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-13})$. Is $M = 2$ enough? If so, prove it. If not, find one counter example and try the next one.

Problem 5. *Let* F *be an algebraic number field. Show that* $\mathcal{O}_F$ *is a PID iff for every* $\alpha \in F, \alpha \notin \mathcal{O}_F$, *there exists* $\beta, \gamma \in \mathcal{O}_F$ *such that*

$$0 < |\mathrm{Nm}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha\beta - \gamma)| < 1.$$

Problem 6. *Let* K *be an algebraic number field. Show that there exists a finite extension* L/K *such that for every ideal* $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$, *the ideal* $\mathfrak{a}\mathcal{O}_L$ *is principal in* $\mathcal{O}_L$.

Hint: use finiteness of class numbers. See this link for a solution.

Given a matrix $A = (a_{i,j}) \in \mathrm{Mat}_{n\times n}(\mathbb{C})$, recall that the Hilbert-Schimidt norm is defined to be

$$||A||_{HS} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2}.$$

Problem 7. *Show that*

$$||A + B||_{HS} \leq ||A||_{HS} + ||B||_{HS}$$

for all $A, B \in \mathrm{Mat}_{n\times n}(\mathbb{C})$.

1. A Theorem of Dedekind on Galois groups

Let $\psi_p : \mathbb{Z}[x] \to \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ be the mod p map for a prime p.

Theorem 1.1 (Dedekind)**.** *Let $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial with degree $n \geq 1$. Let p be a prime such that*

$$\psi_p(f) = g_1 \dots g_k$$

*with $g_1, \dots, g_k \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ irreducible and **distinct**. Assume $\deg(g_i) = n_i$ so that $n = n_1 + \cdots + n_k$. Then G_f (as a subgroup of S_n) contains an element with cycle length $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$. In other words, G_f contains an element of the form*

$$(i_1 i_2 \dots i_{n_1})(i_{n_1+1} \dots i_{n_1+n_2}) \dots .$$

The proof of this theorem is not easy. We assume it in the following. If you want a proof, see page 145 of this link.

The following is one example of how we apply the above theorem.

Problem 8. *Consider $f = x^5 - x - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$.*

1. *Show that $\psi_3(f)$ is irreducible and conclude that f itself is irreducible.*
2. *Show that G_f contains a cycle of order 5.*
3. *Factorize $\psi_2(f)$ and show that G_f contains a transposition using the above Dedekind's theorem.*
4. *Conclude that $G_f \cong S_5$.*

For part (3), we cannot get a transposition directly using Dedekind's theorem. But certain power would suffice.

The following is a special case of the above theorem.

Proposition 1.2. *Let α be an algebraic integer such that $K := \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ is a Galois extension. Let $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ be the minimal polynomial of α. If there exists a prime integer p such that ψ_p is irreducible, then $\mathrm{Gal}(K/F) = G_f$ is cyclic.*

Note that, the relation between α and K in the above is: α is a primitive element of K. In particular, $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = \deg(f)$.

Problem 9. *Show that Theorem 1.1 implies Proposition 1.2.*

Problem 10. *Consider the polynomial $f = x^4 - 10x^2 + 1$. Show that for any prime p, $\psi_p(f)$ is reducible. Moreover, $\psi_p(f)$ cannot have a degree 3 irreducible factor.*

This is M.4 page 476 of Artin's book. Do this problem using Proposition 1.2.

Problem 11. *Consider the polynomial $f = x^6 + 3x^5 + 6x^4 + 3x^3 + 9x + 9 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. Show that $\psi_p(f)$ is reducible for any prime p.*

Hint: Consider the splitting field of $x^3 - 2$ and the element $\alpha + \omega$, where $\alpha = \sqrt[3]{2}, \omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$. Moreover, try to factorize $\psi_p(f)$ for some small p, like $p = 2, 3, 5, 7$. As a comparison, for example, for the polynomial $g = x^6 + 2x^5 + 6x^4 + 3x^3 + 9x + 9 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, $\psi_p(g)$ is indeed irreducible for $p = 23, 73, 79$ as you may check. The reason for it is that a single root of g does not generate the splitting field of g. In fact, $G_g \cong S_6$. Thus $[Spl(g, \mathbb{Q}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 72$, and $Spl(g, \mathbb{Q})$ cannot be generated by a single root of a polynomial of degree 6.

Warning: in Proposition 1.2, it is necessary to assume that the element α is primitive. Otherwise, the conclusion is false. For example, for $f = x^5 - x - 1$ in Problem 8, we know that $\psi_3(f)$ is irreducible. But this does not mean G_f is cyclic because f is not the minimal polynomial of some primitive element of $K = Spl(f, \mathbb{Q})$. Actually, any single root of f won't generate K. This, of course, just means that $[K : \mathbb{Q}] > 5$.