

In this assignment  $\mathbb{Q}$  denotes the field of rational numbers,  $\mathbb{Z}$  the ring of integers and  $\mathbb{F}_p$  the field of integers modulo  $p$ , where  $p$  is a prime number.<sup>1</sup>

1. Let  $\mathbb{F}$  be a field and let  $\alpha$  be an element of some algebraic extension of  $\mathbb{F}$ . Assume that  $[\mathbb{F}(\alpha) : \mathbb{F}]$  is odd. Prove that  $\mathbb{F}(\alpha) = \mathbb{F}(\alpha^2)$ . (Hint: note that  $\mathbb{F}(\alpha)$  is an extension of  $\mathbb{F}(\alpha^2)$  and that  $\alpha$  is a root of  $x^2 - \alpha^2 \in \mathbb{F}(\alpha^2)[x]$ .)
2. Let  $\mathbb{K}$  be a finite extension of the field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Let  $p(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$  be irreducible over  $\mathbb{F}$  and assume that the degree of  $p(x)$  does not divide  $[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{F}]$ . Prove that  $p(x)$  has no roots in  $\mathbb{K}$ . Use this to show that  $x^2 - 11$  has no roots in  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{3})$ .
3. Let  $K$  be a finite extension of the field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Let  $D \subset K$  be a subring of  $K$  (the ring operations of  $D$  are inherited from  $\mathbb{K}$ ) such that  $\mathbb{F} \subset D$ . Show that  $D$  is a field, that is, show that every non-zero element of  $D$  has multiplicative inverse in  $D$ .
4. Find the splitting field over  $\mathbb{Q}$  of the polynomial  $x^6 - 9$ . What is its degree over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ?
5. Let  $n$  be a positive integer and assume  $n = p^k m$  where  $p$  is prime and  $p$  does not divide  $m$ . Show that there are exactly  $m$  distinct  $n$ -th roots of unity over any field  $\mathbb{F}$  of characteristic  $p$ . (Note that these roots of unity lie in an algebraic closure of  $\mathbb{F}$ .)
6. Let  $f(x) = (x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 3)(x^2 - 11)$ . Find the Galois group of  $f(x)$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and determine all subfields of its splitting field.
7. Let  $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/5}$  (a primitive 5-th root of unity). Describe the Galois group of the polynomial  $x^5 - 3 \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)[x]$  over  $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ .
8. Show that  $\mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$  is a Galois extension of degree 4 with cyclic Galois group.

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<sup>1</sup>The assignment is not due until after Test #2. However, problems 1–5 concern material that is covered on Test 2. The recommendation is that you work out those five problems before Test #2.