

### Homework Assignment # 7.

**Plan for next week:** start Galois theory (online lecture 19, DF 14.1 and parts of 14.2)

**Problems, to be submitted by Thursday, March 22nd.**

**Problem 1:** Let  $F$  be a field and  $\Omega$  a subset of  $F[x]$ . Use the existence and uniqueness of algebraic closures to prove that there exists a unique splitting field for  $\Omega$  over  $F$  up to  $F$ -isomorphism. **Hint:** First show that any splitting field  $K$  for  $\Omega$  lies in some algebraic closure of  $F$ .

**Problem 2:** Before doing this problem read § 13.6 in DF. Let  $p$  be a prime,  $n \geq 2$  an integer,  $f(x) = x^n - p$ , and let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be the splitting field for  $f(x)$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . As we proved in class,  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{p}, \omega_n)$  where  $\omega_n = e^{2\pi i/n}$ .

- (a) Prove that  $[K : \mathbb{Q}] \leq n\varphi(n)$  where  $\varphi$  is the Euler function.
- (b) Assume that  $n$  is prime. Prove that inequality in (a) is equality.
- (c) Let  $p = 3$  and  $n = 12$ . Prove that inequality in (a) is strict and find  $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$ . **Hint:** Compute  $\omega_{12}$  explicitly.

**Problem 3 (practice):** (a) Prove that if  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  is any field extension, then any automorphism of  $K$  must fix  $\mathbb{Q}$  elementwise.

(b) Prove that the automorphism group  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q})$  is trivial. See [DF, Problem 7, p.567] for a sketch of the proof.

**Problem 4:** Let  $K/F$  be an algebraic extension. Prove that  $K/F$  is normal if and only if for any algebraic extension  $L/K$  and any  $F$ -automorphism  $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_F(L)$  we have  $\sigma(K) = K$ .

**Problem 5:** Let  $K/F$  be a field extension, and let  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  be subfields of  $K$  containing  $F$  such that the extensions  $K_1/F$  and  $K_2/F$  are normal. Prove that the extensions  $K_1K_2/F$  and  $K_1 \cap K_2/F$  are also normal.

**Problem 6:** Problems 10 and 11 in [DF, p.556]

**Problem 7:** Let  $p_1, \dots, p_k$  be distinct primes and  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \dots, \sqrt{p_k})$ . Find a primitive element of  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  (and justify that your element is indeed primitive).

**Problem 8 (practice):** Problem 13 in [DF, p.556].