## MODULE 3: EXERCISE SHEET 1

These problems are due Sunday, 12 June, 2016. They must be sent to nap@rnta.eu (copy to nickgill@cantab.net) by 10 pm Nepal time.
(1) Let $p$ be an odd prime, and let $\zeta$ be a primitive $p$ th root of 1 in $\mathbb{C}$. Let $E=\mathbb{Q}[\zeta]$ and let $G=\operatorname{Gal}\left(E, \mathbb{F}_{q}\right)$; thus $G=\mathbb{Z} / p \mathbb{Z}$. Let $H$ be the subgroup of index 2 in $G$. Put $\alpha=\sum_{i \in H} \zeta^{i}$ and $\beta=\sum_{i \in G \backslash H} \zeta^{i}$. Show:
(a) $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are fixed by $H$;
(b) if $\sigma \in G \backslash H$, then $\sigma \alpha=\beta, \sigma \beta=\alpha$.

Thus $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are roots of the polynomial $X^{2}+X+\alpha \beta \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$. Compute $\alpha \beta$ and show that the fixed field of $H$ is $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{p}]$ when $p \equiv 1(\bmod 4)$, and $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{-p}]$ when $p \equiv 3(\bmod 4)$.
(2) (a) Prove that if $g$ is a group for which $g^{2}=1$ for all $g \in G$, then $G$ is abelian.
(b) Prove that the only non-abelian groups of order 8 are the quaternion group, $Q_{8}$, and $D_{4}$.
(3) Let $M=\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]$ and $E=M[\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+2)(\sqrt{3}+3)}]$.
(a) Show that $M$ is Galois over $\mathbb{Q}$ with Galois group the 4 -group $C_{2} \times C_{2}$.
(b) Show that $E$ is Galois over $\mathbb{Q}$ with Galois group $Q_{8}$.
(4) Let $G$ be the Galois group of $f(X)=X^{4}-2$ over $\mathbb{Q}$. Thus if $\theta$ is the positive fourth root of 2 , then G is the Galois group of $\mathbb{K}: \mathbb{Q}$ where $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{Q}(\theta, i)$.
(a) Describe all 8 automorphisms in $G$.
(b) Show that $G$ is isomorphic to the dihedral group $D_{4}$.
(c) The group $G$ has two normal subgroups $N_{1}$ and $N_{2}$ that are of order 4 and are not cyclic. Write down the elements of $N_{1}$ and $N_{2}$ and verify that the corresponding fixed fields, $\mathbb{K}^{N_{1}}$ and $\mathbb{K}^{N_{2}}$, are normal extensions of $\mathbb{Q}$.
(5) In this question we generalize Example 3.22 from the notes. Let $f=X^{p}-2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ (where $p$ is a prime), and let $E$ be the splitting field of $f$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.
(a) Prove that $f$ is irreducible.
(b) Prove that $[E: \mathbb{Q}]=p(p-1)$.
(c) Prove that $\operatorname{Gal}(E, \mathbb{Q})$ has a normal subgroup $N$ of order $p$, and calculate $E^{N}$.
(d) Write down a subgroup $H \leq \operatorname{Gal}(E, \mathbb{Q})$ of order $p-1$.
(e) Prove that $\operatorname{Gal}(E, \mathbb{Q})=N \rtimes H$, and describe the action of $H$ on $N$.
(6) Describe the Galois groups of $f=X^{6}-1$ and $X^{6}+1$ over $\mathbb{Q}$. Write down the lattice of fields/ groups for each polynomial, identifying which inclusions are normal.
(7) The complex numbers $i \sqrt{3}$ and $1+i \sqrt{3}$ are roots of the quartic $f=X^{4}-2 X^{3}+7 X^{2}-6 X+12$. Does there exist an automorphism $\sigma$ of the splitting field extension for $f$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ with $\sigma(i \sqrt{3})=1+i \sqrt{3}$ ?
(8) Describe the transitive subgroups of $S_{3}, S_{4}$ and $S_{5}$.
(9) Find the Galois group of $X^{4}-2$ over (a) $\mathbb{F}_{3}$, (b), $\mathbb{F}_{7}$. (You calculated the Galois group of $X^{4}-2$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ in question (4).)
(10) Find the Galois group of $X^{4}+2$ over (a) $\mathbb{Q}$, (b) $\mathbb{F}_{3},(c), \mathbb{F}_{5}$.
(11) (Optional extra) Suppose that $L: K$ is an extension with $[L: K]=2$, that every element of $L$ has a square root in $L$, that every polynomial of odd degree in $K[X]$ has a root in $K$ and that char $K \neq 2$. Let $f$ be an irreducible polynomial in $K[X]$, let $M: L$ be a splitting field extension for $f$ over $L$, Let $G=\operatorname{Gal}(M: K)$ and let $H=\operatorname{Gal}(M: L)$.
(a) By considering the fixed field of a Sylow 2-subgroup of $G$, show that $|G|=2^{n}$.
(b) By considering a subgroup of index 2 in $H$, show that if $n>1$ then there is an irreducible quadratic in $L[X]$.
(c) Show that $L$ is algebraically closed.
(d) Show that the complex numbers are algebraically closed.
(12) (Optional extra) By considering the splitting field of all polynomials of odd degree over $\mathbb{F}_{2}$, show that the condition char $K \neq 2$ cannot be dropped from the previous question.

