



SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Spring Semester  
2012-2013

Algebra I

2 hours 30 minutes

Answer *two* questions of the questions 1 to 3 *and* answer *two* questions of the questions 4 to 6. You are advised *not* to answer more than two questions in each set: if you do, only your best two in that set will be counted.

- 1 (i) Let  $K$  be a subfield of a field  $L$ . Give a definition of  $[L : K]$ . (2 marks)
- (ii) Express the complex number  $\frac{(1 - 2i)(1 + 2i)}{1 - i}$  in the form  $a + bi$  where  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . (2 marks)
- (iii) Let  $K$  and  $L$  be fields such that  $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = 5$  and  $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$ . Is it possible that  $K \subseteq L$ ? Justify your answer. (4 marks)
- (iv) For each of the subsets  $J_1, J_2$  of  $\mathbb{C}$  specified below determine, with justification, whether it is a subfield of  $\mathbb{C}$ .
- (a)  $J_1 = \{a + b\sqrt{3} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ , (5 marks)
- (b)  $J_2 = \{a + b\sqrt{3} + ci : a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}\}$  (3 marks)
- (v) Show that  $\sqrt{2} \notin J_1$ , where  $J_1$  is the set from (iv). Use this to find the subfield of  $\mathbb{C}$  generated by the numbers  $\{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}\}$  and give a possible  $\mathbb{Q}$ -basis. Justify your answer. (9 marks)
- 2 (i) State Gauss's Lemma. (3 marks)
- (ii) Prove Gauss's Lemma. (8 marks)
- (iii) Give the definition of a simple field extension. (2 marks)
- (iv) Let  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ . Prove that  $K = \mathbb{Q}(b)$  where  $b = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$ . (8 marks)
- (v) Find a quartic polynomial over  $\mathbb{Q}$  which has  $b$  as a root. (4 marks)

- 3 (i) Let  $B$  be a set of (at least 2) points in the plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Explain what it means that the point  $P$  is **constructible in one step from  $B$**  and the point  $Q$  is **constructible from  $B$** . *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Define the set of constructible points. *(2 marks)*
- (iii) Let  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Give a criterion for constructibility of the point  $(a, b)$  (via quadratic fields). *(3 marks)*
- (iv) Prove the criterion. You may use the following facts:
- If  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  is constructible in one step from  $B$ , then  $[\mathbb{Q}(B)(a, b) : \mathbb{Q}(B)]$  equals 1 or 2.  $\mathbb{Q}(B)$  here denotes the subfield of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  generated by the coordinates of points in  $B$ .
  - If  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  is the subfield of constructible points,  $a \in X$  and  $a \geq 0$ , then  $\sqrt{a} \in X$ .
- (8 marks)*
- (v) Using **only** the criterion, show that the point  $(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt[4]{3}}, 0)$  is a constructible point. *(4 marks)*
- (vi) Is the point  $(\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt[3]{2})$  constructible? Justify your response. *(4 marks)*
- 4 Consider the real numbers  $\alpha = \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{7}}$ ,  $\beta = \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{7}}$  and let  $L$  be the extension  $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$  of  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
- (i) Determine a quartic polynomial  $P_\alpha$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that  $P_\alpha(\alpha) = 0$ . In the following, you may assume that  $P_\alpha$  is irreducible. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Show that  $\pm\alpha$  and  $\pm\beta$  are roots of  $P_\alpha$ . Find expressions for  $\alpha \cdot \beta$ ,  $(\alpha + \beta)^2$  and  $(\alpha - \beta)^2$ . *(4 marks)*
- (iii) Show that  $\beta$  is an element of  $L$  and write  $\beta$  as a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear combination of the basis  $\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\}$  of  $L$ . *(6 marks)*
- (iv) Define for a general extension  $K \subseteq M$  what it means to be a Galois extension. Show that the extension  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq L$  is a Galois extension and determine the structure of the Galois group  $Gal(L|\mathbb{Q})$ . *(7 marks)*
- (v) Find all intermediate extensions  $M$  with  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq M \subseteq L$ . Justify your answer. *(6 marks)*

- 5 Let  $D_4$  be the group with elements  $\{e, \sigma, \sigma^2, \sigma^3, \tau, \tau\sigma, \tau\sigma^2, \tau\sigma^3\}$  and the composition rules  $\tau^2 = e, \sigma^4 = e, \tau\sigma = \sigma^3\tau$ .
- (i) Determine the order of all elements of  $D_4$  (you should find five involutions, i.e. elements  $g \in D_4 \setminus \{e\}$  with  $g^2 = e$ ). *(3 marks)*
  - (ii) You may assume that  $D_4$  has precisely 10 subgroups, precisely three of which have order 4. Give a complete list of these subgroups. For each subgroup  $H$ , you should list the elements of  $H$  and give the name of a standard group that is isomorphic to  $H$ . *(6 marks)*
  - (iii) Which of the subgroups of  $D_4$  is normal? *(5 marks)*
  - (iv) Give a detailed statement (without proof) of the Galois correspondence for finite extensions  $K \subseteq L$ . Your answer should contain information about orders of subgroups, degrees and orders of intermediate field extensions, conjugacy and containment between subgroups, and normality of field extensions. *(5 marks)*
  - (v) Now assume  $Gal(L|K) \cong D_4$ . What can you deduce about the intermediate extensions  $M$  with  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq M \subseteq L$  and their various containment relations? You should prove your answer by referring to known theorems. *(6 marks)*

- 6 Let  $L = \mathbb{Q}(i, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{11})$ .
- (i) Give a basis for  $L$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . You need not prove that your answer is correct. *(2 marks)*
  - (ii) Define the Galois group  $Gal(M|K)$  of a general extension  $K \subseteq M$ . Determine the elements of  $Gal(L|\mathbb{Q})$  and show that  $|Gal(L|\mathbb{Q})| = [L : \mathbb{Q}]$ . Deduce that  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq L$  is a Galois extension and give an explicit isomorphism  $Gal(L|\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^3$ . *(8 marks)*

- (iii) Determine the subgroups of  $Gal(L|\mathbb{Q})$  that correspond, via the Galois correspondence, to the subfields

$$K_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}), K_2 = \mathbb{Q}(i, \sqrt{33}), K_3 = \mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{33}).$$

Are all of these fields Galois extensions of  $\mathbb{Q}$ ? *(7 marks)*

- (iv) How many intermediate fields  $M$  with  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq M \subseteq L$  exist such that  $[M : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$ ? Justify your answer. *(4 marks)*
- (v) Show that, if  $P \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$  is any irreducible polynomial of odd degree, then  $P$  has no root in  $L$ . *(4 marks)*

**End of Question Paper**