

GALOIS THEORY 2020: HW 2

For assessment: Problems 1, 2, 3

Due by 16:00 Tuesday, 25 February

Please present your solutions in legible, complete sentences.

1. (Here you prove Proposition 4.7.) Suppose that L and M are fields and $\psi : L \rightarrow M$ is a homomorphism. Show that whenever L is algebraically closed, then $\psi(L)$ is also algebraically closed.
2. (a) (Here you prove Proposition 4.9.) Suppose $L : K$ is an algebraic field extension with $K \subseteq L$. Also suppose \bar{L} is an algebraic closure of L . Show that \bar{L} is an algebraic closure of K .
(b) Suppose K, L are fields with $K \subseteq L$. Also suppose M is a field so that every irreducible polynomial in $M[t]$ has degree 1, and $L : M$ is a field extension with $[L : M] > 1$. Show that for $\alpha \in L$ with $\alpha \notin M$, we have $[M(\alpha) : M] = \infty$.
3. (a) Find L so that $L : \mathbb{Q}$ is a splitting field extension for
$$f(t) = (t^2 - 2)(t^2 + 7);$$
determine $[L : \mathbb{Q}]$, clearly explaining your reasoning.
(b) With L as in (a), describe $Gal(L : \mathbb{Q})$.
4. (Here you prove Theorem 5.5.) Suppose K is a field, $S \subseteq K[t]$. Suppose that $L : K$ is a splitting field extension for S with $K \subseteq L$, and that $M : K$ is a splitting field extension for S relative to the embedding $\varphi : K \rightarrow M$. Assume $L \subseteq \bar{L}$, $M \subseteq \bar{M}$. Set
$$A = \{\alpha \in \bar{L} : f(\alpha) = 0 \text{ for some nonconstant } f \in S\},$$
and
$$B = \{\beta \in \bar{M} : \varphi(f)(\beta) = 0 \text{ for some nonconstant } f \in S\}.$$
(So $L = K(A)$ and $M = F(B)$ where $F = \varphi(K)$.)
(a) Explain why there is an isomorphism $\psi : \bar{L} \rightarrow \bar{M}$ that extends φ .
(b) Show that $\psi(A) = B$.
(c) Conclude that $\psi(K(A)) \simeq F(B)$ (and hence $L \simeq M$ since $K(A) = L$ and $F(B) = M$). [Note that the argument used in the proof of Theorem 5.4 shows that $[L : K] = [M : K]$.]
5. (Here you prove Proposition 5.2) Suppose $L : K$ is a splitting field extension for $f \in K[t] \setminus K$. Assume $K \subseteq L$. Set $K_0 = K$, and for $1 \leq i \leq n$, set $K_i = K(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i)$. With $d = \deg f$, show that for $1 \leq i \leq n$ we have $[K_i : K_{i-1}] \leq d - i + 1$. Hence conclude that $[L : K] \leq d!$.