

## MATH 210B: HOMEWORK 5

**Problem 43.** Let  $L$  be the splitting field of  $T^4 - 7$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Show that this extension is simple. Find  $x \in L$  such that  $L = \mathbb{Q}(x)$ .

**Problem 44.** Give an example of an infinite group  $G$  acting on a field  $E$  (by field automorphisms) with fixed field  $K = E^G$  such that  $E/K$  is not an algebraic extension.

**Problem 45.** Give an example of an infinite separable field extension  $L/K$  and a subgroup  $H < \text{Aut}(L/K)$  such that  $\text{Aut}(L/L^H) \neq H$ .

**Problem 46.** Prove that the polynomial  $T^4 + 1$  is reducible in  $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$  for any prime  $p$ .

**Problem 47.** Prove that every finite field admits a quadratic extension by proving that  $\mathbb{F}_q[T]$  contains an irreducible quadratic polynomial for any prime power  $q$ .

**Problem 48.** Let  $G$  be a finite group. Prove that there exists a normal, separable field extension  $K/F$  in any characteristic such that  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = G$ .

**Problem 49.** Let  $\Gamma$  be the Galois group of the polynomial  $X^5 - 9X + 3$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Determine  $\Gamma$ .

**Problem 50.** Let  $p(X)$  be an irreducible cubic polynomial over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Prove that the Galois group of  $p(X)$  must be  $S_3$  or  $A_3$ . Give necessary and sufficient conditions for the Galois group being either.

**Problem 51.** Pick a non-zero rational number  $a$ . Determine all possibilities for the Galois group  $G$  of the normal closure of  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{a})$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , where  $\sqrt[4]{a}$  is the root of  $X^4 - a$  of maximal degree over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

**Problem 52.** Assume that  $L$  is a Galois extension of the field of rational numbers  $\mathbb{Q}$  and that  $K \subset L$  is the subfield generated by all roots of unity in  $L$ . Suppose that  $L = \mathbb{Q}(a)$ , where  $a^n \in \mathbb{Q}$  for some positive integer  $n$ . Show that the Galois group  $\text{Gal}(L/K)$  is cyclic.

**Problem 53.** Let  $K \subset L$  be an algebraic extension of fields. An element  $a \in L$  is called *abelian* if  $K(a)$  is a Galois extension of  $K$  with abelian Galois group  $\text{Gal}(K(a)/K)$ . Show that the set of abelian elements of  $L$  is a subfield of  $L$  containing  $K$ .

**Problem 54.** Let  $\mathbb{F}_q \subset \mathbb{F}_{q^n}$  be an extension of finite fields. Show that the Frobenius automorphism  $x \mapsto x^q$  generates the Galois group of this extension. Describe the group, its subgroups and the corresponding sub-fields under the Galois correspondence.