# B.Math. (Hons.) IInd year Midsemestral Examination, Semester II 2014 Algebra IV - Instructor : B.Sury March 3, 2014 Maximum marks : 60

## Q 1.

Prove that  $X^5 + 12X^3 - 12X + 12$  is irreducible over the field  $\mathbf{Q}(e^{2i\pi/7})$ .

#### OR

Determine what the characteristic must be for the polynomial  $X^4 + 2X^3 + 3X^2 + 8X + 1$  to have a multiple root.

## Q 2.

If f is a monic irreducible polynomial of degree n over  $\mathbf{Q}$ , show :

(i) the Galois group of f acts transitively on the set of roots of f in a splitting field;

(ii) the discriminant of f is a square in  $\mathbf{Q}$  if and only if the Galois group of f consists of even permutations.

## OR

Determine the Galois group of the polynomial  $X^4 - 2$  over **Q**. Use this to find the intermediate fields between **Q** and  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})$ .

# **Q** 3. If $q = p^n$ and $\alpha \in \mathbf{F}_q$ , show that

 $(X - \alpha)(X - \alpha^p)(X - \alpha^{p^2}) \cdots (X - \alpha^{p^{n-1}}) \in \mathbf{F}_p[X].$ 

#### OR

Show that all the irreducible polynomials of degree n over  $\mathbf{F}_p$  divide  $X^{p^n} - X$  in  $\mathbf{F}_p[X]$ .

# **Q** 4.

Prove that there exists a Galois extension of  $\mathbf{Q}$  whose Galois group is cyclic of order 13.

## OR

Let E/F be an extension and let  $a \in E$  be algebraic and purely inseparable over F, where char F = p > 0. Prove that  $\min(F, a) = (X - a)^{p^n}$  for some n.

# Q 5.

Let Char. K = p > 0, and let  $a \in K$ . If the polynomial  $X^p - X - a$  is reducible in K[X], prove that all its roots lie in K.

## OR

Let L/K be an extension such that each  $\alpha \in L$  is algebraic and separable over K with degree at the most d (independent of  $\alpha$ ). Show that  $[L:K] \leq d$ .

# Q 6.

Let L/K be a (finite) Galois extension. If the quotient group  $L^*/K^*$  contains an element of order n, show that  $L^*$  must contain an element of order n. *Hint:* If the coset of  $a \in L^*$  in  $L^*/K^*$  has order n, look at  $\sigma(a)/a$  for any  $\sigma$ in  $\operatorname{Gal}(L/K)$ .

# OR

Prove that  $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n)$  cannot contain a 4-th root of 2 for any *n*. *Hint:* What is the Galois group of  $X^4 - 2$ ?