

**MATH 81/111: RINGS AND FIELDS**  
**HOMEWORK #4**

**Problem 4.1.** Consider the polynomial  $f(X) = X^4 - 2X^2 - 2$ . By the quadratic formula, the roots of  $f$  are

$$\pm\sqrt{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}.$$

- (a) Let  $K_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3}})$  and  $K_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3}})$ . Show that  $K_1 \neq K_2$  (as subfields of  $\mathbb{C}$ ) and  $K_1 \cap K_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ .
- (b) Let  $F = K_1 \cap K_2$ . Show that  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ , and  $K_1K_2$  are Galois over  $F$ .
- (c) Show that  $\text{Gal}(K_1K_2/F)$  is the Klein 4-group. List the automorphisms in this group and their action on the roots in (a).
- (d) Let  $L$  be a splitting field of  $f$ . Show that  $\text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q}) \cong D_8$  is isomorphic to the dihedral group of order 8. Make a nice field diagram and corresponding subgroup diagram showing the Galois correspondence for each subfield and corresponding subgroup.

**Problem 4.2.** Let  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}})$ . Show that  $K$  is Galois over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and that  $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$  is a cyclic group.

**Problem 4.3 (M3-2).** Let  $p$  be an odd prime, and let  $\zeta = \zeta_p \in \mathbb{C}$  be a primitive  $p$ th root of unity and let  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ .

- (a) Show that  $K$  is Galois and that the map

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times &\rightarrow \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) = G \\ a &\mapsto (\zeta \mapsto \zeta^a) \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism of groups.

Now let  $H \leq G$  be the subgroup of index 2 in  $G$ . Let

$$\alpha = \sum_{\sigma \in H} \sigma(\zeta), \quad \beta = \sum_{\sigma \in G \setminus H} \sigma(\zeta).$$

- (b) Show that  $\alpha, \beta \in K^H$ , and that if  $\sigma \in G \setminus H$ , then  $\sigma$  swaps  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Conclude that  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the polynomial  $X^2 + X + \alpha\beta \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ .
- (c) Show that

$$4\alpha\beta = \begin{cases} p - 1, & p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}; \\ p + 1, & p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

and conclude that the fixed field  $K^H = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\pm p})$ , accordingly. [Hint: Make sense of the ‘solution’ to M3-2 on page 128–129 and write it out fully.]

**Problem 4.4 (M3-4).** Let  $K/F$  be a finite Galois extension with Galois group  $G$  and let  $M = K^H$  with  $H \leq G$ . Show that  $\text{Aut}_F(M) = N/H$  where  $N = N_G(H)$  is the normalizer of  $H$  in  $G$ .