## **MODERN ALGEBRA (MATH 210) PROBLEM SET 8**

- **1.** Describe the set of integers of the form  $a^2 ab + b^2$  ( $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). (You may use the results of last week's problem set.)
- **2.** Suppose r + si  $(r, s \in \mathbb{Q})$  is the zero of a monic polynomial in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ . Show that  $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
- **3.** Suppose p is an odd prime.
  - (a) Show that exactly half of  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^* = \{1, 2, ..., p-1\}$  are square modulo p.
  - (b) Prove that  $a^{(p-1)/2} \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$  for all  $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$ .
  - (c) Show that  $a^{(p-1)/2} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  if and only if a is a perfect square modulo p.
  - (d) Show that if neither a nor b are perfect squares modulo p, then ab is a perfect square modulo p.
- **4.** Show that  $\mathbb{Q}(\pi) \cong \mathbb{Q}(e)$ . (You may use the fact that  $\pi$  and e are transcendental over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .)
- **5.** Suppose that K is a field of characteristic 0, and  $f(x) \in K[x]$  is irreducible. Show that f does not have repeated roots. Show that this is false in characteristic p. (*Hint:* consider  $K = \mathbb{F}_p(t)$ ,  $f(x) = x^p t$ .)
- **6.** Suppose  $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  is a degree n polynomial. Let E be its splitting field. Show that the group of automorphisms of E fixing  $\mathbb{Q}$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $S_n$ . (Hint: How does it act on the roots of f(x)? Don't ignore the tedious special case where f(x) has multiple roots.) This is called the *Galois group* of the polynomial.
- 7. (a) Show that if  $f(x) = x^3 2$ , then the Galois group is isomorphic to  $S_3$ .
- (b) Show that the splitting field E of  $x^3 3x + 1$  has degree 3 over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Show that Galois group of  $\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{Q}$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}/3$ .
- **8.** Find a minimal polynomial (over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ) of  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ . (In other words, find a polynomial of minimal degree over  $\mathbb{Q}$  with  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$  as a root.) Let E be the splitting field of this polynomial. Show that  $E = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ . Find the Galois group of E over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

This set is due Friday, Dec. 3 at noon at Jarod Alper's door, 380-J.