

**MATHEMATICS 362**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Test 1**

February 7, 2001

4 questions

*In questions 2, 3, 4,  $\mathbb{Q}$  denotes the field of rational numbers.*

1. (25 points)

(a) Define what it means for a field extension  $L : K$  to be a finite extension, and define the degree  $[L : K]$ .

(b) Let  $K, L, M$  be fields, with  $K \subseteq L \subseteq M$ , and suppose  $M : L$  and  $L : K$  are finite extensions. Explain carefully how to obtain a basis  $B$  of  $M$  over  $K$ , from a basis of  $M$  over  $L$  and a basis of  $L$  over  $K$ . (*Proof that  $B$  is actually a basis is not required.*)

(c) Suppose  $K, L, M, N$  are fields, with  $K \subseteq L \subseteq M \subseteq N$ , and suppose that  $[M : K] = 15$ ,  $[N : L] = 6$ . Show that  $[N : K]$  must be either 30 or 90 .

2. (25 points) Let  $L : K$  be a field extension,  $\alpha \in L$ .

(a) Explain what is meant by  $K(\alpha)$ .

(b) If  $f$  is an irreducible polynomial of degree  $n$  in  $K[t]$ , and  $\alpha$  is a root of  $f$ , write down a basis for  $K(\alpha)$  over  $K$ . (*Proof not needed.*)

(c) Show that the polynomial  $g = t^2 + t + 1$  is irreducible over the field  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

(d) Suppose the complex number  $\alpha$  is a root of the polynomial  $g$  of (c) above. If  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}$ , express the product  $(a + b\alpha)(c + d\alpha)$  in the form  $e + f\alpha$ , where  $e, f \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

3. (25 points)

(a) If  $\alpha, \beta$  are both algebraic over a field  $K$ , give a condition involving polynomials under which there exists a  $K$ -isomorphism (i.e., an isomorphism leaving every element of  $K$  fixed)

$$\phi : K(\alpha) \rightarrow K(\beta),$$

such that  $\phi(\alpha) = \beta$ . (No justification needed.)

For the next two parts of the question, let  $\alpha$  be as in Question 2(d), i.e.,  $\alpha$  is a complex root of the polynomial  $g = t^2 + t + 1$ .

(b) Show that there exists a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -automorphism

$$\phi : \mathbb{Q}(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\alpha),$$

such that  $\phi(\alpha) = -1 - \alpha$ .

(c) If  $\gamma = a + b\alpha$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ , compute the product  $\gamma \cdot \phi(\gamma)$ , and find a formula for  $(a + b\alpha)^{-1}$ .

4. (25 points)

(a) Give a careful statement (*without proof*) of a theorem connecting field extensions with geometric constructibility.

(b) It is easy to bisect angles by means of straightedge and compass. Given a number  $\theta$ , let  $\alpha = \cos \theta, \beta = \cos 2\theta$ . By using a suitable trigonometric identity, show that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{Q}(\beta) &\subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\alpha), \\ [\mathbb{Q}(\alpha) : \mathbb{Q}(\beta)] &\leq 2.\end{aligned}$$

(c) If  $\alpha_n = \cos(\pi/2^n)$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer, show that

$$[\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_n) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2^m,$$

where  $m < n$ .