## Preliminary Examination in Algebra-Spring semester August 17, 2012, RLM 9.166, 2:40-4:10 p.m.

Do three of the following four problems.

- 1. Let K be a field of characteristic p > 2. Let K(x) be the field of rational functions with coefficients in K, and  $\operatorname{Aut}(K(x)/K)$  the group of automorphisms  $\varphi: K(x) \to K(x)$  that fix the subfield K.
  - (i) Show that there exist automorphisms  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  in  $\operatorname{Aut} \big( K(x)/K \big)$  such that

$$\sigma(x) = x + 1$$
, and  $\tau(x) = -x$ .

(ii) Let  $H \subseteq \operatorname{Aut}(K(x)/K)$  be the subgroup generated by  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$ . Show that the subfield  $K(x)^H \subseteq K(x)$  fixed by elements of H is K(y), where

$$y = (x^p - x)^2.$$

2. Suppose that f(x) is a monic, irreducible polynomial in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ , but f is not cyclotomic and f is not x. Let  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_L$  be the distinct roots of f in  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ , where  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  is an algebraic closure of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . For each positive integer n define

$$g_n(x) = \prod_{l=1}^{L} (x - \alpha_l^n).$$

- (i) Prove that  $g_n(x)$  is a positive integer power of a single irreducible polynomial in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ .
- (ii) Prove that if  $1 \leq m < n$  then  $g_m(x)$  and  $g_n(x)$  have no common zeros in  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ .
- 3. Let p be a prime and  $\mathbb{F}_p$  the finite field with p elements. Let  $E = \mathbb{F}_p(x, y)$  and  $F = \mathbb{F}_p(x^p, y^p)$ , where x and y are independent indeterminants.
  - (i) Determine the degree of the field extension E/F.
  - (ii) Prove that E/F is not a simple extension by exhibiting infinitely many intermediate fields K such that  $F \subseteq K \subseteq E$ .
- **4.** Let  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  be a finite extension of fields. Assume that K is the splitting field for the polynomial  $f(x) = x^4 3x^2 + 5$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (i) Prove that f(x) is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ .
  - (ii) Prove that K has degree 8 over Q.
  - (iii) Determine the Galois group of the extension  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  and show how it acts on the roots of f.