

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

**P1402**

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5221]-41

M.A./M.Sc.

**MATHEMATICS**

**MT - 801:Field Theory**

**(2008 Pattern) (Semester - IV) (Old)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 80*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** a) Let  $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  be a primitive polynomial. Prove that  $f(x)$  is reducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$  if and only if  $f(x)$  is reducible over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . **[6]**

b) Show that the polynomial  $x^7 - 10x^5 + 15x + 5$  is not solvable by radicals over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . **[6]**

c) Show that there exists an angle that cannot be trisected by using ruler and compass only. **[4]**

**Q2)** a) Let  $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  be a monic irreducible polynomial over  $\mathbb{Q}$  of degree  $p$ ,  $p$  is prime. If  $f(x)$  has exactly two non real roots in  $\mathbb{C}$ , then show that the Galois group of  $f(x)$  is isomorphic to  $S_p$ , where  $S_p$  is a symmetric group on a set with  $p$  symbols. **[8]**

b) Show that if a real number  $x > 0$  is constructible, then  $\sqrt{x}$  is also constructible. **[4]**

c) Show that  $1 + x + \dots + x^{p-1} \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , where  $p$  is prime. **[4]**

**Q3)** a) Let  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \in \mathbb{Z}[x], n \geq 1$ . If there is a prime  $p$  such that  $p^2 \nmid a_0, p \mid a_1, p \mid a_2, \dots, p \mid a_{n-1}, p \nmid a_n$ , then show that  $f(x)$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . **[6]**

**P.T.O.**

- b) Show that the Galois group  $G(Q(\alpha)/Q)$ , where  $\alpha^5 = 1$  and  $\alpha \neq 1$ , is isomorphic to the cyclic group of order 4. [6]
- c) Find the smallest extension of  $\mathbb{Q}$  having a root of  $x^4 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ . [4]

**Q4)** a) Show that if  $K$  is a field of characteristic  $p \neq 0$ , then  $K$  is perfect if and only if  $K^p = K$ , *i.e.*, if and only if every element of  $K$  has  $p^{\text{th}}$  root in  $K$ . [8]

- b) Let  $F$  be a field and  $p(x)$  be an irreducible polynomial in  $F[x]$ . Then show that there exists field extension  $E$  of  $F$  in which  $p(x)$  has a root. [4]
- c) Let  $E$  be an extension field of  $F$ . If  $a \in E$  has a minimal polynomial of odd degree over  $F$ , show that  $F(a) = F(a^2)$ . [4]

**Q5)** a) Let  $E$  be an extension of field  $F$ , and let  $u \in E$  be algebraic over  $F$ . Let  $p(x) \in F[x]$  be a polynomial of the least degree such that  $p(u) = 0$ . Prove that [6]

- i)  $p(x)$  is irreducible over  $F$ .
- ii) If  $g(x) \in F[x]$  is such that  $g(u) = 0$ , then  $p(x) \mid g(x)$ .

- b) Show that the degree of extension of the splitting field of  $x^3 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  is 6. [6]
- c) Prove that in a finite field, every element can be written as the sum of two squares. [4]

**Q6)** a) Let  $E$  and  $E'$  be algebraic closures of a field  $F$ . Show that  $E$  is isomorphic with  $E'$  under an isomorphism that is an identity on  $F$ . [6]

b) Let  $E$  be the splitting field of  $x^n - a \in F[x]$ . Show that  $G(E/F)$ , the Galois group, is solvable. [6]

c) Let  $E$  be the splitting field of a polynomial of degree  $n$  over a field  $F$ . Show that  $[E:F] \leq n!$ . [4]

**Q7)** a) Prove that any irreducible polynomial  $f(x)$  over a field of characteristic 0 has simple roots. Also show that any irreducible polynomial  $f(x)$  over a field  $F$  of characteristic  $p \neq 0$  has multiple roots and only if there exists  $g(x) \in F(x)$  such that  $f(x) = g(x^p)$ . [8]

b) Define simple extension. Show that every finite separable extension of a field  $F$  is a simple extension. [4]

c) Show that the field generated by a root of  $x^3 - x - 1$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  is not normal over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . [4]

**Q8)** a) Show that every finite field  $F$  with  $p^n$  elements is the splitting field of  $x^{p^n} - x \in F_p[x]$ , where  $F_p$  is the subfield of  $F$  with  $p$  elements. Also show that any two finite fields with  $p^n$  elements are isomorphic. [8]

b) Show that a finite field  $F$  of  $p^n$  elements has exactly one subfield with  $p^m$  elements for each divisor  $m$  of  $n$ . [4]

c) Show that if  $f(x) \in F[x]$  is irreducible over  $F$ , then all roots of  $f(x)$  have the same multiplicity. [4]

