

## Math 470-1, Fall 2009

### Graduate Algebra Homework 2

1. Suppose that  $k$  is a field and that  $R$  is a finite-dimensional commutative  $k$ -algebra (i.e.,  $R$  is a commutative ring together with a ring homomorphism  $k \rightarrow R$  such that  $R$  is finite-dimensional as  $k$ -vector space). If  $R$  is a domain show that  $R$  is a field.
2. Suppose that  $\alpha$  is algebraic over a field  $k$ . Explain how to compute  $\alpha^{-1}$  as element of  $k[\alpha]$  (i.e., as polynomial in  $\alpha$  over  $k$ ). [There are several methods.]  
Apply your method to compute  $(1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^{-1}$ .
3. Lang, problems 2, 7, 11d, 20, 26 (Chapter V).  
[Note for 7:  $EF$  denotes the smallest extension of  $K$  containing both  $E$  and  $F$ . Hint for 20b: use Gauß' lemma, which is valid for any UFD: I mean the version of Gauß' lemma that says that a polynomial in  $R[x]$  is irreducible over  $R$ , it is irreducible over  $Q(R)$ .]
4. Find the degree of  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}})/\mathbb{Q}$ . Is it a normal extension?
5. Suppose that  $K/k$  is an algebraic extension. A *normal closure* of  $K/k$  is an extension  $L/K$  such that (i)  $L/k$  is normal and (ii) no proper subfield of  $L$  that contains  $K$  is normal over  $k$  (i.e.,  $L$  is minimal w.r.t. (i)).
  - (a) Show that  $K/k$  has a normal closure and that any two normal closures are isomorphic.
  - (b) If  $K/k$  is finite then any normal closure is also finite.
  - (c) If  $K/k$  is separable, show that the normal closure is separable (hence Galois) over  $k$ .
  - (d) Find a normal closure of  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[5]{3})/\mathbb{Q}$ . What is its degree over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ?
6. Suppose that  $k$  is a field of characteristic  $p > 0$ . Let  $L = k(s^{1/p}, t^{1/p})$  and  $K = k(s, t)$ . (Here  $s, t$  do not satisfy any polynomial relation, i.e.,  $K$  is the field of fractions of  $k[s, t]$ .) Consider the field extension  $L/K$ . What is its degree? Show that there does not exist an element  $\alpha \in L$  such that  $L = K(\alpha)$ .
7. Suppose that  $K/k$  is an algebraic extension and  $\alpha_i \in K$  ( $i \in I$ ) such that  $K = k(\alpha_i : i \in I)$ . If  $\alpha_i$  is separable over  $k$  for all  $i$ , then  $K/k$  is separable.