

**MATH 6112: ALGEBRA II**  
**HOMEWORK #9**

Due: April 5, 2019

1. Let  $F$  be a field of characteristic  $p > 0$ . Show that  $F$  is perfect iff  $F = F^p$ , as follows.
  - (a) Check that  $F^p := \{\alpha^p \mid \alpha \in F\}$  is a subfield. If  $a \in F$  but  $a \notin F^p$ , show that  $x^p - a$  is irreducible but not separable, so  $F$  is not perfect.
  - (b) If  $F$  is not perfect and  $f \in F[x]$  is irreducible and not separable, show that some coefficient of  $f$  must not be a  $p$ th power, so  $F \neq F^p$ .

Deduce that all finite fields are perfect.

2. Let  $E/F$  be a finite Galois extension, with Galois group  $G$ . Suppose  $E = K \cdot L$  for two intermediate extensions  $K, L$  such that  $K \cap L = F$ , and  $L/F$  is a normal extension. Let  $H = \text{Gal}(E/K)$  and  $N = \text{Gal}(E/L)$ . Show that  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ , that  $G = H \cdot N$ , and that  $H \cap N = \{e\}$ . Deduce that  $G$  is a semidirect product  $N \rtimes H$ , and that  $G$  is a direct product if and only if  $K/F$  is also a normal extension.
3. Let  $F = \mathbb{F}_q$  be a finite field with  $q = p^n$  elements. Let  $E/F$  be a finite extension of degree  $m$ . Show that  $E/F$  is Galois, with cyclic Galois group, as follows.
  - (a) Let  $\mathcal{F}: E \rightarrow E$  be the automorphism defined by  $\mathcal{F}(\alpha) = \alpha^p$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}_q = \mathcal{F}^n$ , so  $\mathcal{F}_q(\alpha) = \alpha^q$ . Show that  $\mathcal{F}_q \in \text{Gal}(E/F)$ .
  - (b) If  $[E : F] = m$ , show that the order of  $\mathcal{F}_q$  is at most  $m$ .
  - (c) Show that the order of  $\mathcal{F}_q$  equals  $m$ .
  - (d) Let  $F' = E^{\langle \mathcal{F}_q \rangle}$ , and show that  $F = F'$ . Conclude that  $E/F$  is Galois, with group  $\text{Gal}(E/F)$  generated by  $\mathcal{F}_q$ .

The automorphism  $\mathcal{F}$  is called the *Frobenius automorphism*, and exists for any field of characteristic  $p > 0$ .

4. Let  $E/F$  be the splitting field of a polynomial  $f \in F[x]$ . Show that  $\text{Gal}(E/F)$  acts transitively on the roots of  $f$  if and only if  $f$  is a power of an irreducible polynomial (over  $F$ ).