## Math 446: Homework 4 Due: Friday, March 13th

**1 (878)** If a and b are elements of a field F and  $b \neq 0$ , let a/b denote  $ab^{-1}$ . Prove that when  $a \neq 0$ :

$$\frac{1}{a/b} = \frac{b}{a}$$

**2** (87 $\zeta$ ) Let F be a field and let  $E = F \times F$ . Define addition and multiplication in E by the rules:

$$(a,b) + (c,d) = (a+c,b+d)$$
 and  $(a,b)(c,d) = (ac-bd,ad+bc)$ 

Determine conditions on F under which E is a field.

**3** (87 $\eta$ ) Show that a field homomorphism is always one-to-one or trivial (every element is mapped to zero). Explain why an onto field homomorphism is a field isomorphism.

**4 (88\alpha)** Show that a subset F of a field E is a subfield if and only if  $F^*$  is nonempty and  $a, b \in F$  implies  $a - b \in F$  and when  $b \neq 0$  that  $a/b \in F$ .

**5** (88 $\delta$ ) Prove that every number field contains  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

**6** (-) Consider the following  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space:

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : z = a + b\sqrt{2} + c\sqrt{3} + d\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} \text{ where } a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q} \}$$

Prove that  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$  is a field.

**7** (92 $\gamma$ ) Let  $T: E \to E'$  be a linear transformation of F-vector spaces. Show that the sets

$$\operatorname{Ker}(T)=\{\alpha\in E: T(\alpha)=0\}$$

and

$$\operatorname{Im}(T) = \{ \alpha' \in E' : \alpha' = T(\alpha) \text{ where } \alpha \in E \}$$

are subspaces of E and E' respectively.

**8** (95 $\beta$ ) Prove that a subspace E' of a finite dimensional vector space E over F is again finite dimensional and that  $[E':F] \leq [E:F]$ .

**9** (95 $\gamma$ ) Let E' be a subspace of a finite dimensional vector space E over F. Prove that when E is finite dimensional the dimension of E is the sum of the dimensions of E' and E/E'.

**10 (96** $\delta$ ) Show that a finite field of characteristic p, see  $89\alpha$ , has  $p^n$  elements for some natural number n. Explain why there is no field of order 6.