

Problem 6.1. Prove that there exists an inclusion of fields $\mathbb{F}_{p^a} \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{p^b}$ if and only if $a|b$.

Problem 6.2. Let p be a prime and $q = p^n$. Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma: \mathbb{F}_q &\rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q \\ x &\mapsto x^p.\end{aligned}$$

- (1) Show that σ is a well-defined homomorphism of fields.
- (2) Using that there is a field inclusion $\mathbb{F}_p \subseteq \mathbb{F}_q$, show that σ restricts to the identity homomorphism $\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$.
- (3) Show that $\sigma: \mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q$ is an isomorphism.
- (4) Show that the set of elements fixed by σ is precisely \mathbb{F}_p ; in other words, show that

$$\mathbb{F}_p \cong \{x \in \mathbb{F}_q \mid \sigma(x) = x\}.$$

Problem 6.3. Recall that a field extension $K \subseteq L$ is *separable* if for every $\alpha \in L$, the minimal polynomial of α over K has no multiple roots. Show directly from this definition that any degree two field extension $\mathbb{Q} \subset K$ is separable.