

**Tutorial 6.1.** Determine the Galois group over  $\mathbb{Q}$  of  $x^8 - 3$ .

**Tutorial 6.2.** Let  $L$  be the splitting field of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Give the complete correspondence between intermediate field extensions  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq L' \subseteq L$  and subgroups  $H \subseteq \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})$ .

**Tutorial 6.3.** Let  $K \subseteq L$  be a Galois field extension with  $\text{Gal}(L/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ . Show that there exists elements  $\alpha, \beta \in L$  such that  $\alpha^2, \beta^2 \in K$  and  $L \cong K(\alpha, \beta)$ .

**Tutorial 6.4.** Find a *non-Galois* field extension  $K \subseteq L$  such that the fundamental theorem of Galois theory fails; that is, there is not a bijective correspondence between intermediate field extensions  $K \subseteq L' \subseteq L$  and subgroups  $H \subseteq \text{Gal}(L/K)$ .

**Tutorial 6.5.** Consider the field  $\mathbb{C}(t)$ . As usual, we denote  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}(t)/\mathbb{C})$  as the group of all  $\mathbb{C}$ -automorphisms  $\sigma: \mathbb{C}(t) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(t)$ .

- (a) Let  $\sigma: \mathbb{C}(t) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(t)$  be the field automorphism defined by  $\sigma(t) = 1 - t$ . Compute the fixed field  $\mathbb{C}(t)^{\langle \sigma \rangle}$  of the subgroup  $\langle \sigma \rangle \subseteq \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}(t)/\mathbb{C})$  generated by  $\sigma$ .
- (b) Let  $\tau: \mathbb{C}(t) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(t)$  be the field automorphism defined by  $\tau(t) = 1/t$ . Compute the fixed field  $\mathbb{C}(t)^{\langle \tau \rangle}$ .
- (c) Prove that  $\sigma^2 = \tau^2 = \text{id}$  and  $(\sigma\tau)^3 = \text{id}$ . Conclude that the subgroup  $G \subseteq \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}(t)/\mathbb{C})$  generated by  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  is isomorphic to  $S_3$ .
- (d) Show that

$$\mathbb{C}(t)^{\langle \sigma\tau \rangle} = \mathbb{C}(y), \quad \text{where } y = \frac{t^3 - 3t + 1}{t(t-1)}.$$

- (e) Show that  $y + \sigma(y) = 3$ . Conclude that

$$\mathbb{C}(t)^G = \mathbb{C}(y\sigma(y))$$