

Problem 6.1. Determine the splitting fields $\mathbb{Q} \subset K$ of the following polynomials defined over \mathbb{Q} and compute the degree $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

(a) $f(x) = x^4 + 1$.

(b) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0$

Hint: In Homework Problem 1.5, you solved for the roots of (b).

Problem 6.2.

(a) Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)$ is the splitting field of $x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 3$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$.

(b) Find a polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ whose splitting field is $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, i, \sqrt{3})$.

Problem 6.3. Let K be a field and $L = K(\alpha)$ be a simple field extension of K . If L is normal over K , show that L is the splitting field of the minimal polynomial of α .

Problem 6.4.

(a) Count the number of monic irreducible polynomials over \mathbb{F}_3 of degree 2, 3 and 4.

(b) For each $d = 2, 3, 4$, explicitly exhibit a monic irreducible polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}_3$ of degree d .

Problem 6.5. For each of the following field extensions, determine (a) whether it is normal and (b) whether it is separable.

(a) $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-5})$.

(b) $\mathbb{Q}(i) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, i)$.

(c) $\mathbb{F}_p \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ where p is a prime.

(d) $\mathbb{F}_p(x^p) \subseteq \mathbb{F}_p(x)$ where p is a prime.

Clarification: You may use the following facts (to be proven in lecture):

- If the characteristic of K is zero, then any field extension $K \subseteq L$ is separable.
- If the characteristic of K is p and every element of K has a p th root, then any field extension $K \subseteq L$ is separable.