

#1. Let  $L/F$  be a finite extension of fields. Let  $f(x) \in F[x]$  be a polynomial.

a) Show that  $F[x]/f(x)F[x] \otimes_F L \cong L[x]/f(x)L[x]$ .

b) Suppose  $L, L'$  are both finite extensions of  $F$ . If  $L'/F$  is separable, use a) to show that  $L \otimes_F L'$  is a direct sum of fields.

c) If  $L/F$  is Galois, show that  $L \otimes_F L$  is a direct sum of copies of  $L$ .

d) If  $F$  has nonzero characteristic  $p$  and  $L = F(a^{1/p})$ , use nilpotence to show that  $L \otimes_F L$  is not a direct sum of fields.

e) Suppose  $L/F$  is finite and  $L \otimes_F L$  is a direct sum of copies of  $L$ . Show that  $L/F$  is Galois.

#2. Let  $F$  be an algebraically closed field and  $M_n(F)$  the ring of  $n$  by  $n$  matrices over  $F$ . We say  $A \in M_n(F)$  is diagonalizable if there is an invertible  $P \in M_n(F)$  such that  $PAP^{-1}$  is a diagonal matrix. That is, all the off diagonal entries of  $PAP^{-1}$  are 0.  $p(x) \in F[x]$  is called the minimum polynomial of  $A$  if  $p(A) = 0$  and  $p(x)$  is the monic polynomial of least degree with this property.

a) Show  $A$  is a diagonalizable matrix if and only if the minimum polynomial of  $A$  has distinct roots.

b) Now suppose  $B \subset M_n(F)$  is a subalgebra which is simple as a ring. Show that there is a  $d$  dividing  $n$  and an invertible  $P \in M_n(F)$  such that  $PBP^{-1}$  consists of all block diagonal matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \cdot & & & & \\ \cdot & & & & \\ \cdot & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

for all  $d$  by  $d$  matrices  $A$ .

c) Next suppose  $B \subset M_n(F)$  has Jacobson radical 0. State and prove a version of b).

d) What does c) have to do with a)?

#3. Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $F$  a field. Let  $F(G)$  be the field of fractions of the polynomial ring  $F[x_g | g \in G]$ . It is clear (and you do not have to prove) that there is an action of  $G$  on  $F(G)$  with  $g(x_{g'}) = x_{gg'}$ . Let  $F(G)^G$  be the fixed field. Let  $p$  be any prime. If  $L/K$  is a field extension, we say  $K'$  is an intermediate field of degree  $p$  if  $K \subset K' \subset L$  and  $K'/K$  has degree  $p$ .

a) Show that  $F(G)/F(G)^G$  is Galois with group  $G$ .

b) Suppose  $L \supset K' \supset K$  are field extensions such that  $L/K$  is Galois with group  $G$  and  $G$  is a  $p$  group. If  $K'/K$  has degree greater than  $p$ , show that  $K'/K$  has an intermediate field of degree  $p$ .

Assume  $L/K$  is separable of degree  $p^2$ , and  $K'$  is an intermediate field of degree  $p$ . Write  $K' = K(\theta)$  and  $L = K(\alpha)$ . Let  $g(x), f(x) \in K[x]$  be the monic minimal polynomials of  $\theta$ , respectively  $\alpha$  over  $K$ . Let  $K''$  be the field generated by all the roots of  $g(x)$ . Let  $G$  be the Galois group of  $K''/K$  and  $H$  that of  $K''/K'$ . Choose  $g_i$  such that  $G$  is the disjoint union of the cosets  $g_i H$ .

c) Show that  $f(x)$  has an irreducible factor,  $h(x)$ , of degree  $p$  in  $K'[x]$ . Using the  $g_i(h(x))$ , show that  $f(x)$  is the product of  $p$  factors of degree  $p$  over  $K''[x]$ .

d) Suppose  $L'$  is the extension generated by all the roots of  $f(x)$ . Show that  $L'/K$  has degree no more than  $(p!)^{p+1}$ .

e) Show that there is a field extension  $L/K$  of degree  $p^2$  with no intermediate field of degree  $p$ .