# Algebraic number theory Exercise sheet for chapter 1 

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## Answers must be submitted by Friday January 29, 14:00

## Exercise 1 (10 points)

Let $K=\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}]$, and let $\beta=1+\sqrt[3]{2} \in K$. Use a Bézout identity ${ }^{11}$ to compute $1 / \beta$ as a polynomial in $\sqrt[3]{2}$ with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}$.

Exercise 2 (20 points)
Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \beta \in \mathbb{C}^{*}$ be algebraic numbers. Use resultants to prove that $\alpha / \beta$ is also an algebraic number.

Exercise 3 (25 points)
Let $L / K$ be a finite extension such that $[L: K]$ is a prime number.

1. (15 points) Prove that if $E$ is a field such that $K \subset E \subset L$, then $E=K$ or $E=L$.
2. (10 points) Deduce that every $\alpha \in L \backslash K$ is a primitive element for the extension $L / K$.

Exercise 4 (45 points)

1. (10 points) Let $L=\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-5})$. Compute $[L: \mathbb{Q}]$.
2. (5 points) What is the signature of $L$ ?

[^0]3. (15 points) Let $\beta=\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{-5}$. Compute the characteristic polynomial $\chi_{\mathbb{Q}}^{L}(\beta)$ of $\beta$ with respect to the extension $L / \mathbb{Q}$.
4. (15 points) Is this polynomial squarefree ? What does this tell us about $\beta$ ?

## UNASSESSED QUESTIONS

The next questions are not worth any points. I still recommend you to try to solve them, for practice. Correction will be available online, just like for the marked questions.

## Exercise 5

1. Let $K=\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-5})$, and let $\alpha=a+b \sqrt{-5}(a, b \in \mathbb{Q})$ be an element of $K$. Compute the trace, norm, and characteristic polynomial of $\alpha$ in terms of $a$ and $b$.
2. Let $L=\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-5})$, and let $\beta=\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{-5}$. Compute the characteristic polynomial $\chi_{K}^{L}(\beta)$ of $\beta$ with respect to the extension $L / K$.

## Exercise 6

Let $K=\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ be a number field, let $A(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be the minimal polynomial of $\alpha$, and let $\beta=B(\alpha) \in K$, where $B(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is some polynomial. Express the characteristic polynomial $\chi_{\mathbb{Q}}^{K}$ of $\beta$ in terms of a resultant involving $A$ and $B$.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ That is to say, use successive Euclidian divisions to find $U, V \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ such that

    $$
    \left(x^{3}-2\right) U(x)+(1+x) V(x)=1
    $$

