

## Math 504 - Homework

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- LaTeX-ed solutions are encouraged and appreciated.
  - If you use LaTeX, hand-in a printed version of your homework.
  - You are encouraged to discuss homework problems with classmates, but such discussions should NOT include the exchange or written material.
  - Writing of homework problems should be done on an individual basis.
  - Outside references for material used in the solution of homework problems should be fully disclosed.
  - References to results from the textbook and/or class notes should also be included.
  - The following lists should be considered partial and tentative lists until the word complete appears next to it.
  - Use 8.5in x 11in paper with smooth borders. Write your name on top of each page. Staple all pages.
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$\newcommand{\aut}{\textrm{Aut}} \newcommand{\end}{\textrm{End}} \newcommand{\sub}{\textrm{Sub}}
\newcommand{\min}{\textrm{min}} \newcommand{\lub}{\textrm{l.u.b.}} \newcommand{\glb}{\textrm{g.l.b.}}
\newcommand{\join}{\vee} \newcommand{\bigjoin}{\bigvee} \newcommand{\meet}{\wedge}
\newcommand{\bigmeet}{\bigwedge} \newcommand{\normaleq}{\unlhd} \newcommand{\normal}{\lhd}
\newcommand{\union}{\cup} \newcommand{\intersection}{\cap} \newcommand{\bigunion}{\bigcup}
\newcommand{\bigintersection}{\bigcap} \newcommand{\sq}[2][\ ]{\sqrt{\#1}{\#2\,}}
\newcommand{\pbr}[1]{\angle \#1\rangle} \newcommand{\ds}{\displaystyle} \newcommand{\C}{\mathbb{C}}
\newcommand{\R}{\mathbb{R}} \newcommand{\Q}{\mathbb{Q}} \newcommand{\Z}{\mathbb{Z}}
\newcommand{\N}{\mathbb{N}} \newcommand{\A}{\mathbb{A}} \newcommand{\F}{\mathbb{F}}
\newcommand{\T}{\mathbb{T}} \newcommand{\ol}[1]{\overline{\#1}} \newcommand{\ul}[1]{\underline{\#1}}
\newcommand{\imp}{\Rightarrow} \newcommand{\rimp}{\Leftarrow} \newcommand{\pinfty}{1/p^\infty}
\newcommand{\power}{\mathcal{P}} \newcommand{\calL}{\mathcal{L}} \newcommand{\calC}{\mathcal{C}}
\newcommand{\calN}{\mathcal{N}} \newcommand{\calB}{\mathcal{B}} \newcommand{\calF}{\mathcal{F}}
\newcommand{\calR}{\mathcal{R}} \newcommand{\calS}{\mathcal{S}} \newcommand{\calU}{\mathcal{U}}
\newcommand{\calT}{\mathcal{T}} \newcommand{\gal}{\textrm{Gal}} \newcommand{\isom}{\approx}
\renewcommand{\hom}{\textrm{Hom}} $

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### Problem Set 13 Due 05/07/2018 (complete)

1. Let  $K$  and  $L$  be fields. Show that the set  $\text{hom}(K, L)$  of all homomorphisms from  $K$  to  $L$ , is linearly independent over  $L$ . In particular  $\text{aut}(K)$  is linearly independent over  $K$ .
2. Prove that a finite group  $G$  is solvable iff there is a finite sequence of subgroups  $\{1 = H_0 \leq H_1 \leq \dots \leq H_{n-1} \leq H_n = G\}$  such that each  $H_i \triangleleft H_{i+1}$  and  $H_{i+1}/H_i$  is cyclic. Show, with a counterexample, that this equivalence does not hold in general for arbitrary groups.
3. Define: an angle  $\theta$  is constructible if there are two constructible straight lines forming an angle  $\theta$ . Prove: let  $l$  be a constructible straight line,  $A$  a constructible point on  $l$ , and  $\theta$  a constructible angle. The straight line(s) that go through  $A$  and form an angle  $\theta$  with  $l$  is(are) constructible.

### Problem Set 12 Due 04/27/2018 (complete)

1. Let  $F/K$  be a field extension,  $S \subseteq T \subseteq F$  with  $S$  algebraically independent over  $K$ , and  $F$  algebraic over  $K(T)$ . Prove that there is a transcendence basis  $B$ , for  $F$  over  $K$ , such that  $S \subseteq B \subseteq T$ . (Hint: prove that a directed union of algebraically independent sets over  $K$  is algebraically

- independent over  $K$ , and use Zorn's lemma)
2. Let  $F/K$  be a field extension and  $S \subseteq F$ . Prove that TFAE:
    - I.  $S$  is maximal algebraically independent over  $K$ ,
    - II.  $S$  is algebraically independent over  $K$  and  $F$  is algebraic over  $K(S)$ ,
    - III.  $S$  is minimal such that  $F$  is algebraic over  $K(S)$ .
  3. Let  $F/E/K$  be a field tower. Prove that  $\text{tr.d.}_K(F) = \text{tr.d.}_E(F) + \text{tr.d.}_K(E)$
  4. Let  $K$  be a field, and  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  independent variables. If  $f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in K[t_1, \dots, t_n]$  is a symmetric polynomial in variables  $t_1, \dots, t_n$ , there is a **polynomial**  $g$ , such that  $f(t_1, \dots, t_n) = g(s_1, \dots, s_n)$ . (Hint: Use double induction on  $n$  and  $d$ , the total degree of  $f$ )

### Old Homework

From:

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