## MATH 3322 Problem Set 7

March 13, 2019 Due: March 20, 2019

**Question 1.** Let *F* be a field of characteristic *p*. [Recall then that in *F*[*x*],  $(a+b)^p = a^p + b^p$ .] Define  $\phi: F \to F: a \mapsto a^p$ .  $\phi$  is called the *Frobenius map*. **Remark**: Ferdinand Georg Frobenius, 1849–1917.

- [2] (a) Prove that  $\phi$  is an endomorphism of F.
- [1] (b) Prove that if F is finite, then  $\phi$  is an automorphism and every element of F has a unique p-th root.

**Question 2.** Recall that every polynomial over a field of characteristic 0 is separable, that is, the irreducible factors have no repeated roots. Recall also that  $f \in F[x]$  has a multiple root  $\alpha$  iff  $\alpha$  is a root of the formal derivative f'.

Suppose that F has finite characteristic p for some prime p.

- [3] (a) Suppose that  $f \in F[x]$  is irreducible with a multiple root. Prove that  $f = g(x^p)$  for some  $g \in F[x]$ .
- [4] (b) Prove that every polynomial over F is separable iff every element of F has a p-th root.
- [1] (c) Hence every polynomial over a finite field is separable.

**Remark**: So, e.g. if F is a field of characteristic p, then there are inseparable irreducible polynomials over the rational function field F(t):  $f(x) = x^p - t$  is one such.

[4] **Question 3.** We verified the values of the cyclotomic polynomials  $\Phi_n$  for n prime and for small values of  $n \ (n \le 5)$ , and listed all the values for  $n \le 12$ . Verify the values for  $\Phi_6(x) = x^2 - x + 1$  and  $\Phi_{12}(x) = x^4 - x^2 + 1$  by direct calculation.

**Remark**:  $\Phi_{105}$  is the first cyclotomic polynomial in which a coefficient other than 0, 1, -1 occurs (-2 occurs twice). In general, large coefficients may appear in  $\Phi_n$  where *n* is the product of many distinct prime factors. For instance, if  $n = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17$ , we find coefficients of  $\pm 532$ .

Question 4. Prove that

- [2] (a) If n is odd, then  $\Phi_{2n}(x) = \Phi_n(-x)$ .
- [3] (b) If  $n = p^k$ , p a prime, then  $\Phi_n(x) = \Phi_p(x^{p^{k-1}})$ .

[20] TOTAL