

**Question 11**

Let  $K$  be the subfield of  $\mathbb{C}$  which is the splitting field of the irreducible polynomial  $t^5 - 3$  in  $\mathbb{Q}[t]$ , and let  $G$  be the Galois group  $\Gamma(K : \mathbb{Q})$ .

- (i) Find  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)$ . [4]
- (ii) Find the degree  $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$ . [2]
- (iii) Show that the group  $G$  has a normal subgroup  $N$  such that both  $N$  and  $G/N$  are cyclic; identify the groups  $N$  and  $G/N$ . [4]

**Question 12 (Unit 13)**

Determine whether or not the following ruler and compass constructions are possible, giving a justification in each case.

- (i) Construction of a regular 1995-gon. [3]
- (ii) Construction of an angle of  $4\pi/105$ . [4]
- (iii) Construction of a rectangle, three times as long as it is wide, equal in area to a given circle. [3]

**Question 13 (Unit 14)**

Show that the polynomial

$$t^5 - 6t^3 + 2$$

in  $\mathbb{Q}[t]$  is not soluble by radicals over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , giving clear references to any theorems used. [10]

**Question 14 (Unit 15)**

Let  $p$  be a prime, let  $f$  be an irreducible polynomial of degree 15 in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[t]$  and let  $L$  be a splitting field for  $f$  over  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ .

- (i) Prove that every irreducible polynomial of degree 15 in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[t]$  splits over  $L$ . [4]
- (ii) Let  $g$  be an irreducible polynomial of degree 5 in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[t]$ . Prove that  $g$  splits over  $L$ , justifying your answer. [3]
- (iii) Find a polynomial of degree 2 in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[t]$  which does not split over  $L$ , justifying your answer. [3]

**Question 15 (Unit 16)**

Consider the following statements about ordered fields. For each one say whether the statement is true or false, justifying your answer with a brief proof or counterexample.

- (i) If  $K$  is an ordered field then every subfield  $M$  of  $K$  is an ordered field. [2]
- (ii) If  $K$  is an ordered field,  $x \in K$  and  $x \geq 0$ , then  $-x \leq 0$ . [2]
- (iii) If  $K$  is an ordered field and  $k \in K$  then  $k + k + k$  is not zero unless  $k = 0$ . [2]
- (iv) Every ordered field has characteristic zero. [2]
- (v) Every ordered field has a proper algebraic extension. [2]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]