**Instructions**: Complete all problems from the list below. This assignment will be due on Gradescope no later than **7pm on Wednesday**, **November 16th**. Late work will not be accepted. There will be no exceptions for technology issues, so I suggest you upload your homework at least one hour before the deadline. Please make sure you've done all of the following before submitting your work:

- \* **Do not** write your name anywhere on your submission. Gradescope will keep track of your submission, and will allow me to use a blind grading process.
- \* Type your homework using LaTeX.
- \* Write up proofs formally and completely.
- \* If you use any resources (stackexchange, tutors, friends), please include a list of references in your writeup.

## Chapter 5 Problems:

- 6. Let K be a number field with  $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = n$ . Prove the following.
  - a) For any  $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$  and  $\alpha, \beta \in K$

$$N_K(p\,\alpha\beta) = p^n N_K(\alpha) N_K(\beta), \text{ and}$$
  
$$\operatorname{Tr}_K(p\alpha + q\beta) = p \operatorname{Tr}_K(\alpha) + q \operatorname{Tr}_K(\beta).$$

b) If  $\alpha \in K$  is of degree m, then

$$N_K(\alpha) = (N_{\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)}(\alpha))^d, \text{ and}$$
$$\mathrm{Tr}_K(\alpha) = d\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)}(\alpha),$$

where d = n/m.

- c) An element  $u \in \mathcal{O}_K$  is a unit (that is, u has a multiplicative inverse) if and only if  $N_K(u) = \pm 1$ .
- d) Show that for  $\pi \in \mathcal{O}_K$ , if  $N_K(\pi)$  is a rational prime then  $\pi$  is irreducible in  $\mathcal{O}_K$ .

7. Show that  $\Delta(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n) = 0$  if and only if the  $\alpha_i$  are linearly dependent.

- 8. Find the ring of integers for **any two** of the following number fields.
  - a)  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3})$
  - b)  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)$
  - c)  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$
  - d)  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})$