1. Let $K$ be an algebraic number field and $\alpha \in K$. Let $\beta$ be a conjugate of $\alpha$ relative to $K$.
(a) Prove that $D(\alpha)=D(\beta)$.
(b) Prove that $\operatorname{fld}_{K}(\alpha)=\operatorname{fld}_{K}(\beta)$.
(c) Prove that if $\gamma \in K$ so that $\operatorname{fld}_{K}(\alpha)=\operatorname{fld}_{K}(\gamma)$ then $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ are conjugates relative to $K$.
2. (a) Prove that $\mathbb{Z}+\mathbb{Z} \sqrt{3}+\mathbb{Z} \sqrt{7}+\mathbb{Z} \sqrt{21}$ is not the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{7})$.
(b) Compute integral basis and discriminant of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$
3. (From class) Let $D$ be an integral domain and $I$ an ideal of $D$ with $K$ the quotient field of $D$. (a) For any $a \in I$ define $J:=\frac{1}{a} \cdot I=\left\{\left.\frac{1}{a} \cdot x \right\rvert\, x \in I\right\} \subseteq K$. Prove that $I \subseteq J$ and if $J \subseteq D$ then $J$ is an ideal of $D$.
(b) For all $d \in D$ prove that $\langle d\rangle \cdot I=\{d \cdot x \mid x \in I\}$.
4. Prove that a Dedekind domain $D$ is a UFD if and only if it is a PID.
5. Let $I$ and $J$ be nonzero ideals of a Dedekind domain $D$. See Purple book Chapter 8 problem \#12 for definition of the greatest common divisor and least common multiple of ideals in a Dedekind domain.
(a) Prove that $\operatorname{gcd}(I, J)=I+J$.
(b) Prove that $\operatorname{lcm}(I, J)=I \cap J$.
6. Let $I=\langle 2,1+\sqrt{-3}\rangle$ in $\mathbb{Z}+\mathbb{Z} \sqrt{-3}$.
(a) Show that $I \neq\langle 2\rangle$.
(b) Show that $I^{2}=\langle 2\rangle \cdot I$.
(c) Explain what this tells us about unique factorization in $\mathbb{Z}+\mathbb{Z} \sqrt{-3}$.
(This is more evidence that $\mathbb{Z}+\mathbb{Z} \sqrt{-3}$ should not be the ring of integers of $O_{K}$.)
