

**Math 5385 - Spring 2018**  
**Problem Set 7**

Submit solutions to **three** of the following problems.

1. If  $f = a_\ell x^\ell + \cdots + a_0 \in \mathbb{k}[x]$ , where  $a_\ell \neq 0$  and  $\ell > 0$ , then the *discriminant* of  $f$  is defined to be

$$\text{disc}(f) = \frac{(-1)^{\ell(\ell-1)/2}}{a_\ell} \text{Res}(f, f'; x).$$

- (a) Prove that  $f$  has a multiple factor if and only if  $\text{disc}(f) = 0$ .
- (b) Does  $6x^4 - 23x^3 + 32x^2 - 19x + 4$  have a multiple root in  $\mathbb{C}$ ?
- (c) Compute the discriminant of the quadratic polynomial  $f = ax^2 + bx + c$ . Explain how your answer relates to the quadratic formula.
2. In  $\mathbb{Q}[x, y]$ , consider  $f = x^2y - 3xy^2 + x^2 - 3xy$  and  $g = x^3y + x^3 - 4y^2 - 3y + 1$ .
- (a) Compute  $\text{Res}(f, g; x)$ .
- (b) Compute  $\text{Res}(f, g; y)$ .
- (c) What does the result in part (b) imply about  $f$  and  $g$ ?
3. Consider  $f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y]$  and let  $J := \langle f, g \rangle \cap \mathbb{Q}[y]$ .
- (a) If  $f = xy - 1$  and  $g = x^2 + y^2 - 4$ , then prove that  $\text{Res}(f, g; x)$  generates  $J$ .
- (b) If  $f = xy - 1$  and  $g = yx^2 + y^2 - 4$ , then prove that  $\text{Res}(f, g; x)$  does not generate the ideal  $J$ .
4. Let  $f = x^2y + x - 1$  and  $g = x^2y + x + y^2 - 4$ . If  $h := \text{Res}(f, g; x) \in \mathbb{C}[y]$ , then show that  $h(0) = 0$ . However, if we substitute  $y = 0$  into  $f$  and  $g$ , we get  $x - 1$  and  $x - 4$ , respectively. Show that these polynomials have a nonzero resultant. In particular, we conclude that  $h(0)$  is not a resultant.
5. Suppose that  $f, g \in \mathbb{C}[x]$  are monic polynomials of positive degree.
- (a) Show that  $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$  is a root of  $\text{Res}(f(x), g(y-x); x)$  if and only if we have  $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$ , where  $f(\alpha) = 0 = g(\beta)$ .
- (b) Show that  $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$  is a root of  $\text{Res}(f(x), g(y/x) \cdot x^{\deg(g)}; x)$  if and only if we have  $\gamma = \alpha \cdot \beta$ , where  $f(\alpha) = 0 = g(\beta)$ .