

GALOIS GROUPS OF CUBICS AND QUARTICS IN ALL CHARACTERISTICS

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1. INTRODUCTION

Treatments of Galois groups of cubic and quartic polynomials usually avoid fields of characteristic 2. Here we will discuss these Galois groups and allow all characteristics. Of course, to have a Galois group of a polynomial we will assume our cubic and quartic polynomials are separable, and to avoid reductions to lower degree polynomials we will assume they are irreducible as well. So our setting is a general field K and a separable irreducible polynomial $f(X)$ in $K[X]$ of degree 3 or 4. We want to describe a method to compute the Galois group of the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K , which we will denote G_f . For instance, if F is a field of characteristic 2 and u is transcendental over F , the polynomials $X^3 + uX + u$ and $X^4 + uX + u$ in $F(u)[X]$ are separable, and they are irreducible by Eisenstein's criterion at u . What are their Galois groups over $F(u)$? We want to answer this kind of question.

For perspective, we begin by recalling the classical results outside of characteristic 2, which rely on discriminants.

Theorem 1.1. *Let K not have characteristic 2 and $f(X)$ be a separable¹ irreducible cubic in $K[X]$. If $\text{disc } f = \square$ in K then the Galois group of $f(X)$ over K is A_3 . If $\text{disc } f \neq \square$ in K then the Galois group of $f(X)$ over K is S_3 .*

Theorem 1.2. *Let K not have characteristic 2 and*

$$f(X) = X^4 + aX^3 + bX^2 + cX + d$$

be irreducible² in $K[X]$. The Galois group G_f of $f(X)$ over K can be described in terms of whether or not its discriminant is a square in K and whether or not its cubic resolvent

$$R_3(X) = X^3 - bX^2 + (ac - 4d)X - (a^2d + c^2 - 4bd)$$

factors in $K[X]$, according to Table 1.

disc f	$R_3(X)$ in $K[X]$	G_f
$\neq \square$ in K	<i>irreducible</i>	S_4
$= \square$ in K	<i>irreducible</i>	A_4
$\neq \square$ in K	<i>reducible</i>	D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$
$= \square$ in K	<i>reducible</i>	V

TABLE 1

¹This hypothesis is only necessary if K has characteristic 3. Outside of characteristic 3, an irreducible cubic is automatically separable.

²Outside of characteristic 2, an irreducible quartic is automatically separable.

The cubic resolvent $R_3(X)$ in Theorem 1.2 has roots $r_1r_2 + r_3r_4$, $r_1r_3 + r_2r_4$, and $r_1r_4 + r_2r_3$, and $\text{disc } R_3 = \text{disc } f$, so when $f(X)$ is separable so is $R_3(X)$. (There is another cubic resolvent for $f(X)$, having roots $(r_1 + r_2)(r_3 + r_4)$, $(r_1 + r_3)(r_2 + r_4)$, and $(r_1 + r_4)(r_2 + r_3)$, whose discriminant is also $\text{disc } f$. We do not use this but it can be found in many treatments of Galois groups of quartics, *e.g.*, [3, p. 614], [4, p. 336] and [6, p. 103].)

Theorem 1.2 does not distinguish between Galois groups D_4 and $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$. The following theorem of Kappe and Warren [5] handles that.

Theorem 1.3 (Kappe, Warren). *Let K not have characteristic 2 and $f(X)$ be an irreducible quartic in $K[X]$ whose discriminant is not a square in K and whose cubic resolvent $R_3(X)$ has a root r' in K . Then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ and $X^2 - r'X + d$ both split completely over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$. Otherwise $G_f = D_4$.*

The proofs of these theorems use discriminants, and those proofs break down in characteristic 2. Outside characteristic 2, whether or not the discriminant of $f(X)$ is a square in K determines if all the automorphisms in the Galois group are even permutations of the roots, but the proof of that discriminant criterion breaks down in characteristic 2 since the discriminant is always a square in characteristic 2: if the roots of $f(X)$ are $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, then $\text{disc}(f) = \prod_{i < j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)^2 = \prod_{i < j} (\alpha_j + \alpha_i)^2$ in characteristic 2, and $\prod_{i < j} (\alpha_j + \alpha_i) \in K$ because the expression is symmetric in the roots.

2. GALOIS GROUPS OF CUBICS IN ALL CHARACTERISTICS

Let K be any field. A separable irreducible cubic in $K[X]$ has Galois group S_3 or A_3 , since these are the only transitive subgroups of S_3 . Outside characteristic 2, we can tell these Galois groups apart with the discriminant. Let's review how that works.

The discriminant of a cubic is a construction which, outside of characteristic 2, is A_3 -invariant but not S_3 -invariant. If we start with $x_1 - x_2$ and apply A_3 to it, we get $x_2 - x_3$ and $x_1 - x_3$. The product of these gives us

$$(2.1) \quad (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_3),$$

which is A_3 -invariant. (We could have added the three differences instead of multiplying them to get an A_3 -invariant expression, but the sum is 0, which is also S_3 -invariant and not useful!) Any transposition in S_3 turns (2.1) into

$$(2.2) \quad -(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_3),$$

Outside of characteristic 2, when $-1 \neq 1$, (2.1) is A_3 -invariant but not S_3 -invariant while the *square* of (2.1) is S_3 -invariant. The square is the discriminant, and this accounts for the relevance of the discriminant being a square or not in K as a test that distinguishes between A_3 and S_3 as the Galois group of a separable irreducible cubic outside of characteristic 2.

In characteristic 2, (2.1) is S_3 -invariant. In fact, in characteristic 2 we can write (2.1) as $(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)(x_2 + x_3)$, which is visibly symmetric in the x_i 's. Substituting the roots of a cubic in characteristic 2 into this product, it will be a polynomial in the coefficients of the cubic and therefore when we square it we see the discriminant of every cubic in characteristic 2 is a square.

To find a uniform test for the Galois group of a cubic to be A_3 in all characteristics, we want an A_3 -invariant polynomial in x_1, x_2, x_3 that is not S_3 -invariant in all characteristics. We begin with a different expression than $x_1 - x_2$. Starting with $x_1^2x_2$ and acting A_3 on it,

we get $x_2^2x_3$ and $x_3^2x_1$. Let's add these together:

$$(2.3) \quad x_1^2x_2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_3^2x_1.$$

This is A_3 -invariant, but under every transposition in S_3 it changes into

$$(2.4) \quad x_2^2x_1 + x_1^2x_3 + x_3^2x_2,$$

which is a different polynomial in the x_i 's. (If we had multiplied instead of adding, we'd get $x_1^3x_2^3x_3^3$, which is S_3 -invariant and thus useless for distinguishing A_3 and S_3 .) The sums (2.3) and (2.4) are naturally paired together and will be roots of a common quadratic polynomial in $K[X]$ when we specialize the x_i 's to roots r_i of a cubic in $K[X]$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let K be any field and $f(X) = X^3 + aX^2 + bX + c \in K[X]$ have roots r_1, r_2 , and r_3 in a splitting field. The numbers*

$$(2.5) \quad r_1^2r_2 + r_2^2r_3 + r_3^2r_1 \quad \text{and} \quad r_2^2r_1 + r_1^2r_3 + r_3^2r_2$$

are roots of

$$X^2 + (ab - 3c)X + (a^3c + b^3 + 9c^2 - 6abc),$$

which has the same discriminant as $f(X)$.

Proof. Comparing coefficients on both sides of $f(X) = (X - r_1)(X - r_2)(X - r_3)$, we have the relations

$$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = -a, \quad r_1r_2 + r_1r_3 + r_2r_3 = b, \quad r_1r_2r_3 = -c.$$

Every symmetric polynomial in the r_i 's is a polynomial in a , b , and c .

The quadratic polynomial

$$(2.6) \quad R_2(X) := (X - (r_1^2r_2 + r_2^2r_3 + r_3^2r_1))(X - (r_2^2r_1 + r_1^2r_3 + r_3^2r_2))$$

has linear coefficient

$$(2.7) \quad -(r_1^2r_2 + r_2^2r_3 + r_3^2r_1 + r_2^2r_1 + r_1^2r_3 + r_3^2r_2)$$

and constant term

$$(2.8) \quad r_1^4r_2r_3 + r_1r_2^4r_3 + r_1r_2r_3^4 + r_1^3r_2^3 + r_2^3r_3^3 + r_1^3r_3^3 + 3r_1^2r_2^2r_3^2,$$

which are both S_3 -invariant and thus are polynomials in a , b , and c . We want to find those polynomials.

In (2.7), drop the overall sign and collect monomials involving the same r_i 's together:

$$r_1r_2(r_1 + r_2) + r_2r_3(r_2 + r_3) + r_1r_3(r_1 + r_3).$$

Since $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = -a$, this sum equals

$$\begin{aligned} r_1r_2(-a - r_3) + r_2r_3(-a - r_1) + r_1r_3(-a - r_2) &= -a(r_1r_2 + r_1r_3 + r_2r_3) - 3r_1r_2r_3 \\ &= -ab + 3c. \end{aligned}$$

Now put the overall sign back in and we have a formula for the coefficient of X in $R_2(X)$.

Rewrite (2.8) as

$$r_1r_2r_3(r_1^3 + r_2^3 + r_3^3) + (r_1^3r_2^3 + r_2^3r_3^3 + r_1^3r_3^3) + 3(r_1r_2r_3)^2.$$

This simplifies to

$$(2.9) \quad -c(r_1^3 + r_2^3 + r_3^3) + (r_1^3r_2^3 + r_2^3r_3^3 + r_1^3r_3^3) + 3c^2.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} r_1^3 + r_2^3 + r_3^3 &= (r_1 + r_2 + r_3)^3 + 3r_1r_2r_3 - 3(r_1 + r_2 + r_3)(r_1r_2 + r_1r_3 + r_2r_3) \\ &= -a^3 - 3c + 3ab \end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$r_1^3r_2^3 + r_2^3r_3^3 + r_1^3r_3^3 = b^3 + 3c^2 - 3abc,$$

feeding these into (2.9) gives us the constant term for $R_2(X)$.

The discriminant of $R_2(X)$ is the square of the difference of its two roots. That difference is

$$(r_1^2r_2 + r_2^2r_3 + r_3^2r_1) - (r_2^2r_1 + r_1^2r_3 + r_3^2r_2).$$

Check that this is $(r_1 - r_2)(r_1 - r_3)(r_2 - r_3)$, so its square is $\text{disc } f$. \square

Definition 2.2. When $f(X) \in K[X]$ is monic cubic with roots r_1, r_2, r_3 , its *quadratic resolvent* is the polynomial $R_2(X)$ in (2.6).

Theorem 2.1 gives us a formula for the quadratic resolvent of a monic cubic polynomial in terms of its coefficients.

Since $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f$, outside of characteristic 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{disc } f = \square \text{ in } K &\iff R_2(X) \text{ splits completely over } K, \\ \text{disc } f \neq \square \text{ in } K &\iff R_2(X) \text{ is irreducible over } K. \end{aligned}$$

In characteristic 2, these equivalences are not valid and the right side, rather than the left side, provides the following analogue of Theorem 1.1 in all characteristics.

Theorem 2.3. *Let K be any field. A separable irreducible cubic $f(X)$ in $K[X]$ has Galois group over K equal to A_3 if its quadratic resolvent $R_2(X)$ is reducible over K and equal to S_3 if $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K .*

Proof. Let $f(X)$ have roots r_1, r_2, r_3 . Since $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f \neq 0$, $R_2(X)$ has distinct roots.

By construction, the two roots of $R_2(X)$ are fixed by A_3 , so if the Galois group of $f(X)$ over K is A_3 then the roots of $R_2(X)$ lie in K .

Conversely, if $R_2(X)$ has its roots in K , all elements of the Galois group of $f(X)$ over K are even permutations of the r_i 's: an odd permutation of the r_i 's that belongs to the Galois group would send one root of $R_2(X)$ to the other root but these roots are in K and are distinct, so the Galois group must fix both roots. \square

Example 2.4. In Table 2 we list a few irreducible cubics in $\mathbf{Q}[X]$ and their Galois groups over \mathbf{Q} . The Galois groups can be computed either with Theorem 2.3 or more traditionally with Theorem 1.1.

$f(X)$	$\text{disc } f$	$R_2(X)$	G_f
$X^3 - X - 1$	-23	$X^2 + 3X + 8$	S_3
$X^3 - 3X - 1$	9^2	$(X - 3)(X + 6)$	A_3
$X^3 - 4X - 1$	229	$X^2 + 3X - 55$	S_3
$X^3 - 7X + 7$	7^2	$(X - 14)(X + 21)$	A_3

TABLE 2. Cubic Galois groups over \mathbf{Q}

Let's look at examples of Theorem 2.3 in characteristic 2, where Theorem 1.1 doesn't apply. By a linear change of variables, any monic cubic in characteristic 2 (or, for that matter, any monic cubic outside of characteristic 3) can be arranged to have a vanishing quadratic term. In that case,

$$(2.10) \quad f(X) = X^3 + bX + c \implies R_2(X) = X^2 + cX + (b^3 + c^2).$$

If $R_2(X)$ is reducible in $K[X]$ then $G_f = A_3$; otherwise $G_f = S_3$. (This description of G_f for cubics in characteristic 2 is in [2, p. 53].)

Example 2.5. We will use $K = F(u)$, where F is a field of characteristic 2 and u is transcendental over F .

The polynomial $X^3 + uX + u$ is irreducible over K by Eisenstein's criterion at u . The quadratic resolvent of $X^3 + uX + u$ is $X^2 + uX + u^3 + u^2$, which has no root in $F(u)$: a rational function root would be a polynomial divisible by u . Writing a hypothetical root as $ug(u)$, we have $g(u)^2 + g(u) + u + 1 = 0$, but for degree reasons this equation has no polynomial solution $g(u)$. Therefore the Galois group of $X^3 + uX + u$ over $F(u)$ is S_3 .

Outside characteristic 2, the splitting field over K of a separable cubic in $K[X]$ is $K(r, \sqrt{\text{disc } f})$, where r is any root of the cubic. Here is an analogous result in all characteristics. We will replace $\sqrt{\text{disc } f}$ with a root of the quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$.

Theorem 2.6. *Let $f(X) \in K[X]$ be a separable cubic. The splitting field of $f(X)$ over K is $K(r, \delta)$, where r is any root of $f(X)$ and δ is either root of the quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$.*

Proof. Let $f(X)$ have roots r, r', r'' . Since δ is a polynomial in r, r' , and r'' , given by one of the expressions in (2.5), $K(r, r', r'') \supset K(r, \delta)$, so

$$[K(r, r', r'') : K] \geq [K(r, \delta) : K].$$

Taking cases based on how $f(X)$ and $R_2(X)$ factor over K , we will show these degrees are equal all the time, so the containment of fields implies their equality.

$f(X)$ irreducible and $R_2(X)$ irreducible: Here $[K(r) : K] = 3$ and $[K(\delta) : K] = 2$, so $[K(r, \delta) : K] = 6$. Since $[K(r, r', r'') : K] \leq 6$, we get equality.

$f(X)$ irreducible and $R_2(X)$ reducible: Here $[K(r) : K] = 3$ and $\delta \in K$, so $K(r, \delta) = K(r)$ has degree 3 over K . By Theorem 2.3, $[K(r, r', r'') : K] = 3$.

$f(X)$ reducible and $R_2(X)$ irreducible: A root of $f(X)$ is in K and $[K(\delta) : K] = 2$. Since the roots of $R_2(X)$ are not in K , the roots of $f(X)$ are not all in K . Therefore $f(X)$ has a linear factor and a quadratic irreducible factor in $K[X]$, so $[K(r, r', r'') : K] = 2$. Since

$$K(\delta) \subset K(r, \delta) \subset K(r, r', r'')$$

and the first and last fields have degree 2 over K , $K(r, \delta) = K(r, r', r'')$.

$f(X)$ reducible and $R_2(X)$ reducible: We will show $f(X)$ has all its roots in K , in which case $K(r, r', r'') = K$ and $K(r, \delta) = K$. At least one root of $f(X)$ is in K by hypothesis. If $f(X)$ did not have all of its roots in K then it would have a linear and quadratic irreducible factor in $K[X]$, so its splitting field over K would have degree 2 and its Galois group over K would include a *transposition* on two roots of $f(X)$. If we apply that automorphism to the roots of $R_2(X)$, they are exchanged since any transposition in S_3 sends (2.3) to (2.4) and conversely. However, the roots of $R_2(X)$ are in K by hypothesis and are distinct, so they can't be exchanged by the Galois group of $f(X)$ over K . \square

Remark 2.7. Outside of characteristic 2, the quadratic formula says the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K is $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } R_2}) = K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$. Therefore Theorem 2.6 says the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K is $K(r, \sqrt{\text{disc } f})$, where r is any root of $f(X)$, which recovers the known formula for the splitting field of a cubic outside characteristic 2.

Example 2.8. When F has characteristic 2, the splitting field of $X^3 + uX + u$ over $F(u)$ is $F(u, r, \delta)$, where $r^3 + ur + u = 0$ and $\delta^2 + u\delta + u^3 + u^2 = 0$. By Example 2.5, the field degrees are as in the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & F(u, r, \delta) \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow 3 \\
 F(u, r) & & F(u, \delta) \\
 \downarrow 3 & \swarrow 2 & \\
 F(u) & &
 \end{array}$$

The extension $F(u, r, \delta)/F(u, \delta)$ is Galois with Galois group A_3 . The fields in this A_3 -extension can be put into a simpler form. Dividing through the equation $\delta^2 + u\delta + u^3 + u^2 = 0$ by u^2 , we get $(\delta/u)^2 + \delta/u + u + 1 = 0$, so $u = (\delta/u)^2 + \delta/u + 1$. Therefore $F(u, \delta) = F(u, \delta/u) = F(\delta/u)$ and $F(u, r, \delta) = F(\delta/u, r)$. Let $v = \delta/u$, so $u = v^2 + v + 1$, $F(v, r)/F(v)$ is an A_3 -extension, and

$$0 = r^3 + ur + u = r^3 + (v^2 + v + 1)r + v^2 + v + 1.$$

Since $F(v)$ is a rational function field over F , we get an A_3 -extension of $F(u)$ if we replace v by u : the polynomial $f(X) = X^3 + (u^2 + u + 1)X + u^2 + u + 1$ is irreducible over $F(u)$ and its Galois group over $F(u)$ is A_3 . The quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$ is

$$R_2(X) = (X + (u^2 + u + 1)u)(X + (u^2 + u + 1)(u + 1)),$$

which is reducible, and if r is one root of $f(X)$ then the full set of roots of $f(X)$ is

$$r, \quad r^2 + ur, \quad r^2 + (u + 1)r.$$

3. GALOIS GROUPS OF QUARTICS IN ALL CHARACTERISTICS

To compute the Galois group of a separable irreducible quartic in all characteristics (including characteristic 2), we build on ideas developed in the previous section, only now we're dealing with 4 roots instead of 3 so we're going to meet some longer expressions.

We first recall the list of transitive subgroups of S_4 . They are S_4 , A_4 , 3 conjugate subgroups isomorphic to D_4 :

$$(3.1) \quad \langle (1234), (13) \rangle, \quad \langle (1324), (12) \rangle, \quad \langle (1243), (14) \rangle,$$

3 conjugate subgroups isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$:

$$(3.2) \quad \langle (1234) \rangle, \quad \langle (1243) \rangle, \quad \langle (1324) \rangle,$$

and one subgroup of S_4 isomorphic to V : $\{(1), (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$. (There are other subgroups of S_4 that are isomorphic to V , but they are not transitive and so would not occur as a Galois group.)

We will refer to D_4 and $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ as subgroups of S_4 , but they are only determined up to conjugation as subgroups.

Some properties of the transitive subgroups of S_4 are:

- those with order divisible by 3 are A_4 and S_4 ,
- those inside A_4 are V and A_4 ,
- those containing a 3-cycle are A_4 and S_4 ,
- those containing a 4-cycle are $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, D_4 , and S_4 .

To determine when a Galois group is in A_4 or not, we are going to use a quadratic resolvent. It won't be the quadratic resolvent that was used in the cubic case, since our polynomials now have degree 4 and 4 roots. We seek a polynomial in 4 variables x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 which is A_4 -invariant but not S_4 -invariant in all characteristics.

Taking our cue from the construction of the quadratic resolvent of a cubic polynomial in Section 2, we start with the asymmetric monomial $x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3$ and sum its A_4 -orbit as an analogue of (2.3): set

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3 + x_2^3 x_3^2 x_1 + x_3^3 x_4^2 x_3 + x_3^3 x_2^2 x_4 + x_1^3 x_3^2 x_4 + x_3^3 x_1^2 x_2 + x_4^3 x_1^2 x_3 \\ & + x_4^3 x_2^2 x_1 + x_1^3 x_4^2 x_2 + x_2^3 x_1^2 x_4 + x_3^3 x_4^2 x_1 + x_4^3 x_3^2 x_2. \end{aligned}$$

This polynomial is A_4 -invariant and any transposition of two x_i 's turns it into

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & x_2^3 x_1^2 x_3 + x_1^3 x_3^2 x_2 + x_1^3 x_4^2 x_3 + x_3^3 x_1^2 x_4 + x_2^3 x_3^2 x_4 + x_3^3 x_2^2 x_1 + x_4^3 x_2^2 x_3 \\ & + x_4^3 x_1^2 x_2 + x_2^3 x_4^2 x_1 + x_1^3 x_2^2 x_4 + x_3^3 x_4^2 x_2 + x_4^3 x_3^2 x_1. \end{aligned}$$

Since any transposition swaps $\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ and $\beta(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$, any odd permutation in S_4 exchanges $\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ and $\beta(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ while any even permutation fixes $\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ and $\beta(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let K be any field and $f(X) = X^4 + aX^3 + bX^2 + cX + d \in K[X]$ have roots r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 in a splitting field. The quadratic polynomial*

$$(3.3) \quad R_2(X) = (X - \alpha(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4))(X - \beta(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4))$$

equals $X^2 + AX + B$, where

$$A = 3a^2d - abc + 3c^2 - 4bd$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} B = & 9a^4d^2 + a^3c^3 - 6a^3bcd + a^2b^3d + 6a^2c^2d - 42a^2bd^2 + 22ab^2cd - 6abc^3 + 48acd^2 \\ & - 4b^4d + b^3c^2 + 36b^2d^2 - 42bc^2d + 9c^4 - 64d^3. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f$.

Proof. We abbreviate $\alpha(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4)$ as α and $\beta(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4)$ as β . The polynomial

$$(X - \alpha)(X - \beta) = X^2 - (\alpha + \beta)X + \alpha\beta$$

has coefficients that are S_4 -invariant, so $-(\alpha + \beta)$ and $\alpha\beta$ are polynomials in the elementary symmetric functions s_1, s_2, s_3 , and s_4 of the r_i 's. These polynomials can be determined explicitly using an algorithmic proof of the symmetric function theorem. For instance, $-(\alpha + \beta)$ equals $3s_1^2s_4 - s_1s_2s_3 + 3s_3^2 - 4s_2s_4$. Setting $s_1 = -a$, $s_2 = b$, $s_3 = -c$, and $s_4 = d$, we obtain the formula for A in the theorem. The expression for $\alpha\beta$ as a polynomial in the s_i 's is quite long. When it is worked out and we set $s_1 = -a$, $s_2 = b$, $s_3 = -c$, and $s_4 = d$, we get the formula for B in the theorem.

The discriminant of $R_2(X)$ is $(\alpha - \beta)^2$. A tedious computation by hand or an easy computation on the computer shows

$$\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - \beta(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \prod_{i < j} (x_j - x_i),$$

so when we set $x_i = r_i$ and square both sides, we get $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f$. \square

Definition 3.2. When $f(X) \in K[X]$ is a quartic polynomial with roots r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 , its *quadratic resolvent* is the polynomial $R_2(X)$ in (3.3).

Theorem 3.1 gives us a formula for $R_2(X)$ in terms of the coefficients of $f(X)$ if $f(X)$ is monic. If $f(X)$ is separable, so is $R_2(X)$ since $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f \neq 0$.

When $f(X) = X^4 + bX^2 + cX + d$ has no cubic term, the long formula for $R_2(X)$ “simplifies”:

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + 3c^2X - 4b^4d + b^3c^2 + 36b^2d^2 - 42bc^2d + 9c^4 - 64d^3.$$

In characteristic 2, there is a more substantial simplification:

$$(3.4) \quad R_2(X) = X^2 + c^2X + (b^3 + c^2)c^2.$$

Lemma 3.3. *For any field K , the Galois group over K of a separable irreducible quartic in $K[X]$ lies inside of A_4 if and only if its quadratic resolvent splits completely over K .*

Proof. This is the same as the proof of Theorem 2.3, except we replace “Galois group is A_3 ” with “Galois group is in A_4 .” \square

Along with the quadratic resolvent $R_2(X)$, $f(X)$ also has a cubic resolvent $R_3(X)$, which is the cubic with roots $r_1r_2 + r_3r_4$, $r_1r_3 + r_2r_4$, and $r_1r_4 + r_2r_3$. It appears in Theorem 1.2, but for convenience we recall its formula here, in terms of the coefficients of $f(X)$ when $f(X)$ is monic:

$$R_3(X) = X^3 - bX^2 + (ac - 4d)X - (a^2d + c^2 - 4bd).$$

This simplifies in characteristic 2 to

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + bX^2 + acX + a^2d + c^2,$$

and if $a = 0$ it simplifies even further to

$$(3.5) \quad R_3(X) = X^3 + bX^2 + c^2.$$

The quartic $f(X)$ and its cubic resolvent $R_3(X)$ each have a quadratic resolvent, and we are going to need both quadratic resolvents in the proofs describing G_f . This could lead to a notational conflict: we write $R_2(X)$ for the quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$ in this section, but is $R_2(X)$ also the quadratic resolvent of $R_3(X)$? Not quite, but it will be close enough. From the way the quadratic resolvent of a cubic is constructed in terms of its roots, one root of the quadratic resolvent of $R_3(X)$ is

$$(r_1r_2 + r_3r_4)^2(r_1r_3 + r_2r_4) + (r_1r_3 + r_2r_4)^2(r_1r_4 + r_2r_3) + (r_1r_4 + r_2r_3)^2(r_1r_2 + r_3r_4).$$

Expanding this and assuming that $f(X)$ is monic, this root equals

$$\alpha(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) + 2r_1r_2r_3r_4(r_1r_3 + r_2r_4 + r_1r_4 + r_2r_3 + r_1r_2 + r_3r_4) = \alpha(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) + 2bd.$$

The other root is $\beta(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) + 2bd$, so $R_3(X)$ has quadratic resolvent $R_2(X - 2bd)$. This is generally not $R_2(X)$, although they are equal when K has characteristic 2. The polynomials $R_2(X)$ and $R_2(X - 2bd)$ **have the same splitting field over K** , and it is the splitting field of quadratic resolvents that matters more than the quadratic resolvents themselves. (For instance, we will see this in the proof of Corollary 3.5.) So for practical purposes we don’t have to sweat too much trying to remember if $R_2(X)$ means the quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$ (it does) or the quadratic resolvent of $R_3(X)$ (it doesn’t).

Here is a version of Theorem 1.2 that is valid in all characteristics.

Theorem 3.4. *Let K be any field and $f(X) \in K[X]$ be a separable irreducible quartic. The Galois group G_f of $f(X)$ over K can be described in terms of whether or not its quadratic and cubic resolvents factor in $K[X]$, according to Table 3.*

$R_2(X)$ in $K[X]$	$R_3(X)$ in $K[X]$	G_f
irreducible	irreducible	S_4
reducible	irreducible	A_4
irreducible	reducible	D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$
reducible	reducible	V

TABLE 3

Since $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f$, outside characteristic 2 Theorem 3.4 becomes Theorem 1.2.

Proof. We will check each row of the table in order.

$R_2(X)$ and $R_3(X)$ are irreducible over K : Since $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K , $G_f \not\subset A_4$ by Lemma 3.3. Since $R_3(X)$ is irreducible over K and its roots are in the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K , adjoining a root of $R_3(X)$ to K gives us a cubic extension of K inside the splitting field of $f(X)$, so $\#G_f$ is divisible by 3. Therefore $G_f = S_4$ or A_4 , so $G_f = S_4$.

$R_2(X)$ is reducible and $R_3(X)$ is irreducible over K : We have $G_f \subset A_4$ by Lemma 3.3 and $\#G_f$ is divisible by 3, so $G_f = A_4$.

$R_2(X)$ is irreducible and $R_3(X)$ is reducible over K : Lemma 3.3 tells us G_f is not in A_4 , so G_f is S_4 , D_4 , or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$. We will show $G_f \neq S_4$.

What distinguishes S_4 from the other two choices for G_f is that S_4 contains 3-cycles. If $G_f = S_4$ then $(123) \in G_f$. Applying this hypothetical automorphism in the Galois group to the roots of $R_3(X)$ carries them through a single orbit:

$$r_1r_2 + r_3r_4 \mapsto r_2r_3 + r_1r_4 \mapsto r_3r_1 + r_2r_4 \mapsto r_1r_2 + r_3r_4.$$

These numbers are distinct since $R_3(X)$ is separable. At least one root of $R_3(X)$ lies in K , but the G_f -orbit of that root is just itself, not three numbers. We have a contradiction.

$R_2(X)$ and $R_3(X)$ are reducible over K : The group G_f lies in A_4 , so $G_f = V$ or $G_f = A_4$. We want to eliminate the second choice. As in the previous case, we can distinguish V from A_4 using 3-cycles. There are 3-cycles in A_4 but not in V . If there were a 3-cycle on the roots of $f(X)$ in G_f then applying it to a root of $R_3(X)$ shows all the roots of $R_3(X)$ are in a single G_f -orbit, which is a contradiction since a root of $R_3(X)$ in K is its own G_f -orbit. Thus G_f contains no 3-cycles. \square

Corollary 3.5. *With notation as in Theorem 3.4, $G_f = V$ if and only if $R_3(X)$ splits completely over K and $G_f = D_4$ or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if and only if $R_3(X)$ has a unique root in K .*

Proof. The condition for G_f to be V is that $R_2(X)$ and $R_3(X)$ are both reducible over K . The condition for G_f to be D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ is that $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K and $R_3(X)$ is reducible over K .

Since $R_3(X)$ is reducible over K either way, $R_3(X)$ splits completely over K or $R_3(X)$ has a unique root in K . By Theorem 2.6, the splitting field of $R_3(X)$ over K is the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K , so $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K if and only if $R_3(X)$ has a unique root in K . \square

Example 3.6. Let K be any field and assume $f(X) = X^4 + aX^3 + bX^2 + aX + 1$ is irreducible in $K[X]$. It is separable if K doesn't have characteristic 2, or if K has characteristic 2 and a and b are nonzero since the discriminant of $f(X)$ in characteristic 2 is a^4b^2 . (Alternatively, in characteristic 2 we have $f'(X) = aX^2 + a = a(X+1)^2$ and $f(1) = b$, so $f(X)$ and $f'(X)$ have no common factor if and only if a and b are nonzero.) Assuming $f(X)$ is separable, what is its Galois group over K ?

The polynomial is reciprocal: $X^4f(1/X) = f(X)$. Therefore the roots of $f(X)$ come in reciprocal pairs (a root is not its own reciprocal since ± 1 are not roots by irreducibility), which implies the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K has degree 4 or 8, so G_f is V , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, or D_4 .

The possible Galois groups can also be found from the cubic resolvent of $f(X)$, which is

$$(3.6) \quad R_3(X) = X^3 - bX^2 + (a^2 - 4)X - (2a^2 - 4b) = (X - 2)(X^2 - (b - 2)X + a^2 - 2b).$$

Since this is reducible, the last two rows of Table 3 tell us the possible Galois groups are V , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, or D_4 .

By Corollary 3.5, the Galois group is V if and only if $R_3(X)$ splits completely over K .

To illustrate Theorem 3.4 with concrete examples, we will use base field $K = F(u)$, where F has characteristic 2 and u is transcendental over F . Table 4 summarizes all the Galois group computations we will make in characteristic 2 (ω is a nontrivial cube root of unity). In characteristic 2, if $f(X) = X^4 + bX^2 + cX + d$ (no cubic term), it is separable if and only if $c \neq 0$, its quadratic resolvent is in (3.4), and its cubic resolvent is in (3.5). Since $R_2(X)$ and $R_3(X)$ have degree 2 and 3, to prove their irreducibility over a field it is enough to show they have no root in the field.

Example	$f(X)$	Restriction	G_f
3.7	$X^4 + uX + u$	$\omega \in F$	A_4
3.7	$X^4 + uX + u$	$\omega \notin F$	S_4
3.8	$X^4 + uX^2 + uX + u$	none	S_4
3.9	$X^4 + (u^2 + u + 1)X^2 + (u^2 + u + 1)X + (u^2 + u + 1)$	none	A_4
3.10, 3.15	$X^4 + (u + 1)X^2 + uX + 1$	none	D_4
3.11, 3.16	$X^4 + (u^2 + u)X^2 + u^2X + u$	none	$\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$
3.12	$X^4 + (u^2 + u + 1)X^2 + (u^2 + u)X + 1$	none	V

TABLE 4. Galois groups over $F(u)$, char $F = 2$

Example 3.7. Let $f(X) = X^4 + uX + u$, which is irreducible over $F(u)$ by Eisenstein's criterion. You might anticipate, by analogy to Example 2.5, that $G_f = S_4$, but we'll see that is not always true.

The quadratic and cubic resolvents of $f(X)$ are

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + u^2X + u^4 \quad \text{and} \quad R_3(X) = X^3 + u^2.$$

The cubic resolvent is irreducible over $F(u)$. Write $R_2(X) = u^4(Y^2 + Y + 1)$ where $Y = X/u^2$. Roots of $Y^2 + Y + 1$ are nontrivial cube roots of unity, and if there are any in $F(u)$ they must be in F . If F contains a nontrivial cube root of unity, then $R_2(X)$ is reducible and $G_f = A_4$. Otherwise $G_f = S_4$. So $G_f = S_4$ if $F = \mathbf{F}_2$ and $G_f = A_4$ if $F = \mathbf{F}_4$.

More generally, if $\pi(u)$ is irreducible in $F[u]$ then the Galois group of $X^4 + \pi(u)X + \pi(u)$ over $F(u)$ is S_4 if F has no nontrivial cube roots of unity and is A_4 otherwise. By contrast [5, p. 136], if p is a prime number then the Galois group of $X^4 + pX + p$ over \mathbf{Q} is S_4 unless $p = 3$ or 5 , in which case the Galois group is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, respectively.

Example 3.8. If $f(X) = X^4 + uX^2 + uX + u$, which is irreducible over $F(u)$ by Eisenstein's criterion, its quadratic and cubic resolvents are

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + u^2X + u^4 + u^5 \quad \text{and} \quad R_3(X) = X^3 + uX^2 + u^2.$$

A root of either in $F(u)$ is in $F[u]$, and neither has a root in $F[u]$, so $R_2(X)$ and $R_3(X)$ are irreducible over $F(u)$. Thus the Galois group of $f(X)$ over $F(u)$ is S_4 .

Example 3.9. Let $f(X) = X^4 + bX^2 + bX + b$, where $b = u^2 + u + 1$. This is irreducible over $F(u)$ by the Eisenstein criterion. Its quadratic and cubic resolvents are

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + b^2X + (b+1)b^4 = (X + ub^2)(X + (u+1)b^2)$$

and

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + bX^2 + b^2.$$

The cubic resolvent has no root in $F(u)$, so $G_f = A_4$.

Exercise. Let $f(X) = X^4 + u^2X^2 + u^3X + u \in F(u)[X]$. Show $G_f = A_4$ if $X^3 + X^2 + 1$ is irreducible over F and $G_f = V$ if $X^3 + X^2 + 1$ is reducible over F .

Example 3.10. Let $f(X) = X^4 + (u+1)X^2 + uX + 1$. It is left to the reader to check $f(X)$ is irreducible over $F(u)$. Its quadratic and cubic resolvents are

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + u^2X + u^5 + u^3 + u^2$$

and

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + (u+1)X^2 + u^2 = (X+u)(X^2 + X + u).$$

From the linear change of variables

$$R_2(X) = (X+u)^2 + u^2(X+u) + u^5 = u^4(Y^2 + Y + u),$$

where $Y = (X+u)/u^2$, we see $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over $F(u)$. Therefore $G_f = D_4$ or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.

Example 3.11. Let

$$f(X) = X^4 + (u^2 + u)X^2 + u^2X + u.$$

This is irreducible over $F(u)$ by Eisenstein's criterion. Its quadratic resolvent is

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + u^4X + u^{10} + u^9 + u^7.$$

It is left to the reader to check this has no root in $F(u)$, so it is irreducible over $F(u)$, and the cubic resolvent of $f(X)$ is

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + (u^2 + u)X^2 + u^4 = (X+u)(X^2 + u^2X + u^3),$$

so the Galois group of $f(X)$ over $F(u)$ is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.

Example 3.12. Let

$$f(X) = X^4 + (u^2 + u + 1)X^2 + (u^2 + u)X + 1.$$

It is left to the reader to check $f(X)$ is irreducible over $F(u)$. Its quadratic and cubic resolvents are

$$\begin{aligned} R_2(X) &= X^2 + (u^2 + u)^2 X + u^{10} + u^9 + u^3 + u^2 \\ &= (X + u^5 + u^4 + u^3 + u)(X + u^5 + u^3 + u^2 + u) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.7) \quad R_3(X) = X^3 + (u^2 + u + 1)X^2 + (u^2 + u)^2 = (X + u)(X + u + 1)(X + u^2 + u).$$

Both are reducible, so $G_f = V$.

Remark 3.13. Examples 3.10 and 3.12 are special cases of the following general considerations. Let K be any field of characteristic 2 and $f(X) = X^4 + (c + 1)X^2 + cX + d$ be irreducible in $K[X]$, with $c \neq 0$ (so $f(X)$ is separable). Example 3.10 uses $c = u$ and $d = 1$, while Example 3.12 uses $c = u^2 + u$ and $d = 1$. The cubic resolvent of $f(X)$ is

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + (c + 1)X^2 + c^2 = (X + c)(X^2 + X + c),$$

which is reducible, so G_f is D_4 , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, or V .

Examples 3.10 and 3.11 are incomplete: D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ is the Galois group, and we don't know which one it is. This will be rectified with the following version of Theorem 1.3 that is valid in all characteristics, where $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$ from Theorem 1.3 is replaced with the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K .

Theorem 3.14. *Let K be any field and $f(X) = X^4 + aX^3 + bX^2 + cX + d$ be separable and irreducible in $K[X]$. Assume its quadratic resolvent $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K and its cubic resolvent $R_3(X)$ has a root r' in K . Let K_2 be the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K . Then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ and $X^2 - r'X + d$ both split completely over K_2 . Otherwise $G_f = D_4$.*

Theorem 1.3 is Theorem 3.14 with the characteristic of K explicitly not equal to 2. In the proof of Theorem 1.3 [5, p. 134], Kappe and Warren form an average to pass from information about a sum and difference of two roots of $f(X)$ to information about the roots separately. There is no way to take an average of two numbers in characteristic 2. Our proof of Theorem 3.14 will avoid averaging by using Galois theory more fully.

Proof. Corollary 3.5 tells us r' is the unique root of $R_3(X)$ in K . Index the roots r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 of $f(X)$ so that $r' = r_1 r_2 + r_3 r_4$. Both D_4 and $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ contain exactly two elements of order 2. As subgroups of S_4 , D_4 and $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ contain a 4-cycle since the elements of order 4 in S_4 are 4-cycles. In Table 5 we describe the effect of each 4-cycle in S_4 on $r_1 r_2 + r_3 r_4$ if the 4-cycle were in the Galois group. The (distinct) roots of $R_3(X)$ are in the second column, each appearing twice.

Since $r_1 r_2 + r_3 r_4$ is fixed by G_f , while $r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_4$ and $r_1 r_4 + r_2 r_3$ are not fixed by G_f , the two 4-cycles in G_f must be (1324) and (1423). (Both are in G_f since at least one is and they are inverses.)

Let $\sigma = (1324)$. If $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ then $G_f = \langle \sigma \rangle$. If $G_f = D_4$ then (3.1) tells us $G_f = \langle (1324), (12) \rangle = \{(1), (1324), (12)(34), (1423), (12), (34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$ and the elements of G_f fixing r_1 are (1) and (34). Set $\tau = (34)$. Products of σ and τ as disjoint cycles in S_4 are in Table 6.

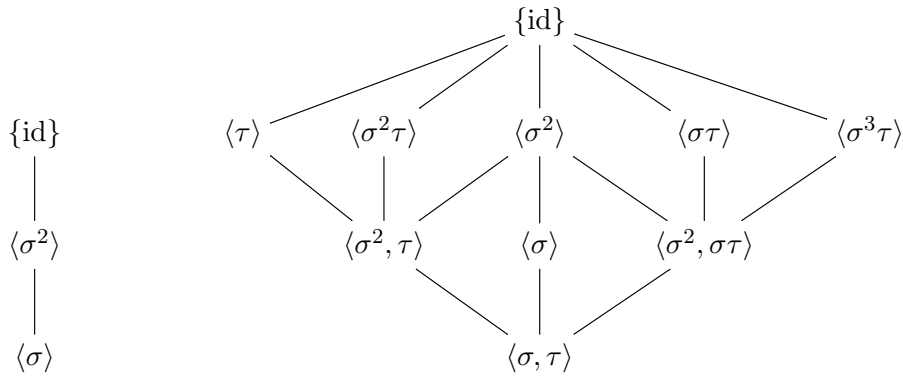
The lattice of subgroups of $\langle \sigma \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle$ look very different. See the diagrams below, where the lattice of subgroups is written upside down.

$(abcd)$	$(abcd)(r_1r_2 + r_3r_4)$
(1234)	$r_2r_3 + r_4r_1$
(1432)	$r_4r_1 + r_2r_3$
(1243)	$r_2r_4 + r_1r_3$
(1342)	$r_3r_1 + r_4r_2$
(1324)	$r_3r_4 + r_2r_1$
(1423)	$r_4r_3 + r_1r_2$

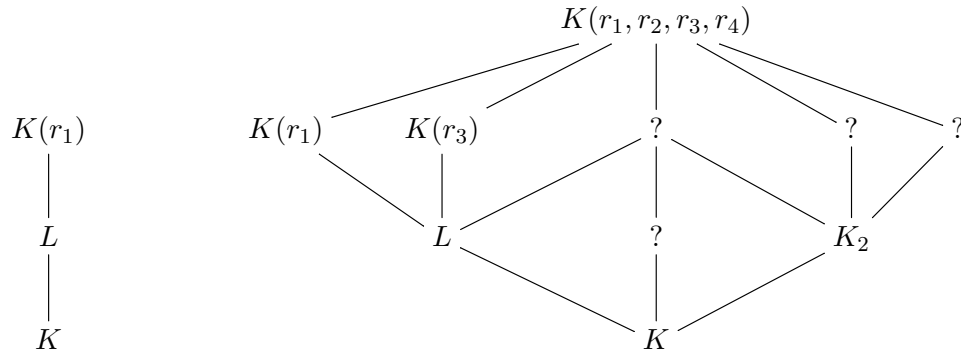
TABLE 5

1	σ	σ^2	σ^3	τ	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$	$\sigma^3\tau$
(1)	(1324)	(12)(34)	(1423)	(34)	(13)(24)	(12)	(14)(23)

TABLE 6



Corresponding to the above lattice of subgroups, we have the following subfield lattice of the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K , where L in both cases denotes the unique quadratic extension of K inside $K(r_1)$ and K_2 is the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K .



If $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, then $L = K_2$ since there is only one quadratic extension of K in the splitting field.

If $G_f = D_4$, then let's explain how we know $K(r_1)$ corresponds to $\langle \tau \rangle$, $K(r_3)$ corresponds to $\langle \sigma^2\tau \rangle$, and K_2 corresponds to $\langle \sigma^2, \sigma\tau \rangle$. The degree $[K(r_1) : K]$ is 4, so its corresponding

subgroup in $D_4 = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle$ has order $8/4 = 2$ and $\tau = (34)$ fixes r_1 and has order 2. Similarly, $[K(r_3) : K] = 4$ and $\sigma^2\tau = (12)$ fixes r_3 . From the construction of $R_2(X)$ through its roots, the subgroup of G_f corresponding to K_2 is the even permutations of the roots of $f(X)$, and that is $\{(1), (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\} = \langle \sigma^2, \sigma\tau \rangle$.

Although the two cases for G_f are different, we are going to develop some common ideas for both of them concerning the quadratic extensions $K(r_1)/L$ and L/K .

If $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, then $\text{Gal}(K(r_1)/L) = \{1, \sigma^2\}$. If $G_f = D_4$, $\text{Gal}(K(r_1)/L) = \langle \sigma^2, \tau \rangle / \langle \tau \rangle = \{\bar{1}, \bar{\sigma}^2\}$. In both cases, the L -conjugate of r_1 is $\sigma^2(r_1) = r_2$ and the minimal polynomial of r_1 over L must be

$$(X - r_1)(X - r_2) = X^2 - (r_1 + r_2)X + r_1r_2.$$

Therefore $r_1 + r_2$ and r_1r_2 are both in L . Since $[K(r_1) : K] = 4$, this polynomial is not in $K[X]$:

$$(3.8) \quad r_1 + r_2 \notin K \quad \text{or} \quad r_1r_2 \notin K.$$

If $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, then $\text{Gal}(L/K) = \langle \sigma \rangle / \langle \sigma^2 \rangle = \{1, \bar{\sigma}\}$, and if $G_f = D_4$ then $\text{Gal}(L/K) = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle / \langle \sigma^2, \tau \rangle = \{1, \bar{\sigma}\}$. The coset of σ represents the nontrivial element both times, so the K -conjugate of $r_1 + r_2$ is $\sigma(r_1 + r_2) = r_3 + r_4$ and the K -conjugate of r_1r_2 is r_3r_4 . (If $r_1 + r_2$ or r_1r_2 is in K these K -conjugates equal the original number, but otherwise they have to be different.) If $r_1 + r_2 \notin K$ then its minimal polynomial over K is

$$(3.9) \quad (X - (r_1 + r_2))(X - (r_3 + r_4)) = X^2 - (r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + r_4)X + (r_1 + r_2)(r_3 + r_4),$$

while if $r_1r_2 \notin K$ its minimal polynomial over K is

$$(3.10) \quad (X - r_1r_2)(X - r_3r_4) = X^2 - (r_1r_2 + r_3r_4)X + r_1r_2r_3r_4.$$

Even if $r_1 + r_2$ or r_1r_2 is in K , the coefficients of (3.9) and (3.10) are symmetric in the r_i 's and therefore lie in K . The linear coefficient in (3.9) is a and the constant term is

$$(r_1 + r_2)(r_3 + r_4) = r_1r_3 + r_1r_4 + r_2r_3 + r_2r_4 = b - (r_1r_2 + r_3r_4) = b - r',$$

so (3.9) equals $X^2 + aX + (b - r')$. The polynomial (3.10) is $X^2 - r'X + d$. When $r_1 + r_2 \notin K$, (3.9) is irreducible in $K[X]$, and if $r_1 + r_2 \in K$ then (3.9) has a double root in K . Similarly, (3.10) is irreducible over K or has a double root in K . Therefore the splitting field of (3.9) or (3.10) over K is either L or K and (3.8) tells us at least one of (3.9) and (3.10) is irreducible over K (so has splitting field L).

Since $r_1 + r_2$ and r_1r_2 are in L and $[L : K] = 2$, each one generates L over K if it is not in K . This happens for at least one of the two numbers, by (3.8).

If $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, then $L = K_2$, so $X^2 + aX + (b - r')$ and $X^2 - r'X + d$ both split completely over K_2 , since their roots are in L .

If $G_f = D_4$, then $L \neq K_2$. By (3.8) at least one of (3.9) or (3.10) is irreducible over K , so its roots generate L over K and therefore are not in K_2 . Thus at least one of (3.9) or (3.10) is irreducible over K_2 .

Since the conclusions about (3.9) and (3.10) over K_2 are different depending on whether G_f is $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ or D_4 , these conclusions tell us the Galois group. \square

Example 3.15. We return to Example 3.10, where

$$f(X) = X^4 + (u + 1)X^2 + uX + 1$$

over $F(u)$ and F has characteristic 2. Its quadratic resolvent is

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + u^2X + u^5 + u^3 + u^2 = u^4(Y^2 + Y + u),$$

where $Y = (X + u)/u^2$, and its cubic resolvent is

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + (u + 1)X^2 + u^2 = (X + u)(X^2 + X + u).$$

Therefore $r' = u$ and the quadratic polynomials in Theorem 3.14 are

$$X^2 + aX + b - r' = X^2 + 1 = (X + 1)^2 \text{ and } X^2 - r'X + d = X^2 + uX + 1.$$

The splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over $F(u)$ is $F(u, \alpha)$, where $\alpha^2 + \alpha + u = 0$. Therefore $K_2 = F(u, \alpha) = F(\alpha)$ and $X^2 + uX + 1 = X^2 + (\alpha^2 + \alpha)X + 1$, which is irreducible over $F(\alpha)$, so $G_f = D_4$.

Example 3.16. In Example 3.11,

$$f(X) = X^4 + (u^2 + u)X^2 + u^2X + u$$

has irreducible quadratic resolvent

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + u^4X + u^{10} + u^9 + u^7$$

and reducible cubic resolvent

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + (u^2 + u)X^2 + u^4 = (X + u)(X^2 + u^2X + u^3),$$

so $r' = u$ and

$$X^2 + aX + b - r' = X^2 + u^2 = (X + u)^2, \quad X^2 - r'X + d = X^2 + uX + u.$$

Let α be a root of $R_2(X)$, so

$$(3.11) \quad \alpha^2 + u^4\alpha + u^{10} + u^9 + u^7 = 0,$$

We seek a root of $X^2 + uX + u$ in $K_2 = F(u, \alpha)$. By (3.11) and some calculation, one root of $X^2 + uX + u$ is $u^2 + (1/u^3)\alpha$. Therefore $f(X)$ has Galois group $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ over $F(u)$.

If r is one root of $f(X)$, then all the roots of $f(X)$ are

$$r, \quad r + u, \quad r^2 + (u + 1)r, \quad r^2 + (u + 1)r + u.$$

A generator of the Galois group is $r \mapsto r^2 + (u + 1)r$.

The distinction between $G_f = D_4$ and $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ in Theorem 3.14 depends on irreducibility of $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ and $X^2 - r'X + d$ over K_2 . This can be formulated as a criterion over K , using the standard “normal form” for quadratic Galois extensions of a field K :

- When K does not have characteristic 2, any quadratic extension of K has the form $K(\alpha)$ where $\alpha^2 \in K^\times$ and is automatically Galois.
- When K has characteristic 2, any quadratic Galois extension of K has the form $K(\alpha)$ where $\alpha^2 + \alpha \in K$.

Theorem 3.17. *Let the hypotheses and notation be as in Theorem 3.14. When $\text{char } K \neq 2$, $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if $(a^2 - 4(b - r')) \text{ disc } f$ and $(r'^2 - 4d) \text{ disc } f$ are both squares in K . Otherwise $G_f = D_4$.*

When $\text{char } K = 2$, write $R_2(X) = X^2 + AX + B$. Then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if $B/A^2 - (b + r')/a^2$ (when $a \neq 0$) and $B/A^2 - d/r'^2$ (when $r' \neq 0$) are in $\wp(K) = \{x^2 + x : x \in K\}$. Otherwise $G_f = D_4$.

Formulas for the coefficients A and B of $R_2(X)$ in terms of the coefficients of $f(X)$ are in Theorem 3.1. The case when K does not have characteristic 2 is essentially treated in [5, Theorem 3], but we include it here for completeness.

Proof. From the proof of Theorem 3.14, especially (3.8) and the paragraph following it, each of the polynomials $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ and $X^2 - r'X + d$ either has a double root in K or is irreducible over K .

First assume $\text{char } K \neq 2$. Since $\text{disc } R_2 = \text{disc } f$, $K_2 = K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$ by the quadratic formula. The discriminants of $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ and $X^2 - r'X + d$ are 0 or nonsquares in K since these polynomials have a double root or are irreducible over K . If one of these polynomials has a double root then it splits over K , and thus over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$. If one of these polynomials is irreducible, then its splitting field over K is obtained by adjoining the square root of its discriminant, which is not a square in K . For two nonsquares γ and γ' in K , $K(\sqrt{\gamma}) = K(\sqrt{\gamma'})$ if and only if $\gamma\gamma' = \square$ in K , so $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ splits over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$ if and only if $(a^2 - 4(b - r')) \text{disc } f = \square$ in K and $X^2 - r'X + d$ splits over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$ if and only if $(r'^2 - 4d) \text{disc } f = \square$ in K . (This is true for trivial reasons in case either polynomial has discriminant 0.)

Now assume $\text{char } K = 2$. Since $R_2(X)$ is separable, $A \neq 0$. The splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K is the same as that of $X^2 + X + B/A^2$ (divide $R_2(X)$ by A^2 and relabel X/A as X). The polynomial $X^2 + aX + b - r'$ is separable if and only if $a \neq 0$, in which case it's irreducible over K . Its splitting field over K is the same as that of $X^2 + X + (b - r')/a^2$. Similarly, $X^2 - r'X + d$ is separable if and only if $r' \neq 0$, in which case it's irreducible over K and its splitting field over K is the same as that of $X^2 + X + d/r'^2$. By Theorem A.1, two quadratics $X^2 + X + C$ and $X^2 + X + C'$ in $K[X]$ have the same splitting field over K if and only if $C - C' \in \wp(K)$. \square

Example 3.18. Let $f(X) = X^4 + (u + 1)X^2 + uX + 1$, from Example 3.10, so $R_2(X) = X^2 + u^2X + u^5 + u^3 + u^2$ and $r' = u$. Since $a = 0$, to decide if G_f is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ is equivalent to knowing if $B/A^2 - d/r'^2$ has the form $g^2 + g$ for some $g \in F(u)$. Since

$$\frac{B}{A^2} - \frac{d}{r'^2} = \frac{u^5 + u^3 + u^2}{u^4} - \frac{1}{u^2} = u + \frac{1}{u},$$

we want to solve $g^2 + g = u + 1/u$. Multiplying through by u^2 , this becomes $(ug)^2 + u(ug) + u^3 + u = 0$, which has no solution in $F(u)$ by Eisenstein's criterion. (There is a conceptually simpler approach using valuation theory: any negative u -adic valuation of $g^2 + g$ is even, so $u + 1/u$ can't have this form since its u -adic valuation is -1 .) Thus $G_f = D_4$, as we saw already in Example 3.15.

Example 3.19. Let $f(X) = X^4 + (u^2 + u)X^2 + u^2X + u$, from Example 3.11, so $R_2(X) = X^2 + u^4X + u^{10} + u^9 + u^7$ and $r' = u$. Here

$$\frac{B}{A^2} - \frac{d}{r'^2} = \frac{u^{10} + u^9 + u^7}{u^8} - \frac{u}{u^2} = u^2 + u \in \wp(F(u)),$$

so $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.

Example 3.20. We return to Example 3.6: assume $f(X) = X^4 + aX^3 + bX^2 + aX + 1$ is irreducible in $K[X]$ for a field K of characteristic 2, with a and b are nonzero, so $f(X)$ is separable. The cubic resolvent of $f(X)$ in (3.6) is

$$R_3(X) = X(X^2 + bX + a^2),$$

so $r' = 0$. By the coefficient formulas in Theorem 3.1, the quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$ is

$$R_2(X) = X^2 + a^2bX + a^6 = a^6(Y^2 + (b/a)Y + 1),$$

where $Y = X/a^3$. If $X^2 + (b/a)X + 1$ is reducible over K then $R_2(X)$ is reducible and $G_f = V$. If $X^2 + (b/a)X + 1$ is irreducible over K then $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K and G_f is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.

If $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K , when is G_f equal to D_4 and when is G_f equal to $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$? Since $r' = 0$, we need to check if $a^6/(a^2b)^2 - b/a^2 = a^2/b^2 - b/a^2$ is in $\wp(K)$. If it is then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$. Otherwise $G_f = D_4$. See Table 7.

$X^2 + (b/a)X + 1$	$a^2/b^2 - b/a^2$	G_f
reducible over K		V
irreducible over K	$\notin \wp(K)$	D_4
irreducible over K	$\in \wp(K)$	$\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$

TABLE 7. Galois group of sep. irred. $X^4 + aX^3 + bX^2 + aX + 1$ in char. 2

For instance, taking $K = F(u)$ with F of characteristic 2, $f(X) = X^4 + uX^3 + uX^2 + uX + 1$ is irreducible over K since $f(X + 1)$ is Eisenstein at u . Since $X^2 + (b/a)X + 1 = X^2 + X + 1$ and $a^2/b^2 - b/a^2 = 1 - 1/u \notin \wp(K)$, $G_f = V$ if $\omega \in F$ and $G_f = D_4$ if $\omega \notin F$.

As another example, let $f(X) = X^4 + uX^3 + u^2X^2 + uX + 1$. This polynomial factors as

$$f(X) = (X^2 + \omega uX + 1)(X^2 + \omega^2 uX + 1),$$

where ω is a nontrivial cube root of unity, so if $\omega \in F$ then $f(X)$ is reducible over K . (Remember: before determining the Galois group of a quartic you should **first** check if the polynomial is irreducible.) It is left as an exercise to show that if $f(X)$ is reducible over K then $\omega \in F$. So if $\omega \notin F$ then $f(X)$ is irreducible over K . Here $a = u$ and $b = u^2$, so $X^2 + (b/a)X + 1 = X^2 + uX + 1$, which is irreducible over K . And $a^2/b^2 - b/a^2 = 1/u^2 - 1 \equiv 1/u - 1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\wp(K)}$, so $G_f = D_4$ when $\omega \notin F$.

Before Theorem 1.3 was known (from [5]), there was a more complicated procedure for deciding between D_4 and $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ as the Galois group of a quartic $f(X)$ outside characteristic 2. Unlike Theorem 1.3, the procedure involves testing irreducibility of $f(X)$, instead of two quadratic polynomials, over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$. Here is that criterion.

Theorem 3.21. *Let K not have characteristic 2 and $f(X) \in K[X]$ be an irreducible quartic. Suppose $\text{disc } f$ is not a square in K and $R_3(X)$ is reducible in $K[X]$, so G_f is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.*

- (1) *If $f(X)$ is irreducible over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$ then $G_f = D_4$.*
- (2) *If $f(X)$ is reducible over $K(\sqrt{\text{disc } f})$ then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.*

The extension of this theorem to all characteristics is easy to guess:

Theorem 3.22. *Let K be any field and $f(X) \in K[X]$ be a separable irreducible quartic. Suppose $R_2(X)$ is irreducible in $K[X]$ and $R_3(X)$ is reducible in $K[X]$, so G_f is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$. Let K_2 be the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K .*

- (1) *If $f(X)$ is irreducible over K_2 then $G_f = D_4$.*
- (2) *If $f(X)$ is reducible over K_2 then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$.*

Proof. We will make reference to the field diagrams in the proof of Theorem 3.14.

When $G_f = D_4$, the field diagram for this Galois group shows the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K is $K_2(r_1)$. Since $[K_2(r_1) : K] = 8$, $[K_2(r_1) : K_2] = 4$, so $f(X)$ must be irreducible over K_2 .

When $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, the splitting field of $f(X)$ over K_2 has degree 2, so $f(X)$ is reducible over K_2 .

Because the different Galois groups imply different behavior of $f(X)$ over K_2 , and we know G_f has only two possibilities, the behavior of $f(X)$ over K_2 tells us the Galois group. \square

4. QUARTIC FIELDS WITH A QUADRATIC SUBFIELD

If L/K is a separable quartic extension, it may or may not have a quadratic intermediate field. For example, the extension $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})/\mathbf{Q}$ has the obvious quadratic intermediate field $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. But if α is a root of $X^4 - X - 1$, then the quartic extension $\mathbf{Q}(\alpha)/\mathbf{Q}$ has no quadratic intermediate field.

Outside of characteristic 2, there is a nice description of the quartic extensions L/K that have a quadratic intermediate field.

Theorem 4.1. *If K is a field not of characteristic 2 and $[L : K] = 4$, then there is a quadratic extension of K inside L if and only if $L = K(\theta)$ where θ has minimal polynomial $X^4 + AX^2 + B$ in $K[X]$. When this happens $X^2 + AX + B$ is irreducible over K and $K(\theta^2)$ is such an intermediate field.*

Proof. Suppose L/K is a quartic field and there is an intermediate quadratic extension M/K . Since the fields do not have characteristic 2, we can describe the quadratic extensions L/M and M/K by adjunction of a square root: $M = K(\sqrt{a})$ where $a \in K^\times$ and $L = M(\sqrt{u + v\sqrt{a}})$ where $u, v \in K$ with $v \neq 0$. Let $\theta = \sqrt{u + v\sqrt{a}}$, so $L = K(\theta)$ and

$$\theta = \sqrt{u + v\sqrt{a}} \implies \theta^2 = u + v\sqrt{a} \implies (\theta^2 - u)^2 = av^2 \implies \theta^4 - 2u\theta^2 + u^2 - av^2 = 0.$$

Conversely, if $L = K(\theta)$ where θ has minimal polynomial $X^4 + AX^2 + B$ in $K[X]$ then $\theta^2 = (-A \pm \sqrt{A^2 - 4B})/2$ and $A^2 - 4B \neq \square$ in K (otherwise $X^4 + AX^2 + B$ would not be irreducible over K), so $K(\sqrt{A^2 - 4B}) = K(\theta^2)$ is a quadratic extension of K lying in L . \square

Here is an analogue in characteristic 2.

Theorem 4.2. *If K has characteristic 2 then a separable quartic extension L/K has an intermediate quadratic extension if and only if $L = K(\theta)$ where the minimal polynomial of θ over K is $X^4 + (A+1)X^2 + AX + B$ in $K[X]$ with $A \neq 0$. When this happens $X^2 + AX + B$ is irreducible over K and $K(\theta^2 + \theta)$ is such an intermediate field.*

Proof. First suppose $L \supset M \supset K$ where $[L : M] = 2$ and $[M : K] = 2$. Since L/K is separable, L/M and M/K are separable. By Theorem A.1, $M = K(t)$ where $t^2 + t \in K$ and $L = M(\theta)$ where $\theta^2 + \theta \in M$. Write $t^2 + t = a$ and $\theta^2 + \theta = u + vt$ where $u, v \in K$ and $v \neq 0$. Since $t = (\theta^2 + \theta - u)/v$, we have $L = K(t, \theta) = K(\theta)$. Expanding the equation

$$a = t^2 + t = \left(\frac{\theta^2 + \theta - u}{v} \right)^2 + \frac{\theta^2 + \theta - u}{v}$$

in terms of θ and clearing the denominator, θ is a root of $X^4 + (v+1)X^2 + vX + (u^2 + uv + av^2)$.

Conversely, suppose $L = K(\theta)$ where θ has minimal polynomial $X^4 + (A+1)X^2 + AX + B$ in $K[X]$ and $A \neq 0$. Since K has characteristic 2, the derivative of this polynomial is the constant A , which is not 0, so the polynomial is separable and L/K is separable. To show

L/K has an intermediate quadratic extension, we rewrite the minimal equation for θ over K :

$$\theta^4 + (A+1)\theta^2 + A\theta + B = 0 \implies (\theta^2 + \theta)^2 + A(\theta^2 + \theta) + B = 0.$$

Therefore $t := \theta^2 + \theta$ has degree at most 2 over K and $L = K(\theta) \supset K(t) \supset K$. Since θ has degree at most 2 over $K(t)$ and $[L : K] = 4$, t has degree 2 over K , so $X^2 + AX + B$ is irreducible over K . \square

The analogies between $X^4 + AX^2 + B$ outside characteristic 2 and $X^4 + (A+1)X^2 + AX + B$ in characteristic 2 go further. Outside characteristic 2, the roots of $X^4 + AX^2 + B$ come in pairs: $\pm\alpha$ and $\pm\beta$. Similarly, in characteristic 2 the roots of $X^4 + (A+1)X^2 + AX + B$ come in pairs $\alpha, \alpha + 1$ and $\beta, \beta + 1$.

When K does not have characteristic 2 and $f(X) = X^4 + AX^2 + B$ is irreducible in $K[X]$, its possible Galois groups over K are D_4 , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, or V according to the following rules:

- $B = \square$ in $K \implies G_f = V$,
- $B \neq \square$ and $(A^2 - 4B)B = \square$ in $K \implies G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$,
- $B \neq \square$ and $(A^2 - 4B)B \neq \square$ in $K \implies G_f = D_4$.

This is a standard exercise in Galois theory (*e.g.*, [1, p. 277] and [2, p. 53]). In [5, Theorem 3], Kappe and Warren prove these rules using their criterion (Theorem 1.3) for distinguishing $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ and D_4 as Galois groups. Here is the characteristic 2 analogue.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $f(X) = X^4 + (A+1)X^2 + AX + B$ be separable irreducible in $K[X]$, where K has characteristic 2. If $A \in \wp(K)$ then $G_f = V$. If $A \notin \wp(K)$ and $B/A^2 - A \in \wp(K)$ then $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$. If $A \notin \wp(K)$ and $B/A^2 - A \notin \wp(K)$ then $G_f = D_4$.*

Proof. From separability of $f(X)$, A and B are nonzero in K . We will explain in two ways why the only choices for G_f are D_4 , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, and V , and then distinguish among these possibilities.

Since the field $K(\theta)$, where θ is a root of $f(X)$, has a quadratic intermediate extension, the subgroup of G_f corresponding to $K(\theta)$ lies in an index-2 subgroup of G_f . There is no subgroup of index two in A_4 , so $G_f \neq A_4$. If $G_f = S_4$ then its only subgroup of index two is A_4 . The subgroup of G_f corresponding to $K(\theta)$ is S_3 (by a suitable labeling of the roots) and $S_3 \not\subset A_4$. This is a contradiction, so $G_f \neq S_4$ either.

For a second proof that G_f is D_4 , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, or V , the cubic resolvent of $f(X)$ is

$$R_3(X) = X^3 + (A+1)X^2 + A^2 = (X+A)(X^2 + X + A),$$

which is reducible, so G_f is D_4 , $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, or V by Theorem 3.4.

The quadratic resolvent of $f(X)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} R_2(X) &= X^2 + A^2X + ((A+1)^3 + A^2)A^2 \\ &= X^2 + A^2X + (A^3 + A + 1)A^2 \\ &= A^4 \left(\left(\frac{X}{A^2} \right)^2 + \frac{X}{A^2} + A + \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{A^2} \right) \\ &= A^4 \left(\left(\frac{X}{A^2} + \frac{1}{A} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{X}{A^2} + \frac{1}{A} \right) + A \right), \end{aligned}$$

so K_2 , the splitting field of $R_2(X)$ over K , is the same as the splitting field of $X^2 + X + A$ over K .

By Corollary 3.5, $G_f = V$ if and only if $R_3(X)$ splits completely over K , which is equivalent to $A \in \wp(K)$. Suppose that $A \notin \wp(K)$, so $R_2(X)$ is irreducible over K and A is the unique root of $R_3(X)$ in K . By Theorem 3.14, $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if and only if the polynomials $X^2 + (A + 1 - A)$ and $X^2 + AX + B$ both split completely over K_2 . The first polynomial is $(X + 1)^2$, so $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if and only if $X^2 + X + A$ and $X^2 + AX + B$ have the same splitting field over K . Since $X^2 + AX + B = A^2((X/A)^2 + (X/A) + B/A^2)$, $X^2 + AX + B$ and $X^2 + X + A$ have the same splitting field over K if and only if $B/A^2 - A \in \wp(K)$. \square

Example 4.4. In Example 3.10, $K = F(u)$, $A = u$ and $B = 1$. Since $u \notin \wp(K)$, Theorem 4.3 says G_f is D_4 or $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, and $G_f = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ if and only if $B/A^2 - A = 1/u^2 - u$ is in $\wp(K)$. Since $1/u^2 \equiv 1/u \pmod{\wp(K)}$ and $1/u - u \notin \wp(K)$, $G_f \neq \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$. Thus $G_f = D_4$, which we already found in Example 3.15.

Example 4.5. In Example 3.12, $K = F(u)$, $A = u^2 + u$, and $B = 1$. Obviously $A \in \wp(K)$, so $G_f = V$.

APPENDIX A. SEPARABLE QUADRATIC EXTENSIONS IN CHARACTERISTIC 2

When K does not have characteristic 2, any quadratic extension of K has the form $K(\sqrt{a})$ for some nonsquare a in K^\times , and for two nonsquares a and a' in K we have $K(\sqrt{a}) = K(\sqrt{a'})$ if and only if a/a' is a square in K . When K has characteristic 2, quadratic extensions of K usually don't have the form $K(\sqrt{a})$: the polynomial $X^2 - a$ is inseparable, so a field extension $K(\sqrt{a})/K$ is inseparable. Moreover, we can have $K(\sqrt{a}) = K(\sqrt{a'})$ even if a/a' is not a square in K . For example, if $K = F(u)$ where F has characteristic 2 and u is transcendental over F then $K(\sqrt{u}) = K(\sqrt{u+1})$ since $\sqrt{u+1} = \sqrt{u} + 1$ in characteristic 2. Artin and Schreier found a clean description of the *separable* quadratic extensions in characteristic 2 using roots of polynomials $X^2 + X - a$ in place of square roots (roots of $X^2 - a$).

Theorem A.1 (Artin–Schreier). *If K has characteristic 2 then any separable quadratic extension of K has the form $K(\alpha)$ where α is the root of an irreducible polynomial $X^2 + X - a$ in $K[X]$. Conversely, any root of an irreducible polynomial of the form $X^2 + X - a$ in $K[X]$ generates a separable quadratic extension of K . Finally, two polynomials $X^2 + X - a$ and $X^2 + X - a'$ in $K[X]$ have the same splitting field over K if and only if $a - a' = c^2 + c$ for some $c \in K$.*

Proof. Let L/K be a separable quadratic extension. Pick any $t \in L - K$, so $L = K(t)$. Write the minimal polynomial of t over K as $X^2 + AX + B$. This polynomial is separable, so its discriminant $A^2 - 4B = A^2$ is not zero. Since $A \neq 0$,

$$t^2 + At + B = 0 \implies \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^2 + \frac{t}{A} + \frac{B}{A^2} = 0.$$

Replacing t with $\alpha = t/A$, $L = K(\alpha)$ where α is a root of $X^2 + X + B/A^2$. Conversely, any polynomial $X^2 + X - a$ in $K[X]$ is separable (its discriminant is 1, which is not 0), so if such a polynomial is irreducible then a root of it generates a separable quadratic extension of K .

Suppose $X^2 + X - a$ and $X^2 + X - a'$ have the same splitting field over K . $K(\alpha) = K(\alpha')$ where $\alpha^2 + \alpha - a = 0$ and $\alpha'^2 + \alpha' - a' = 0$. If $X^2 + X - a$ is irreducible over K then $X^2 + X - a'$ must also be irreducible over K , so $\alpha' = u + v\alpha$ where u and v are in K and

$v \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= (u + v\alpha)^2 + (u + v\alpha) - a' \\
 &= (u^2 + v^2\alpha^2) + (u + v\alpha) - a' \\
 &= (u^2 + v^2(a - \alpha)) + u - a' + v\alpha \\
 &= (-v^2 + v)\alpha + u^2 + u + av^2 - a'.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $v^2 = v$ and $u^2 + u + av^2 - a' = 0$. The first equation implies v is 0 or 1, so $v = 1$ since $v \neq 0$. The second equation becomes $u^2 + u + a - a' = 0$, so $a - a' = -u^2 - u = u^2 + u$ since $-1 = 1$ in K .

If $X^2 + X - a$ is reducible over K then $X^2 + X - a'$ is also reducible over K , so α and α' are both in K : Then $a - a' = (\alpha^2 + \alpha) - (\alpha'^2 + \alpha') = (\alpha - \alpha')^2 + (\alpha - \alpha') = c^2 + c$ where $c = \alpha - \alpha' \in K$.

Conversely, if $a - a' = c^2 + c$ for some $c \in K$ then $X^2 + X - a' = (X + c)^2 + (X + c) - a$, so a splitting field of $X^2 + X - a'$ over K is $K(\alpha - c) = K(\alpha)$. □

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