

## EXERCISES AND SUPPLEMENTAL TOPICS FOR LECTURE 1

Unless otherwise stated, a *quadratic space* refers to a finite-dimensional vector space  $V$  over a field  $F$  of characteristic  $\neq 2$ , together with a quadratic form  $q : V \rightarrow F$  such that the associated symmetric bilinear form is nondegenerate.

- (1) Prove *Sylvester's theorem*: given a quadratic form  $(V, q)$  over  $\mathbb{R}$ , with a decomposition  $(V, q) \simeq \langle 1 \rangle^{\oplus r} \oplus \langle -1 \rangle^{\oplus s}$ , the integers  $r, s$  are invariants of  $(V, q)$  (i.e., are independent of the decomposition). In fact,  $r$  is the dimension of any maximal subspace of  $V$  on which  $q$  is positive definite. The difference  $r - s$  is called the *signature* of the quadratic form.
- (2) The *Cartan–Dieudonné theorem*. Let  $(V, q)$  be a quadratic space of dimension  $n$ . Any element of the orthogonal group  $O(V, q)$  is a product of  $\leq n$  reflections. For this, show that  $O(V, q)$  acts transitively on the subsets  $\{v \in V : q(v) = a\}$  for any  $a \in k^\times$ .
- (3) Let  $(V, q)$  be a quadratic space. Then the direct sum  $(V, q) \oplus (V, -q)$  is hyperbolic (i.e., isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of the hyperbolic plane  $\langle 1, -1 \rangle$ ).
- (4) Let  $\alpha, \beta \in F^\times$  with  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0$ . Then the quadratic form  $(V, q) = \langle 1, -(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \rangle$  has the property that the direct sum  $(V, q) \oplus (V, q)$  is hyperbolic. However,  $V$  itself need not be hyperbolic (that's true if and only if  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$  is a square in  $F$ ).
- (5) Show that the collection of nonzero elements represented by the quadratic form  $\langle 1, d \rangle$  (for any  $d \in k^\times$ ) forms a subgroup of  $k^\times$ .
- (6) Let  $F \subset E$  be a field extension of finite degree. Let  $\ell : E \rightarrow F$  be a nonzero  $F$ -linear map. Given any inner product  $B(\cdot, \cdot)$  on an  $E$ -vector space  $V$ , show that the symmetric bilinear form  $\ell(B(\cdot, \cdot))$  on the underlying  $F$ -vector space of  $V$  is nondegenerate (and hence defines an inner product).